

1881

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent, 1880-1881

H. Belden & Co.

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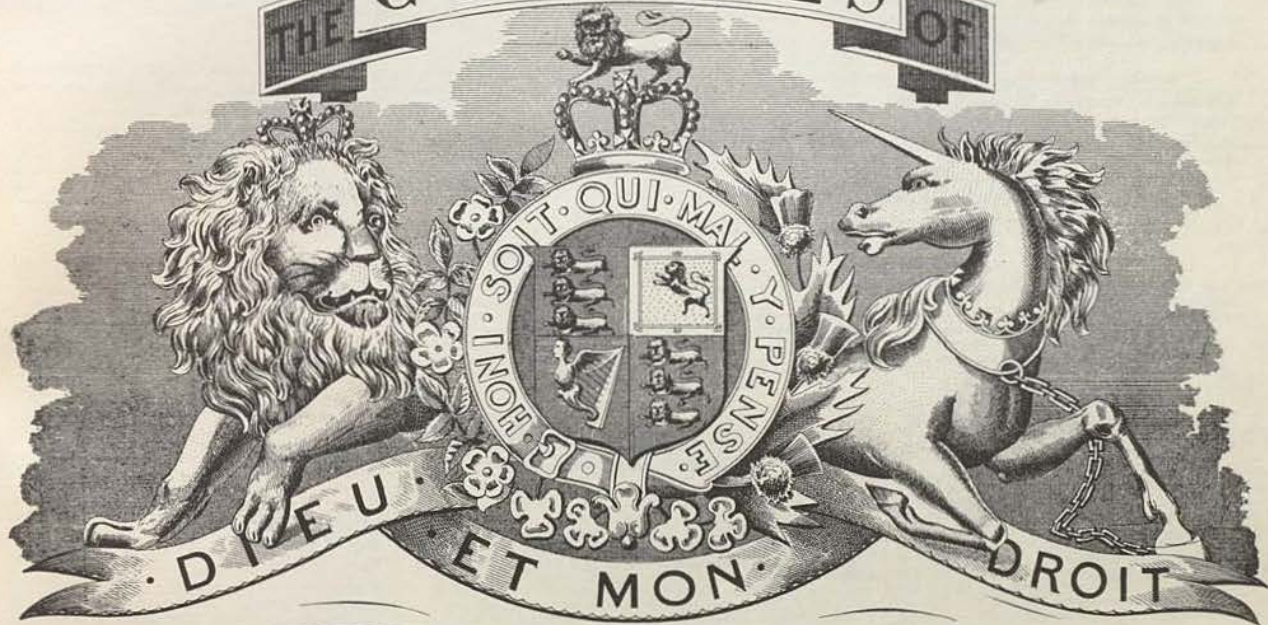
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ILLUSTRATED
HISTORICAL ATLAS
OF
COUNTRIES



**ESSEX
AND
KENT**

H. BELDEN & CO.

T O R O N T O .

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FOREWORD

The publishing of Belden's atlases of Kent County (1880) and Essex County (1881) marked roughly a century of development in these two counties.

The county atlas first appeared in the United States in the mid-1860's; the idea spread to Ontario in 1875. By 1881 the entire province had been nearly covered in thirty volumes. The atlas was clearly a commercial venture, produced to record the achievements of the "solid" citizens, and printed at their expense. While Belden produced what may well have been Canada's first coffee-table books, he managed at the same time to make an interesting and unique contribution to Ontario's history. The county atlases were the first attempt to record the province systematically.

The Belden Brothers, Howard Raymond and Reuben Booth, produced several atlases of American counties in Chicago in 1876, then moved to Canada in 1877. Essex was the last of their fourteen Canadian books. The Beldens lived in Toronto for many years afterwards and died in obscurity. Their publishing ventures seem not to have made their fortunes.

Modern offset printing has made it possible to reproduce for a wider audience these precious volumes which have become very rare and expensive. Certain alterations have been made in order to increase the usefulness of this volume. Essex and Kent books, originally issued separately, have been combined and rearranged. As the original maps included only the names of subscribers, who paid for their listing, the Morrey Directory of the two counties for the nearest available date (1884) has been added. Morrey's directories were originally published in Ingersoll, Ontario by the Union Directory Company. The Editors wish to thank the Chatham-Kent Museum for the use of their rare original volume.

This atlas reprint includes all the local material in the original editions. General material not relating to Essex and Kent has been deleted.

Edward Phelps
Ross Cumming
Editors.

October 1, 1973

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Historical Sketch of the County of Essex.

GEOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND GENERAL.

Essex possesses in its geographical position an attribute unique among Canadian counties. Forming as it does the most southerly portion of the entire Dominion, it is comprised of a peninsula whose northern, western and southern boundaries are washed respectively by the waters of Lake St. Clair, the Detroit River, and Lake Erie, while its fourth side butts the County of Kent to the eastward, at a point where the waters of the two lakes named form their nearest approach. The whole may be described as a comparatively regular parallelogram, whose sides run with the cardinal points, of an average length of about thirty miles and an average breadth of about twenty, longest from east to west. The original plan of survey would seem to have been based upon a line running directly east and west through the centre of the peninsula, there being two tiers of townships running from the same to Lake St. Clair on the one hand and to Lake Erie on the other; a plan which has been somewhat modified, however, since the early days of the settlement.

The area embraced within these limits (according to the Government census of 1871, which must be allowed more accurate than assessors' returns of even later date) aggregates 420,376 acres of land, or 656½ square miles, of which 266,653 acres were "occupied," 146,950 "improved," and 90,208 under crop.

The prevailing characteristic of this tract of territory is its exceptional uniformity of surface and fertility of soil. This latter is formed from superficial sands and clays robbed from the valleys and hill sides of the many thousands of square miles of territory drained by the waters which at present surround, and which, at an age from a geological standpoint not yet remote, entirely enveloped this little peninsula, now teeming with the natural productions of the rich alluvial deposits to which so vast and widely separated areas have contributed their share, through a period extending over many ages when computed by the standard of physical development.

The geological formation peculiar to this county partakes of the same uniformity of character as the other attributes named, the one being more the result of than coincident with the other. The territory in which it is embraced belongs to the fourth (or Erie and Huron) geological district, into six of which the Province has been divided by geologists. Without dilating upon the geology of the Province generally, we might simply remark that these different formations indicate as many different periods or epochs in the earth's history, and that the "Erie and Huron," which is latest in point of age, includes the territory lying to the west of what is called the "Great Niagara Escarpment," and embraces the greater part of Western Ontario. The underlying formations in this district comprise some eight distinct formations of the Middle and Upper Silurian series and Devonian age. The layers are generally so broken that exposures of several different series occur in adjacent localities; but almost the whole County of Essex seems underlain with but one formation, viz., the "Corniferous," which Professor Chapman describes as being "made up essentially of more or less bituminous limestones, containing in places nodular masses of chert, or interstratified with bands of that substance, and associated here and there with beds of calcareous sandstone and bituminous shale; the stones containing, as a rule, a great abundance of silicified fossils, mostly brachiopods, corals, and crinoidal stems."

The only "exposure" of substrata in Anderson, near the Malden town line, where are the celebrated Anderson quarries, from which a building stone of very superior quality is obtained, and fine iron is also manufactured therefrom. Bog iron is found in the Township of Gosfield, back of Ruthven. It seems to run in veins rather than being deposited in "pockets," as is the case with bog ore generally. An opening was made some forty years ago, but the furnace has been "blown out" for many years.

The topographical formation throughout the county consists of a surface of such remarkable evenness that there is probably not a difference of fifty feet in the levels of any two points within its limits, if we except the immediate vicinity of the "Ridge," which is quite strongly marked throughout the Townships of Gosfield and Mersea, forming an escarpment on which the old "National Road," known as Talbot Street, is located. It forms a figure somewhat resembling the arc of a circle, with the convex toward the Erie shore, entering the county at Wheatley, running through Leamington, Ruthven and Cottam, and ending at Essex Centre.

Regarding the development of Essex, we have no authentic data or statistics prior to the official census of 1824, which places the population of the county (then constituted as at present, except that West Tilbury belonged to Kent) at 4,274, or about fifteenth in the list of thirty counties then comprising Upper Canada. Subsequent changes are marked by the following figures:—1826, 4,497; 1827, 4,789; 1828, 4,884; 1829, 4,947; 1831, 5,785; 1832, 5,732; 1834, 6,484; 1835, 6,852; 1836, 7,749; 1837, 8,554; 1838, 8,467; 1839, 8,095; 1840, 8,856; 1841, 9,762; which brings us up to the Provincial Union. It will be noticed that the years during and succeeding the Rebellion troubles the population decreased, and the effect was still visible up to the Union; the proportionate increase (when it did commence) being much below that of other localities, reducing Essex in the scale of comparative population, within twenty-five years, from fifteenth to twenty-fifth in a list of the thirty counties then existing.

This condition, however, can only be deemed coincident with and not as resulting in any way from any political complications of the period, as the inhabitants of the western section of the Province proved themselves exceptionally loyal to the powers that were. The cause is rather to be found in the fact that the dry and fertile lands of the interior at that time offered superior attractions, to the emigrant and settler, to those low stretches so often difficult of necessary drainage, which formed a great bulk of the extreme portion of the "Western Peninsula" of Upper Canada. Still, though the increase has never been so rapid as in some other counties, yet it has been on the whole

of a most substantial and satisfactory character. The census of 1851, ten years after the Union, places the population at 16,817; that of 1851, at 25,211; and in 1871 it had increased to 32,697; while the yearly manufactures amounted to over two and a quarter millions of dollars, the agricultural products to close upon 2,000,000 bushels of grain and roots, besides nearly a quarter million pounds of tobacco, about three quarters of a million of pounds of butter and cheese, and 25,000 tons of hay. The assessed valuation of real and personal estate was within a fraction of ten millions of dollars.

The returns of the census now being taken will, we are convinced, show figures very much in advance of the above, as the "golden age" of progress and advancement in this county has been within the past decade, notwithstanding the great and universal depression which left its blight more or less traceable on every part of Canada and of the world.

Among the great incentives to this late era of development have been increased commercial facilities afforded by the building of the Canada Southern Railway through the entire length of the county from east to west, and the consequent building up of towns and villages where previously nought but insignificant hamlets or scattered pioneer settlements varied the monotony of far-stretching forests. The operation of the Drainage Act has also contributed in no small degree to the general advancement, the subjugation of nature by art being nowhere more conspicuous in this particular branch of science known as the reclamation of low lands. Another noteworthy cause has been the placing on the market of extensive and valuable Indian Reserves, which had previously lain waste, but are now among the most fertile portions of the county; while still another may be said to have been the combined result of all the above-mentioned causes, viz., the influx of a most intelligent and well-to-do class of settlers from the more eastern counties of the Province, who are generally supplanting the old-time manners and customs of the French and colored element, and reducing the whole system of agricultural effort to a science unknown in the early days of the history of Essex.

The material progress effected even since the establishment of municipal institutions, as at present so designated, is indeed difficult of comprehension; but the change generally can be described, so far as figures will do it, by a comparison of the tax levy of 1849 (the year of the passage of the "Municipal Institutions Act") with that of the current year. For the former it was as follows for combined local and county purposes: Anderson, £21 10s. 6d.; Colchester, £78 3s. 4d.; Gosfield, £66 4s. 0d.; Maidstone, £27 9s. 0d.; Malden, £79 2s. 11d.; Mersea, £47 18s. 3d.; Rochester, £27 0s. 0d.; Sandwich, £202 11s. 10d.; Tilbury, £19 18s. 5d.; total, £560 18s. 4d., or \$2,279.66. This year the levy for county purposes alone (which may be safely stated at less than one quarter of the entire municipal expenditure) amounted to \$36,920.25. The total valuation, or rather the total value, of property is difficult to estimate, from the very unreliable manner in which assessments are made; some assessors acting as near as may be within the spirit of the Act in such case made and provided, while others seem entirely to ignore its existence. To guard against unfair discriminations in levies of taxes for county purposes, what is known as an "equalized" assessment lists are made by a committee of the County Council each year; and by comparing those with the real assessment lists an idea may be obtained of how the important functions pertaining to the assessment of property are performed, or rather how they are not performed. Take, for instance, the real assessment of the Towns of Sandwich and Windsor, which are respectively \$262,960 and \$1,945,450. The last "equalized" assessment shows the figures to be but \$149,000 for the former and \$850,000 for the latter, while others throughout the list are most ridiculously low. If the same proportion existed between "assessed" and "equalized" valuation all through, the real total for the county would considerably exceed \$15,000,000 in value, which is probably not far from the correct figure.

The productions of the county include everything known to the latitude, the character of soil and climate combining to render almost its entire area as fertile as the Valley of the Nile. The peach and the grape here flourish to an extent unrivalled in more southern localities, while it goes with saying, that a country can nowhere be found wherein all fruits indigenous to the Temperate Zone can be produced in greater perfection or abundance. And nowhere on earth do the rich fields repay more generously the efforts of the husbandman; Indian corn is grown in all the perfection attained in the great Mississippi Valley, its traditional home, while the results of the wheat, pea, oat, and barley harvests are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Vegetables of all known varieties here rival the finest productions of the world-famed Missouri and Sacramento "bottoms"; and to say too much of the general agricultural capabilities of the frontier county would seem impossible.

Its delightful situation too—surrounded on two sides by magnificent inland seas, and level on a third by the grandest stream in many respects upon the continent—contributes not only to its genial climate and healthy atmosphere, but adds immensely to its commercial advantages; advantages augmented to the very fullest extent by the passage of two of the largest and most efficient lines of railway through the heart of its territory.

In addition to other benefits derived from the close proximity of large bodies of water to its every part, is the important one offered by the fishing grounds. The Detroit River fisheries have the reputation of producing the largest yields of white fish of any of the inland waters, and of a variety elsewhere unexcelled. Along the Canadian shore we noticed, at all points where a "beach" extends, small "fields" or "pens" of water fenced off with lumber, and occupying areas of a quarter to a half acre, more or less. During the season of plenty, the fisherman's seine are drawn in by heavy windlasses over shelving platforms, letting the fish drop into the pens, where they are kept till cold weather sets in. The profits accruing from this industry are very considerable, many men being therein employed. A curious circumstance in this connection is that those so engaged, on the American

as well as the Canadian shore, are almost all descendants of the old French colonists of 1750 or an earlier date.

The county is financially in a good position. The total existing liabilities are less than \$30,000, of which about \$20,000 are unredeemed jail debentures. The County Buildings are estimated to be worth \$62,500. The Jail and Court House were built by Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, then a contractor, in 1855. The Treasurer's Office and Registry Office are separate buildings; the latter is described by the Inspector of Registry Offices as the best in the Province. All are massive stone structures of pleasing design, with slate roofs and the usual modern conveniences as to interior arrangement.

It should here be mentioned that the county, as at present constituted, consists of the Towns of Windsor, Sandwich, and Amherstburg; the incorporated Villages of Belle River, Kingsville, and Leamington; and the Townships of Anderson, Colchester North, Colchester South, Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Mersea, Rochester, Sandwich East, Sandwich West, Tilbury West, and Pelee—eighteen municipalities in all. The first and last named of these are independent of the county for strictly municipal purposes, but retain their connection for purposes of parliamentary representation and administration of justice. Windsor withdrew the present year; and Pelee (which consists of the island of the same name) never belonged to the county, except as at present, since its independent municipal organization in 1867.

But to follow out the subject under more appropriate subdivisions, we might with propriety unite the

POLITICAL, JUDICIAL, AND MUNICIPAL

relations, three features now so widely differing, but with a difference which has grown with our growth, and developed gradually from a condition which in the olden time assimilated the one with the other in no small degree, if indeed we can claim for the system then in vogue any municipal character or attributes whatever.

Under the French régime the government was essentially a military one—all laws and edicts affecting the people emanating from the British Parliament the previous year, and popularly known as the "Canada Act," a further continuation of which Act was the appointment of General Sir John Graves Simcoe as the first Governor, and the division of the Province into the four Judicial Districts of Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse. These names were subsequently changed to the Eastern, or Johnston; the Middle, or Kingston; the Home, or Niagara; and the Western, or Detroit. The territory included within the latter comprised the settlement on the Detroit Frontier, the eastern boundary not being definitely laid down, for the reason that no settlements existed throughout an extensive tract of forest lying between the present site of Chatham and Lake Ontario.

The surveys of the townships along the Detroit, Lake Erie, and the Thames were most of them effected about the time of the formation of Upper Canada, some of them previous thereto. The Parish of L'Assomption became the Township of Sandwich, and the only village in all this territory, now the Town of Sandwich, was made the judicial seat of the Western District. County divisions were established by the same Act, the difference between "county" and "district" being that, whereas the latter was a judicial division, the former was representative. Essex and Kent (including Lambton) were the only defined counties within the Western District, and they were pretty much as at present constituted; and while many changes were from time to time developed in the number and composition of the various districts, the western remained the same, both in name and in reality, till the entire abolition of the district system under the operation of the Municipal Act in 1850. It must have followed in due course that the district buildings, &c., were erected at Sandwich immediately upon the formation of the Province, though we have no distinct records thereof. The oldest now extant in reference to the subject are those of 1817, wherein it appears that "at the District Court House, Sandwich, the 9th day of July, before Robert Richardson, Judge, &c.," nine suits at law were tried, eight of which were by jury. The Clerk of the Court was George Thomas Frederick Ireland, and the names appearing on the records were nearly all French.

With the inauguration of the Constitution of Upper Canada, in 1792, came the establishment of representative government through the medium of a House of Assembly, consisting of sixteen members, co-existent with an Executive Council of seven members, who met for their first session at Newark (now Niagara), Sept. 17th, 1792. The elections which had meantime been held resulted in the return of Jean Baptiste Bédard to represent Essex, as would appear from the opinions of the oldest participants in political affairs now living in the county, and the impressions existing on this subject among that

gentleman's descendants, though nothing authentic on this point can now be obtained owing to the non-existence of records, the journals of the Assembly during that period having been kept in a most crude and inexplicit manner. The same indications point to the belief that Mr. Baby was his own successor in the representation of the county during the second Parliament, which expired in 1800. He was a gentleman of much influence in this section during that period; resided at Sandwich in a house where subsequently, in 1812, General Brock held a council of war, prior to crossing the river to attack General Hull in the fortifications of Detroit. This house is still standing in a good state of repair. Mr. Baby was the father of Hon. James Baby, subsequently Inspector-General, and of Francois Baby, who afterwards represented this county in Parliament, as will appear anon.

The third Canadian Parliament was elected in 1800, meeting for its first session in June of the following year. Essex was then represented by Col. Thos. McKee and Col. Matthew Elliott. The former was a resident of Sandwich, who having been very instrumental in conducting the negotiations for the surrender of Indian claims on behalf of the Government, carried on an extensive fur trade with the Indians, and for many years was one of the most prominent men along the western frontier. Col. Elliott was a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia before the Revolution, and served successively in the Colonial and Royalist forces, emigrating as a U. E. Loyalist to Malden at the close of that struggle, settling about a mile below Amherstburg, as is more fully referred to in another part of this work.

In 1805 the fifth Parliament met, the representatives from this county being Col. Elliott and David Cowan, the latter of whom was a farmer of fair abilities.

The Parliamentary records are silent as to who represented Essex during the seventh Parliament, but in the "divisions" the name of Col. Elliott, of all the others above mentioned, alone appears. For the succeeding Parliament, elected in 1812, the journals do not reveal the names of the Essex representatives, but extraneous circumstances lead to the conclusion that one of them was Wm. McCormick, of Colchester, the length of time which has since elapsed having erased from the memory of the living the name of his competitor.

In 1817 the seventh Parliament was elected, Essex sending Wm. McCormick and George B. Hall as her representatives. Mr. McCormick was the eldest son of Alexander McCormick, who, of Irish birth, came to America some time after the outbreak of the Revolution, and after being captured by the Wyandotte Indians while engaged in fur trading, he was adopted by that tribe, and subsequently successfully plotted the escape from captivity among them of a young lady named Elizabeth Turner, who had been similarly captured and "adopted," but to whom the Indians refused leave to accompany McCormick from their midst; after the latter had "purchased" her at her captors' own price. Escaping with her to Detroit, she being secreted in the bottom of his fur-laden boat, McCormick married the young lady in question in 1785, and soon after settled in Colchester in his right as a U. E. Loyalist, his property near Toledo having been confiscated by reason of his alleged disloyalty to the Colonial Revolutionists. The son of whom we now write was the eldest of the family of Alex. McCormick, was long a prominent figure in the history of the county, and about 1820 removed to Pelee Island, of which he became the pioneer, dying there at an advanced age. He had borne arms in the British forces during the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of River Raisin, where the Indians under Tecumseh committed such fiendish atrocities upon their American prisoners. These outrages the Canadians endeavored to prevent, and the subject of this reference, who was then a young man of powerful physique, caught one of the savages in the act of tomahawking an American, when, clutching him by his "undress uniform," he threw the red barbarian bodily into the midst of a huge camp fire, where he was almost consumed.

The eighth Canadian Parliament assembled in 1822, the members from this county being Francois Baby, a farmer of fair abilities residing near Sandwich, son of J. B. Baby, before alluded to, and (according to apparently reliable information) Alexander Wilkinson. In 1822 the ninth Parliament met, to which the same representatives had been elected from Essex.

Mr. Baby was again elected to the tenth Parliament in 1828, with a colleague in the person of Capt. John A. Wilkinson, who had come to Canada with his regiment of Royal troops, but retiring from military life, settled at Sandwich, and engaged in the practice of his profession as a surveyor and engineer.

The death of King George IV., in 1830, brought about a dissolution, and to the tenth Parliament, which was elected the same year, Wm. Elliott and Jean Baptiste Major were returned from Essex. The former was a Sandwich lawyer of mediocre talents, who afterwards attained the sobriquet of Judge through being chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the trial of small causes. His colleague during that Parliament was an Amherstburg merchant.

Up to the date named the factor of party politics had not been introduced into Essex Parliamentary contests. The mass of the people knew little and cared less about the contentions being waged between the Reformers on the one hand, and the irresponsible, incompetent, corrupt and oppressive oligarchy known as the Family Compact, on the other. The various contests were here decided purely upon the merits and popularity of the respective candidates, for those were days when opposition to the Government (as remarked by a gentleman who has since several times represented this county) was synonymous with treason in the opinions of the old Tory element who then held sway; hence the reluctance of those who regarded their personal liberty to oppose the powers that were by either vote or voice. The agitation for Reform, however, culminated some years later in the Mackenzie Insurrection, which is more fully discussed in connection with our remarks on the Military Period.

In 1834 the twelfth Canadian Parliament was elected, and from this county Francis Caldwell and John A. Wilkinson were returned, the latter of whom is referred to above. Mr. Caldwell was the son of a Malden pioneer who had been an officer in the Butler Rangers, that notorious corps of Tory troops who bore arms against the cause of American liberty, and, next to the Indian allies, the most thoroughly hated and feared for their unpardonable invasions of the laws of civilized warfare. The subject of this reference was an active participant in the War of 1812, as related elsewhere, but was at the date of which we write pursuing the avocation of agriculture in Malden.

Another dissolution occurred in 1836, upon the death of King William IV., and a new election ensued. The candidates for the seats from the county of Essex were John Prince, Francis Caldwell, Prideoaux Girty, and Dominique Langlois, of whom the two first named were successful. Of the former of these much has already been said and written in connection with the part which he bore in suppressing the Rebellion. He was of English birth, and coming to this county a short time before his election to Parliament as here noted, he engaged

in the practice of the legal profession at Sandwich, meeting with the success which attends well applied talent. On the outbreak of the insurrection he was among the first to attempt the organization of defences on behalf of the constituted authorities. He secured the commission of Colonel of Militia, and was present at all the engagements in this region during that period. He personally captured General Sutherland (the insurgent leader of one of the forays) and an aide-de-camp, on the frozen surface of Lake Erie, in the early spring of 1815, as the latter were proceeding on foot from Bois Blanc towards Pelee Island, and, being espied by the Colonel and his staff from the shore, that officer and a number of others drove out and very smilingly effected the capture of the insurgents. But it is in connection with his conduct in commanding the butchery of the insurgent prisoners at Windsor (elsewhere alluded to) that Col. Prince merits the condemnation, if not contempt, of all who profess the entertainment of humane sentiments. In vain may his friends try to shield him behind the fact that the jails of the country were already full of prisoners, and convenience forbade the taking of more. No such argument can excuse the bloodthirsty act of that quadruple murder, prompted by a spirit which constrained him, when officially questioned as to the cause of his having shot the prisoners, to reply sententially, "I ordered them to be shot, and they were shot accordingly." The Colonel possessed many fine personal qualities notwithstanding his military barbarity; was a social favorite, and very popular with the masses by reason of his congenial progress on many subjects; was a fairly successful Parliamentarian, and considerably gifted as an orator. After serving his country a number of years in a representative capacity, he was made Judge of Algona in 1860, continuing in the incumbency of that office until his death in 1865.

Mr. Girty was a resident of Colchester, son of Simon Girty, who made himself notorious during the Revolution, as elsewhere alluded to. His son, Prideoaux, who on this occasion contested the Essex seat, was a man of some influence in his own locality, where he afterwards figured in municipal affairs. He was commissioned a Major during the Rebellion, and subsequently served under Col. Prince throughout the continuance of that ruffled state of affairs in this region.

Mr. Langlois, the fourth candidate, was a farmer of West Sandwich, of French origin, as his name indicates. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence but little education, with a decided gift of oratory. He ran a tie with Mr. Prince on the occasion mentioned; but it is an open secret that Mr. Prince secured the only available voting material left (the poll having been kept open a week) in the person of the Rector of the parish, named Johnson, who gave the casting vote in favor of the subsequent Colonel.

Closely succeeding this election came the Mackenzie Insurrection, the careful progress on effect of which are elsewhere briefly noted. One of the effects, however, was an investigation into the administration of Canadian affairs by a commission appointed by the British Government. The commissioner so appointed was the Earl of Durham, whose report revealed a system of Governmental abuses rarely equalled in the annals of modern administration. It also recommended a union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Parliament, and upon a basis in which the principle of "Responsible Government," so long contended for by Reformers and opposed by the Family Compact, should form a leading feature. This union was subsequently consummated by Imperial and Colonial legislation, and was duly proclaimed on the tenth of February, 1841. In the new Parliament elected that year, owing to a redistribution of seats throughout the two Provinces, the representation of Essex was reduced from two members to one.

At the election of 1841 the respective candidates for the seat in this county were Col. Prince and Francis Caldwell, his late colleague, the former being successful.

The second Parliament of United Canada was elected in 1844, Col. Prince being again the successful candidate in Essex, though opposed by Major Lechin, of Colchester, who had come to Canada in his capacity as a soldier, but abandoned military for civil life. On this occasion, it is said, the Major was brought out as a "straight out" Tory, to oppose the Colonel on account of the latter having avowed somewhat from a thick and thin support of the principles advocated by that party.

In 1848 elections to the third Parliament came on. In Essex Col. Prince again came forward, and was elected over Francois Caron, who afterwards became Police Magistrate of Windsor. During that Parliament he took a very decided stand against the passage of the Rebellion Bill, to indemnify certain residents of Lower Canada for their loss during the insurrection. His course on that subject so pleased his constituents that when he again presented himself as a candidate for election to the fourth Parliament, after a dissolution in 1851, he was returned without opposition.

The election of a Reform House was in that year effected, but the parties were so evenly divided that little progress was made in legislation during that Parliament. The questions of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the abolition of Seigneurial Tenure, and others of a kindred character, agitated the politicians, and resulted in a dissolution of Parliament after a two weeks' session had been held without having passed a single bill, in 1854. A new election immediately ensued; Colonel Prince now retired from the field of politics in this county, whereupon his son Albert, a barrister, of Sandwich, came forward as the candidate of the "Prince wing" of the Conservative party, and was successfully opposed by Colonel Arthur Rankin, of Windsor.

Mr. Albert Prince was a gentleman of average ability, whose political opinions were cast in the same mould as were his father's; they were naturally inclined to a support of Conservative principles, but his prejudices on this score did not blind him to expediency either, nor prevent his alliance at a subsequent date with the Reform party in the Local House.

Colonel Rankin is of north of Ireland nativity. In his youth he held a lieutenancy in a British regiment, and coming to Canada soon before the outbreak of the insurrection, he took an active part in the suppression of that revolt, as recorded on another page of this work. He soon after engaged in exploring and developing the vast mining regions of Lake Superior, discovered, and for a time owned, the celebrated Bruce Mines, which were opened under his supervision. His interest in the mineral resources of that region was further displayed by his inducing the Government to make a geological survey of the adjacent territory, and through his influence that eminent geologist, Sir William Logan, was first sent to that quarter for the purpose intimated. In Parliament, Mr. Rankin participated in the settlement of the many vexatious questions of public policy which formed the salient features of the political problem a quarter of a century since, and offered the first set of resolutions ever brought before a Canadian Parliament looking to the Confederation of the North American

Colonies. When the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were each divided into nine Military Districts, Mr. Rankin was placed in command of the Ninth Upper Canadian District, with the title of Colonel. His political leanings have always been Conservative, though he has displayed a degree of independence on different occasions at once flattering to his integrity and his judgment.

The year 1857 witnessed another Parliamentary dissolution, and at the election which followed in the last days of that year, Mr. Rankin was again a candidate in Essex, being opposed by John McLeod, a Windsor merchant, who ran as the opponent of the Conservative Government, but being elected, he gave that Government a general support.

The seventh Parliament of the Union was elected in 1861, the respective candidates for the Essex seat being Messrs. Rankin and John O'Connor, now a member of the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald. Both gentlemen ran as supporters of the Conservative Ministry, but the question of creed entered largely into the contest, the vast Roman Catholic element generally supporting Mr. O'Connor, in spite of which he was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. O'Connor is a son of one of the pioneers of Maidstone, also named John, who settled in the wilds of that township in 1828, and proceeded to clear a farm. In this task he was assisted by his son of whom we write, till an accident befell the latter, by which he was incapacitated for further work on the farm. Engaging in the study of law, he was admitted to the Bar and practised successfully in Windsor until his political duties, consequent upon subsequent successes at the polls, interfered with further practice here. He has been for a considerable period a member of the Conservative Government; with an interval of one Parliament during the Mackenzie regime; he has held a place in the Cabinet; and has been a representative of the Irish Roman Catholic element of the Dominion, not by reason of brilliant abilities, of which the less said the better.

The eighth and last Parliament of United Canada was elected in 1865, after another dissolution. The same candidates presented themselves in Essex, as on the preceding occasion, Mr. O'Connor being returned as elected, but the House awarded the seat to Col. Rankin, after a contest before investigating committees.

With the inauguration of Confederation came the establishment of two Houses of Parliament for the control of Federal affairs (the Commons elective and the Senate appointive), and of one Legislative Chamber for Provincial administration. Following the accession of representation to the House of Commons, we find Messrs. Rankin and O'Connor again before the people of Essex as candidates for election to the first Dominion Parliament. Colonel Rankin ran as an independent, but suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of his opponent.

The first Parliament expired in 1872, in which year the second was elected. The same candidates again faced the Essex electorate as on the preceding three occasions, the victory resting for the second time with Mr. O'Connor, who now successfully appealed to the people as a Cabinet Minister.

On the explosion of the Pacific Scandal in 1873 a dissolution took place, and the new election on January 29th, 1874, when Mr. O'Connor was opposed in Essex by Wm. McGregor, a Windsor banker, the Liberal candidate, who defeated his opponent by a majority of about 800. Being unseated, however, Mr. McGregor was opposed in the contest which ensued by Jeremiah O'Connor, a brother of the Hon. John, but was again successful, obtaining more than 1,000 majority. His opponent on this occasion was a Windsor lawyer, who could not, in justice to the party by whom he was nominated, be described as a representative Conservative.

The latest general election to the House of Commons of Canada was held September 17th, 1878, and was remarkable for the revolution in political sentiment which it revealed, the Liberal Ministry being driven from power and a Conservative Government installed in the Treasury Benches. Mr. McGregor was again the candidate of the Liberal party, but he was defeated by J. C. Patterson, a Windsor barrister, who had represented the North Riding of Essex in the Local Assembly since 1875.

The first contest for the Ontario Assembly took place in 1867, the candidates being Solomon Wigle, a Gosfield farmer, and Alexander Cameron, a Windsor lawyer, both supporters of the then Government. Mr. Wigle was elected by a majority of about 300. He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in South Essex, has been prominent in municipal affairs, and is one of the leading agriculturists of the district in which he lives.

The Legislatures of this Province being elected for terms of only four years, the first term expired in 1877, when a new election came on. In Essex Mr. Wigle presented himself for re-election as a supporter of the Sandfield Macdonald Coalition Government, but was defeated by Albert Prince, referred to in connection with former contests, who secured the Liberal vote and a sufficient amount of Conservative support to secure his election.

The County of Essex was divided, during the second Parliament, into two Ridings, and granted an additional representative. The North Riding consisted of the Townships of West Tilbury, Rochester, Maidstone, East and West Sandwich, and the Towns of Sandwich and Windsor; the South Riding of the balance of the county.

At the election of 1875 the contest in the North Riding lay between J. C. Patterson, of Windsor, Conservative, and Luc Montreuil, an East Sandwich farmer, whom the former defeated. In the South Riding the same year, Lewis Wigle, Conservative, defeated John C. Her, Liberal. Mr. Wigle is a Leamington merchant, son of Solomon Wigle, before mentioned, and a young man of good ability and considerable municipal experience, having then been Reeve of Mersea Township nearly ever since attaining his majority. Being unseated on petition, Mr. Wigle was again elected the same year over Mr. Her by an increased majority. Mr. Her is also a descendant of a very old resident of South Essex, and is a farmer of South Colchester Township, whose standard of intelligence and general personal qualities have placed him high in the public esteem. His connection with municipal affairs has also been extensive, he having been Reeve of Colchester during a long period, and filled the Warden's chair during one term.

On the resignation of Mr. Patterson to contest the seat in the Commons in 1878, Solomon White, barrister, of Windsor, was elected to the vacancy in the Conservative interest over George Rankin, of Windsor, son of Col. Rankin, above alluded to in connection with Essex politics.

June 5th, 1879, was the date of the last general election to the Ontario Legislature, on that date two candidates contested either of the Ridings of Essex. In the North, Mr. White, the sitting member, was opposed by M. Gignac, a farmer of Sandwich West, in the Liberal interest, but succeeded in defeating him. The contest in the South Riding lay between Mr. Wigle, the then late member, Conservative,

and J. D. Balfour, proprietor of the Amherstburg Echo, who ran as the Liberal nominee, but was defeated.

With regard to the bearings of municipal legislation upon the community, the first approach thereto was in connection with the formation of the old District Councils, which came into existence with the Provincial Union in 1842. By the provisions of the Union Act the boundaries of the Western District remained as formerly, viz.: comprising the three present Counties of Essex, Kent, and Lambton. The first District Council, which assembled at Sandwich in 1842, was presided over by John Dolson, from the neighborhood of Chatham, as Warden, a position to which the Government at that time appointed the incumbent. John Cowan was the first Clerk, and the members of the Council were James Baby, Geo. Bullock, Robert Coatsworth, Thos. L. Crooke, John Crow, Robert Crow, Geo. Duck, Geo. Durand, Geo. Elliott, John Ferriss, David H. Gesner, Duncan Grant, Thomas Hiron, Abram Inglis, John Jackson, Dominique Langlois, Duncan McDonald, Henry McNeil, Neil McQuarrie, Robert Reynolds, David Sherman, John Sloan, James Smith, Joseph Smith, Samuel Smith, Josiah Strong, Wm. Thompson, and John G. Watson. Of the above, those representing the present Township of Essex were: Anderson, John Sloan; Colchester, John Ferriss; Gosfield, Josiah Strong; Maidstone, Duncan Grant; Malden, Robert Reynolds and George Bullock; Mersea, John Jackson; Rochester, George Elliott; Sandwich, Dominique Langlois and John G. Watson; Tilbury West, Thos. Hiron. These Councillors were elected for a term of two years.

For 1844 the following were the municipal officers of the Essex Townships: Anderson; District Councillor, John Sloan; Tp. Clerk, H. Cunningham; Assessor, Oliver Reaume; Collector, T. Oliver; Superintendent of Schools, A. Borrowman. Colchester: District Councillor, John Ferriss; Tp. Clerk, R. R. Thompson; Assessor, Lennox Thompson; Collector, Matthew Ferriss; Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Hawken. Gosfield: District Councillor, Richard Thornton; Tp. Clerk, Joseph Wigle; Assessor, John McDonald; Collector, Henry Scratch; Superintendent of Schools, Pridoux Girty. Maidstone: District Councillor, Duncan Grant; Tp. Clerk, John McPharlin; Assessor, John Moran; Collector, John Callaghan; Superintendent of Schools, Rev. M. McDonell. Malden: District Councillors, George Bullock and L. G. Gordon; Tp. Clerk, F. A. Laforte; Assessor, Alanson Botsford; Collector, Thomas Elliott; Superintendent of Schools, Rev. R. Peden. Mersea: District Councillor, Ralph Foster; Tp. Clerk, Benjamin Siddall; Assessor, Wm. Coulson; Collector, Jonathan Wigfield; Superintendent of Schools, Leonard Wigle. Rochester: District Councillor, Geo. Elliott; Tp. Clerk, Edmund Cody; Assessor, Patrick Tracy; Collector, Wm. Flanagan; Superintendent of Schools, D. Aldrich. Sandwich: District Councillors, D. G. Watson and D. Langlois; Tp. Clerk, Jos. L. Lewis; Assessor, Solomon H. Thebo; Collector, Fabien Parent; Superintendent of Schools, Dr. McMullen. Tilbury West: District Councillor, Thomas Hiron; Tp. Clerk, Joseph Deane; Assessor, Claude Cartier; Collector, Wm. Nicholson; Superintendent of Schools, George Poole.

In 1845 the changes were: Anderson, John Cunningham; Colchester, John Wright; Maidstone, James Hagerty; Rochester, Pierre Charron; Tilbury, Benjamin Trudell. This is the first year in which we see a mention of "Town Wardens," who were as follows: Anderson, James Dougal, John Maloney, Roswell Hoskins; Colchester, David Iler, Wheeler Cornwall, Alex. Quick; Gosfield, And. Stewart, Wm. Safford, John C. Fox; Maidstone, Patrick Gallagher, Ed. McPharlin, Michael Allen; Malden, Henry Wright, W. Duff, Jr., Thos. Salmon; Mersea, Thos. Mead; Alex. S. Stockwell, F. Ambridge; Rochester, Andrew Duroche, James Daily; Sandwich, Charles Baby, Jacques Reaume, James Mahony; Tilbury, Thomas Smith, John Smith, Isaac Russell.

In 1846, the only changes in the Council from the previous year were J. McLeod, who succeeded Geo. Bullock in Malden; and W. D. Baby, who took the place of D. G. Watson, in Sandwich.

In 1847, Pridoux Girty succeeded Richard Thornton in Gosfield; and George Bullock was again returned for Malden, replacing L. G. Gordon; Thos. Malott also replaced Ralph Foster in Mersea. This year the Wardenship was made elective, and George Bullock was the first so chosen to the position.

The year 1848 shows all the County Council but those of Maidstone, with which exception they were as follows: Anderson, C. C. Allen; Colchester, John Wright; Gosfield, P. Girty; Malden, Geo. Bullock and John McLeod; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Pierre Charron; Sandwich, D. Langlois and W. D. Baby; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins; and in 1849 they continued the same with one single exception, Henry Wright replacing John McLeod in Malden. This was the last year of the old District Councils, and in 1850 the Municipal Institutions Act (which, with some immaterial changes, forms the basis of our present municipal system) came into force, with the following gentlemen as Reeves from the Essex Townships, in the County Council of the then united Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton: Anderson, John Sloan; Colchester, Peter Wright; Gosfield, John Malott; Maidstone, Alex. Taylor; Malden, Henry Wright; Mersea, Ralph Foster; Rochester, Joseph Morin; Sandwich, W. D. Baby (Reeve), Thos. Woodbridge (Deputy-Reeve); Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. George Hyde, Reeve of Plympton (Lambton County), was chosen Warden; S. S. Macdonell, of Sandwich, County Clerk; and Geo. Bullock, of Malden, County Treasurer.

For 1851 the County Council was composed as follows: Anderson, John Sloan; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Jos. Malott; Maidstone, Hugh McPharlin; Malden, Henry Wright; Mersea, Theodore Malott; Rochester, Pierre Charron; Sandwich, D. Langlois and D. Downing. George Hyde was again Warden. West Tilbury was detached from Essex and became a part of Kent County this year; but was re-attached to Essex in

1852, when the following gentlemen comprised the Council: Amherstburg (first incorporated), Alex. Jones; Anderson, Wm. Gattfield; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Henry Scratch; Maidstone, A. Patillo; Malden, Danl. Botsford; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Joseph Morin; Sandwich, J. S. Baby and Dennis Dowling; Tilbury, James Parent; Warden, Thos. Fisher, Reeve of Moore (Lambton Co.) It should be mentioned that Kent withdrew from the union of counties this year. Lambton was also erected a "provisional" county, but remained as such for about two years before final and total separation from Essex. The County Councils of the last named county for the several years since last above given have been:

1853.—Amherstburg, Henry McKamey; Anderson, John Sloan; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Henry Scratch; Maidstone, And. Patillo; Malden, Daniel Botsford; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, W. F. Wilson; Sandwich, D. Langlois and Laurent Reaume; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1854.—Amherstburg, Peter Menzies; Windsor (just incorporated), Saml. S. Macdonell; Anderson, John Sloan; Colchester, C. R. Quick;

Gosfield, Henry Scratch; Maidstone, Andrew Patillo; Malden, Henry Wright; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, D. Langlois and L. Reaume; Tilbury, P. Desjardins. Warden, John Sloan; Clerk (relieving Mr. Macdonell), J. H. Wilkinson.

1855.—Amherstburg, Felix A. Lafferty; Windsor, S. S. Macdonell; Anderson, Wm. Gattfield; Colchester, C. R. Quick; Gosfield, Joseph Coatsworth; Maidstone, Andrew Patillo; Malden, Michael Maloney; Mersea, John Settrington; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, John A. Askin; Laurent Reaume; Tilbury, J. B. Tremblay, Sen. Warden, S. S. Macdonell.

1856.—Amherstburg, Felix A. Lafferty; Windsor, S. S. Macdonell; Anderson, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, Andrew Patillo; Malden, Michael Maloney; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, Thos. Woodbridge, Gabriel Bondy; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. Warden, S. S. Macdonell.

1857.—Amherstburg, Gordon W. Leggett; Windsor, S. S. Macdonell; Anderson, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, Fabien Marantette; Malden, John Caldwell; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, Thos. Woodbridge, Gabriel Bondy; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. Warden, Thos. Malott.

1858.—Amherstburg, G. W. Leggett; Sandwich (just incorporated as a town), Joseph Mercer; Windsor, W. B. Hiron; Anderson, Sylvester Mott; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, Hugh McPharlin; Malden, Michael Maloney; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, L. Reaume, Jerome Dumouchelle; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins. Warden, Joseph Mercer; Clerk, D. A. McMullin.

1859.—Amherstburg, G. W. Leggett, Thos. A. Mearns; Sandwich Town, Joseph Mercer; Windsor, John O'Connor, Geo. Shipley; Anderson, Henry Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, And. Patillo; Malden, Samuel Atkins; Mersea, Walter Cowan; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, L. Reaume, Jas. Halford; Tilbury, P. Desjardins. Warden, Joseph Mercer.

1860.—Amherstburg, Joseph Noble, Alex. Jones; Sandwich Town, Joseph Mercer; Windsor, John O'Connor, Geo. Shipley; Anderson, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, Francis Wright; Gosfield, Solomon Wigle; Maidstone, And. Patillo; Malden, N. A. Coste; Mersea, Walter Cowan; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich, L. Reaume, Joseph Villaire; Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1861.—Amherstburg, Jno. G. Kollage, Denis DeLisle; Sandwich Town, Joseph Mercer; Windsor, George Shipley, Jno. Watson; Anderson, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Ferriss; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle; Maidstone, John Chambers; Malden, Napoleon A. Coste; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Samuel Wilcox; Sandwich East, Joseph Villaire. Luc Montreuil (the township was divided into East and West this year); Sandwich West, Gabriel Bondy; Tilbury, P. Desjardins. Warden, Solomon Wigle.

1862.—Amherstburg, J. G. Kollage, D. DeLisle; Sandwich Town, Jno. A. Askin; Windsor, Jno. O'Connor, Joel Langlois; Anderson, Jno. Bray; Colchester, Jno. Ferriss; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Thos. Wigle; Maidstone, Jno. Chambers; Malden, N. A. Coste; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Wm. Flanagan; Sandwich East, Joseph Pratt, Fredk. Maisonneville; Sandwich West, C. F. Elliott; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, John O'Connor.

1863.—Amherstburg, D. D. DeLisle, J. R. Park; Sandwich Town, James McKee; Windsor, John O'Connor, Joel Langlois; Anderson, Jno. Bray; Colchester, Jas. Knapp, T. Shay; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Thos. Wigle; Maidstone, John Chambers; Malden, N. A. Coste; Mersea, George Russell; Rochester, J. McMahon; Sandwich East, L. Reaume, Luc Montreuil; Sandwich West, Richard Gignac; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, John O'Connor.

1864.—Amherstburg, D. D. DeLisle, J. R. Park; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, R. J. Bloomfield, Jacob Brown; Anderson, Chas. W. Thomas; Colchester, Matthew Ferriss, Jno. Pratt; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theodore Wigle; Maidstone, Thomas Powers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Geo. Russell; Rochester, John McMahon; Sandwich East, Joseph Pratt, Ed. O'Neill; Sandwich West, Richard Gignac; Tilbury, P. Trudell. Warden, Sol. Wigle.

1865.—Amherstburg, J. G. Kollage, Jno. Bell; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, James Dougal, Geo. Shipley; Anderson, C. W. Thomas; Colchester, Matthew Ferriss, George McLean; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Thos. Wigle; Maidstone, Jno. Chambers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Joseph Alex. Ray; Sandwich East, Thos. Malott; Rochester, Alex. Ray; Sandwich West, Luc Montreuil, Fredk. Maisonneville; Sandwich East, Noe Langlois; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, Sol. Wigle; County Clerk, Thos. McKee.

1866.—Amherstburg, Wm. McGuire, John Bell; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, R. J. Bloomfield, George Shipley; Anderson, C. W. Thomas; Colchester, John Brush, John Richmond; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Theodore Wigle; Maidstone, John Chambers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Thos. Malott; Sandwich East, Luc Montreuil, Jeremiah McCarthy; Sandwich West, Noe Langlois; Tilbury, Peter Trudell. Warden, Sol. Wigle.

1867.—Amherstburg, D. D. DeLisle, John Conroy; Sandwich Town, D. A. McMullin; Windsor, Geo. Shipley, Donald Cameron; Anderson, H. H. Cunningham; Colchester, John Brush, John Richmond; Gosfield, Sol. Wigle, Thos. Wigle; Maidstone, Jno. Chambers; Malden, Gore Atkin; Mersea, Theodore Malott; Rochester, Joseph Alex. Ray; Sandwich East, John Pratt, Ed. O'Neill; Sandwich West, Noe Langlois; Tilbury, Peter Trudell.—(the above were the first set of Reeves elected by the people direct; the incumbents having been chosen up to this time by their fellow councillors of the respective minor municipalities). Warden, Geo. Shipley.

1868.—Amherstburg, Sandwich Town, Anderson, Maidstone, Malden, Rochester, and Sandwich West, the same as previous year; Windsor, Geo. Shipley, Wm. McGregor; Colchester, Geo. McLean, Peter Wright; Gosfield, Thos. Wigle, Henry Rutven; Mersea, T. M. Fox; Sandwich East, Joseph St. Louis, Luc Montreuil; Tilbury, David Henderson. Warden, Gore Atkin.

1869.—Windsor, Maidstone, Malden, Rochester, Sandwich East and West, and Tilbury, same as previous year; Amherstburg, J. R. Park, M. J. Salmon; Sandwich, James McKee; Anderson, Thomas B. White; Colchester, Matthew Ferriss, Peter Wright; Gosfield, Thos. Wigle, Daniel Wigle; Mersea, Thomas M. Fox, Lewis Wigle, Warden, Wm. McGregor.

1870.—Amherstburg, J. R. Park, C. W. Thomas; Colchester, John Brush, Peter Wright; Rochester, Francis Graham; Sandwich East, Luc Montreuil, Wm. Lyons; Tilbury, Peter Tremblay; balance all the same as during previous year. Warden, Wm. McGregor.

1871.—The only changes in the personnel of the County Council were as below: Gosfield, Wm. Cain, Deputy; Maidstone, Jno. Conway,

Reeve; Mersea, Lewis Wigle, Jno. Hooker; Rochester, F. B. Boutellier; Sandwich West, Louis Lafferty. Warden, Wm. McGregor.

1872.—The changes were: Windsor, C. R. Home and H. T. Pulford, Deputy-Reeves; Colchester, John C. Iler, Deputy; Malden, Alex. Mickle; Mersea, George Russell, Deputy. Warden, William McGregor.

1873.—The only changes were: Amherstburg, M. Twomey, Alf. Bailey; Windsor, J. C. Patterson vice C. R. Home; Colchester, Jno. C. Iler, Thomas Ferriss. William McGregor was again chosen to the Wardenship, making the fifth successive year he occupied that position.

1874.—But three changes resulted from the municipal elections this year, viz.: Amherstburg, James Dunbar, Deputy; Colchester, Alanson Elliott, Deputy; Maidstone, Thos. Plant, Reeve. Warden, Theo. Wigle.

1875.—The changes were: Windsor, James C. Patterson, Duncan Dougal, Samuel Blanning; Gosfield, Wm. McCain, Zenas Orton; Maidstone, John Cuda, Deputy; Mersea, George A. Morse, Deputy; Rochester, John Charland. Warden, L. Montreuil, Reeve of Sandwich East.

1876.—Below are changes for the year: Windsor, J. O'Connor, Deputy-Reeve vice D. Dougal; Mersea, George A. Morse, Robert Lamarch; Rochester, John Mullins; Sandwich East, L. Reaume, Reeve. Tilbury elected a Deputy for the first time, in the person of E. Roudot; and Belle River and Leamington returned F. P. Bontellier and George Russell as their respective Reeves, being the first year of their incorporation. Warden, T. B. White.

1877.—Sandwich Town, Leamington, Anderson, Colchester, Gosfield, Maidstone, Malden, Mersea, Rochester and Tilbury representatives remained the same as in 1876; the other municipalities returning the following named gentlemen: Windsor, J. C. Patterson, S. Blanning, Dr. Carney; Amherstburg, Saml. McGee, John Brett; Belle River, Dr. Gaboury; Sandwich East, Wm. Lyons, Henry Morand; Sandwich West, Denis Rocheleau. The vote for the Wardenship stood 12 to 12—the contestants being J. C. Patterson and James McKee. The former, as Reeve of the highest assessed municipality, had the casting vote, and generously gave it in favor of his opponent, who was Reeve of the Town of Sandwich.

1878.—With the exception of a Reeve, J. H. Smart, being sent from Kingsville, just incorporated as a village, and the addition of a Deputy, in the person of Pierre Drouillard, to the representation of Sandwich West, the only changes in the County Council this year were: Amherstburg, W. D. Balfour, John Crimmins; Belle River, John Charland; Rochester, Patrick Strong. James C. Patterson was elected Warden this year.

1879.—The following were the changes to note: Colchester, Judson Paton, Deputy; Gosfield, Charles Fox, Deputy; Sandwich East, C. Boismier, Deputy; Sandwich West, Lewis Lafferty and Noe Jolie. Warden, John C. Iler.

1880.—Windsor, J. C. Patterson, Saml. Banning, W. J. McKee; Sandwich Town, James McKee; Amherstburg, W. D. Balfour, W. T. Wilkinson; Belle River, T. B. Boutellier; Leamington, Geo. Russell; Kingsville, J. H. Smart; Anderson, J. H. Morgan; Colchester North (the township was divided this year), Ed. Wm. Dunstan; Colchester South, Peter Wright, John Richmond; Gosfield, Wm. McCain, Chas. Fox; Maidstone, Thos. Plant, John Cuda; Malden, Alex. Mickle; Mersea, Geo. A. Morse, Robt. Lamarch; Rochester, Patrick Strong; Sandwich East, Henry Morand, C. Boismier; Sandwich West, Louis Lafferty, Noe Jolie; Tilbury, Israel Desjardins. Warden, Wm. McCain.

For the current year the Council and county officers are as follows—Windsor having withdrawn: Sandwich Town, James McKee; Amherstburg, W. D. Balfour, W. T. Wilkinson; Belle River, John Charland; Leamington, Geo. Russell; Kingsville, J. H. Smart; Anderson, Thos. B. White; Colchester North, E. Dunstan; Colchester South, Peter Wright, John Richmond; Gosfield, C. G. Fox, J. Broadwell; Maidstone, Thos. Plant, John Cuda; Malden, Alex. Mickle; Mersea, John E. Snider, R. Lamarch; Rochester, Pat. Strong; Sandwich East, Henry Morand, H. Mailoux; Sandwich West, Louis Lafferty, Noe Jolie; Tilbury, P. Tremblay, Israel Desjardins. Warden, Geo. Russell; County Clerk, Thos. McKee; County Treasurer, Thos. H. Wright; County Registrar, J. Wallace Askin; County Judge, G. W. Leggett; County Crown Attorney, S. S. Macdonell; Clerk of County Court, F. E. Maroon; Sheriff, John E. McEwan; Deputy-Sheriff, Pat. McEwan; Governor of Jail, G. O. Leech; County School Inspector (North), Thos. Girardot; County School Inspector (South), D. A. Maxwell; Clerk First Division Court (Sandwich), A. C. Varner; Clerk Second Division Court (Amherstburg), J. H. C. Leggett; Clerk Third Division Court (Kingsville), Dr. E. Allworth; Clerk Fourth Division Court (Colchester), Chas. Bell; Clerk Fifth Division Court (Leamington), Jonathan Wigfield; Clerk Sixth Division Court (Belle River), Chas. Barillier; Clerk Seventh Division Court (Windsor), John McEae; Clerk Eighth Division Court (Essex Centre), John Milne.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY SETTLEMENT AND THE MILITARY PERIODS.

The history of what is popularly known as the Detroit Frontier is full of romantic interest. As all are aware, the River Detroit formed no political boundary during the days of Nouvelle France, nor for many years subsequent to the transfer of French ascendancy in the Western World to the British. Both banks alike owed allegiance, as Canada, to the Fleur-de-lis or to the Cross of St. George. From time beyond which tradition does not reach, the present site of the City of Detroit was an important Iroquois village—a fortified Indian town. The first white man who ever trod the banks of the river which gives it its present name was Samuel De Champlain, the great French merchant, navigator, legislator, and governor—for many years the Chief Lieutenant of France and the representative of her power in the Western World—a man whose name, and record of whose heroic exploits, will endure so long as pen of historian remains to chronicle his chequered fortunes. His expedition from Quebec via the Ottawa, the Nipissing, the Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron, and thence to the spot of which we write, was one of the most remarkable of his many exploits by the Iroquois at their fort at Detroit, in the autumn of 1615, and his subsequent retreat with his allies, the Hurons and Algonquians, are historical facts familiar to every reader.

France, by virtue of this expedition of Champlain, although one of disaster, laid claim to all the territory westward to the present State of Michigan, and indefinitely beyond. By the subsequent exploration of Marquette, and his discovery of the Mississippi in 1673, and the prosecution of this enterprise by La Salle, who followed the "Father of Waters" to its mouth, in 1680, France became possessed,

by right of discovery, of the immense territory formed by the basin of the great lakes, as well as the entire valley of the Mississippi; and in pursuance of her policy of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians, the combined military and trading post at Detroit was established by order of the Chevalier de Calieres, then Governor of Canada. The commission was entrusted to M. de la Motte Cadillac, who executed it in 1701, taking with him a Jesuit Priest, one hundred men, and all necessary material for the thorough equipment of a post which was long after considered the limit of civilization towards the north-west, although LaSalle had built a fort on the Illinois River (where a post was still maintained) as early as 1679. The fort built by Cadillac is said to have been upon the site of the old Iroquois fortification, where Champlain and his allies were repulsed nearly a hundred years before, and a short distance west of the present City Hall, on Fort Street—so named after generations had come and gone since the origin of that name was first planted in these western wilds.

It thus happens that with the exception just mentioned, this settlement constituted the first beyond the sea-board states, and it may also be described as the first in what was subsequently Upper Canada, save Fort Frontenac (Kingston), for the settlement very soon spread itself across the river, and extended to what is now Sandwich. We do not note in this connection, however, the Jesuit settlements among the Hurons along the south shore of Georgian Bay, which were established in the early part of the seventeenth century, very soon after the memorable expedition of Champlain, above mentioned, but which were totally obliterated by fire and massacre, by the Iroquois, about the year 1649. Here to this day ruins remain of bastioned and palisaded forts to mark the location of the missions, and here, along the level table-lands, where trees of nearly two and a half centuries now rear their lofty crests, the "hills" and "rows" where the last crop of maize was sown yet be most distinctly traced.

When we look back upon the many incidents and romances connected by historical record with the old frontier settlements of which Sandwich, early known as L'Assomption, formed a part, we are constrained to wonder at and admire the fortitude and courage, the energy and zeal, the patience and endurance, the ardent patriotism of the military contingent, who for the power and glory of La Belle France—and of the Jesuits, who for love of honor of Holy Mother Church abandoned affection, opinion, and luxury in their native land, to court hardship, danger, and death at the hands of savages, and through French domination has long since departed from the scenes of their early conquests and adventures, the spirit and example of the French pioneers will ever continue to form an incentive of emulation in their descendants while the communities they have founded shall continue to exist.

In coming down to the details of the settlement of L'Assomption, we have no direct and reliable data, from the fact that the Detroit, as before remarked, formed but a *suburb* separation of what has since become two political communities, but what was then one, politically, religiously, and socially. The balance of evidence leaves no doubt but that the settlement here commenced very soon after the establishment of the post at Detroit by Cadillac. It does not appear, however, to have been very extensive till the year 1750. About this time the French adopted the plan (afterwards copied by the English) of settling discharged and disbanded soldiers in the vicinity of their frontier posts. In the furtherance of this undertaking Detroit was one of the posts selected, and in the year named a large number were settled along both banks of the river. On what is now the American side the settlements extended from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair, and even beyond; while on the Canadian, the limit was at the foot of Lake St. Clair on the one hand and at the Riviere Canard on the other, being thickest in the vicinity of the present Town of Sandwich. The whole territory along the river front was laid out into lots of 200 arpents (about 180 acres), two arpents wide; and on each of these was settled a discharged soldier and his family.

Previous to this, however, the L'Assomption settlement must have attained some considerable proportions, as we find from church records at least that Father Potier, who died in 1781, had been in charge of the mission for 37 years, or since 1744; and that previous to his advent the spiritual affairs of the settlement were ministered by Father de la Rivardie, whom tradition credits with having established an Indian mission and built a church on Bois Blanc Island, in the very earliest days of the 18th century. There are no records to establish this fact, however; and if it be so, all vestige thereof had disappeared previous to the first advent of the U. E. Loyalist settlers in the neighborhood of Amherstburg, in 1783 or 1784.

In 1782 Father Hubert, who subsequently died Bishop of Quebec, built a wooden church near the present site of the Roman Catholic edifice. This was the second church building of L'Assomption mission, and replaced one already so long used as to have gone to decay, so the annals that the first church was built soon after 1701, and consequently that L'Assomption must have been quite a prosperous settlement at an equally early date, is readily obvious. The first parish records extant refer to the marriage, by Father Potier, of Francois Morein de Valcourt to Marie Magdelaine Bouron, in May, 1760; and the first baptism recorded was that of René Campena, by the same rev. father, on July 16th, 1761. The records previous to 1760 have been lost or destroyed. Those now extant (as far as kept by Father Potier) are written in the Latin language, and in a beautiful clear hand, as even and symmetrical as copperplate.

The earliest land grants are from the French crown. Some have seen bear the signature of the Marquis de Cebon, the then commandant of the French fort. The chief industry was in connection with the fur trade, not only in the first days of the settlement but up to the time when the tide of U. E. Loyalist emigration was turned higher, when the tendency ran toward more "civilized" or at least more "modern" channels; for those last named pioneers, although participating in the events of the Revolutionary War with a spirit which has been characterized by some historians as one of barbarism and savagery, took more kindly to the pursuits of peace and civilization (chief among which was agriculture) rather than to the semi-civilized occupation of alternate Indian fighting and Indian trading, which seemed most congenial to their French predecessors.

With the inauguration of the "second period" of settlement on this frontier, slavery was introduced from the "Thirteen Colonies"; and it is a fact not generally known that many of the American refugees, and more of their descendants, not only tolerated the principle but practised the system of human bondage, then so forcibly illustrated in the "peculiar institution." It is related by old residents that quite a number of slaves were held in servitude here as late as the year 1850.

The military spirit of the pioneers of the western frontier did not disappear when occasion for its exercise arose during the Anglo-American War, nor desert their descendants during the Rebellion

troubles of the succeeding generation. Both of these periods were marked by events of most stirring interest along the Detroit River. Among the chief actors in the exciting scenes which added a leading historical interest to the locality during the first period mentioned were the Elliott and Caldwell families, who were among the very first settlers in the neighborhood of Amherstburg. The head of the former family was Matthew Elliott, a native of Ireland, who settled in Virginia in the early days of the colonial times. On the outbreak of the Revolution he is said to have cast in his lot with the Continentals, but from some injustice perpetrated upon him by those high in authority he resigned his commission, and subsequently took service with the British. After participating in many engagements on the British side, and being several times wounded, he was compelled to leave his adopted country on the recognition of American independence; and coming to Upper Canada in 1784, drew a large tract of land bordering the river, just south of Amherstburg. He was the first Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Western District. He was connected with the Indian Department in a military capacity, with the rank of Colonel, during the War of 1812-15, and was an intimate friend of Gen. Proctor, whose life he saved at Moraviantown by throwing up the rifle of Tecumseh, who, exasperated by Proctor's contemplated retreat before the battle was fairly lost, accused him of treachery, and would have killed him on the spot but for the protection thus offered. Col. Elliott was the member of Parliament for Essex for at least three Parliaments, viz., the third, fourth and fifth, extending from 1801 to 1812. He died shortly after the Battle of Queenston Heights, at Burlington.

Col. Wm. Caldwell, the progenitor of the Canadian branch of the family of that name, was also a native of Ireland. He was an officer in the British service, and engaged in the army of the South during the early part of the Revolutionary War. Having been transferred from the regular service to the celebrated partisan corps, the Butler Rangers, he took part, as captain of that regiment, in all the border forays and frontier exploits in which they were engaged, including battles extending over a territory comprising Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Southern Michigan. He selected his future home in the vicinity of the present Town of Amherstburg some years before the U. E. Loyalist influx, and while still an officer of the Rangers. On the breaking out of the Anglo-American War, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the army on the western frontier, with rank of Colonel. He had great influence with the Indians, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the allegiance to the British of the Wyandottes, on both sides of the Detroit, at that time. Four of his sons, along with himself, served as officers throughout the war. All were the recipients of medals for bravery displayed in the field. One of the sons, Francis, was the first man to enter the fort at Detroit, at Hull's surrender. He was wounded seven times during the war, and was afterwards M. P. for the county.

Among the pioneers of Malden were a number of Captain Caldwell's company of the Rangers. Also among them was the celebrated white "renegade," Simon Girty, as the Americans called those whites who deserted their race and affiliated with their savage enemies. The life and bloody record of this man are made famous not only in history, but have been the foundation of many contributions to our literature, and that truth is stronger than fiction is amply illustrated by his many daring adventures, almost superhuman exploits, and miraculous escapes from death at the hands of the Americans. Yet notwithstanding the fiendish barbarity which some historians attribute to this man, it cannot be gainsaid that in many instances he exhibited a degree of generosity and tender-heartedness, and gave succor to those in distress under circumstances in which the exercise of these virtues covered a multitude of sins. It is related on authority that when the celebrated Kentucky riflemen were despatched to the Canadian frontier, a man of much influence and wealth, and an ex-officer in the American army, joined the force for the express purpose of saving Girty's life in case of his capture. The story goes that this officer was once himself captured on the frontier by the Indians, who condemned him to the stake. Girty used his influence in vain on his behalf. Finally, when his days seemed inevitable, Girty approached him and told him that before they bound him to the stake he was to seize a yawl-bow and throw it upon the fire where another prisoner was burning. This advice was acted upon, and in the general confusion which followed, the American officer escaped. His gratitude prompted him to again join the forces as above, and he took part in all the frontier battles, including those on the Maumee, the Raisin, and the Thames, but although Girty was likewise engaged in all, on the opposite side, they never met. Girty died at Amherstburg, and is there buried. Some of his descendants subsequently attained to considerable prominence in provincial and municipal politics in this county.

Amherstburg, at which was the British garrison of Fort Malden, was the centre of the first warlike demonstrations in the Anglo-American contest. The American General, Hull, landed from Detroit at the Town of Sandwich, July 12th, 1812, with 2,500 Regulars; and five days later pushed on to attack Fort Malden, then garrisoned by 300 British Regulars, supported by a large number of Indians, and what Militia could be hurriedly gathered together from Malden and the adjoining townships. He was held in check at the Riviere Canard, where considerable manoeuvring and skirmishing ensued, which was kept up till August 5th, when Col. Proctor, who had just arrived from York and relieved Col. St. George of the command at Amherstburg, sent a small force across the Detroit River, which attacked and routed a force of 260 American soldiers who were conveying a train of supplies to Gen. Hull's army. The supplies being captured, and Hull's command with Ohio seriously threatened, he recrossed the river with the main body of his army on the 7th and 8th of August, leaving a garrison of 250 men at a small fort he had erected at Sandwich.

On the night of August 13th, General Brock, Administrator of Upper Canada, and commander of the forces therein, arrived from York at Fort Malden. He met the Indians in Council next morning, among whom was Tecumseh, who strongly urged an immediate attack upon Detroit, which Brock decided upon when shown some captured despatches of Hull to his Government, breathing a despondent spirit. The same day he marched up the river, the American force at Sandwich recrossing on his advance, and by the 15th he had planted a battery on the present site of Windsor, crossed his main army to a point below the city, and advanced to the attack, a *demonstration* averted by Hull's surrender of his post and all his troops and stores. After this Proctor assumed command at Detroit, and in a series of engagements, in which the Essex Militia were engaged, achieved some important results at various points on the Raisin and the Maumee, among whom was Tecumseh, who was finally and bravely repulsed by Harrison in his attack upon Fort Meigs, and subsequently met with an almost crushing defeat on August 22nd, 1813, at Fort Stephenson, where Sandusky now stands, and immediately retreated

to Fort Malden to recruit his shattered army. The British fleet also lay off the fort, blockaded by Commodore Perry, whose vessels controlled Lake Erie. Provisions running short in the British camp, it was decided that Commodore Barclay should give the American fleet battle, and on the 10th September he stood out and bore down on the enemy. The engagement was a most obstinate and bloody one, lasting over three hours, and resulting in the killing of one-third of the British force and capture of their entire fleet.

Confronted by these reverses, Proctor at once decided to retreat to the interior, and blowing up Forts Malden and Detroit, he turned his face again to the rising sun. While at Amherstburg, his forces (except a few hundred men garrisoning Fort Malden) were encamped on the old Elliott farm. Previous to leaving, a council of war was held. When it became known that retreat was decided upon, Tecumseh summoned the chiefs about him where the present Gore Street runs up from the water's edge, and mounting a large stone harangued them violently, denouncing Proctor as a coward and traitor, and urging the Indians to remain and fight alone. They failed to be guided by his arguments, however, and took up the line of retreat with the British and Canadians. The stone from which Tecumseh addressed the chiefs on this occasion may still be seen upon Gore Street, just where it lay when this great historic character mounted it to utter his last warlike harangue.

Proctor's retreat *via* Sandwich, up the Thames, and Harrison's pursuit, soon carried the scene of warlike operations beyond the bounds of Essex. The better equipment of the Americans enabled them to come up with the enemy at Chatham, where a skirmish ensued in which the British lost a hundred men and a very large portion of their army supplies. Being still hotly pursued, the British were forced to give battle next day, October 4th, 1813. The result is a matter of history. Proctor's army was disastrously defeated, the Indian chief, Tecumseh, killed, and what remained of the British and Canadians to reach the Niagara frontier were but a few demoralized stragglers.

The part the Canadian Militia played in the above mentioned events was such as to entitle them to recognition as among the most efficient soldiery in the world, and demolished the old-time English theory that a man must be converted into a machine before he can be a soldier. In fact, it has been everywhere admitted that our intelligent militiamen, without discipline but with minds to think for themselves, were everywhere superior, man for man and under like circumstances, to the highly disciplined though less intelligent soldiers of the regular army, and this can be truly said without the slightest disparagement to the regular service.

An incident, which goes to show the independent spirit of the Militia, is related on the authority of one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Amherstburg, then a little boy. During the autumn of 1813, while the British lay at Amherstburg, the men from Colchester and Gosfield applied to Proctor for permission to go home and harvest their crops. This was denied them, whereupon they left camp in a body, carrying their arms and accoutrements to their homes. Proctor sent peremptory orders for them to return at once, which they answered by saying they would return when their crops were harvested, and not before. He thereupon sent a messenger to say that he would send the Indians to bring either them or their scalps into the British camp; to which they returned answer that in such event they would teach both the Indians and the British some more interesting game than they had yet learned from the Americans, if he dared molest them. After this they were left to their own way, and when the harvests were secured they returned to camp in a body as they had promised. During their "foray" however, they formed "reliefs" and worked by "squads," first on the farm of one then on another, till all was completed, keeping guard against any possible scalping expedition of the treacherous allies of the British. The men carried their arms to the fields with them, and the little children were trained as videttes to watch each road and path and forest trail.

As in the War of 1812-15, so also during the Rebellion of '37-8, the Detroit Frontier was the scene of great excitement and no small amount of military operations, if the disorganized attempts of the rebels can be classed as military movements. In fact, if we except the "affairs" at Navy Island, Montgomery's Tavern (York), and the Windmill (Prescott), the County of Essex monopolized almost the entire glory, if such it be, of meeting and repelling the assaults which, had it not been for the courageous behaviour of the men of the frontier townships, would undoubtedly have placed the whole of Western and Upper Canada in the hands of the insurgents, and resulted in torrents of blood and treasure being poured out before the final result had been attained of submission to legally constituted authority.

However diversified opinions may once have been upon the merits of the cause for which we were engaged, we rarely fail to be found to dispute the general injustice of the oligarchy then misruling Canada, whose tyranny at last resulted in a resort to overt acts. Nor can it be denied—although the great majority of Canadians were, by reason of their law-abiding character, opposed to violence against constituted authority (as the alacrity with which they sprang to arms well proves)—that whatever the opinion in which these overt acts and their perpetrators were held at the moment, time has convinced the most sceptical that the constitutional liberties we now so freely enjoy are in great measure due to the then despised "rebels" of '37—those men who knew their sacred rights, and, knowing, dared maintain. Yet all the same, the Militia were equally to be praised for so spontaneous a defence of what they just as firmly looked upon as their own and the country's integrity. But it is not our province to enter upon the discussion of constitutional and political questions long since settled—a brief reference to the armed invasion of this frontier, and its prompt and signal repulse, being the only subject in this connection aimed at.

The first action in the list of events under review was the attempted seizure of Bois Blanc Island, opposite Amherstburg, by a party of rebels under command of one Sutherland, an Americanized Scotchman. This commenced on January 7th, 1838. There were no Regular troops at Fort Malden, and militiamen were hastily gathered together from the farms throughout the adjacent townships. On the 8th, the Militia crossed in boats from Amherstburg to the island, to repel the anticipated assault, when the insurgents threatened to flank them by a party sent down the river, to land below the town, whereupon the Militia returned to the mainland. After considerable manoeuvring by a couple of vessels which the insurgents had brought from Detroit with arms and supplies, one of the latter, the *Amie*, sailed up and down the narrow channel facing Amherstburg, and kept up an artillery fire upon the town. The Militia had no cannon—nothing but the rifles and fowling pieces brought from their homes; yet their fire was so rapid and effective, that they cut the rigging of the vessel, killed or wounded the helmsman as fast as one was replaced by another, and caused the vessel to drift upon Elliott's Point, when they waded into the water,

gallantly boarded her, and after a fight, in which three of the enemy were killed and twelve wounded, the vessel struck her colors. This brilliant coup gave the Militia possession of several field pieces, upwards of three hundred stand of regulation small arms, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition, besides entirely disorganizing the insurgent expedition, whose members at once scattered to their homes.

The Militia very soon assembled along the Detroit Frontier to the number of over 2,000, and an expedition from Detroit, led by a Canadian refugee named McLeod, was defeated on the 24th February in an artillery duel, and without coming to close quarters. McLeod's force had landed on Fighting Island, in the Detroit River, whence they were dislodged as above, and subsequently disbanded and dispersed by the Americans.

On the 24 March following, a garrison of regular troops having meantime been stationed at Fort Malden, Col. Maitland, of the 32d Foot, in command of that post, left Amherstburg with 300 men of that regiment for Pelee Island, where some 500 insurgents had taken refuge, and were preparing for an attack upon the mainland. *En route*, Col. Maitland gathered up between 300 and 400 Militia from Malden, Colchester and Gosfield, and with about 700 men of all arms, and two brass cannon, reached a point opposite the island at dusk. He immediately pushed forward across the ice in sleighs. Arriving near the north-west shore he halted, dismounted his men, and forming them in marching order, sent Captain Brown with one company of the 32d (90 men) and 12 mounted militiamen, around the island to cut off retreat. After considerable difficulty, the insurgents were encountered and put to flight by the main body without the loss of a man on either side. In their retreat, however, they met Capt. Brown's detachment, when a sharp fight ensued, in which five of Brown's men were killed and about fifty wounded. Thirteen of the enemy were said to have been killed, about 40 wounded, and fifteen prisoners taken. A monument, raised by subscriptions from the citizens of Amherstburg, stands in the little Episcopal churchyard in that town, in memory of the five men who lost their lives on that occasion, four of whom belonged to the 32d Regiment, the fifth being a militiaman named Parish, from St. Thomas.

But the event which caused the greatest excitement of any during the Rebellion, and that to which the greatest importance was attached, as well as being the last in the bloody drama, was the attempted capture of the post at Amherstburg by a party of about 400 insurgents, who crossed from Detroit to Windsor on the 4th of December, 1838. By a preconcerted plan citizens of Detroit had visited with the Windsor garrison during the day, and report says succeeded in making most of the men drunk who comprised the garrison, which consisted of one company of Militia, under Captain Lewis. When this was done the insurgents crossed on boats impressed for the occasion, and made an easy task of capturing the entire garrison. The alarm being speedily sounded, however, Col. Prince, who commanded a detachment of Militia at Sandwich, made preparations to give the invaders a warm reception; and meeting them between Windsor and Sandwich, a fight ensued, in which twenty-one of the enemy were left dead on the field and the balance utterly routed. News being taken to Amherstburg, 60 wagons laden with Regulars and Militia (10 men in a wagon) were at once despatched, but did not reach the scene till the remnant of the rebels had succeeded in recrossing the river, except 26, whom they captured as prisoners, and 19 who were frozen to death the night succeeding the battle. Four prisoners, who were brought in immediately after the engagement, were butchered in cold blood by order of Col. Prince, whose savage cowardice on this occasion called forth the unanimous censure of the nation. The dastardly act was the subject of violent animadversion by the British Parliament, at the hands of which body he came well nigh losing his liberty if not his life, and was only saved by the Duke of Wellington, who, while condemning the act in most unmeasured terms, pled for the actor on the ground of his utter ignorance of the usages governing civilized nations in military affairs.

The feeling which prompted Prince appears to have been cordially reciprocated, in anticipation, by the insurgents, as it is stated on authority that the killing by them of Staff-Surgeon Hume, on the road from Windsor to Sandwich, was done under the impression that he was Col. Prince. Col. Raitin, who was then a young man of twenty-two years, and an officer of Militia in Prince's force, captured the colors of the insurgents, and was complimented in general despatches, and in the Parliamentary debate which so strongly condemned Prince.

Since the excitement incident to the troublous times of 1837 died out, nothing of a similar nature arose to disturb the equanimity of this frontier till the Fenian Invasion in 1866; and although no overt act was committed here at that time, the authorities deemed it proper to keep Sandwich garrisoned by a force of Volunteers, who for many months relieved the monotony of the most ancient town in Upper Canada. It is needless to add, that the events of the "Military Periods" still form bright spots in the memories of the surviving participants, whose anecdotes of war and adventure will ever continue to afford to their successors an incentive under like circumstances, as such should again unhappily arise, to uncompromising loyalty, true British courage, and a patriotic enthusiasm, which will constitute them, God willing, the worthy sons of worthy sires.

WINDSOR, AND THE TOWN AND TOWNSHIPS OF SANDWICH.

The section of country comprised within the above limits forms a quarter circle whose radii run north and west from a given point for a distance approaching twelve miles, to Lake St. Clair on the one hand and the Detroit River on the other—those two bodies of water forming the north, north-west, and western boundaries—the eastern being formed by the Township of Maistone, and the southern by the Townships of Colchester and Anderson. The whole comprises a most fertile region of over one hundred square miles in extent, delightfully and advantageously situated as regards commercial facilities and every material adjunct of modern civilization.

From a historical point of view this section possesses a greater interest than any other portion of the county, if not indeed of the whole Province; but as its early history has been fully referred to in our General Sketch, we shall confine this reference more particularly to the several minor governmental changes since the establishment of municipal institutions, and the progress towards material development which has marked this era of its existence.

As has been elsewhere noted, this section formed the old French Parish of L'Assomption. It was constituted the Township of Sandwich in carrying out the details of Lord Dorchester's proclamation erecting Upper Canada into a separate Province. The surveys, however, had been made under the old French system, when the settlement was first effected—at any rate, along the water front, and running back

three or four miles towards the interior; the balance of the township, constituting the south-east quarter, being laid out under Governor Simcoe's administration.

The surface is marked by a general evenness, characteristic in great measure of the entire western portion of the Province, while richness and fertility of soil is nowhere more strongly predominant. And as the settlement has the advantage of early organization and subsequent exceptional advantages as to commercial relations, the population has become quite dense. The old-time manners and customs of the early frontier settlements are still to a great extent apparent, and nowhere more so than in the lack of scientific farming; but this defect is gradually disappearing before the inroads of a more modern system, and in due time we shall see every farm of ancient L'Assomption transformed into a literal garden which shall blossom as the rose, a result most plainly foretold by the marked improvement of the past generation, and more especially of the past decade. The march towards wealth is demonstrated by the steady and rapid rise in values. The assessed valuation of real estate within the municipalities of which we write now very closely approaches \$5,500,000, while the population is estimated at nearly 15,000. The exact figures of assessors place the latter at 14,777, a total which the present census will probably not much affect either way. In addition to the above assessment, there is exempted property, personal and non-resident properties, and "abort" assessments, which would certainly bring the real figures to an excess of \$5,000,000.

The sundry changes, from a municipal point of view, through which this section has passed, may be briefly noted thus: From the original formation of townships, it remained as the Township of Sandwich till the year 1854, when Windsor was set off as an independent municipality under a village charter. Four years later it was incorporated as a town, and at the same time (1858) Sandwich Town was also incorporated by special Act of Parliament, without ever going through the preparatory course of village existence. Municipal divisions continued thus till 1861, when the town was again subdivided; and what was a single rural municipality up to 1854 now comprises the Town of Windsor, Town of Sandwich, and Townships of Sandwich East and Sandwich West. Of these several independent corporations, the most important is of course the

Town of Windsor, delightfully situated on the left or south bank of the Detroit River, and opposite the American city of that name. During the French regime and the early days of English supremacy, the chief importance attributable to this spot was its proximity to Detroit—L'Assomption Village, now Sandwich, being the only approach to a town along the present Canadian frontier till long subsequent to the War of 1812-15. The locality was known as South Detroit till 1835, when a public meeting was held in Hutton's tavern to choose a more appropriate name. "Windsor" being suggested by James Dougall, was selected from a score or more of others proposed. The proprietor of the tavern, who was an old resident, at once signified his own and the public approval by naming his place the "Windsor Castle," by which cognomen this landmark of "ye olden time" is everywhere still known. The name of South Detroit, by which, previous to this, it had been known for some years, was given it by a gentleman named McDougall, a bachelor, who came from York (Toronto), purchased property along the river bank where the Town Hall, market, &c., now stand, and first laid out the village plot about 1830.

Among the names of the very earliest settlers—those who drew their lands from the French Crown—were Baby, Dumouchelle, Goyeau, Jannesse, Langlois, Marentette, Meloche and Ouellette. The Baby farm was that on which the Windsor Nurseries are situated, running, of course, to the river. This family, through several generations, attained great prominence in the affairs of the western frontier. One of them was "Lieutenant of the County" for many years; one was for a long time, and, in fact, the first member of Parliament; and many of the most important offices, both elective and appointive, in the whole municipal and political history of the county, have been connected with the family name. On the old Baby farm the first brick house in the whole L'Assomption settlement was built, and is still standing in Windsor. It possesses some historical importance from the fact that General Hull used it as his headquarters during his invasion of Canada in 1812; and General Harrison also camped his army on the farm while pursuing General Proctor in 1813, and used the house as his temporary headquarters.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants of this section was in connection with the fur trade, even up to and subsequent to the Anglo-American War. Up to the time of the extinction of the Great North-West Fur Company, consequent on their irrevocable defeat by the Hudson Bay Company, and their subsequent amalgamation by the same, the headquarters for Canada of the North-West Company were at South Detroit. Their old store house still stands, a partial ruin, and the building used as their office is now one of the old landmarks near the river bank, between Windsor and Walkerville. It is stated on good authority that the march of the French to Moscow so raised the price of furs, that one trader named Patterson at the present site of Windsor cleared £100,000 sterling in bear skins alone that season. Among the most extensive business firms who ever located in the place were the Dougall Brothers from Paisley, Scotland. The headquarters of the house were in Montreal, but we have heard it stated by an old resident, well acquainted with the business of the place, that the sales at the Windsor branch averaged during some seasons over £500 sterling daily, and their wares found their way to the then remote North-West, and to the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi. James Dougall, the manager of this branch, came here in 1829, and has ever since been most prominently identified with the business and public interests of the locality. During the Rebellion he is said to have come to the aid of the authorities, and advanced them some £10,000 in money and supplies, an accommodation which immensely facilitated the operations of the military on this frontier.

There is now a very large import and export business done at the port of Windsor, which contrasts very strongly indeed with the primitive state of affairs existing about thirty years since, at which date "Smith's Canada" says of the town: "It is a bonding port, and quantities of beef and pork are annually packed, in bond, for the English market. Till lately the Collector of Customs was not required to keep any account of articles exported, and it has been usual when any inquiry was made on the subject by the Government to send over to Detroit and obtain from the collector there a statement of his imports, a very convenient but very queer way of doing things, and one which would be likely to astonish the wisest at the Colonial Office if they were aware of it." It is also stated on reliable authority that for years after a Customs House was first established here no books whatever were kept. The practice seems to have been for the collector to levy what duties he pleased, observing no particular rule—to stick the money in

his pocket, register the transaction in his mind, and whenever it was convenient he wrote a letter to headquarters enclosing what spare cash he had collected, with explanations from memory! Smith's work further adds: "There are barracks in Windsor which are occupied by a detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles. It contains about 500 inhabitants, and has a daily post."

At the same date he writes of Sandwich: "It has a very English appearance, and is much admired by visitors. It has a daily post, and contains a population of about 500." When in connection with this is taken the fact that Gourlay's estimate gave the Township of Sandwich 200 inhabited houses, with nearly 1,000 inhabitants, in December, 1817, and the further one that "these were settled almost exclusively in front of the township, along the river," we come to the conclusion that for thirty-five years previous to 1852 (when "Smith's Canada" was written) the progress of the locality had been extremely slow. And, indeed, so far as regarded Windsor, the place did not amount to anything till the building of the G. W. Railway in 1854, although as early as 1835 a bank agency was established (the old Commercial) under James Dougall. It is stated that even in 1854 the permanent residents did not come up to the number required for incorporation as a village, and the present Sheriff, McEwan, who enumerated the census with that object in view, was obliged to count in all the navvies and *frontiers* connected with the railway construction. The same relative remark cannot be made, however, as to its subsequent progress, as we find that four years later it successfully applied for incorporation as a town.

The first set of municipal officers for Windsor as a village (1854) were: Reeve, S. S. Macdonell; Councillors, Francis Caron, James Cuthbertson, James Dougall, Charles Hunt; Clerk, John Stewart. And for the town (1858): Mayor, S. S. Macdonell; Councillors, W. B. Hironas (Reeve), Francis Caron, James Dougall, Joel Langlois, Benjamin Marentette, Mark Richards, George Shipley, John Turk; Clerk, Alex. Bartlett. With a very short interval, when G. Scadding filled the position, Mr. Bartlett was Clerk till the present year. He is now Police Magistrate of the town. The succession to the Mayorality has been: S. S. Macdonell, 1859; James Dougall, 1860-61; Mark Richards, 1862-3; S. S. Macdonell, 1864-5-6; (four years' records, 1867-70, have been burned); Donald Cameron, 1871-2; Wm. McGregor, 1873; Donald Cameron, 1874; Wm. Scott, 1875; R. L. McGreggor, 1876; C. R. Horne, 1877-8-9; John Coventry, M. D., 1880. The last named gentleman is again Mayor for the current year; and Stephen Lusted, proprietor of the Windsor Record, is Clerk of the municipality.

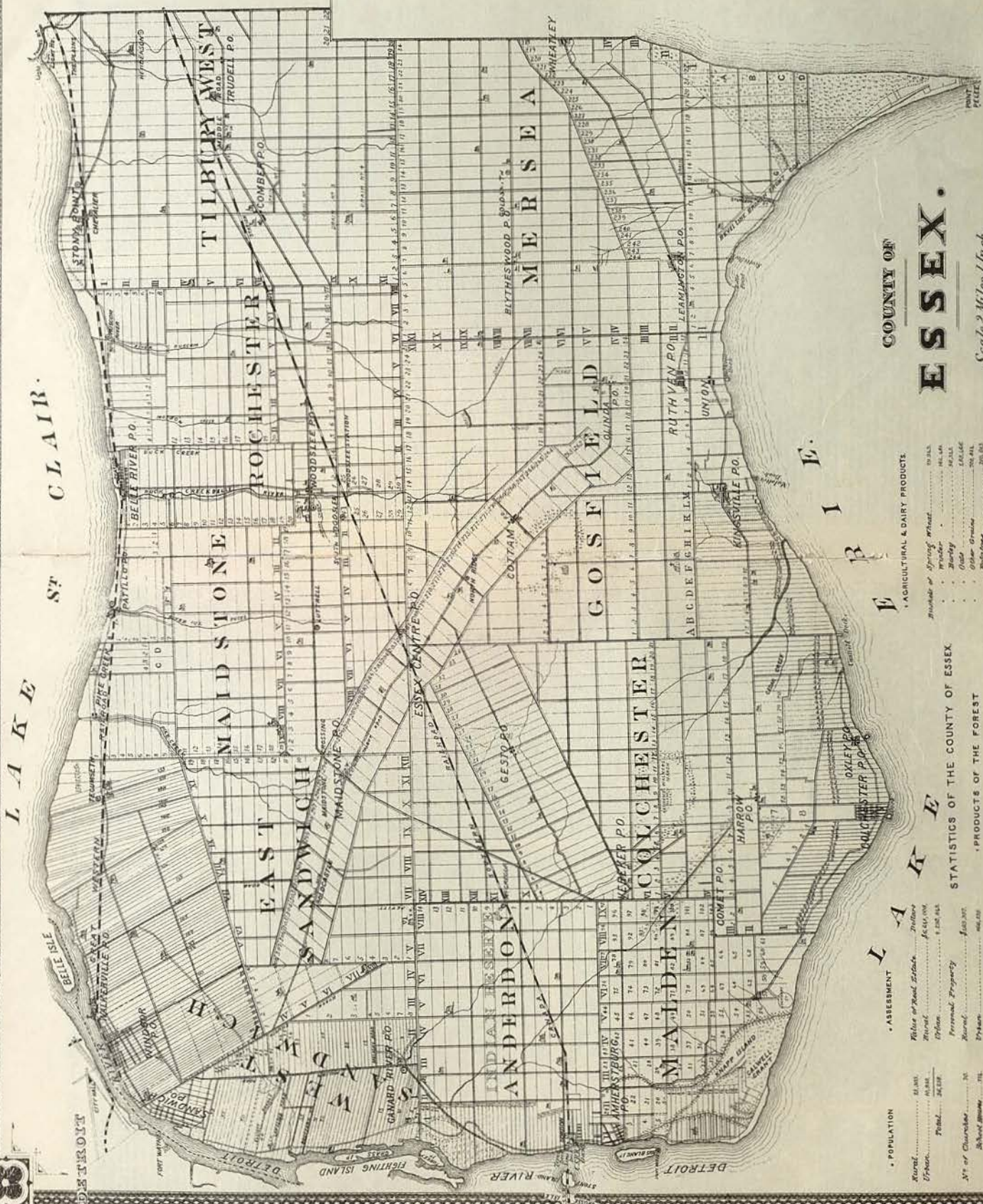
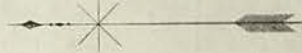
The assessed valuation of taxable property is very nearly two millions, and there is very close upon half a million "exempted," of which amount the Corporation owns about \$250,000, or one half, the other being chiefly in church property, and the bulk of this belonging to the Roman Catholics. Chief among the items of Corporation exemptions are the water-works, which cost \$127,000. They are most elaborate and complete, and compare with those of our largest cities in point of excellence and efficiency. They are of the improved "Holy" system, and were built by the Waterworks Company of Bradford. There is a very fine combined Post Office and Custom House, built of the celebrated Anderson stone, at a cost to the Dominion Government of \$50,000; and among the public improvements is a system of sewerage on which over \$35,000 have already been expended.—There is a fine market, which cost in excess of \$10,000, and a Town Hall with commodious public offices. There are also gas works, which cost over \$60,000.

The churches and schools keep full pace with modern ideas of comfort and elegance. There are seven of the former, of which the most costly is the St. Alphonsus, Roman Catholic. The interior decorations of this edifice are elaborate and chaste. The whole building has cost, thus far, about \$35,000, and the same amount of money has been expended on St. Mary's Academy, a young ladies' school of high reputation, having at present about 80 pupils in attendance. The very Rev. Dean Wagner, a native of France and the first resident pastor, is presiding priest of St. Alphonsus, assisted by Rev. H. B. Lotz and Rev. James Scanlon. There are 21 sisters of the Order of the "Holy name of Jesus and Mary" attached to this convent, which is under the direction of Sister Mary of the Rosary. About 300 pupils in Windsor and Sandwich are under the instruction of these sisters. The Roman Catholic and Protestant schools are controlled by a united board in both towns. The schools are all commodious and handsome buildings, some of them very costly, the "Central," for instance, showing a construction expenditure of over \$25,000. There is also a High School, and a County Model School. The educational facilities are in fact unexcelled anywhere, and the very efficient system in operation reflects the highest credit upon the good people of the town.

The newspaper press is represented by two extremely creditable weekly journals, the *Record*, Reform in politics, and the *Review*, Conservative. The first venture in this line is said to have been the *Herald* (published at Sandwich, however), as early as the year 1837. When Windsor secured commercial supremacy, after the building of the railway, all newspaper enterprise, as well as much business in other lines, was transferred to the more successful rival. There are several national and other societies—the latter including Masonic and Oddfellows.

There are a large number of the usual minor manufactures which as a rule supply local demand, but the only establishments which manufacture to any extent for export are the Globe Tobacco Works and a large varnish factory—both very extensive in their respective lines—the former claimed to be the most so of any similar enterprise in Canada. An extensive branch of the celebrated D. M. Ferry seed establishment is also here located.

The population of the place is estimated as slightly in excess of 7,000, a figure to which it is said to have fallen from over 8,000 since the setting in of the "depression," everywhere attended, of late years, with such retarding results. The port is a calling place for the Canadian Lake Steamer steamers, and has daily steam communication with the Thames, Sydenham, and Detroit Rivers, and Lake Erie Canadian ports. Ferry communication with Detroit is at intervals of only five minutes. Some of the business blocks are of the most approved modern style, the main street, which runs parallel with the river, being a very fine one. Many aristocratic residences grace various portions of the town, which in this respect compares with any of similar size in the Province; and the same may in all justice be said of the hotels, of which there are a large number of exceptionally high standard. One very important adjunct of the town is the benefit derived from its being the western terminus of the Great Western Railway. It seems entirely unnecessary to go into a history of this great corporation, which now owns one of the principal east and west trunk lines on the continent, and embraces within its system all the towns and cities of any considerable extent in Western Ontario. The works of the Great



COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Scale 2 Miles 1 Inch.

AGRICULTURAL & DAIRY PRODUCTS

Wheat	10,000
Barley	5,000
Oats	15,000
Other Grains	20,000
Stocks	20,000
Other Rents	10,000
Other Fruits	10,000
Wool	10,000
Other	10,000
Value of Hay	10,000

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX

Value of Real Estate	10,000,000
Personal Property	10,000,000
Value of Manufactures	10,000,000
Value of Live Stock	10,000,000
Value of Forest	10,000,000

ASSESSMENT

Rural	10,000
Urban	10,000
Personal Property	10,000
Value of Live Stock	10,000
Value of Forest	10,000

POPULATION

Rural	10,000
Urban	10,000
Total	20,000
Value of Live Stock	10,000
Value of Forest	10,000

ACREAGE

Rural	10,000
Urban	10,000
Total	20,000
Value of Live Stock	10,000
Value of Forest	10,000

Western Railway at Windsor are very extensive, the ample yards, immense slip-docks, round-houses, machine shops, etc., forming almost a city of themselves; while several hundred hands permanently employed here by the Company add largely to the town's population and material resources. As elsewhere observed, the road was built in here in 1854. The tremendous amount of trade which finds its outlet eastward from Detroit has suggested a tunnel under the river at this point, an enterprise which has been experimentally tested, and although temporarily abandoned, will undoubtedly be carried to completion before the lapse of many years. This seems certain to be followed, if not preceded, by a branch of the Canada Southern Railway from Essex Centre. This will make Windsor practically the Western Canadian terminus of the U. S. R., as it now is of the G. W. R., and go far to promote its development to metropolitan proportions. Connected with Windsor by a street railway three miles in extent is the town of Sandwich.

Town of SANDWICH, beautifully situated on the left bank of the stream. The main street runs parallel with the river, along a gravelly ridge, and at a considerable distance from its brink. The old French settlers proved their good taste in the selection of the site of L'Assomption, the eligibility of the location being difficult to improve upon; and were it not for the great commercial growth of late years acquired by Detroit being the cause of attracting the trade centre to a point more nearly opposite, Sandwich would no doubt have retained the supremacy over Windsor to which its historical and time-honored associations seem in a measure to entitle it.

Of the early settlement and military events which have made Sandwich historical, we have elsewhere spoken. Of the four original District towns of Upper Canada but two have remained so till the present—Kingston and Sandwich; so that for very nearly a century this has been the judicial seat of either the Western District or of one or more of the counties which comprised it. In point of actual age it is also only second to Kingston in all Upper Canada, as is shown in our General Sketch. Upon the change from French to English ascendancy, the men who came in to what was then the chief, if not the only settlement in the Western District (we refer more particularly to the immediate vicinity of the Town of Sandwich) were from a class of Englishmen familiar with the attributes of a high civilization—men for the most part unused to physical exertion—unenterprising to a degree—gentlemen, in every sense, but not calculated to advance the commercial or material interests of pioneer settlements. They of course monopolized all the provincial judicial and minor offices, and formed a society in themselves, as it were, which constituted Sandwich the most *élite* of any of the then Upper Canadian settlements (we can scarcely call them towns), a distinction which the locality has in a great degree maintained and retained till the present day. Many of the best people among its present residents, however, are descendants of the old French settlers of 1701, as their names and traditions amply testify. The people as a rule, and, in fact, without any exception so far as we have observed, are courteous, hospitable, agreeable, and exceptionally intelligent. These remarks apply especially to all the gentlemen connected with the county and town offices, and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church and College here located—all of whom evince a desire to please and accommodate a stranger seeking information, which certainly left the most pleasing impressions upon the memory of the writer.

The Sandwich of to-day may be described as really a suburb of the great City of Detroit, a delightful spot to choose as a residence, not given to great commercial and manufacturing enterprises, but possessing within itself attractions in location, and from social and educational standpoints exceeded by no other place within our knowledge. It contains a population, according to latest assessor's returns (which we are assured will be but slightly varied by the coming census), of 1,054; and the assessed valuation of unimproved real property is \$262,960. There are many beautiful private residences, and the well kept yards and lawns give a cheering, refreshing air which is strengthened by the long rows of magnificent shade trees lining the principal avenues. The theory of "rapid transit" is in a measure solved by street railway communication with Windsor and the Detroit ferry docks; while the water frontage is utilized by the erection of suitable wharves, etc., at which all up and down Canadian steamers regularly call. Among the latent resources are magnificent sulphur springs just below the town, where an attempt was made some years ago to form a fashionable watering-place; but the hotel in connection was lately burned, and the project has not been resuscitated.

The public improvements include three public schools—two of which are commodious brick buildings, and one of frame. In all, six teachers are employed. There is a Protestant, a Roman Catholic, and a Colored school, all well managed by a united board.

Assumption College, here located, is one of the chief institutions of the place. It is a fine brick edifice with ample grounds and facilities for the physical as well as the intellectual development of the students, of whom there are at present 135 in attendance, chiefly from Michigan and Ohio, though largely from Canada and some of the other States. There are twelve professors, under the principalship of Rev. Father O'Connor. The Roman Catholic mission here is the oldest in Upper Canada, as has been seen in our General Sketch. We have not the date of the actual building of the first church, but it had gone to partial decay, and was replaced by a second as early as 1792, by Father Hubert, afterwards Bishop of Quebec. The present edifice dates from 1844, and has cost up to the present time about \$35,000. The College cost a like sum. The church is one of the finest and most imposing in any of our provincial towns.

Among the names identified with "second period" of settlement in Sandwich were those of Askin, Elliot, Ireland, Jones, McKee, McEwan, Mercer, Richardson, &c. Members of each of the above families have at various times occupied very important and responsible positions in the provincial and municipal politics of the Western District and of Essex. Most of these families were U. E. Loyalists, and settled about 1784 or shortly after.

The municipal history of Sandwich begins with the year 1858 by its incorporation as a town, with Charles Baly, the late Clerk of the Peace, as first Mayor. All the municipal records up to 1878 have been burned. During that year A. C. Verner occupied the civic chair, and since then Thos. McWhinney has filled the position.

Outside of the towns of Windsor and Sandwich the balance of territory comprising the ancient Parish of L'Assomption is not very important from a historical point of view, the chief interest of the early settlement and the stirring events of the border war being concentrated at those two points. Still there are many attributes of great value and interest in the present townships, of which

WEST SANDWICH is probably the oldest in point of settlement, it being within its limits where the Village of L'Assomption dates back its origin to 1701 or thereabouts. The municipality fronts towards the west on the Detroit River, along which runs probably the oldest high-

way in all Upper Canada, and it might be added one of the most pleasant and interesting in point of location, scene and incident. The drive along the front of the township is one of the most beautiful imaginable—on the one hand a glorious river rushing by, whose bosom is laden with the products of empires—on the other, far stretching and fertile fields and farmsteads, well kept, and dotted with residences, many of which display both wealth and taste. Here and there interesting historical landmarks show their heads. One of these, a circular masonry tower-like structure, stands near the river side two or three miles below the Town of Sandwich. It is built of stone and is well preserved. It is one of the old-time windmills which at one period supplied the primitive wants of the pioneers of this frontier. The copstone over the entrance shows it to have been erected in 1802.

RIVIERE CANARD is the only point within the township of any importance, and this is more so on account of having been the scene of repulse after repulse of the American General Hill's forces by the Canadians and Indians in 1812. There is now a Post Office and a couple of hotels here, and a very fine section of farming country surrounds it on every side. Among the very earliest of the French military settlers hereabouts are the names of Bangeron, Beaufort, Drouillard, Fovelle, Geroix, Gignac, Meloche, Rochelau, &c.

There are 23,262 acres of land in the municipality, the assessed valuation considerably exceeds a quarter of a million, and the population is computed at 2,386.

EAST SANDWICH, as its name implies, comprises the eastern portion of the original township of that name, and has for its northern boundary the waters of Lake St. Clair. It contains an area of about 43,000 acres, has an assessed valuation of about three quarters of a million, and a population of 3,837. The lake front is of course the most thickly settled, though every part is inhabited, and the land is all of the most fertile and productive character.

TRUMBLE and MAISTONE are small villages near its eastern border; the former on the G. W. R. and near Lake St. Clair; the latter on the old National "Ridge" Road, near the south-eastern quarter. The chief point within the corporate limits, however, is

WALKERVILLE, on the Detroit River, just above Windsor. The origin of the place, as a village, can be traced to the establishment there of the distillery of Hiram Walker & Sons, in 1858. This business enterprise, at first comparatively small, has extended its scope until it is now the second in capacity and production in the Dominion, being only behind Goodrich & Worts' celebrated Toronto works. The different buildings in connection with it occupy a river frontage of about one-third of a mile, and extend back in the country, many acres being covered. About 150 men are constantly employed at the works. Between 2,000 and 3,000 head of cattle are annually fed here for the English markets. The quantity of whiskey manufactured approaches a million and a half of imperial gallons annually, the "mash" being about 2,000 bushels of grain daily the season round; and in connection with this is a malting house (now in operation some six years), with a malting capacity of 3,250 bushels per week. This malting house is said to be the largest in Canada.

The village, although not incorporated, possesses all the advantages of many larger places, particularly in the direction of schools, of which there are two in the place. One of these is a very ornamental brick building, and claimed to be the finest possessed by any rural municipality in the county. There is a very nice brick church of the Episcopalian creed, built by Mr. Walker himself. Of manufactures there are (besides the Walker distillery, &c.) a foundry and "glucose" factory. The latter is known as the Dominion Syrup and Sugar Refinery, and manufactures those articles from corn, most of which is imported from the Western States. The establishment has a capacity of 140 bushels daily, and the products are said to equal those of the West Indies, and can be produced a shade cheaper. The foundry spoken of is very extensive, heavy mill machinery and water works appliances being the specialties.

Nor is historical interest entirely wanting in the vicinity of Walkerville. One of the ancient windmills, so characteristic of the older time along the frontier, stands just on the river bank above Walker's distillery, and from its very prominent location it has become the subject of both comment and portrayal by many writers and artists. Altogether the spot is quite picturesque, and worthy a visit as well from the historical interest which attaches to it as from its pretty situation. But we must bid adieu to the pleasant scenes of the pioneer frontier settlement of Upper Canada—though never to the happy memories attaching to its people—as other duties call.

AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN.

The above section of country embraces the south-western portion of the County of Essex, and contains an area of about 75 square miles of territory, forming a parallelogram something over six miles across (east to west), and approaching twelve miles from north to south, its northern and eastern boundaries being the Townships of Sandwich and Colchester, its southern and western the waters of Lake Erie and the River Detroit. The general characteristics of soil and surface coincide with those of Sandwich just described, though there is a greater proportionate area of marshy lands, chiefly along the river, near the outlet to the Rivière Canard, and at the extreme south-west angle, at the head of Lake Erie.

As has been elsewhere noticed, the original French settlement on the present Canadian side of the river extended southward to the neighborhood of the Rivière Canard. When the British Government made a treaty with the Indians of Western Canada in 1780, it was stipulated that several defined tracts should be reserved in perpetuity for their use, one of these being described as a strip of land lying south of the Canard, extending along the Detroit River front six miles, and inland to the distance of about seven. This was the origin of the old Indian Reserve now constituting the Township of Anderdon.

But some years previous to this event, as may be seen from our General Sketch, quite a settlement of U. E. Loyalists, "Rangers," and American prisoners captured by the Indians during border forays, had been effected in the vicinity of the present Town of Amherstburg. Among those were the Caldwell's, Elliots, Gordons, McGregors, Capt. Mills, R. N., and Major Reynolds, whose son was the first District Councillor, also Hazel and Girty, the so-called "renegades." The last named of these is more particularly referred to in our General Sketch, but it would require a volume to relate a title of his daring adventures and miraculous escapes. It is told of him that while in Detroit on one occasion, he got partially under the influence of liquor and revealed his identity, when he was at once set upon by a body of American soldiers there stationed; and after a desperate melee, in which he placed quite a number of the enemy *hors de combat*, he managed to drag an officer from his horse, which he seized, mounted, and rode into the river, closely pursued; but although he was the

target of any weapons, he swam the horse across the river in safety, and escaped uninjured. It should be noted that the head of the Gordon family was not a U. E. Loyalist, but a Scotchman, though among the very earliest settlers. He subsequently accumulated a fortune in mercantile pursuits, and represented the Western District in the old Legislative Council of Canada. Hazel drew the land on which is now situated the greater portion of the Town of Amherstburg.

Although we state that the first settlement of this section is to be credited to U. E. Loyalists, and although the "balance of evidence" certainly points in that direction, yet it is strongly asserted that several of the original French settlers (of whom the name of Reaume is the only one preserved) had located a short distance below Elliott's Point, in Malden, at least a considerable time previous to the Revolutionary war; and it is also stated that the house now standing on the old Reaume homestead, and, so far as external appearance goes, yet in a good state of preservation, was built and inhabited by the Reaume family many years before the occurrence of the events which resulted in the War of Independence. After the cessation of hostilities, and even for years after the treaty of peace had been signed, the British still held the military post at Detroit, but in 1796 it was turned over to the Americans, and the British selected the site of Amherstburg (which had been laid out as a town the previous year) on which to erect a fort, and to this they removed the guns and stores from Detroit during the year 1796. This then was the inception of Amherstburg as a town, but for a great many years it remained a small place, possessing few of the material advantages it now enjoys. Compared with other places in the District, however, it was the most important, and soon came to greatly exceed Sandwich, the District seat, in size.

In 1817 Gourlay states that the whole section of which we write (town and two townships) contained but 108 inhabited houses, with 675 residents, and that two windmills were in operation in the settlement. About 35 years later (1850) Smith describes Amherstburg thus: "It is, for Canada, an ancient place, having been laid out as a town in 1795, and the following year, after the evacuation of Detroit, it began to settle. It has a very old-fashioned look about it, most of the houses being built in the old French style. The streets are narrow, and the sidewalks are mostly paved with stones. There are six churches, one steam saw and two steam grist mills, carding and woolen factory, soap and candle factory, two asheries, two breweries, two tanneries and a foundry. Amherstburg also has a collector of Customs, an inspector of flour and pork, and a market place and court house. It contains a thousand inhabitants, and has a weekly newspaper and daily post." From this we see that at that time Amherstburg was by far the most important point upon the frontier. At the same time the Township of Anderdon contained nearly 2,000 and Malden a little exceeding 5,000 acres of cultivated land, while their population was respectively 774 and 1,552. As to comparative value of soil of the two townships it is difficult to decide; but an idea may be gained of its general excellence from the fact that of the Indian Reserve (Anderdon) we only find 750 acres described as "swamp" in the official papers, which dispose in various ways of 23,760 acres of land.

It should be mentioned that as soon as Malden and Colchester began to be pretty well settled, a very strong disposition was evinced by the whites to encroach upon the Indian lands; and to prevent possible trouble the Government have at various times sold for the benefit of the Indians sundry portions of the reserve, till now but a very small fraction is left, and this is occupied by the Indians themselves. These Indians are the descendants of that few of the Hurons escaped the Iroquois massacres along the early Jesuit settlements on the south shore of Georgian Bay about the year 1649, and are now commonly known as the Wyandotte tribe. On the breaking out of the War of 1812-15, a part of this tribe were located in Northern Iowa and Southern Michigan. At Flat Rock and River Raisin were considerable villages of them, and these were induced to join the British, and to move to the Anderdon reservation. Splitlog, the uncle of the present chief, White, was at that time war-chief of the tribe, and was instrumental in procuring the change of fealty on the part of the American Indians—a result which long seemed doubtful. He was subsequently seven times wounded during the war. Even the ravages of the war left quite a large Indian population on the reserve at its close, and as late as 1832 they numbered 574. By 1850, however, "Smith's Canada" states the number had decreased to less than 100 from a variety of causes, chiefly emigration to the Missouri region, to join their kinsmen who had removed from Sandusky, Ohio. At present they number 85, and are in the jurisdiction of the Sarnia superintendency. Those remaining are largely intermarried with whites, their aboriginal identity having almost disappeared. They are engaged in agriculture and various lines of business, just as others of our most prosperous communities. So far as our observation and information extends, they are almost without exception a superior lot of people in physical development, and of exceptionally comely appearance. They are not only intelligent, but many of them cultivated and refined; and among them we have met a number of as fine ladies and gentlemen as can be found anywhere in the country. Their chief, whose English name is Joseph White, is a man of colossal proportions and magnificent physique, and though born in the first days of the present century, age sits lightly upon him. When the writer went to his place he was found ploughing among the trees of his orchard, and seemed to manipulate that implement, which has come to be the symbol of peace and progress, as well as his warlike ancestors could have handled the rifle or the tomahawk.

Reference has been made to the ancient appearance of the Town of Amherstburg. The oldest occupied house in town is said to be that of T. J. Park, situated on the west side of the main street. It has been in use here since a number of years previous to the War of 1812-15; in fact, it is said since before the beginning of the present century. It was originally built near the mouth of River Rouge, on the American side, previous to the Revolution. The owner having allied himself to the cause of the British, found it prudent to transfer his place of residence, as well as his political allegiance, after the establishment of independence; and deciding to bring the residence itself along, he took it to pieces, "towed" the different portions across the river behind a canoe, and put them together again where it now stands. The material is of hewn logs, but it is weather-boarded outside, and being nicely finished on the interior, still bears a quite modern appearance.

Many incidents, reminiscences and memories of stirring scenes of early settlement and border strife comprise the history of Amherstburg. It does not seem necessary here to detail those, the chief of which have already been briefly referred to in our General Sketch. As has been noted, its first inception as a town dates from the removal hither of the military stores from Detroit, which the British abandoned in 1796. The charge of the removal of the stores is said to have been

entrusted to Col. Elliott and Col. McKee, the latter the great grandfather of the present County Clerk. Fort Malden was built, and thenceforth Amherstburg enjoyed all the dignity of a garrison town. When the place was evacuated by Procter in 1813, Fort Malden was dismantled and given to the flames, but rebuilt and reoccupied subsequent to the war, and continued to be so until a somewhat recent date—the last corps which formed the garrison being a detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles. Subsequent to this the Canadian, and afterwards the Provincial Government, used the place as a branch of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum; but it was removed hence to London, on the building of the asylum there under the regime of Hon. John Caring as Commissioner of Public Works.

Fort Malden was capable of containing a regiment of troops. It was an earthwork, surrounded by a deep trench flanked by palisades. It was situated directly opposite the upper end of Bois Blanc Island, its face being within a hundred feet of the river's edge, and occupied the highest piece of ground between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, except the site of Windsor. The military reserve on which it was situated was sold some years since by the Government. The spot, which is one of the most delightful situations imaginable, is now partially occupied by the fine residence and private grounds of John McLeod, Esq., but the chief portion comprises the steam wood-working establishment of Messrs. Park and Borrowman. Their works are now located in the several buildings which formerly served as barracks, hospital, &c., &c. The main guard house, which was situated near the south-west angle of the fort proper, is now used as their engine house. The ramparts, trenches, &c., are still in a good state of preservation, and give an observer a fair idea of what sort of fortification old Fort Malden was.

From Smith's description of Amherstburg about 1850, it will be seen that up to that date it had far outstripped all the towns of this section, and left competition behind. The great boom which followed the location of the G. W. R. terminus at Windsor, however, attracted a very large amount of trade in that direction which had previously centred further south, and the effect was seen far south as Amherstburg; nor did this place wholly recover therefrom until the building of the Canada Southern Railway.

Amherstburg, however, is the oldest incorporated town in the District. It was incorporated the first year of the operation of municipal institutions, and entered its independent municipal existence in 1851, as a so-called town but really as a village with town powers, and with the following gentlemen as the full set of town officials: Reeve, H. H. Cunningham; Council, Wm. Bartlett, Jno. G. Kolfage, Victor Le Mai, Henry McKenny; Clerk, A. Hewgill Wagner. Geo. Duncan was Clerk in 1852-3; G. W. Leggett, 1854-6; C. G. Fortier, 1857; and Thos. H. Brush and Wm. McEachern have since then occupied the position up to the incorporation as a town, which took place in 1878, with the following as the municipal officers: Mayor, John G. Kolfage; Councillors, W. D. Balfour (Reeve), John Crimmins (Deputy), Alfred Bailey, John Bell, Simon Bertrand, Peter Caderet, Geo. Middleitch, Zenobie Morin, Charles W. Thomas, William T. Wilkinson, Henry G. West; Clerk, J. Templeton; Treasurer, Wm. Cousina. The last named gentleman is still in the same position, which he has occupied, with the exception of two years, ever since 1851. The Mayor for 1879 was M. Twomey; for 1880, W. Lambert; and Jno. G. Kolfage at present occupies the position, with Jno. Templeton as Clerk.

The assessed valuation of real property is very close to half a million of dollars, and the assessor's estimate of the population is 2,655. The public improvements are not elaborate, though creditable so far as they extend. There is a steam fire engine and volunteer fire department, supplemented by a "tank" system. The schools are particularly noteworthy. There are three of them, all stone buildings, besides the St. Joseph's young ladies' academy.

The churches are up to the standard of our modern ideas in that direction. The Roman Catholic is a very fine edifice. The present church dates from 1844, though one existed here during the latter part of the last century. There are records preserved in the archives which date back to 1802, the first being the baptism of Marie Louise Chappelle. The first marriage recorded was that of Jean Baptiste Faniller and Marie Berard, in January, 1803.

The business attributes of Amherstburg are many and prosperous, there being a large number of very fine mercantile establishments in the place. The manufactures, though not extensive, are creditable. Besides Park and Borrowman's works above mentioned, there is Middleitch's large foundry and agricultural works, a steam hub and spoke factory, and a steam grist mill. There are five hotels in operation, one, the Park House, recently built, cost over \$35,000 in construction and furnishing. In point of location nothing could be more pleasant than this place, which was designed as a summer resort. The maritime adjuncts of Amherstburg are of the best, there being two regular daily lines of boats to Windsor and Detroit, and one to the Lake Erie ports. As a market for produce it is superior, on account of the splendid facilities by both rail and water. It is a regular coaling station for all vessels in the upper lakes trade. Extravagant as the statement seems to us, it has been stated by a commission man here that during last season he averaged sales of 17,000 tons of coal per month which had been imported "in bond."

Opposite Amherstburg is the beautiful island known as Bois Blanc, from the luxuriant growth of white wood which originally covered it. It contains nearly 300 acres of the finest land. The forest was cleared off in 1837, to allow range for guns on the mainland, in case of insurgents effecting a landing on the island. Three block-houses were built next year, and for a number of years the island was garrisoned by a force of British troops. The Government built a lighthouse on the southern point of the island in 1836. One of the old blockhouses still remains. The island is now the private property of Col. Rankin of Windsor. The main channel runs between Bois Blanc and Amherstburg, and as it is very narrow here—the most so of any point in its entire course—the season of navigation is continually enlivened by the many craft engaged in the lakes trade, which pass within literally less than a stone-throw of the mainland.

Several societies, national and otherwise, flourish here, and there is a weekly newspaper, the *Echo*, which is very creditably conducted, and exerts an influence much beyond the range of the average local journal. It has a circulation of about 2,000 copies, and is quite cosmopolitan in its character.

We have casually mentioned the C. S. Railway in connection with the development of Amherstburg. Its construction has had the effect of improving not only Amherstburg but the Township of Ma'den to a considerable extent, and most especially the Township of Anderson. In fact, we know of few sections wherein so marked results have followed so soon the wake of the "modern civilization." The depot and grounds of the railway, although outside the corporation, are surrounded by quite a village, which has sprung up since the building of

the road. The general state of progress which has developed itself within the past few years promises not only to continue but to be augmented by the accumulation of advantages which this fine section of country, with Amherstburg as its commercial and social centre, now possesses.

BELLE RIVER AND ROCHESTER.

Rochester Township has a northern frontage of about seven miles on Lake St. Clair, extending southerly to Mersea and Gosfield Townships, its eastern and western boundaries being formed by West Tilbury and Maidstone respectively. From the latter township it is divided by the Belle River during the greater part of its length; its interior being traversed by Duck and Moissau Creeks and the River Raisin, all considerable streams flowing into Lake St. Clair.

There exists in this township no noteworthy differences of topographical features or soil composition from those noticed in connection with other townships, the surface being quite level, with a considerable proportion of semi-swamp land, the soil of a generally heavy clay substance, of great fertility.

Traversing the township are two first class lines of railway, the Canada Southern on the south and the Great Western on the north, the only station on the latter line within the township being

BELLE RIVER, a village of 650 inhabitants, located in the extreme north-east corner of Rochester. The locality of this village was very early inhabited by French residents, who found their way hither from the Sandwich Settlement, and employed themselves principally in fishing, hunting, trapping, etc. About the first of the present century however, there located along the shore in this township a number of French families who engaged in the clearing and tilling of the soil, and among them were representatives of the Renauds, Campaous, Compeaus, Deroches, Marennettes and Hamels, all of whom were settled in the vicinity of where the village now stands.

The site now occupied by Belle River (whose corporate limits include a small area west of the stream of that name in Maidstone) remained a mere farming community until the construction of the Great Western Railway in 1852, when the village plot was laid out by the Ouellette family, who had for some time previously operated a steam saw and grist mill on the shore of the lake, these being the first enterprises of the kind in the township. The brothers Ouellette were also the first to open a store in the village, the second mercantile enterprise being established by P. Dumouchelle.

Then followed the location of other residents, a fair proportion of whom engaged in trade, while industrial establishments were opened by others, though at no time have the manufacturing interests of the village been extensive. Its growth since the dates named has not been rapid, as is intimated by the preceding statement of its present population; but by 1875 it had increased sufficiently to warrant its separate incorporation, its first Council having been elected the following year. This body was then composed of Messrs. F. P. Boutilier, Reeve; A. Charon, P. Dumouchelle, Charles Cloutier and Fabien Marennette, Councillors. Antoine Hamel was appointed to the Clerkship, and Francois Xavier Hamel created Treasurer of the village. For 1981 the list of municipal officers included the following names: John Charland, Reeve; Fabien Marennette, Antoine Hamel, Antoine Lacharite and Charles F. Cornet, Councillors; Charles Barillier, Clerk; and Samuel Chevallier, Treasurer.

As will be readily inferred from the names of the representative men of the village, its population is composed principally of French people, but whether this fact may be taken as the cause or the effect of the rather stagnant state of commercial affairs which here prevails, or whether there is any connection between the two features, is a question for others to decide; suffice it to say in regard to the material status and prospects of Belle River, that the village is not conspicuous for its enterprise or progression.

Further east, along the shore of the lake, the names of Hogan, Strong, Knapp, Moran and Ouellette appear in connection with its early settlement. Along the western border, fronting Belle River, Wm. Murray was among the first to locate, taking up Lot 7, Con. 1, in 1834. He was soon after followed into this locality by a number of French settlers, representatives of that nationality now largely predominating in that part of the township.

The Middle Road had already received some settlers at that date, one Bellwell being located on Lot 2 north, and Michael Cotter on Lot 4. Following them came three German brothers, Conrad, Adam and Christian Simon by name, who formed the vanguard of what subsequently came to be called the German Settlement, lying toward the east centre of the township. Others among the German pioneers were Conrad Knister and two sons, who came in about 1835.

The interior between the Middle Road and the lake was not settled until the leading highways had been flanked with selected locations, which brings us up beyond 1840, the Byrnes, John and Michael, and Patrick Tracey, being among the first to take up homesteads there, while along the "Second Line" so-called, Edward Mullens, Richard Walker and son, receive credit for having been the first to brave the hardships of that locality. South of the Middle Road no settlement was made until within about thirty years, when James O'Connor, Wm. Old, Thomas Peabody and others penetrated that part of the forest and erected the monuments of agricultural progress.

The settlers of Rochester used, in the early history of the township, to do their trading in Detroit, bringing their supplies up the river and lake to the mouth of Belle River, whence they would transport them through the forest to their homes, a feat of no little difficulty and annoyance to the residents of the Middle Road, as may be inferred from a glance at the map. This necessity was obviated, however, by the establishment of stores, mills, etc., at Belle River, though even that did not relieve the southern settlers of long and arduous forest excursions in the capacity of pack animals. It was but recently, by a comparative estimate, that the first store in Woodlee was opened by Robert Little, it being located on the Maidstone side of the river. The village named has now expanded to considerable proportions on the east side of the stream mentioned, and contains a population of about 150, several stores, shops, churches, hotel, etc.

SOVERE WOODLEE is located about one and a quarter miles south of the original village at a point where the Canada Southern Railway crosses the Maidstone and Rochester townline. It is of about the same size and pretensions as the older village, but has the advantage of railway communication not possessed by the parent stem, from which this promising branch has grown.

TOWNSHIP OF COLCHESTER.

The territory now comprising the two townships of North and South Colchester was, prior to 1880, included within the limits of the single Township of Colchester; therefore, for the purposes of the present sketch, we will consider it in its late integrity, merely pausing

to remark that the census which led to the division of the township at the line between its sixth and seventh concessions, were chiefly of a local character, the dense population of its southern portion usually demonstrating their ability to out-vote the north in municipal elections, thus excluding the last named section from a fair participation in local legislation and its tangible benefits.

Colchester is the second from the west in the southern tier of Essex County townships, extending from the Lake Erie Shore to Sandwich East and Maidstone on the north, and from Gosfield on the east to Malden and Anderson on the west. Its surface is generally level, varied at intervals by slight elevations, not sufficient to constitute a "roll," while in other sections a depression to a swamp level is observable. The land is generally sufficiently high to admit of convenient tillage, and the natural drainage facilities furnishing numerous streams and water courses, require but slight supplementing by art. The soil is of a generally light and pliable consistency, the vicinity of the Lake Shore especially showing a decided inclination to sandy loam. The lower areas are usually of a heavier soil, but the loamy feature is the one of greatest importance in the soil composition throughout the entire township, though in the northern part a clay loam succeeds that of sand further south.

Colchester was first settled by U. E. Loyalists, who removed hither on the close of hostilities between Britain and her thirteen colonies, the vanguard of this contingent reaching the township in 1784. The survey of its shore, and adjacent lots, was made about the same time, the lots being laid out by a surveyor named Smith, who ran the lines along the ice adjacent to the shore, to which vicinity the principal amount of settlement was for several decades confined. In this, as in some adjacent townships, the farms were laid out one furlong in width and two miles in depth, a la the French style along Lower Canadian streams.

During and previous to the Revolution, the Indian tribes inhabiting southern Michigan, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, had indulged very extensively the habit of capturing white children and youth, for adoption into their tribes, though in too many cases the captives fell victims to tomahawks, impelled by capricious tempers, while but few comparatively were spared to effect their escape to civilization. These escapes were sometimes effected by stealth and sometimes by purchase, a young man giving a stipulated quantity of furs or other articles of barter for his release, and in many instances were they accompanied from the camp of the savage to the haunts of civilization by fair maidens who had been living in enforced "adoption" with the same tribes, the emancipation of the latter being likewise in some cases stealthily, in others commercially accomplished.

It was after liberation from such circumstances that one of the pioneer families of Colchester settled along the shore near the west boundary of the township, the parties alluded to being Alexander McCormick and wife, a brief outline of whose experiences prior to their location here appears in our Political Sketch. The date of their settlement in the locality intimated was 1785 or the following year, and there their family were born, including four sons, William, John, Matthew and Alexander, all of whom were subsequently prominent in the history of the township. The eldest of these sons, William, represented the county in Parliament during one term, and subsequently became the pioneer of Pelee Island, where he died.

Most of Colchester's pioneers came from Pennsylvania, though many of them were of European birth, but their sympathy with or active participation in behalf of the British during the great struggle of tyranny versus liberty, rendered highly desirable their removal to British territory after its close, no less on account of their own preference for European government than because of the social ostracism to which their political sympathies subjected them.

Of this class were the Cornwall and Huffman families, the former of whom located near the western border of the township, where Chas. W. Cornwall now resides. Rudolph Huffman located Lots 47, 48 and 49, on which his descendant, Albert Huffman, now lives. Thomas Lypps and his sons, Henry and John, were the pioneer settlers upon Lot 85, the former being a "U. E." from whom has sprung quite a numerous race of this name. The Snyders were also among the first to herald the march of civilization into the woods of Colchester, that family, of whom John was the head, locating as early as 1784, on Lot 41, Con. 1. Thomas and Joseph Ferriss, father and son, came to the township from Maryland in 1794, and took up Lot 44. The progeny of those parties are now quite numerous and influential throughout the southern part of Colchester.

The progenitor of the Canadian branch of the Her family was named Jacob, who removed from southern Pennsylvania to Grosse Isle in 1790, and there remained till 1808, when he became a settler in Colchester, locating Lots 38 and 39, which have remained in the possession of members of the family until recently sold. On his arrival here Mr. Her's family included the sons David, Solomon and John, the latter of whom is still living with a son in the locality of his original settlement. This family has been closely identified with the improvement and development of this section of Colchester; and at least one son of the gentleman last named, Mr. John C. Her, now residing on Lot 45, Lake Shore, has been long and creditably connected with the administration of municipal affairs in the township, filling the Reeve's chair during a long successive period, and serving one year in the Warden's chair.

The lot last referred to (45) was originally settled about 1800 by John Elliott, a name still prominent in this vicinity. The Wright family is also deserving of mention for the conspicuous part played by its members in the general programme of progress in the locality of the Lake Shore. They were among the first to locate in the township, and from the date of their settlement to the present this name has been closely connected with the advancement of its material interests. Mr. Henry Wright, now of Malden, a grandson of the original settler here of that name, occupied the office of Reeve of Colchester during a term of many years, and the present incumbent of the office is another of this family, Mr. Peter Wright. The Wilcox family, several representatives of which still reside along the shore toward the western border, was another of those to whom attach the credit of subduing the forest in the first instance, and planting on its site a succession of smiling farmsteads.

As before intimated, that part of the township in rear of the first range of lots was settled at a much later date than the "front," which remark applies as well to the rear portions of that tier of lots. Within the past fifty years the scope of agricultural improvement has extended to the sections referred to, earliest among those to locate remote from the shore being Isaac Ferriss, Lennox Thomson, and Joseph Munger, the two last named in the Gore. The vicinity of Harrow was settled still later by Joseph Munger's son Joseph, who for a number of years kept tavern in the only habitation on the site of the present village. Several members of the Quick family were also early residents of the

Gore and vicinity; while farther east, toward the Gosfield line, a number of the Fox family took up locations, they having come from the last named township, the original home of the family in Canada.

The VILLAGE OF OXLEY, whose present aspect impresses one with the belief that it may have furnished the theme on which Goldsmith so beautifully discoursed—"The Deserted Village"—was given its present name by a firm of Englishmen, Salmon & Richards, who built the first saw mill in the vicinity, and opened a store there about 1848, that being the first attempt at "clearing" in that immediate locality.

The rear part of this township (what is now included within the new Township of North Colchester) remained quite unsettled until a comparatively recent date. In fact, but a small proportion of it is even yet settled, its population being chiefly confined to the Gesto or Malden Road, which traverses it obliquely from the vicinity of Essex Centre to the Malden and Anderson boundary. This road was settled about 32 years since by a colony of colored people from the Southern States. This was called the New Canaan Settlement, by which name it is still referred to, though a considerable proportion of white settlers have since located along that highway, until now the colors are nearly equally divided numerically. Agriculture is prosperous along this street, and evidence of thrift among all classes is not wanting, while schools and churches have long materially contributed to the intellectual condition of the local representatives of the race who first located here.

The north-eastern corner of Colchester is traversed by the Talbot Road, along which, within its borders, settlements were made as early as 1831, when John McEwan located on Lot 281 north, being followed by the succeeding year by the Tryon family, who took up Lot 283 north. In 1833 Joseph Irwin settled on Lot 282, and thus the entire northern frontage on Talbot Street within Colchester Township was settled by the last named date. About 1835 one Storey moved upon Lot 285 south, and with those contributions the settlement of this part of the township came to a standstill, which it perseveringly maintained for a period of many years. With the construction of the Canada Southern Railway through this section, however, a new order of things was here inaugurated, and the "masterly inactivity" of preceding years was supplanted by a display of enterprise which soon resulted in placing a village in the extreme north-east corner of Colchester, to which the name of Essex Centre was given, from its central position in the county.

The history of commercial development in Essex Centre commences with the year 1873, the first store in the village having been opened by Thomas Rush, the present genial Postmaster, on the first of February of that year. The store was located at the corner of Talbot Street and the Malden town line, but was kept in the building where the post office is now established, since removed to its present position. The C. S. R. had then only begun running local trains, consequently the impetus given the place by its present railroad business was entirely lacking. In May, 1875, the post office was opened, with Mr. Rush as Postmaster. Another store followed, built and operated by one Williams and a partner, whose stay in the new village was but brief. Several other parties were attracted to the place, and one commercial enterprise followed another in quick succession for a time; but the undeveloped condition of other interests militated against the permanent progress of the village during its early existence, and it was the scene of many "wildcat" mercantile enterprises, and the residence of many transient mercantile men, the quality of stability not being highly developed among them all.

Among the most advantageous acquisitions to the mercantile fraternity during its early history were George Wilson and E. J. Powell & Co., whose operations were both sound and extensive. In the summer of 1875 John Milne took up his residence here and at once applied himself to the establishment of industrial arts, being chiefly instrumental in the organization of the Essex Centre Manufacturing Company, through whose extensive operations in milling and manufacturing the village has reaped great benefit. During the past four years the progress of this place has been of a more substantial order than formerly; and that the permanency of its trade and mechanical interests is confided in by its people is evident from the good grade of brick dwellings, stores, etc., which have lately been erected and are now in course of construction.

The present population of the village is variously estimated from 600 to 1,000, a medium between these two figures representing the opinion of the writer on the subject. Besides the stores, hotels, shops, etc., incident to such a population, the village contains steam grist, saw and planing mills; stove factory; Canada Methodist and Methodist Episcopal Churches; Lodges of the Oddfellow, A. O. U. W., I. O. G. T., and K. O. T. M. Societies; and two representatives of the press—the *Chronicle*, a politically neutral weekly, established in 1879 by John Milne, and the *Canadian Workman*, the organ of the A. O. U. W. fraternity in Canada, published monthly from the *Chronicle* office. There are a number of post villages in the township, the most important being

HARROW, the municipal capital of South Colchester, where a fine Town Hall of brick has been erected, which, together with a few stores, hotel, churches, school, several shops, a carriage factory of considerable extent, steam grist mill, and population of about 150, constitute the leading features of the place.

MCGREGOR is a village containing about 100 inhabitants, which has sprung up since the building of the C. S. R. R., it being located where that line crosses the Colchester and Anderson boundary. It contains several steam mills of extensive capacity, store, church, and several other institutions of trade and industry.

GESTO is situated on the Malden Road, in North Colchester, and embraces but few attractions, including steam saw mill, one or two shops, a couple of stores, and post office.

The history of Colchester has not been marked by any material deviation from the programme of commonplace events generally characteristic of a rural community, if we except the agitation attendant upon the two periods of military history which Canada has passed through, viz., the War of 1812, and the Mackenzie Insurrection. The incidents of these times are more at length referred to on another page of this volume; but in this connection it is quite in order to note the zeal with which the citizens of Colchester supported the Government on each of those occasions. During the former struggle a company was raised in this township, commanded by Capt. Wm. Caldwell, of Malden, and in which John Lytle held the rank of Lieutenant, Francis Caldwell a commission as Ensign, one of the Wright family the rank of Sergeant, and John and Isaac Ferress (still living), places in the ranks.

The spiritual wants of the people were left to the care of Providence and their own individual exertions prior to 1805, in which year a Methodist parson began the route of this extensive "circuit," then stretching from Long Point to Detroit.

The commercial demands of the new community were met by making canoe voyages to Detroit, then the only seat of trade in this entire region; but the increase of wealth and population induced the establishment of local trade marts at a later date.

The general advantages at present possessed by Colchester are both extensive and numerous. Its southern portion is favored by excellent shipping facilities, provided by a number of docks along its coast, thus obviating the necessity of tedious teaming to distant markets of their farm produce. The railway by which the northern portion is traversed is doing much toward the material development of that section, and throughout the whole extent of its territory may be noted evidences of the intelligence, taste, enterprise and prosperous condition of its people; but more especially are these characteristics observable in the older and wealthier southern part of the township, where is presented a succession of the most attractive scenes to be met with in any agricultural section of Canada.

KINGSVILLE AND GOSFIELD.

The Township of Gosfield fronts Lake Erie on the south, extending thence to the line which forms the northern boundary of the entire southern tier of townships in this county; the Townships of Maidstone and Rochester bordering it in that direction, Mersea on the east, and Colchester, North and South, on the west. The area embraced within these limits is about 58,000 acres, of which 42,020 acres are owned by residents, and 21,224 cleared and under cultivation. The general features of soil and surface here displayed may be thus briefly described. The latter is a substantially level plain, relieved by a slight ridge of narrow extent, along which Talbot Street runs from near the centre to the north-west corner of the township. Numerous small streams flow through different localities, those toward the south coursing between banks of considerable prominence, the gullies thus traversed forming about the only variety of surface, though in some localities a decided "roll" is observable, while in others, especially toward the north-eastern part of the township, a considerable proportion of semi-swampy land is found. The soil is of a generally loamy consistency, the factors of gravel, sand and clay succeeding each other at intervals throughout its extent, while in some sections a decidedly stubborn but fertile clay forms a salient feature of soil composition. All grains, roots and fruits known to this salubrious climate flourish here in great luxuriance, there being no region in the world better adapted to a combined cultivation of the entire list of moderate zone products than the township of which we write.

The Village of Kingsville occupies an attractive and advantageous situation on a pleasant high plain about a mile from the shore of Lake Erie, on either side of the first concession line along which the nucleus of Gosfield's later settlement located some time prior to 1788.

The period named witnessed the first concerted influx of pioneers into the wilds of this township, among them being a Hessian named Leonard Kratz, which name has since become more Anglicized, if less euphonized by a change to Scratch. Mr. Scratch was a member of the Hessian contingent of troops whose aid was exerted to crush out the liberties of the American people during the famous Revolution. The presence of white settlers in the forests, however, proved unacceptable to the Indians then owning them by right of occupation, and the hostility of the aborigines resulted in the return of American soil of some of the pioneers, Scratch among others, who resided on Gosfield for some years subsequently, but afterwards returned to Gosfield in 1792. The township had been meanwhile surveyed in outline by Patrick McNiff and Abraham Iredell, but to one Smith, also a Government surveyor, remained the task of locating the lots along the shore, one tier being the limit to which the first survey was carried. From the centre of Gosfield westward to the surveys of the St. Clair these lots were laid off, forty rods in width and two miles in depth, the latter proportion sometimes varying with the outlines of the shore. Thus each settler secured the convenience of a frontage on the lake, together with the manifold inconveniences attending the lack of agricultural proportions in his lot. From the centre to the eastern boundary of Gosfield the survey was more sensibly made, the width of the lots being placed at three furlongs each. These two surveys are divided by what is called the Division Road, and are respectively known as the eastern and western divisions of the township front.

On Mr. Scratch's return to Gosfield in 1792 he located Lot 9, but afterwards removed to Lot 2, E. D., where he continued to reside during the balance of his life. His family included several sons, among whom were Peter, Henry and John, all of whom were numbered, in their day, among the leading citizens of the locality, but only the last named now survives.

Another of the prominent families of Gosfield are the Wignes. The root from which sprang the American branch of this family was John Wendel or Windel Wigne, a German by birth. When but a boy, and before the Revolution, young Weigle (for such was the German origin of the now modernized name) secreted himself on board an American bound ship, to escape domestic tyranny at home, as is alleged, and came alone to the strange scenes of the Western World.

On arriving here he was bound out for a term of seven years' servitude by the captain of the vessel which had borne him from his fatherland, and in 1776 he took up his residence in Little York, Pennsylvania, where he married, after a release from his enforced apprenticeship. Though he did not bear arms during the strife between Britain and her colonies, his sympathies were with the British, which suggested the expediency of his removal from the States after the establishment of independence; hence his removal to Canada about 1792, when he took up Lot 6, E. D., of Gosfield. He had quite a numerous family, some of whom were of Canadian, the others of American birth. Among his sons, whose subsequent connection with the history and progress of this township entitle them to mention in this work, were John, Windel, Christopher, Joseph and Michael. Each of these sons raised a family and has since died in the locality of their early home, the family of each of the two first named embracing no less than nine sons and six daughters. Little wonder the third and fourth generations of this family are now so numerous in South Essex.

In reference to the Wignes, it has been written—in a style evidently intended for a burlesque upon scriptural style of composition—"They have become numerous and mighty in all the region round. Some are rich in money, and some in knowledge; some in land, and some in children; some are tillers of the ground, and some are keepers of cattle; some dealers in timber, and some in wool; some in dry goods, and some in fruit; some are movers of houses, some are builders of the same; some are singers of hymns, some of psalms; some are men of prayer, and some are not; but of all of them it may be truly said, they have been fruitful, and multiplied, and filled the land."

The progenitor of the now numerous Fox family in Essex, was Philip, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1772, living several

years thereafter in Pennsylvania, where a numerous family were born to him. After the Revolution, during which he took the Tory or Royalist side, he removed to Canada, residing successively in Malden and Petite Côte, near Sandwich, from 1791 to 1794, in which latter year he removed to Lot 10 on the Gosfield Lake Shore, where he pursued the life of a pioneer and farmer until the time of his death. His children were ten in number, the sons being named respectively Jonas, Philip, Michael, George, Henry, Adam, Jacob and John, all of whom subsequently located farms in the township and very materially contributed to its development and wealth. Like the Wignes, the Foxes "were fruitful, and multiplied, and filled the land" to such a degree that some years since, according to the thread of facetious assertion, a stranger travelling through south Gosfield might, with reasonable assurance of avoiding mistakes of identity, accost any man whom he met as Mr. Wigne, when, should the party addressed plead nismonger, it was in order for the stranger to remark, "Oh! I beg pardon; Mr. Fox, than."

Other pioneers of prominence in early times, as their descendants have been since, were the Malotte brothers, Peter and Theodore, who settled about the same time as the others who are above referred to, the former on Lot 4, W. D.; and the latter on Lot 13, E. D. Joseph and Peter, sons of the former, have since been active participants in the advance of the tangible interests of the township.

The families named constituted about the only settlement along the lake shore for many years after their location. There was formed a settlement in rear of where Rutiven now stands, however, at an early date, which was for a long period commonly referred to as the "Back Settlement." Its pioneers were the Toffelmeyer, or Toffelnire and Brunner families, John and Thomas Whittle and a Baptist elder, Stewart by name, who was the second person to hold religious services in Gosfield, the first having been a Methodist elder named Case. This settlement flourished finely, and before the first quarter century of toil among its forests on the part of its founders had passed, agricultural development held a proud place in that locality. The prevalence of bog iron ore in the vicinity led to the establishment of a smelting furnace on the farm of George Brunner about 1840, but the firm of Americans who conducted it became financially embarrassed, and were obliged to suspend operations.

The locality of Talbot Street, which pursues a north-westerly course from near the centre of the township, was not settled until about 1818, when the general influx of settlers upon the land under Col. Talbot's control (called Talbot settlers) reached this vicinity. Among the first to locate along "the street" in Gosfield were George and Frank Novil, Thos. Williams, the Comfords and John Clarke, they having formed the nucleus of the settlement along that highway which has since attained such flourishing proportions. All the pioneers of the name mentioned have since passed away, though their posterity still possess the land of their fathers.

The VILLAGE OF KINGSVILLE had no existence as such until within a comparatively recent period. Slightly more than thirty years since, the expanse of the forest and the sway of its wilder denizens was unbroken within the limits of this now flourishing little town. About the date intimated, James King located on Lot 1, W. D., north of the concession line, building a habitation on the site occupied by Smart's store of the present. Mr. King had been in earlier life a school teacher, but inspired by the faith that this locality had a commercial future before it, he chose this location and opened an office for conveyancing, which he carried on in conjunction with his duties as Township Clerk, he having been the first to fill that office in Gosfield. The expression of his belief that a village would one day cluster round the four corners on one of which he had settled was derisively received by the people of the locality, to whom no such sanguine hopes had occurred, but a visit to the village at this date will convince one of the realization of its founder's hopes for its development.

These hopes were not speedily fulfilled, however; for a considerable time elapsed after King's location before the establishment of the first store in the village, under the proprietorship of Lewis Jasperson. The advantages of the location soon attracted other enterprises. Merchants, mechanics and others took up locations, and within a few years the forest of a short time previous had donned the cheery aspect of a progressive rural village. Its growth has never been retarded by adverse conditions, but the development to be expected in a village similarly circumstanced has been accorded it throughout its entire history; and though it has never attained nor even aspired to metropolitan proportions, its size and component parts are by no means insignificant. The name of Kingsville was bestowed upon this village out of compliment to its pioneer; by the same cognomen attached to the post office when established; and by that name also was the place elevated to independent municipal honors by its incorporation several years since.

Though railway communication has not yet been extended hither, the proximity of the village to Lake Erie affords good shipping accommodation during the months of navigation, and an unusually good system of highways admits of convenient interior communication. The most prominent features of attractiveness displayed by the village are a number of mills and carriage factories, besides several other mechanical industries; a population of about 1,000; the usual complement of shops and stores, some of the latter being very fine ones; a Custom House; Division Court Office; and a number of the most prominent secret and benevolent societies, one of which (the Masonic) has a nest hall of its own. Since 1875 the *Reporter* newspaper, a very creditable weekly, has flourished here, having been established by S. A. King, M. D., and being now conducted on an independent political basis by S. T. Copus. All in all, the Village of Kingsville possesses many features of commercial, social and intellectual interest and importance, its churches and school accommodations being equally as creditable as its institutions of trade, a combination of all which entitle the place to a conspicuous rank in the list of Western Ontario villages.

As may readily be inferred from the geographical position of this township, and the circumstances which more directly conduced to its settlement, it took many years to acquire the comforts which the present generation have come to consider as a *sine qua non* of farm life. The soil produced but sparingly at first, until the clearings expanded and the arts of agriculture advanced, but upon its products, such as they were, the people from necessity depended, their means allowing 1. luxurious indulgences. Their nearest market town was Detroit, until Amherstburg sprang into existence at a later date, to both which places the settlers coasted in canoes with their produce to sell or grain to be ground. A mill was built at quite an early date, however, by Charles Stuart, at the mouth of what was thenceforward called Mill Creek, just west of Kingsville. This enterprise, not proving successful, but owing to the capriciousness of the weather department during that period, this means of motive power was unreliable. Being supplanted

by horse power machinery, Scratch's mill proved what was then considered an immense success, and it resorted the settlers for miles and miles around, each man furnishing his own horses and being his own miller. With the introduction of steam power, Mr. Scratch, determined to keep abreast of the times, built a new mill, which was run by that power, and for many years the steam mill, which was run by Josiah Strong, on the shore, was one of the prominent institutions of the township, as was the store conducted in connection therewith by Josiah Strong.

The first and for many years the only teacher in Gosfield was Robert McMurray, an Irishman, who came to the township about 1800, leased and settled on Lot 5, E. D., where for many years he kept a private school. That his teaching was pretty much confined to the "three R's—reading, 'rith, and 'rithmetic," is inferred from these facts: When the law compelling teachers to pass examinations before county officials came into force, he presented himself at Sandwich for examination, but on being questioned in regard to some rules of grammar, replied, "Gentlemen, I know nothing at all about grammar, as I pretend to have only a plain English education." The lack of professional medical men was in those early times supplied by local celebrities of admitted skill in the art, and for many years, and throughout a wide extent of country, Mrs. John Wigle officiated as the only midwife. Another peculiarity of the times was the manner of attending and conducting weddings, when, should there be no ordained minister within eighteen miles of either of the parties to the contract, they could have the latter solemnized by a Justice of the Peace, whose right to perform this ceremony legitimately was by law conceded. On the occasion of the marriage of Miss Julianna Wigle and Peter Malotte, Jr., of this township, they were attended to Squire McCormick's, in Colchester, where the ceremony was performed, by a cavalcade of forty youthful couples.

The vicinity of RUTHVEN was settled by members of the Fox family considerably later than the original location of the family in the township, and there James Fox owned 400 acres, which has since passed out of the ownership of his descendants. The first mill in that village was built by Hugh Ruthven, from whom the post office was afterwards named. The place now contains about 100 of a population; steam saw, grist and woollen mills; several stores; hotel, church and school.

Another village of considerable importance is COTTAM, on Talbot Street, five miles from the Canada Southern Railroad at Essex Centre. It contains a population of about 250; steam saw and grist mills; several churches; the Township Hall; and such a list of stores, shops, hotels, etc., as usually may be found in a village of the size indicated.

The municipal affairs of Gosfield have always rested in able hands. On the establishment of District Councils in 1842, Prleau Girty was elected to represent the township in that body, being succeeded by Josiah Strong and Richard Thornton. When Districts were abolished in 1850, and Township Councils first elected, the following named gentlemen constituted that body in Gosfield: Joseph Malotte, Reeve; Wm. Sanford, Theodore Wigle, Alex. Stockwell, and Solomon Wigle, Councillors. For the present year the Council is composed of Messrs. Charles G. Fox, Reeve; Joel Broadwell, Deputy Reeve; Wm. Milten, Alvin Orton, and John H. Stewart, Councillors. W. E. Wagstaff, of Cottam, officiates as Clerk, having succeeded, in 1880, Joseph Costworth, who had filled the office very creditably during the preceding twenty years.

LEAMINGTON AND MERSEA.

The Township of Mersea occupies a position in the south-east of Essex County, its respective boundaries being formed by Tilbury West or the north; Romney Township, in the County of Kent, on the east; Lake Erie on the south; and the Township of Gosfield on the west. Its general features of topography display a uniformly level plain, broken only by a westerly continuation of the "Ridge," which skirts the shore of Lake Erie throughout the County of Kent. In this township the Ridge pursues a substantially east and west direction, approaching quite near the lake at either town line, but separated from that "water stretch" during the interval by a broad expanse of generally low and swampy land extending far into the lake and finding its terminus at Point Pelee, which forms the southern extremity of Canadian territory, with the exception of outlying islands.

The soil of Mersea partakes of the varied characteristics entering into the composition of the best grades of agricultural land, the general tendency in the vicinity of the Ridge being toward a pliable loam of great productiveness, where the minor features of sand and gravel alternate. Other sections of the township, and especially that portion remote from the shore, present more decided inclinations to a clay soil, varied occasionally by localities of lighter, sandy or clay loam. The uniform fertility of the soil throughout this township, and its great adaptability to the culture of all the cereals and fruits known to Canadian husbandmen, stamp it as one of the most flourishing scenes of successful agriculture in this essentially agricultural province. Small streams at convenient intervals furnish the facilities of watering and drainage incident to those natural conveniences, while the slight depressions of surface traversed by them serve to agreeably vary the aspect of an expanse where a level monotony would else meet the eye.

The history of civilization in Mersea opens in the second decade of the present century. Its forests had remained almost uninhabited by white men until the policy of the Government, for the settlement of the vast fertile areas of the Western District left unoccupied by the U. E. Loyalists who had located during the last century, had been practically extended westward along the shore of Lake Erie, and its effect had crossed the boundary of Kent County in 1818. The management and application of this governmental policy was placed in the hands of Col. Talbot, who then resided on the shore a short distance west of St. Thomas, at a point now called Talbotville. He was the accredited agent of Government in the disposal of these lands, known as the Talbot Lands, in contradistinction to the extensive tracts which had been set aside as Clergy Reserves or disposed of to the Canada Company.

In the spring of the year mentioned (1818), the survey of Mersea was effected by the late Col. Burwell and staff, a continuation of "Talbot Street" being laid out reaching to the site of the present Village of Leamington, whence a "jug" occurs to near the centre of Gosfield, from which point the "street" continues to Sandwich. On either side of this highway (then in its primal garb of forest verdure) a range of lots was surveyed, the balance of the township being laid out in an ordinary system of "concessions."

The Talbot Road was the scene of the first concerted settlement, its pioneers locating in the summer succeeding its survey, 1818. Among the first to assail the forests of this section with the weapons of husbandry were William Coultis, who located on Lot 238 north, Charles Hairsine, who selected Lot 231 north, Francis Wilkinson,

between the two mentioned, and others, including John Lemarsh, on Lot 242 south, John Richardson, Lot 240, and Alexander Wilkinson on the site now occupied by the Village of Leamington. The families of those parties formed the nucleus of the settlement of Talbot Street in Mersea, other accessions to its population being made very gradually for a number of years thereafter; among its early residents who arrived subsequent to those named being several representatives of the Fox and Wigle families, whose ancestors had located in the westerly adjoining Township of Gosfield about thirty years anterior to the settlement of Talbot Street.

The population and improvement of the township was almost exclusively confined to the vicinity of this street for a long period after the location of its pioneers, the territory to the north of that thoroughfare remaining an unbroken forest until within a comparatively recent period, when the influence of civilization was borne into those localities by a number of settlers who have since elevated their respective neighbourhoods into flourishing agricultural communities, though those influences have not yet extended in any considerable degree to the north of the eighth concession.

About the date of the outbreak of the Mackenzie Insurrection, however, John Bailey, another representative of that family, and one McClutchee, settled in the woods along the line between the 9th and 10th Concessions. Few or no others ventured into the depths of solitude then prevailing in the northern section of the township where prosperous industry now holds sway, until after the termination of that struggle, when the Leamington side line was chosen as the location of several families of settlers, including those of Robt. Lamarsh, John Howe, Thomas Foster, and James Davidson; while farther to the north, in the eighth concession, the Robts and McMullins settled about the same time, there being several families of each of the two names last mentioned. There had been a few settlers on the Lake Shore of Mersea at a very early date, John Wilkinson, Joseph Robson, and a family named Bell locating there soon after the War of 1812, as did a Frenchman named Maisonneville, the "Point" being then inhabited by Indians.

A tavern was opened by Charles Hairsine on his farm, Lot 231 north, about 1822, and not long afterwards Leonard Wigle opened a second house of entertainment just east of the present Village of Leamington, on the farm where his widow, a daughter of Charles Hairsine above mentioned, still resides. The distinction of having opened the first store in the township is accorded to Wm. Emridge, who commenced business about two miles east of where Leamington now stands, about 1824.

THE VILLAGE OF LEAMINGTON is situated at the western extremity of Talbot Street, one and a half miles from the shore of Lake Erie, and about the same distance from the Gosfield town line. Its location is fairly pleasant, though a much more picturesque and commanding site was available on the Ridge, a mile to the south, which now obstructs a view of the lake from the village, a very considerable factor in the attractiveness of a town. Leamington is surrounded by a most highly cultivated and progressive agricultural section, and reaps the advantages of trade which usually flow from such a source toward the principal commercial centre of a wealthy township. The first locatee upon the site of this village was Alexander Wilkinson, mentioned in a former part of this sketch, who settled on the north-east corner, formed by Talbot and Erie Streets, in 1818, Lot 244 of the township. Here he remained the only resident (except his son, John A., who had meantime grown to manhood), until 1855, when John McGaw located the lots on either side of Erie Street of the present, and south of Talbot, taking up his residence on the corner now occupied by Messrs. Solomon Wigle & Son's store. John A. Wilkinson at that date had secured the ownership of the north-west corner farm; and when the increased settlement of the surrounding territory and other indications pointed to the establishment of a village at this point, he had a portion of his land laid out in village lots at the same time as Mr. McGaw laid out the south-west corner in a similar manner. The latter gentleman had meantime sold a considerable area in the south-west corner of these streets named to Martin Truax, who opened the first store in Leamington on the site now occupied by Wigle's store. There had previously been stores kept on Leonard Wigle's farm a short distance east by Donald Buchanan and James Flood consecutively.

Truax soon after disposed of his property to Charles H. Fox, who laid it off in village lots some time later than the surveys by Wilkinson and McGaw, and about the same time that Alex. Wilkinson surveyed a portion of his property, on the north-east corner, in like manner. The first village lot sold after the survey was McGaw's survey; and upon that part of the village site the principal attractions centred for some time thereafter. The site of the present Deming House was occupied by the first hotel in the village, kept originally by Peter Williams, and subsequently by Martin Truax. The Township Council of Mersea purchased the corner lot of McGaw's property and erected the brick Town Hall, which still graces the locality, the ground floor being occupied then as now, as a store, whose original proprietor was Eli Dening.

With the demands of the community for increased trade facilities, other stores were erected and opened, industries were established and residences built, until the vicinity assumed the air of a decidedly prosperous village, and monopolized the trade of a wide section of territory. The commercial and industrial institutions of the place increased in number and expanded over the territory contiguous to the "corners" in all directions, and progress toward the goal of material importance has ever since been the order of the day.

The increase of wealth and population in the village suggested separate incorporation for municipal government, which was accomplished in 1874. The first Village Council was elected in 1875, and was thus composed, viz.: George Russell, Reeve; William Hazleton, Chas. H. Fox, John Setterington and Peter Conover, Councillors; John McK. Selkirk was appointed to the Clerkship, and Lucien G. Moss to the position of Treasurer. The Reeve has been ever since year after Charles Chamberlain, M. D., Geo. F. Cronk, Everett M. Bee, and William C. Coulson. Mr. Selkirk still retains the Clerkship, and Thomas Fuller guards the Treasury in his official capacity.

Leamington possesses many features of advantage and attractiveness which are tending toward her continuous elevation in the scale of consequence as a trade centre. An excellent and constantly improving area of farming land directs hither its streams of material advantages; extensive dock accommodations at the lake shore afford good shipping facilities; a liberal degree of enterprise has contributed to the adornment of the streets with handsome business blocks and residences; and on every hand exist evidences of thrift, taste, and a substantial condition of monetary interests.

Several manufacturing establishments of considerable extent grace the village, including two foundries, one saw and two grist mills, two carriage factories, sash, door, blind and turning establishments, and many minor mechanical shops. A Fire Company, supplied with a hand engine, affords the protection usual to such organizations; a fine public school employs four teachers; a lengthy list of benevolent, literary and dramatic societies, including Masonic and Oddfellow lodges, flourish; and handsome churches of the Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist denominations are supported. A very readable weekly newspaper, the Leamington Post, was established in 1875 by Wm. McSweeney, and is now conducted on a plane of neutral politics by H. Thomson Magill. A very creditable Union Hall for village and township is in course of completion. The village contains a population of about 1,200, nearly 300 ratepayers, and property assessed at \$139,853.

WREATHLEY is a village of about 100 inhabitants, situated at the junction of the Kent county line with Talbot Street. Its attractions include three stores, church, hotels, and a number of mechanics shops. The only other post villages of local importance in the township are BLYTHESWOOD and GOLDSMITH, on the line between the 7th and 8th concessions. The former contains two mills, besides the usual number of shops and stores; the latter is devoid of the former attraction, but possesses Orange and Grange halls, church, and other factors incident to a small rural village.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

Maidstone occupies a central place in the northern range of townships of Essex County, finding its northern boundary at Lake St. Clair, reaching to the borders of Colchester and Gosfield on the south, and extending between Rochester on the east and Sandwich East on the west. The area thus included is in the neighborhood of 50,000 acres, the greater portion of which is occupied by settlers, but not more than a third of this extent has thus far been brought under cultivation. The topography of the township is very monotonous, being an almost dead level, with an inclination to swamp in some localities, though generally of sufficient elevation to admit of successful agricultural operations. Its soil is of a very fertile character, being principally of a more or less stubborn and resisting clay, overlaid, in the more elevated areas, with a black loam and vegetable accumulations, but showing a subsoil of rigid consistency, varying from the milder yellow to the more intense blue and white clays.

The settlement of Maidstone was not so early effected as that of the townships lying to the south and west, though it is now impossible to state with accuracy when the shores of Lake St. Clair received its first locatees in the persons of French fishermen, trappers, &c., whose residence was not of a very permanent character, nor were their efforts toward the subjugation of the forest, as a general rule, such as to entitle them to classification among the pioneers to whom the township owes its present advanced state of agricultural development. It was not until the Middle Road had been surveyed from Charing Cross in Kent County to the River St. Clair and the lands flanking it (then under the control of Col. Talbot), thrown open to settlement in 1828, that the pioneers of the most populous section of Maidstone began to attract the attention and location of settlers.

The pioneers of the Middle Road were Irish Roman Catholics, who came to this vicinity in very poor circumstances, but inspired by the resolute courage and industry characteristic of the race—qualities which soon found exercise in surmounting the numerous difficulties and hardships necessarily incident to pioneer life, and resulted in an early improvement of their material condition, their efforts being substantially seconded by the fertility and other natural advantages of the locality. The first family to locate along this road in Maidstone (it being a line distinguished merely by a line of "blazed" trees) were the O'Connors, parents of Hon. John O'Connor, present Postmaster General, who located on Lot 3, north of Middle Road, in 1828. They were followed a short time later by the Kavanagh family, who took up the lot bordering the Sandwich town line, north of the M. R.

The influx of settlers was not for some years very rapid, and even as late as the Mackenzie Revolt the township was but very sparsely settled, nor had the Middle Road been cut out and constructed into a passable highway up to that date. Farther east along its coast other Irish families settled from time to time, the number including the Scullys, O'Callaghans and Costigans, the latter of whom kept the first tavern in this part of the township as early as 1838. Also included among the early residents of the Middle Road were the Monaghan, Gallagher, Farrell, Sheehan, Farligan, Geahan, Rushton, Conway, Totten, Slatery, and Murrays families. Thomas Plant, who has been very prominent in the municipal sphere, came to the township somewhat later than the majority of those above mentioned, settling on Lot 14, N. M. R. The lot south of the M. R., and bordering Sandwell Township, was occupied as early as 1839 by Rev. Father McDonnell, the parish priest who first occupied the pulpit at Maidstone Cross, a short distance over the border in Sandwich East.

North of the Middle Road, toward the centre of the township, John Moran was one of the pioneers, settling on Lot 17, Con. 5, in 1837, when there were no other residents within two miles of his location. To supplement the resources of the soil, he was, during his early residence there, compelled to work for other parties a portion of the time, taking his pay in corn and "backing" it through the woods to his cabin, where it formed a leading feature of diet after being pounded by a mortar in a "basin" scooped in the top of a hardwood stump. In his vicinity other pioneers were the Laydon family, and Michael and John Gallagher located about two miles farther north in 1840.

The locality of the Teemsh Road contained a few settlers only previous to the Rebellion, and there the first saw mill in the township was operated by one Woods. Toward the north-western extremity of Maidstone, though removed from either boundary, what is called the Scotch Settlement was formed about the date of the settlements farther south, among the pioneers of that locality being Duncan Grant (who served as a Captain of Militia during the Rebellion), Alex. Malcolm, Daniel Halloway, the Martinides, an English family, and other families, bearing the names of Pattallo and Wallace; several representatives of each.

To the south of the Middle Road, and between that highway and Gosfield, no settlement was forced until within quite a recent date, Thomas Small and the Ewart and Baxter families being the pioneers. Along Talbot Street, however, which traverses for a short distance the south-western corner of the township, locations were made about 1830, prominent among its pioneers being Alex. Taylor, Robert McEwen, and several of the Dewhursts.

"Happy is the country without a history" is a saying which long since passed into a proverb; and if a corresponding degree of felicity is

accorded to townships whose records are barren of those materials of which the web of history is woven, then has Maidstone been highly favored, for nothing has there disturbed the even and placid current of events which usually characterize the everyday existence of a rural community. We are therefore content to let the township enjoy this immunity from startling occurrences and their unpleasant results without tedious comment, taking occasion merely to remark upon the substantial improvements and evidences of intellectual and material progress and comfort which have been erected in all parts of the municipality during the half century of its settlement.

TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY WEST.

This township occupies a place in and constitutes the north-east corner of Essex County. It is bordered on the north by Lake St. Clair and the lower extreme of the river Thames, on the east by Tilbury East, in Kent County, on the south by Mersea, and on the west by Rochester. Like other townships of this county, Tilbury displays a considerable proportion of plain and swamp land, a quite extensive area in the north-east portion being of the former character, while swamps of more limited extent and varying degrees of depression are found at intervals throughout the township limits, though confined principally to the south of the Middle Road. The eastern half of the township is well watered by Trembly's Big and Little Creeks, and their systems of feeders. No radical points of difference in soil composition exist between this and adjoining townships, the leading ingredients of that feature being a more or less heavy clay which claims special prominence along the Middle Road, while at other points it is overlaid by varying depths of loam and lighter soils.

The first settlement in West Tilbury was formed by French settlers along the shore of Lake St. Clair, but their improvements amounted to comparatively little up to the time of the Rebellion. Among the first of prominence to locate in the vicinity of Stoney Point (so called from the existence on the shore of a few scattered boulders) were Peter Gardner and Peter Truedell, who had effected considerable clearing before the period named, but at the time of that struggle the settlers in that part of the township were by no means numerous, though the Tecumseh Road had been long previously cut through that section, en route from Chatham to Windsor.

That portion of the Middle Road traversing this township was much later settled than the parts piercing the townships immediately east and west, and the highway named remained unopened during its course through Tilbury West until subsequent to 1840. The earliest prominent settlers along the road named included the Dodd and Nicholson families, who located about the east center just prior to the Rebellion. In 1839 Samuel Taylor, Sr., located Lot 6 N.M.R., where Comber now stands, but his was not the original location thereof, as about three years previously a Scotchman had chosen that lot and built thereon a small cabin, but abandoned it for the more immediately lucrative avocation of sailing. Taylor's family did not move into this locality until 1842, he having meantime (as well as in subsequent years) also resorted to sailing during the summer seasons as a means of providing the "sinews of war" for the battle with the forest.

In 1842, also, Lot 7 south was taken up by Thomas Thomson, following Thomas Hiron, who had selected and settled upon Lot 6 south, the previous year, and about the same time Joseph Bowle established himself upon Lot 10 south, being followed soon after by one Dodson, who took up Lot 13 north. Further east, toward the East Tilbury boundary, John Cornwall was an early and influential resident, coming to that section about 1843, when he located Lot 16 north. The expanse between the Middle Road and the Lake Shore settlements remained for many years unoccupied after the localities last named began to teem with agricultural life and display advanced development, but when the tide of settlement was eventually turned inland it was led by John Allister, who dealt very extensively in lumber and wood, and John Whiteman, who were followed by a numerous class of French settlers, among whose appear the names of Lefevre, Gagnier, Garout, and Trembly, while further east than their location the Anglo-Saxons predominated numerically, and included the Garry, Welsh, McKeon and Holland families.

To the south of the Middle Road, in this as in neighboring townships, the settlement was not so early formed owing to the greater distance from trade centres and kindred conveniences, besides the greater difficulties of drainage, and of that portion of Tilbury it may be said it is not long enough settled for any history to attach to it.

COMBER is the village of first importance in this township. It is said to have been so called in the first instance by John Gracie, after a place in his native shire in Scotland, and this name was bestowed upon the Post Office when it was established about 1845, with Mr. Gracie as Postmaster. The first store was here opened by Henry Richenbach in 1846. The place did not develop rapidly, however, but remained a very small post village for many years. Prior to the construction of the Canada Southern Railway, which passes a short distance to the north, Comber began to display signs of life, and to meet a demand for village lots, Samuel Taylor had a portion of his farm surveyed and platted, an example followed by the owners of other three corners at a later date. Still the growth of the place was not extensive until an impetus was given it by the C. S. R. R., when sufficient additions were made to constitute Comber a rural village of no mean importance, containing as it does about 250 inhabitants, and the array of commercial and mechanical industries incident to that number of residents.

STONEY POINT, on the shore of Lake St. Clair, is traversed by the Great Western Railway, and presents quite a brisk appearance for a village of its size, the mainspring of its attractiveness being a population of about 200.

HENDERSON is the name of the post office in a village of considerable promise, situated on either side of the boundary between the two townships. The C. S. R. station at this point is called Tilbury, and the place is commonly referred to as Tilbury Village. It contains a number of mills, shops, stores, a population of about 250, and is the seat of an extensive trade in wrought and unwrought forest products which are shipped thence by rail.

TOWNSHIP OF PELEE.

Pelee Township is composed of an island of the same name situate from 12 to 15 miles south of the mainland of the rest of the county. It comprises an area of about 11,000 acres, of which about 4,500 is arable, the balance being a marsh at the lake (Erie) level, which can only be rendered available by dyking and pumping.

The island was originally leased from the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, for the space of 999 years, by Captain Thomas McKee, the transfer bearing date May 1st, 1788. In 1815 Wm. McCormick

leased from Alexander McKee for the space of ten years, and in 1822 purchased the entire right. In 1867 the heirs of Wm. McCormick received a patent from the Government.

The first settlers were Justus Allen and Robert Little, who were engaged principally in stock raising as early as 1804. William McCormick settled with his entire family in 1834, and died Feb. 13, 1840. Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining a good title, the township was not settled up to any great extent prior to granting of title (1867), when Smith, Williams & Co., from Kentucky, purchased a quantity of land and proceeded to plant a vineyard and erect a wine cellar. The island is admirably adapted for grape culture, and over 75 acres are in bearing. The attention of the citizens is being also devoted to peach raising; in fact, everything common to this latitude grows admirably; even cotton has ripened, and the finer qualities of tobacco can be successfully cultivated.

Pelee was organized as a township in the winter of 1867-68. The first Reeve was Arthur M. McCormick, and the Councillors, Walter Grubb, Zeno O. Quick. The present Reeve is William McCormick; Councillors, Thos. J. Lidwell, Thos. C. McCormick. Population about 200; 31 entitled to vote at legislative elections; about 60 school children. It contains two school houses, Town Hall, and church, (Anglican), and \$50,000 of taxable property.

The limestone found in this township is of a very fine quality for building, was utilized in the construction of the Welland Canal, and no doubt will be a source of wealth in the future. As a summer resort Pelee has peculiar advantages, being on a direct line from the north shore to Toledo, from Detroit to Cleveland, and in the line of travel to all vessels.

Dr. F. B. McCormick has fitted up a comfortable house for the accommodation of pleasure seekers, where may be found, in the summer season, people from Kentucky, Ohio and New York, enjoying a splendid fishing recreation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SOLOMON WIGLE, ex-M.P.P., of Gosfield, is a representative member of a family whose career in this section of Canada constitutes an essential part of the history of South Essex, reference to which is made in other parts of this volume. He is the twelfth son of John and Susanna (Scratch) Wigle, his natural ancestors having also been among the prominent and highly esteemed pioneers of Gosfield. Mr. Wigle was born on the family homestead, where he still resides, in 1822, since which date he has been continuously, and since his attainment to mature years actively and acceptably, identified with every interest of his native township. Utilizing to the utmost the rather indifferent educational advantages incident to the time of his youth, he prepared himself for the public duties which afterwards fell to his lot, and his connection with which was rendered successful and creditable by the natural ability and zeal which he brought to their discharge. He was elected a member of Gosfield's first Council in 1850, and during eleven consecutive years following 1855 was honored by unanimous elections to the Reeveship of that township, during which period he occupied the Warden's chair five years, being the first to secure an election to that office for a "third term." On the establishment of a Legislative Assembly for Ontario in 1867, Mr. Wigle was elected to represent Essex in that body, but suffered defeat in his candidature for re-election four years later. Since that event he has held aloof from representative positions, but has relaxed none of his energy in the promotion of all material interests of his township and county, and is to-day esteemed as one of the most progressively influential residents of the Lake Shore.

JOHN WIGLE, deceased, late of the township of Gosfield, was born at Yorktown, Pennsylvania, Dec. 21st, 1778. He was the eldest child of John Wendell Wigle, a sketch of whose career, from the time of leaving his Fatherland till his arrival in Gosfield, may be found in our local history of this township. The boyhood of our subject was spent in different parts of the country, until the permanent location of the family in Gosfield in 1792. At that date he had attained to an age fitting him for the experiences of life in the woods, and as a pioneer of Gosfield, no one is entitled to greater credit for the contributions of his efforts toward elevating the township from a primeval forest, to a scene of prosperous and picturesque agriculture. Mr. Wigle spent his entire life amid the scenes of his early hardships. He married Miss Susanna Scratch, the fruit of that union being a very numerous family of sons and daughters, nearly all of whom have lived to become parents of families almost as numerous, as well as residents of eminent usefulness. The subject of this sketch was ever noted for his industry, charity and devotion to strict principles of integrity, and though his career had been one of excessive toil, he was spared to witness the shifting scenes of life in what had been an unbroken forest upon a period verging upon a century. He was called to his rest in 1871, having reached the great age of 92 years; his wife died in 1860. His life had been one of noble and unceasing efforts for the advancement of the cause of progress in his adopted country, his efforts in that direction yielding him large personal benefits as well in a monetary sense, he having accumulated 1,000 acres of land in the best section of Gosfield, leaving his family of sons in affluent circumstances. His declining years were spent in well earned repose, surrounded by the fruits of his industry, and in his death the community lost a member than whom none was ever more highly or deservedly esteemed.

SOLOMON WHITE of Windsor, M.P.P. for North Essex, is the eldest son of Joseph White, of Anderson, his mother being a daughter of the late Captain Pierre Fortier, formerly of Quebec. Mr. White is a native of this law. He was admitted as an attorney and barrister in 1865, and was some years in partnership with Hon. John O'Connor. He took an active interest in the establishment of successful grape culture in Essex County, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the Canada Vine Growers' Association. His interest in agricultural matters has also been strongly marked by his many efforts for their advancement to a higher place of excellence throughout the county. Mr. White has ever maintained a deep interest in political affairs, his sympathies gravitating toward Conservative principles. In 1875, he unsuccessfully contested the County of Peel for the seat in the Ontario Assembly, and has since that date declined several nominations to stand for the same constituency. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the representation of North Essex in the Legislature in 1878 he was elected to the "vacant chair" by a large majority, securing a reelection when the Government appealed to the country in 1879. His legal practice has been and still is successful and extensive, to which

his general personal qualities contribute in a considerable degree. He is a gentleman of large enterprise and public spirit, ever ready to assist the onward march of progress in his town or county, and the offices of public trust to which he has received repeated elections carry their own comment as to his popularity.

LEWIS WIGLE, of Leamington, M.P.P. for South Essex, is a grandson of John, and the eldest son of Solomon and Ann (Horn) Wigle, sketches of whose lives precede this paragraph. He was born on the family homestead in Gosfield in 1845. After spending 19 years of his life in the usual routine of farm duties, attendance at school, etc., he embarked in mercantile trade in Leamington as junior member of the firm of Solomon Wigle & Son. Having displayed an unusual aptitude for dealing with the "science of government," he was elected in 1867, at the early age of 22 years, to the Council of Mersea, where his first year's record won for him promotion to the Reeveship, an office which he held thence to 1875. On the erection of South Essex into a representative district in the latter year, Mr. Wigle was selected to contest the seat for the Legislature in the Conservative interest. He was opposed by John C. Her, of Colchester, and though the township constituting this Riding had been overwhelmingly Reform, they returned Mr. Wigle by a fair majority, which was many times multiplied when he again contested the seat with Mr. Her after being unseated by the Election Court. At the general election of 1879 he was again returned by a large majority, in opposition to W. D. Balfour of the Amherstburg Echo. His course in Parliament, though elected as an opponent of the Government, has been entirely free from the factiousness characteristic of some politicians, and marked by a display of those qualities of head and heart which constitute the practical and useful legislator. In business Mr. Wigle has been deservedly successful and popular, which remark applies with equal accuracy to his record as an advocate of municipal, social and general advancement of his locality in particular, of the county in general.

GEORGE RUSSELL, J.P., Warden of the County of Essex, is a native of Durham County, England, where he was born in 1825. Seven years later his family removed to Canada, residing a short time in Essex, but subsequently removing to Kent County. In 1851 Mr. George Russell returned to Mersea Township and engaged in farming, in which he has since been continuously interested, though for a number of years his attention has been partially bestowed upon a successful lumber-milling business, while he has held residence in the Village of Leamington. His connection with every interest of his adopted village and township has been most unselfish and beneficial to their progress, the credit attaching to his efforts in their behalf being reflected in his repeated elections to the Council Board of Mersea as Deputy Reeve and Reeve; and since the incorporation of Leamington he has continuously held the Reeveship of that village, meeting with opposition on only one occasion. His record in the County Council has been one of usefulness and credit, resulting in his election to the Warden's chair for the present year. As a Justice of the Peace of several years standing he has gained popular good-will, and in his every capacity of life is deservedly esteemed and respected.

JOHN G. KOLFAGE, J.P., Mayor of Amherstburg, affords an illustration of the influence to which well applied industry and energy may elevate a man from even humble circumstances. Mr. Kolfage is a native of Germany, having been born in Hanover, 1819. After learning the shoemaker's trade, he emigrated to America in 1835, and during a two years' residence in Detroit was engaged as partner in an extensive boot and shoe business. Removing to Amherstburg in 1837, he opened a store in the same line, when this place was but a very small village. His business grew upon its merits, and around the nucleus so formed subsequently clustered more extended commercial enterprises, including a large tannery and a general store, in the operation of which he acquired an independence, notwithstanding several severe losses by fire. Unlimited by the scope of his private affairs, his enterprising spirit found employment in conducting municipal matters, he having been nearly a score of years actively connected with civic government of Amherstburg. During this period he has, for years Reeve, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first Mayor elected after the town's incorporation, the incumbency of which position he holds the present year. He has also been a Justice of the Peace since 1855, and in that, as in other capacities, has so borne himself as to secure the esteem and confidence of the community in degree highly complimentary to his personal attributes.

WILLIAM MCCORMICK, J.P., Reeve of the Township of Pelee, is the fourth son of William and Mary (Cornwall) McCormick, whose ancestors of the preceding generation were among the pioneer U.S. Loyalists of Colchester, as will be more at length noticed by a reference to the local sketch of that township. The gentleman to whom we now refer was born in Colchester in 1817. His father's name figures prominently in the early history of Parliamentary representation in Essex, and to him belongs the distinction of having become the pioneer of Pelee Island, where the major number of his posterity reside. On that island its present Reeve has spent the greater portion of his life, and there he has taken a leading part in all that concerned the common weal, being specially prominent in the development of its educational, shipping, and municipal interests. He has held the office of Reeve of Pelee continuously since 1870, and has for many years occupied a place on the Commission of the Peace. If further remarks were necessary to evince the popularity in which Mr. McCormick is held by his fellow-residents of the island, the fact might be stated, that in most of his elections to the municipal office named he has been returned by unanimous vote, and is by all classes looked upon as a most exemplary gentleman in all that pertains to social life or business intercourse.

WILLIAM MCCAIN, ex-Reeve of Gosfield, is of Irish parentage, the son of Hugh McCain, who emigrated from County Down to Canada in 1818, becoming one of the pioneers of Danwith Township, County of Elgin. There William was born in 1824; there his life was passed until eleven years of age, when his father drew from Col. Talbot a tract in Maidstone, upon which he resided a short time, after which he took up the farm now occupied by the subject of our sketch, number 15, in the first concession of Gosfield. Here Mr. William McCain has since resided, with the exception of a brief interval, and held place among the most prominent representative men of the township. During the interval referred to he made a trip to Australia, where he met with fair success, returning, after an absence of four years, by way of England. His career as a public man commenced with his election to the Deputy-Reeveship of Gosfield in 1871, succeeding to the Reeveship in 1875, an office which he continued to hold up to and including 1880, during which latter year he occupied the Warden's chair. The subject of this reference has been long and actively identified with the Methodist church of his locality, and enjoys an enviable reputation for his consistent devotion to its principles.

CHARLES G. FOX, Reeve of Gosfield, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Essex County, a record of whose settlement in this township appears on a previous page. He is a son of George M. Fox, and was born in this township in 1840, and brought up to the pursuit of farming on the farm where he now resides, Lot 7, Con. 1, E.D. He has been among the foremost to lend his influence to the advancement of projects promising local or general benefit, and gained an enviable reputation for public-spirited enterprise. During the past five years he has occupied a seat in the Township Council, rising from the lowest to the highest position in that connection, which he now occupies. Mr. Fox also shares the military spirit of his ancestors, and has been connected with the Kingsville Cavalry troop ever since its organization, being promoted to the captaincy of that corps in 1878.

ALFRED WIGLE, Postmaster of Windsor, is the third son of Solomon Wigle, of Gosfield, where the subject of this allusion was born in 1848. The first twenty years of his life were spent on his father's farm, after which he engaged in mercantile employment with the firm of Solomon Wigle & Son, of Leamington. In 1871 he embarked in trade at Ruthven as head of the firm of A. & J. H. Wigle, where a successful business was conducted by them. In October, 1890, Mr. Wigle received the appointment of Postmaster at Windsor, and has since discharged the duties and obligations of that office in a manner reflecting fine executive abilities and a disposition to court the favor and study the convenience of the extensive class of people whom he has been called upon to serve in an official capacity.

M. TOWMEY, of Amherstburg, is one of the leading merchants of Essex County, having risen to that distinction from a humble beginning, by the force of his energetic application to business, and the principles of generous dealing. He was born in 1825 of Irish parents, who were among the pioneers of Maidstone Cross in this county. In early life he adopted the study of civil engineering, but abandoned that calling for one of mercantile life, serving his apprenticeship to that business in the store of Dennis O'Brien, one of the leading merchants of London, about thirty-five years since. Changing his residence to Goderich, Mr. Towmey continued for a time his avocation as clerk, subsequently engaging in trade on his own account, which he abandoned at a later date, and assumed a clerkship in the Bank of Montreal in that town. In 1865 he settled permanently in Amherstburg, where he soon after opened the trade mart which has since expanded to its present extensive proportions, entitling him to rank as one of the most popular and successful business men of the county. In the control of public affairs Mr. Towmey has also displayed a deep interest, and attained a high degree of success. He was four years Reeve of Amherstburg before its incorporation as a town, and filled the civic chair in 1879. His connection with the educational and social interests of the town has been intimate and beneficial to both, securing to him a place in the esteem of the people second to none within the scope of many miles.

T. B. WHITE, Reeve of Anderdon, was born in the township named in 1836. He is a son of Joseph White, and brother of Solomon White, M.P.P. His life has been spent in this locality, where he has carried on extensive trade relations, and attained success in the development of the Anderdon quarries, containing about 130 acres, and yielding an excellent grade of building stone. In municipal matters Mr. White has been specially active and prominent, being now for his twelfth term incumbent of the Anderdon Reeve'ship, in a contest for which position he has been defeated but once. In 1876 he was elected to the Warden's chair, where his popularity equalled that accorded him in his minor municipal offices. Among those to whom the township of Anderdon is indebted for the development which has fallen to its lot during the past score of years, and the promotion of schemes bearing upon local interests and aspirations, there are none to whom

a fuller measure of credit attaches than the gentleman who forms the subject of this paragraph.

JOHN E. SNIDER, Reeve of Mersea, is of U. E. Loyalist ancestry and Canadian birth, having been born in Barton Township, County of Wentworth, in 1833, the eldest son of Daniel Snider of that place. Having spent his early life in the vicinity of his birthplace, the subject of our reference came to Mersea in 1871, and settling on Lot 14, Con. A., erected the mill which he has since successfully operated. In addition to his milling enterprises he is largely interested in agriculture, being the owner of nearly 500 acres of land in that fine farming section. Mr. Snider has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the township since his location here, in recognition of which the people elected him to the Reeve'ship the present year. He is a gentleman of extensive enterprise, good business abilities, and enjoys the confidence of the community to a degree quite complimentary to the attributes by which it was attracted.

JOHN R. PARK, deceased, late of Amherstburg, was a man whose life was eminently useful to the community in which it was passed. He was of American nativity, being born in Framingham, Mass., in 1801. At the age of 21 years he followed his brother, Theodore F., to Amherstburg, where he resided a number of years as clerk in a mercantile house. He afterwards opened a store in the Her Settlement on the Gosfield and Colchester town line, where he remained in business about 25 years. Disposing of his interests in that locality, he returned to Amherstburg about 20 years since, and there remained until his death, which took place during the past year, he having attained the age of nearly 80 years. Mr. Park married a Miss Gamble of Colchester, who preceded him hence about five years ago. The only surviving members of his family are two sons, both prominent among the citizens of Amherstburg, one a member of the firm of Park & Borrowman, the other holding the postmastership of that town. During his extended life in this vicinity, Mr. Park succeeded in obtaining the good-will and affection of an unusually large circle of friends, his record being one of exemplary probity, while his many attractive traits of character have left among his numerous acquaintances a chain of pleasant remembrances.

W. T. WILKINSON, Deputy Reeve of Amherstburg, is the eldest son of James and Mary (Barry) Wilkinson. His father was during 25 years a soldier in the British army, seven of which he spent in the West Indies. He was subsequently one of the organizing members of the Royal Canadian Rifles, holding the rank of Color-Sergeant. In 1841 his corps was quartered at Chambly, Quebec, and there the subject of this reference was born in the year mentioned. In 1855 Sergeant Wilkinson, having served out his term of enlistment, was discharged from the service, and thereupon he settled in Amherstburg, where he and his family still reside. Mr. W. F. Wilkinson having learned the saddler's trade, opened business here 20 years ago, which he has since conducted with increasing success. He was a member of the first Town Council of Amherstburg, and in 1880 was promoted to the Deputy-Reeve'ship, which he still retains. As a representative man, and a gentleman of fine business and personal qualities, Mr. Wilkinson holds a high place in the regard of the community, to whose material prosperity he has contributed in no inconsiderable degree.

JERRY MILNE, J.P., of Essex Centre, owes his birth to the land of heather hills, whence many of Canada's most valued citizens have come. He was born in Aberdeen in 1838, his parents emigrating to Canada three years later, when they settled near Toronto. Mr. Milne's connection with the progress of the flourishing village in which he now resides is referred to at considerable length in our local history of the place, and needs no repetition here; suffice it to say, he arrived here in 1875, when Essex Centre consisted of but one building, and from that date his influence has been most potent in the promotion of its

physical and social status. When the Eighth Division Court of the county was established here in 1875, he was appointed to its clerkship, an office still retained by him. In 1878 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace. He established, and has since conducted, the Essex Centre Chronicle and the Canadian Workman, the official organ of the A.O.U.W., in which order he holds a high place.

JOHN ASKEW, of Leamington, is the second son of the late Thomas and Mary (Willan) Askew, who were among the very earliest settlers in Tilbury East, Kent County, where John was born. After spending his boyhood on his father's farm in that township, he acquired the millwright's trade, and in 1855, while still in early manhood, located in Leamington—then a very small village—and purchased the only mill in the place. In that establishment he carried on a lucrative trade until pressure of custom necessitated an enlargement of premises, when he built his present extensive mill, in 1868, to which he has since added a saw mill of large capacity, and having admitted a partner, now presides over the firm of Askew and Minis. During his career of successful private business, Mr. Askew has not been negligent of his duties as a citizen, but has ever given a practical response to the call of local interests in promoting the material affairs of his village and township. Though he has seldom yielded to the wishes of his co-residents to assume municipal office, his record at the Council Board has been such as to win the good-will and confidence of his constituents, by whom he is considered as one of the most useful men, both commercially and socially, in the village.

ROBERT FAIR, of Leamington, was born in the Township of Maidstone in 1842, and there his early life was spent on his father's farm. In 1864 he engaged in saw milling business at Woodside, subsequently carrying on the avocation of a builder and sash and door manufacturer in Detroit. Returning to his native county in 1870, he soon thereafter located in Leamington, where he engaged in the conducting of different agencies. He has since continued to reside here, with the exception of an interval of two years, during which he successfully prosecuted a lumber-dealing business in Pittsburg, Penn. On his return from that city he again engaged in business in Leamington, and now controls successful agencies for many of the most popular insurance companies. Mr. Fair was instrumental in the establishment of the Leamington Post, in which paper he has held a proprietary interest, and was prominently connected with the organization of a company for the construction of the prospective Leamington and Lake St. Clair Railway.

REV. WILLIAM KING, of Raleigh, the founder of the celebrated "Buxton Settlement," and the first gentleman who reduced to a practical test the colonizing of a free country of the colored slaves of the Southern States, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1812. He obtained from the Government a grant of 18,000 acres in the interior of Raleigh Township with the assistance of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, and commenced his work in April, 1848. Coming from Louisiana with fifteen slaves, whom he emancipated, he formed the nucleus with them of the Elgin and Buxton Settlement, called by the latter name in honor of Sir F. T. Buxton, who interested himself largely in the formation of the Elgin Association. Land was sold to the settlers at \$2.50 per acre on easy terms, and by 1866 the population of the settlement had reached 1,200. When emancipation was proclaimed, Mr. King had by this time educated over 700 colored pupils, most of whom went South and became actively employed in raising the downtrodden race. Among that number are teachers, lawyers, physicians, editors, authors, and several members of Congress. He was instrumental in establishing the Chatham Grammar School, and for 28 years was connected with the board. He is now spending the remainder of his life in retirement, but preaches regularly to a congregation at Maidstone.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN ESSEX COUNTY 1886

Opened	Name	Township	Postmaster, 1886	Opened	Name	Township	Postmaster, 1886
1884	Albuna	Gosfield	George Hillier	1860	Olinda	Gosfield	John C. Fox
1800	Amherstburg	Malden	Ernest G. Park	1869	Oxley	Colchester	Alanson Elliott
1884	Arner	Gosfield	Richard Eede	1874	Patillo (Puce)	Maidstone	Donald Courts
1854	Belle River	Rochester	Dennis Dumoichelle	1879	Pelee Island	Pelee Island	A. McCormick
1858	Blytheswood	Mersea	John Miller	1886	Pelee Island S.	Pelee Island	James Ferguson
1879	Byrnedale	Rochester	Wm. Byrner	1886	Pelee Island E.	Pelee Island	L. S. Brown
1870	Canard River	Sandwich West	C. L. Pare	1882	Pike Creek	Maidstone	Gilbert Bidell
1876	Chevalier	Tilbury West	H. R. Marion	1874	Ruscom River	Rochester	J. Duprey
1831	Colchester	Colchester	Joseph Boring	1883	Ruscom Station	Rochester	John D. Matthews
1851	Comber	Tilbury West	D. McAllister	1860	Ruthven	Gosfield	Francis Wigle
1877	Comet	Colchester	Daniel Graveline	1882	St. Clair Siding	Tilbury W.	L. Souchereau
1877	Cottam	Gosfield	W. E. Wagstaff	1883	St. Joachim River	Rochester	Eugene Beulet
1886	Edgar Mills	Colchester	William Edgar		Ruscom		
1881	Elford	Colchester	Isaac Elford	1801	Sandwich	Sandwich	Victor Oulette
1872	Essex Centre	Colchester	Thomas Rush	1877	South Woodslee	Maidstone	Richard Hogan
1873	Gesto	Colchester	Selina J. Weldon	1882	Strangfield	Tilbury W.	Thos. Strangfield
1877	Goldsmith	Mersea	William Ogle	1865	Stoney Point	Tilbury W.	Henry Desjardins
1874	Gordon	Anderson	J. C. Duff	1870	Tecumseh	Sandwich E.	Joseph Christie
1857	Harrow	Colchester	John McAfee	1875	Tilbury Centre	Tilbury W.	Joseph Bartley
1884	Hillman	Mersea	Robert Manery	1862	Trudell	Tilbury W.	David Henderson
1852	Kingsville	Gosfield	Jas. H. Smart	1871	Vereker	Colchester	Hilare Bondy
1854	Leamington	Mersea	J. McK. Selkirk	1868	Walkersville	Sandwich E.	J. H. Walker
1851	Maidstone	Sandwich East	Thomas Moran	1864	Wheatley	Mersea	James Moore
1881	McGregor	Anderdon	David Sicklesteel	1879	Windfall	Rochester	Moses McCullough
1860	North Ridge	Gosfield	Joseph B. Knight	1841	Windsor	Sandwich	Alfred Wigle
1877	Oldcastle	Sandwich E.	M. McCarthy	1858	Woodslee	Maidstone	Robert Taylor



J. White M.P.P.
Windsor, Ont.



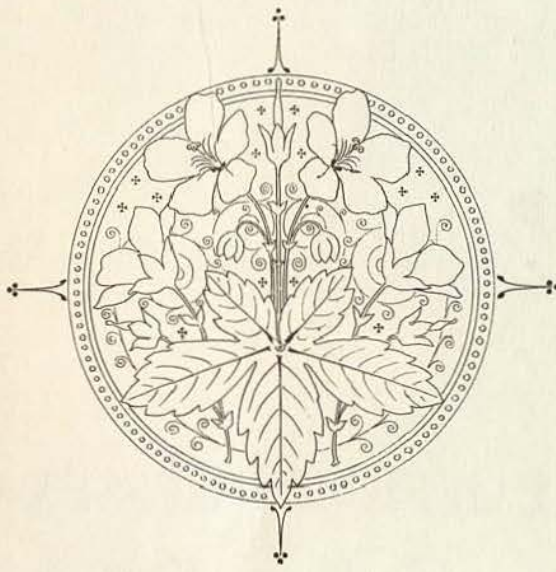
Wm. Mc Cormick
Reeve of Peter Island



Thos. B. White
Reeve of Anderton Twp. Ont.



Robert Lair
Leamington Ont.



J. Asken
Leamington, Ont.



Wm. Mc Lain
Warden Essex Co. 1880
Kingsville, Ont.

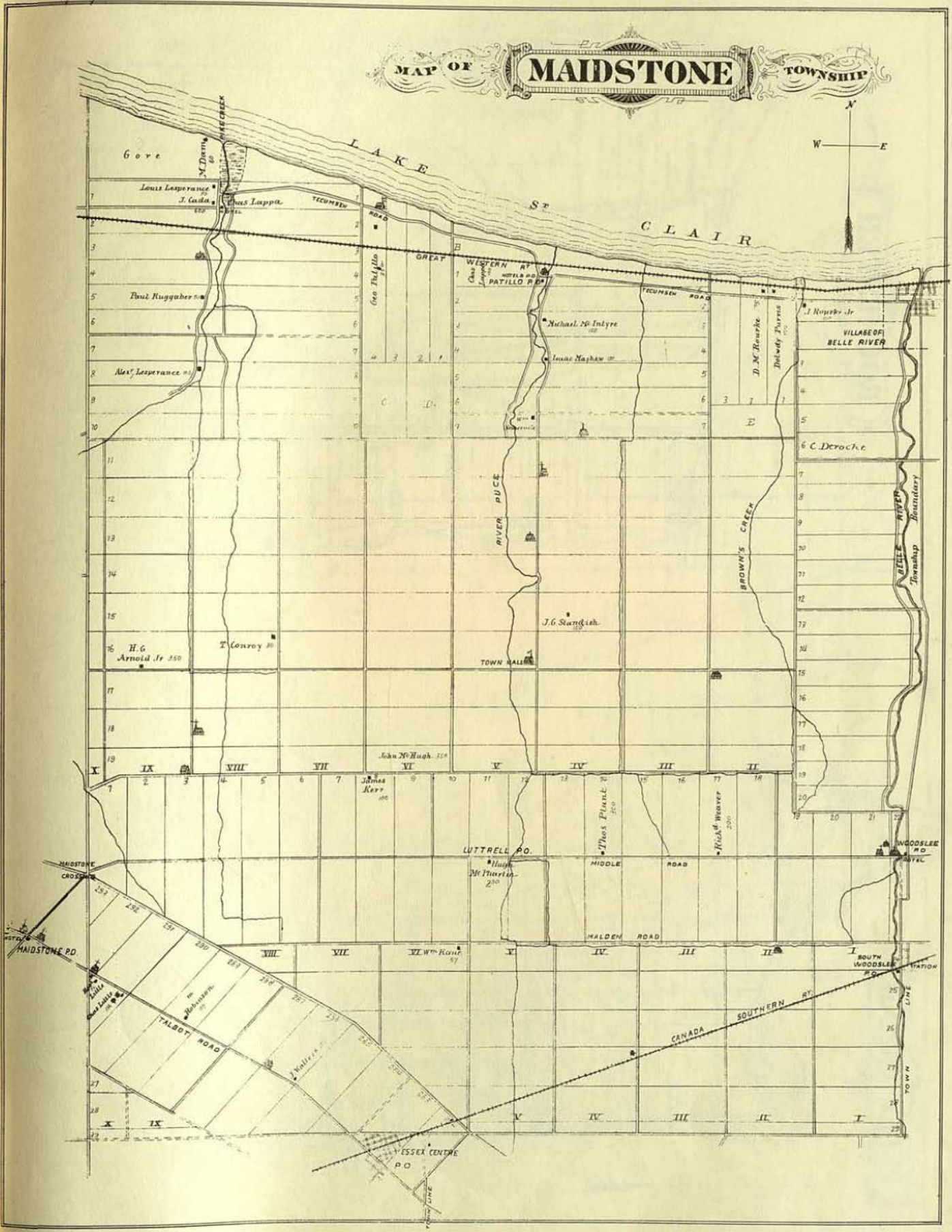


J. E. Snider
Reeve of Mersea Twp.
Leamington, Ont.



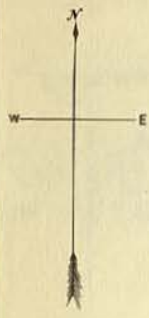
Alfred Wigle
Post Master
Windsor, Ont.

MAP OF MAIDSTONE TOWNSHIP

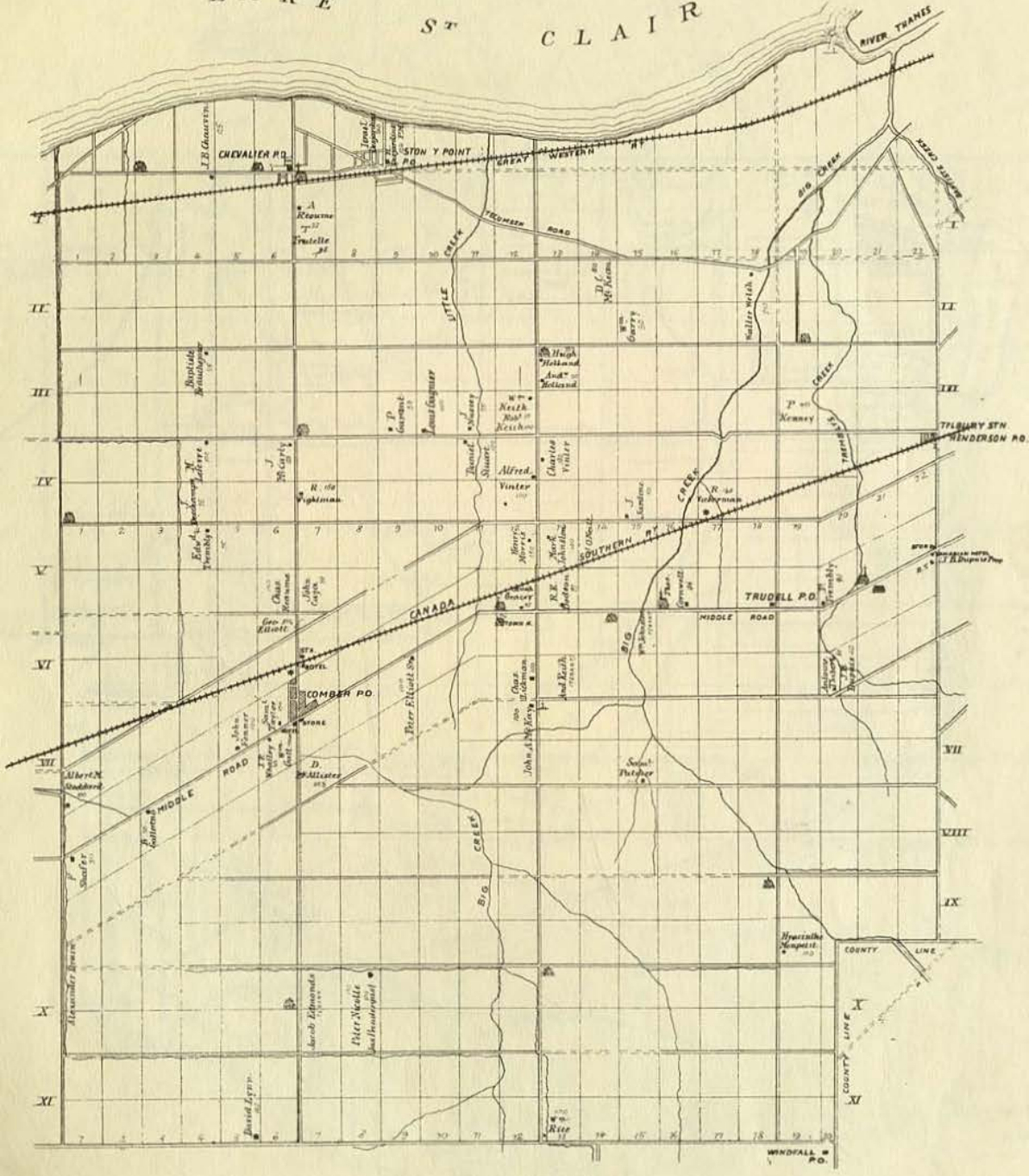


MAP OF TILBURY WEST TOWNSHIP

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.



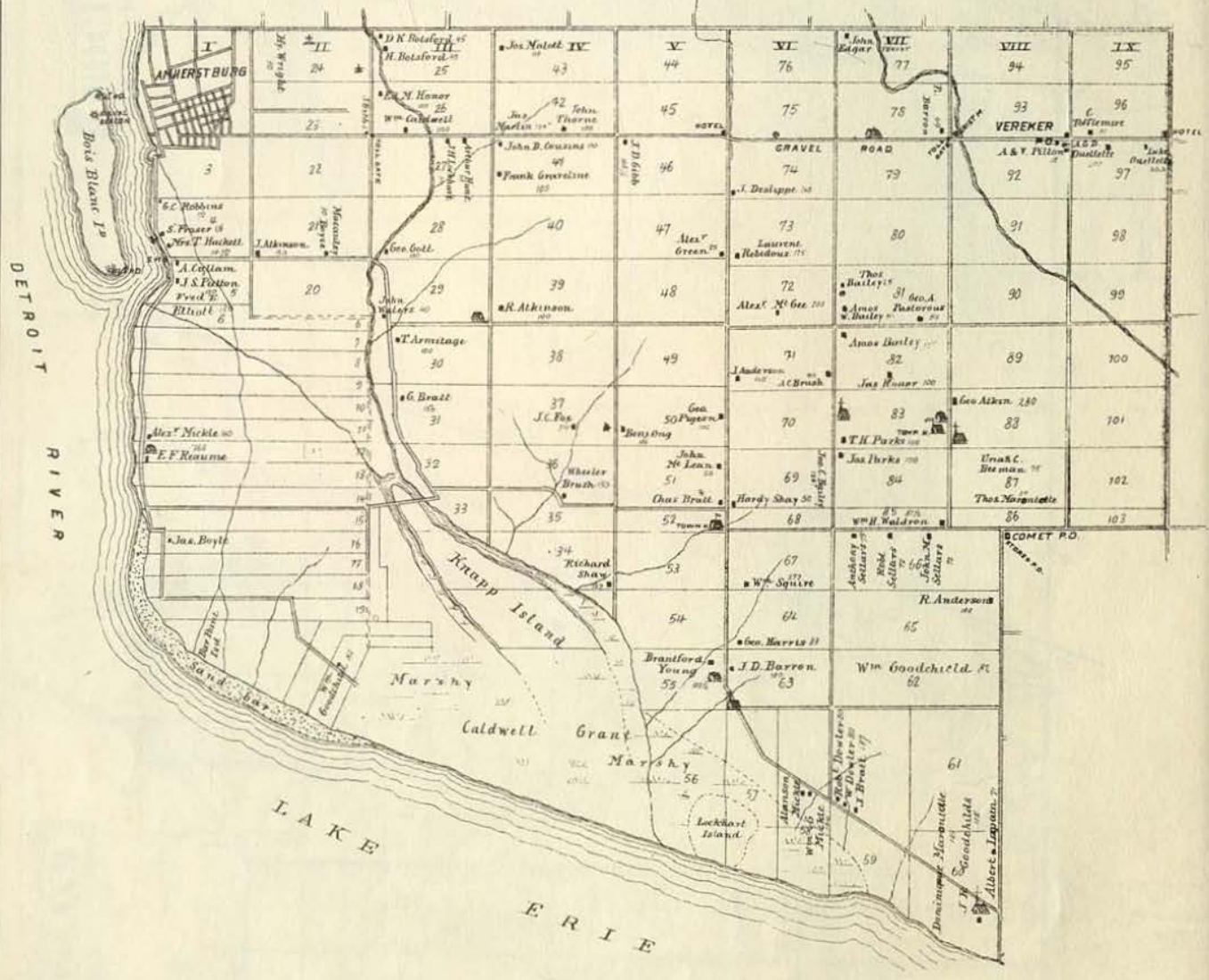
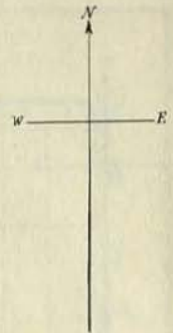
LAKE ST. CLAIR



WINDFALL P.O.

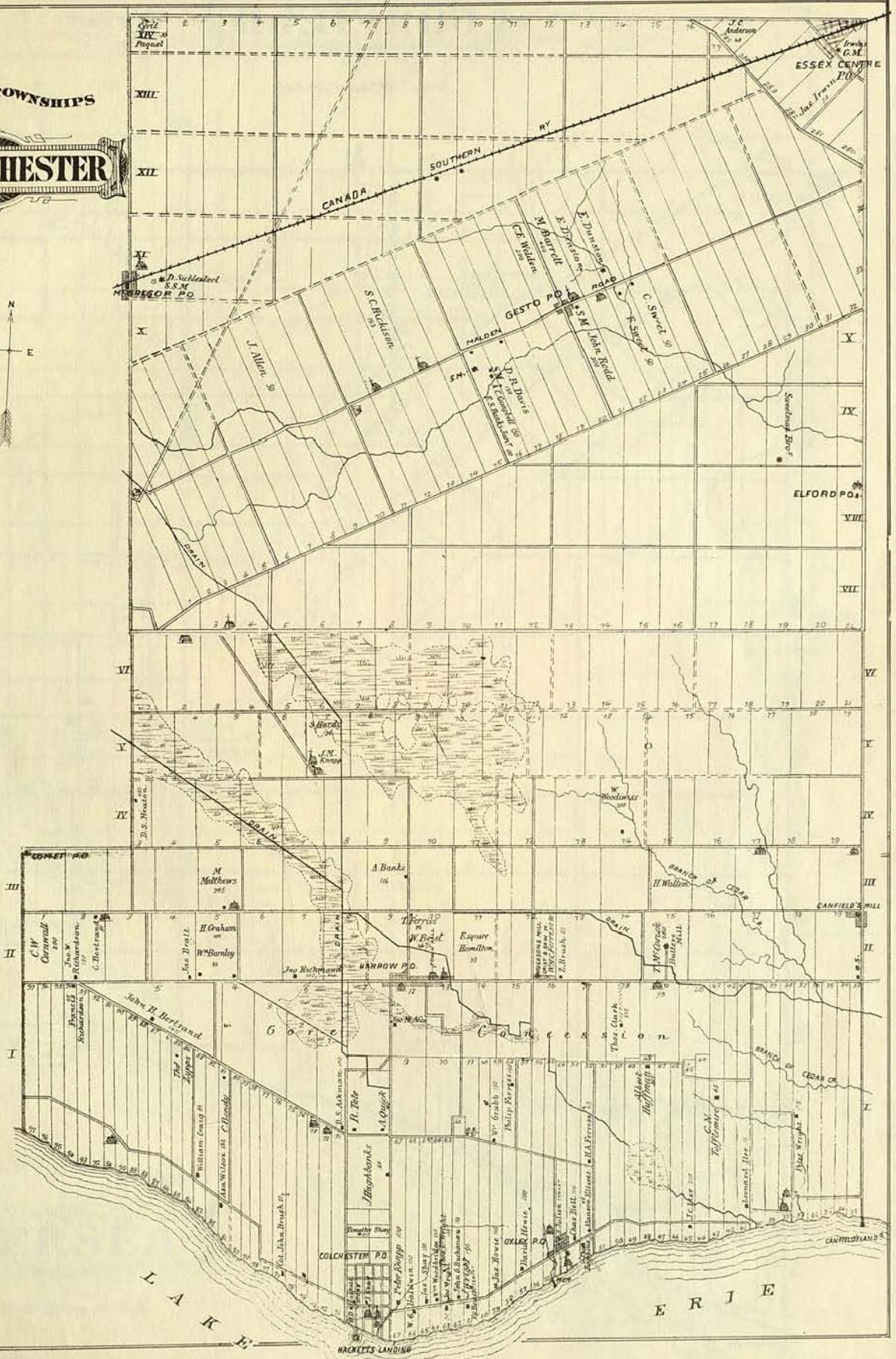
MAP OF MALDEN TOWNSHIP

Scale: 60 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF TOWNSHIPS

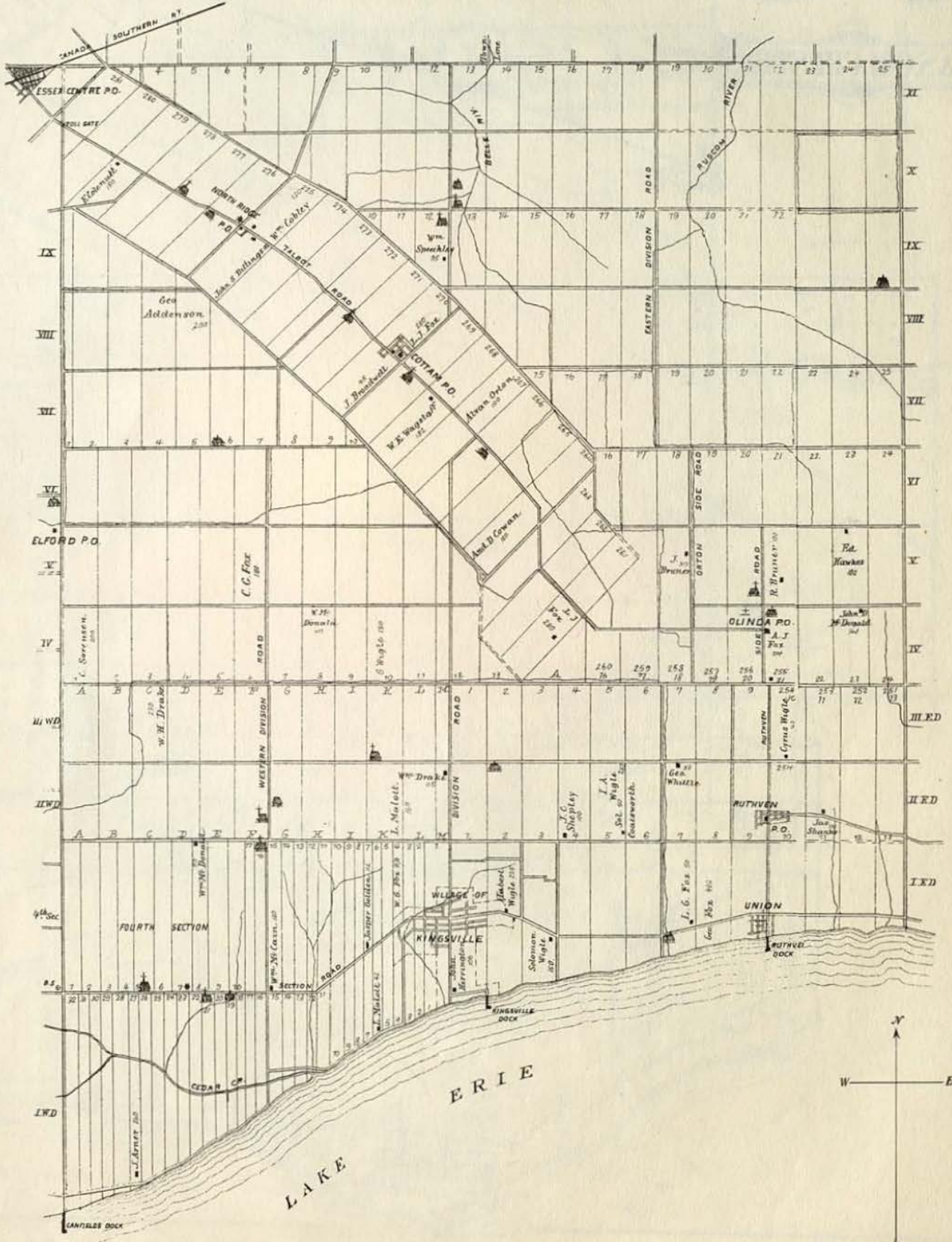
N&S. COLCHESTER

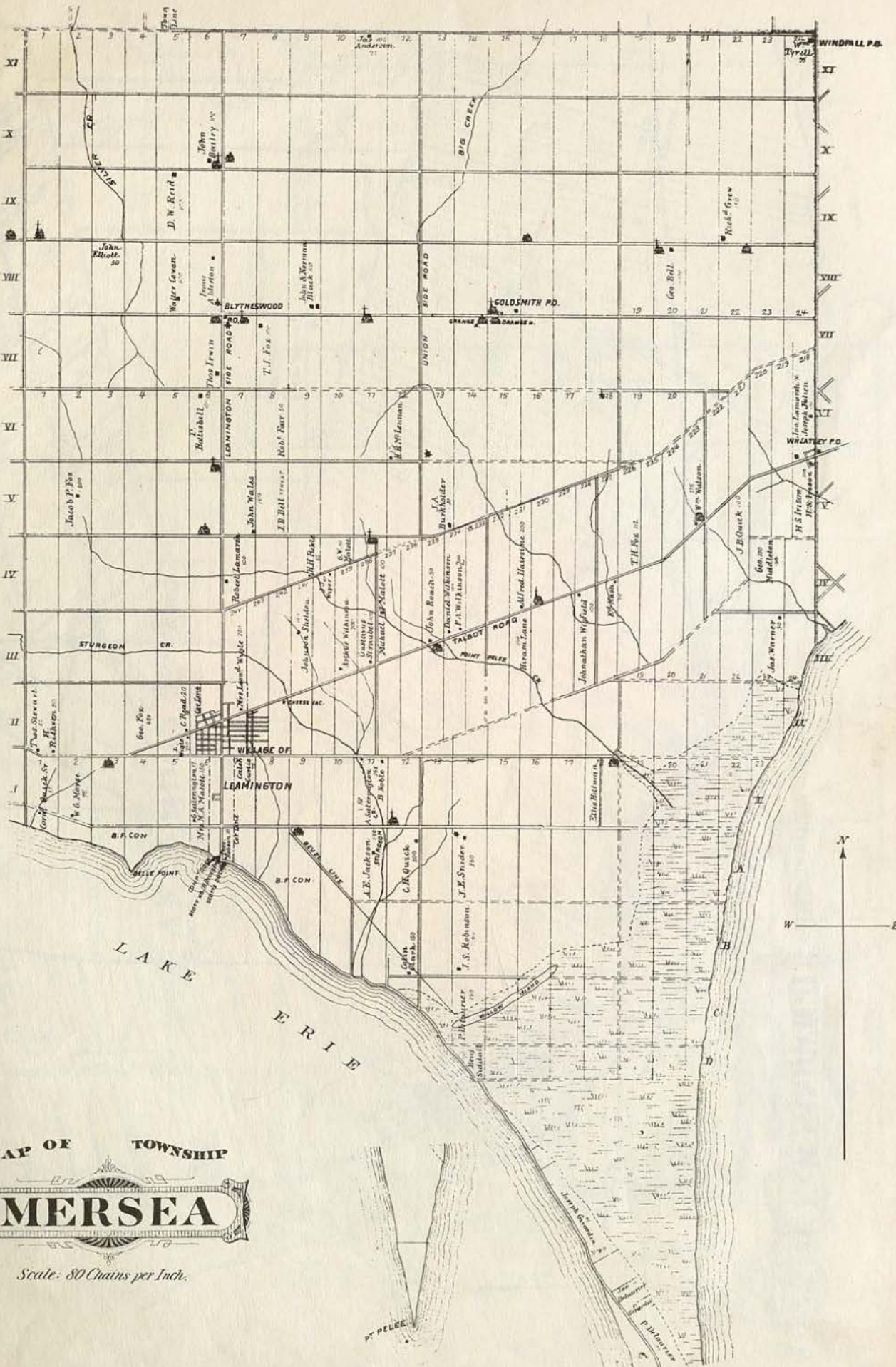


Map content including township labels (XIII to I), section numbers (1-36), and various landowner names such as J. Allen, S. Chapman, J. E. Davis, and M. Mathews.

MAP OF **GOSFIELD** TOWNSHIP

Scale...80 Chains per Inch.





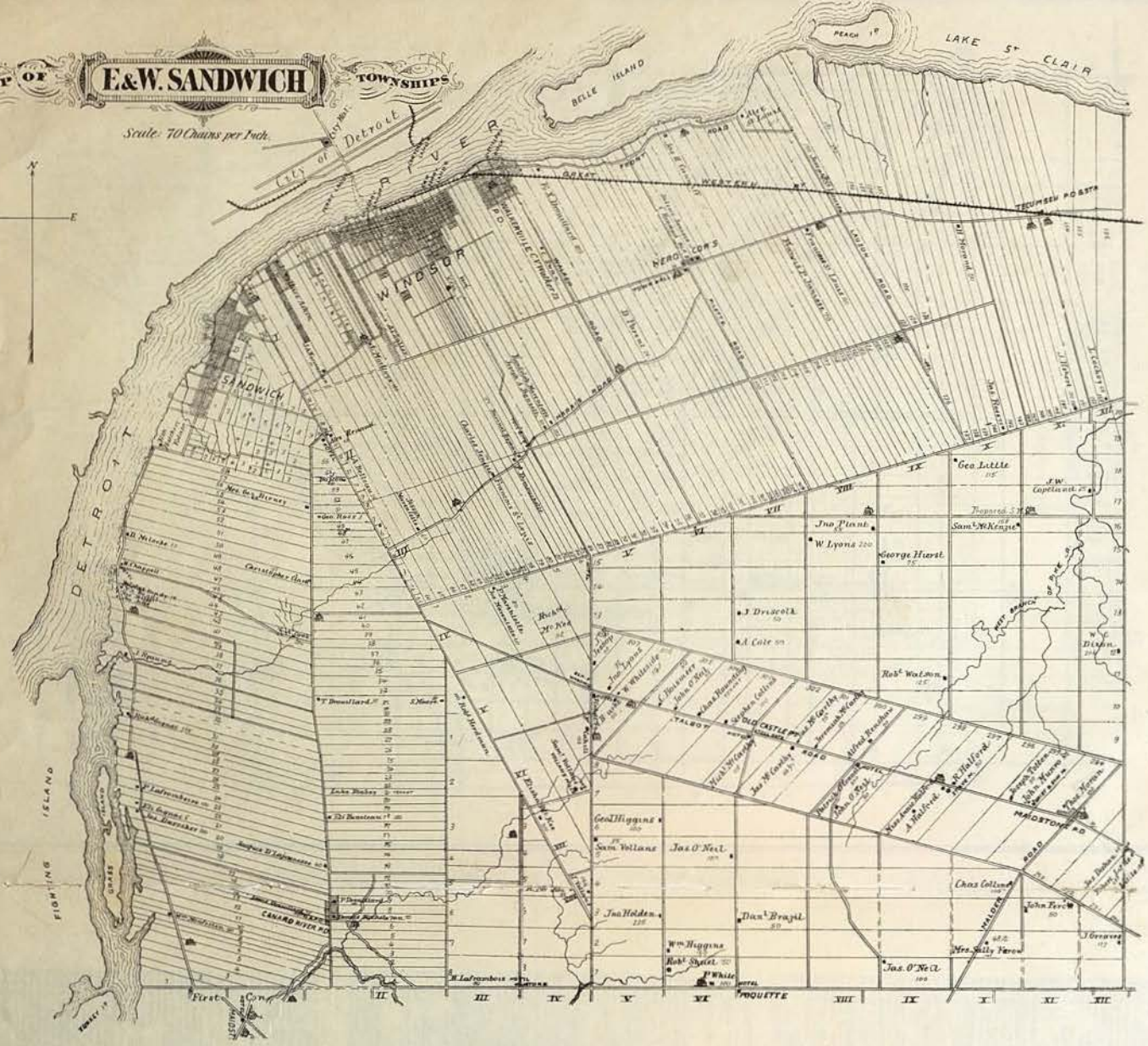
MAP OF TOWNSHIP

MERSEA

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.

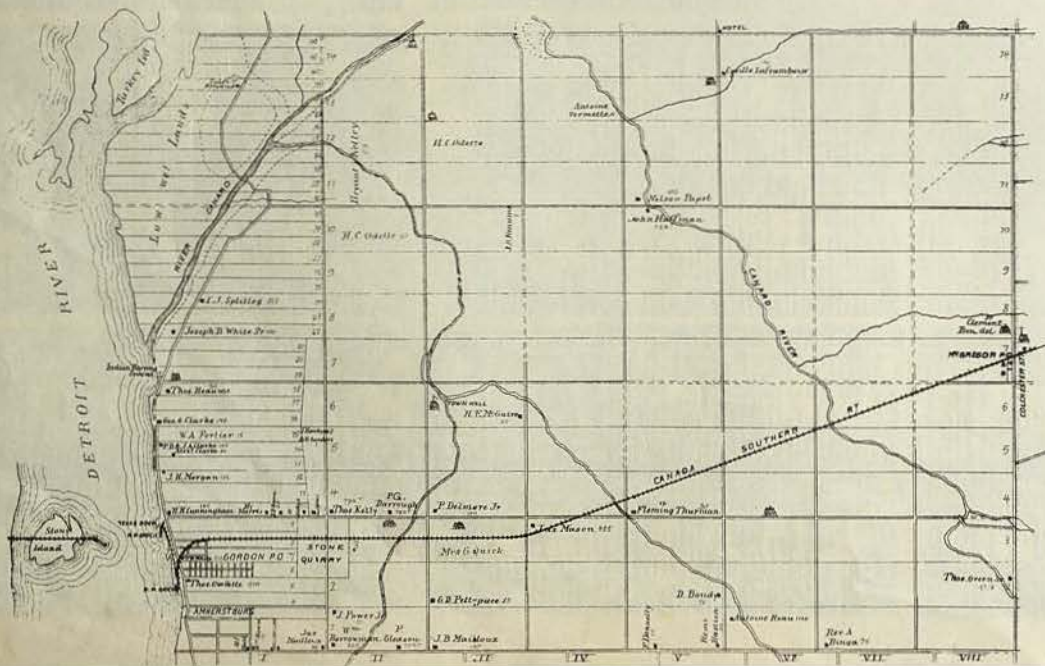
MAP OF E&W SANDWICH TOWNSHIP

Scale - 70 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF ANDERDON TOWNSHIP

Scale - 60 Chains per Inch.



UNION PUBLISHING CO'S FARMERS' DIRECTORY COUNTY OF ESSEX FOR 1883-4.

Alphabetically arranged, showing Name, Post Office Address, Concession, Lot and whether Freeholder or Tenant.

ANDERSON TOWNSHIP.

(The Address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant.

Table listing names and addresses in Anderson Township, including Alexander Philip, Gordon; Amel Andrews, Canard; Amel Cyril, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Anderson Township, including Beaudin Francis, McGregor; Beaudin Alfred, Canard; Beaudin Athanas, Canard;

Table listing names and addresses in Anderson Township, including Fuller Daniel, Gordon; Garner George, Gordon; Gatfield Wm, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Anderson Township, including McEnny Peter, Gordon; McQuid Patrick, Gordon; McQuid Vincent, Gordon;

Table listing names and addresses in Anderson Township, including Beane Paschal, Gordon; Beane Oliver, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Colchester (North) Township, including Spilling Israel, Gordon; Stokes Peter, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Colchester (North) Township, including David D R, Gesto; Davis J, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Colchester (South) Township, including Melazhin Thos, Gesto; McQuinn John, Verker;

Table listing names and addresses in Colchester (South) Township, including Weyburn Thos, Gesto; West H G, Essex Centre;

Table listing residents of Colchester (South) Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

Table listing residents of Colchester (South) Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

Table listing residents of Colchester (South) Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

Table listing residents of Gosfield Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

Table listing residents of Gosfield Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

Table listing residents of Gosfield Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

GOSFIELD TOWNSHIP. (The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; r, Talbot Road.

Table listing residents of Gosfield Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

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Table listing residents of Gosfield Township with columns for name, address, and phone number.

MAIDSTONE TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; r, p. Talbot Road; r. c. Pike Creek; r. p. River Aux Pave; m. r. Middle Road; l. a. Lake St. Clair; b. r. Belle River.

Table listing names and addresses in Osagefield Township, including Stadden John, Kingville, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Osagefield Township, including Wigo Jonas, Kingville, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Maidstone Township, including Addison Joseph, Patillo, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Maidstone Township, including Deroche O, Belle River, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Maidstone Township, including Herbert Peter, Tecumseh, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Maidstone Township, including Keyson J, South Woodlee, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Maidstone Township, including Martin John, Belle River, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Maidstone Township, including Quillen Philip, Maidstone, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Malden Township, including Waters John, Essex Centre, and various other residents.

MAIDEN TOWNSHIP.

(The Address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; b. f. Broken Front; t. e. Talbot Road; k. Knap's Island.

Table listing names and addresses in Maiden Township, including Allen Wm, Verebor, and various other residents.

MALEDEN TOWNSHIP.

MALEDEN TOWNSHIP.

MERSEA TOWNSHIP.

Table listing residents of Maleden Township with columns for name, street, and house number.

Table listing residents of Maleden Township with columns for name, street, and house number.

Table listing residents of Mersea Township with columns for name, street, and house number.

MERSEA TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f. freeholder; t. tenant; t. r. Talbot Road; h. f. Broken Front.

Table listing residents of Mersea Township with columns for name, street, and house number.

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TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Rochelau X. J., Conard River, and Ryan John, Conard River.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

(The Address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—I. freeholder; t. tenant; h. f. broken front; n. r. Middle Road.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Abbott R. H., Comber, and Alexander Alex., Comber.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Ganganger Alfred, Chevalier, and Ganganger Felix, Chevalier.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Prendergast Wm. J., Comber, and Provost F., Trudelle.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Brown John, Comber, and Brown Thos., Trudelle.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Blain A., Comber, and Blain J. B., Comber.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including L'Etoirneau F. St. Clair, Comber, and L'Etoirneau H., Comber.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Theier Jos. St. Clair, Comber, and Therin C., Trudelle.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Chevalier Wm., Trudelle, and Choinard D., Stony Point.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Dalton W., Comber, and Danfusse Augustin, Trudelle.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Malloux Patrice, Comber, and Morris John, Jr., Comber.

TILBURY (WEST) TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Tilbury (West) Township, including Morris Henry, Comber, and Morris John, Comber.

Biographical Directory of Essex County Subscribers.

WINDSOR.

Armour, John, notary public, insurance and general agent. Is a native of Montreal; born, 1815.

Askew, W. E., proprietor of livery stable. Was born in the county in 1842.

Anyan, George, proprietor of Empress Hotel, and Assessor. He was born in England, 1820. Came here in 1861.

Alberts, William, barber, laundryman, clothes cleaner and repairer. Came to Windsor in 1873. Was born in the United States.

Askew, John S., bailiff for the county. He was born in Essex in 1839.

Black, Alexander, of the firm of Black & Cheyne. Dry goods, millinery, hats, caps, furs, and gent's furnishings. Came here in 1861. Born in Quebec, 1847.

Barrett, E. A., proprietor of American Hotel.

Bridges, Fitz, ice merchant. Is a native of England, and has lived in the county since 1852.

Baby, John C., Inland Revenue Officer. He was born in Sandwich, Essex County.

Blake, William, undertaker at 52 Sandwich Street. Born at Detroit, U.S.

Barringer, J. W., proprietor of Great Western Hotel. Has lived here since 1865. Born in this Province in 1840.

Bailey, David. Resides in Windsor. He was born in the county about 1840.

Borton, F. W.

Benson, William, Collector of Customs. Is a native of Ireland; born, 1812. Came to Essex County in 1869.

Cliffe, C., editor, etc. Came to Windsor in 1878. He was born in Leeds County, Ont., in 1844.

Cornish, John. Came from the United States. Was born there in 1838.

Campbell, J. R., hotel proprietor in Windsor. He owns 40 acres of Lot 48, Con. 2, Sandwich West, worth \$2,000. Came here in 1865. Was born in England in 1848.

Crampton, James, general grocer. He is a native of Ireland, and came to Essex in 1867. Born, 1839.

Combs, Marcus, retired builder. He has lived in the county from 1865. Born in the United States in 1829.

Craig, P. A., carriage manufacturer and blacksmith. He was born in England in 1841. Settled here in 1864.

Clark, S. P. C., broker. Here since 1868. He came from the United States, where he was born in 1839.

Cotter, James, retired hotel-keeper. Has lived in the county since 1831.

Croft Brothers, hotel-keepers in Windsor.

Crook, W., soda water manufacturer. Came to Windsor in 1870. Was born in New York State, 1837.

Drulard, M., butcher. He came to Windsor in 1875. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1832.

Davis, Benjamin G., merchant. Here since 1873. Formerly a mail contractor. Born in England in 1842.

D'Avignon, J. E., druggist. Here since 1879. Was born in the United States in 1845.

Dumouchel, Denis, harness-maker. Has lived in the county since birth, 1835.

Donaldson, W. C., fruit and vegetable merchant. He came here in 1876. Is a native of the United States, and was born in 1842.

Devereaux, E. T., house renter and general agent. Came to Windsor in Oct., 1878. Born in Kingston, Ont., 1847.

Eibert, V. L., manager of Gas Company here. Born at Detroit, Michigan, 1856.

Edgar, J. S. Is a Canadian, and has lived in this county from 1865.

Ferguson, William, pork packer. Here since 1874. He is a native of Ireland.

Fisher, F., grocer and provision merchant. He came here in 1871. Born in England, 1843.

Ferry, James, manufacturer of looking glasses. Commenced business in 1880. Was born near Liverpool, England, 1842.

Gignac, E., harness-maker. Has lived in the county since birth, 1862.

Gartly, Mrs. E. Engaged in boot and shoe business. Came to Windsor in 1876. Was born in Michigan State, 1848.

Hortin, W. D., druggist. Was born in Hobart Town, Tasmania, 1843. Came to Windsor about 1872.

Hayward, H. J., Inspector of Weights and Measures for Government.

Harris, J. H., painter. Has been a member of Town Council Board. Came to Windsor, 1873. Birthplace, England.

Hanrahan, Ed., proprietor of Hanrahan Hotel, and has lived here since 1849. Is a native of Ireland.

Johnson, H. N., proprietor of Crawford House.

Jones, Felix, machinist and iron-founder. P. O. address, Box 41, Windsor. Born in this Province in 1845.

Jenks, John H., U.S. Consul and commercial agent. He has lived in the county from 1873. Was born in the United States in 1832.

Johnston, J. A. & Co., merchant millers. Here since 1859.

Johnson, J. A., grocer and provision merchant. He came to the county in 1865. Born in the United States in 1840.

Kergan & Kennedy, physicians and surgeons, Hall's Block, Detroit, U.S.

Kilroy, J. A., dealer in groceries and liquors. He has been in the county from 1858. Born at Lockport, N.Y., in 1850.

Langlois, Ignace, hotel-keeper. Was born in Essex County in 1853.

Lasted, Stephen, publisher. He settled here about 1868. Is an Englishman; born in Kent County, 1834.

Livermore, Edwin, grocer and provision dealer. He commenced business in Windsor in 1874. Born in England, 1831.

Laing & Twatt, general grocers. Here since 1877.

Labadie, C. F., retired civil servant. He was born in Windsor in 1822.

Lewis, John, lumber merchant, and Major of the 27th Battalion. Has lived in the county from 1875. Born at Athboy, Ireland, 1844.

Lipsey, John, hotel clerk. He was born in England.

Mary Rosary, Sr., Supt. of St. Mary's Academy.

McKee, W. J., lumber merchant. He was born in the Province of Ontario in 1850.

McNally, George, of the firm of Stuart & McNally, sash, door and blind manufacturers. Mr. McNally was born in Ontario, 1856. Came to this county in 1869.

McBride, John, proprietor of the Essex House. Was born at Lansing, Ont., 1838.

Maisonville, Joseph, hotel proprietor. He was born in Sandwich, near Windsor, in 1851.

Marentette, A. B., retired farmer. He owns 132 acres in the county, worth \$13,200. Is a member of the Town Council, and has lived in the county since birth, 1824.

Murdock, J. C., editor and publisher. Came to Essex County in 1858. Born in Scotland, 1855.

Meloche, R. A., Inland Revenue officer at Windsor. Was born in the county in 1867.

Millard, W. A., stage proprietor. He is a native of this Province, and was born in 1846.

Mitchell, Henry, gardener. He has 5 acres of land, situated in Lots 39 and 40, Con. 1, worth \$3,000. Born at Kingston, 1821. Settled here in 1857.

Miller, W. F., Inland Revenue Officer. Resides in Windsor. P. O. address, Walkerville. He has lived in the town since 1875. Was born in the Province in 1841.

Mackay, G. W., Inland Revenue Officer. Came here in 1879. P. O. address is Walkerville. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1841.

Noshad, Henry, farmer. Resides in Windsor. Came to this county in 1856. Was born in the State of North Carolina in 1823.

Ouellette, Achille, real estate agent. He has 5 acres of land in the town from birth, 1843.

Odette, D. B., of the firm of Odette & Wherry, commission merchants and coal dealers. Was born in Anderson Township, 1848, and is the present Town Treasurer.

O'Connor, Jeremiah, barrister and attorney-at-law. Is a native of this Province, and was born in 1840.

Pointing, P. C., flour, feed, grain and wood merchant. He is an Englishman, and was born in 1851. He came to Windsor in 1876.

Peters, P., watchmaker, jeweller and engraver. Has lived in Essex County since 1857. Is a native of the Province; born, 1835.

Poe, Milton, farmer and stock raiser. Owns 22 acres of land, situated in Lot 30, valued at \$1,800, and came here in 1874. Born in the State of Ohio in 1845.

Pepin, Joseph N., dry goods clerk. He was born in Detroit, U.S., 1843.

Romon, B. D. D., mail agent and collector for 15 years. He has lived here from 1836. Born in Kingston, Ont.

Ramon, P., Deputy Collector of Inland Revenue, Windsor. He came here in 1855. Was born in Belgium, 1833.

Rowe, William. Engaged in farming, and owns 100 acres in Township of Tibury West, valued at \$3,500. He settled in the county in 1845. Birthplace, England. Residence and P. O. address, Windsor.

Reid, Charles J., Secretary and Collector of Water Works. He was born in Hamilton in 1856.

Robinson, Cecil H., barrister and solicitor, &c. He came here in 1869. Is an Englishman; born in 1838.

Robson, John, collar maker, wholesale and retail. He came to Windsor in 1869. Is a native of England, and was born in 1844.

Richings, C., master mechanic on the D.M. Railroad.

Rice, Alfred E., furniture manufacturer. Has lived in Essex County from 1858, and came from England when four years old.

Rochelau, J., merchant tailor. He was born in this county in 1839.

Stuart, John, of the firm of Stuart & McNally, sash, door and blind manufacturers. He has lived in Windsor from 1873. Born in Banffshire, Scotland, 1843.

Sopner, John, boot and shoemaker. He was born in Bohemia in 1840, and removed here in 1861.

Schofield, W. Has resided in town since 1878. He came from Jamaica, where he was born in 1835.

Smith, Rev. J. C., of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored). He settled here in 1879. Was born in the United States in 1848.

Sutherland, J. B., proprietor of the Crawford House, Windsor. He also owns 160 acres of land, being Lots 56 and 57, Con. 1, West Sandwich. Came to the county in 1870. Born in Scotland, 1828.

Stross, J. B., butcher and stock dealer. He came to Essex County in 1865. Is an Englishman, and was born in 1849.

Towey, Julius, general store-keeper and varnish manufacturer. He was born in the United States.

Vollans, Thomas, custom and merchant miller. He also owns 200 acres of Lot 2, Con. 6, Sandwich West, worth \$5,000. Was born in Ontario, 1829. Came to this county in 1838.

Vollans, Edward, hotel proprietor. He owns 33 acres of Lot 5, Con. 3, Sandwich East, and has lived in the county from 1837. Born in the United States in 1833.

Venn, Richard, proprietor of Essex marble works. Is a native of England; born there in 1836.

Wagner, Rev. J. T., Roman Catholic clergyman and Dean of Windsor. Was born in France in 1837. Settled here in 1865.

White, Joseph, Jr., wholesale and retail wine and spirit merchant. He was born in this Province in 1848.

White, Alexander, baggage man on the Great Western Railway. Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born in 1836. Came to the county in 1868.

White, S., barrister and M. P. P. for North Essex. He has resided in the county since birth, 1838.

Welch, William, hotel proprietor. He also farms 88 acres of land in Lot 140, Sandwich East, worth \$3,000. Was born in the United States in 1847. Settled in the county in 1858.

Winstor, Albert H., butcher. Has lived in the town since birth, 1845.

Young, Charles, plumber, steam and gas-fitter, tin and coopersmith. Is a Town Councillor, and came here in 1858. Was born in Germany, 1832.

Zinn, John, merchant tailor. Born in Germany, 1845.

AMHERSTBURG.

Ashwell, Thomas, gentleman. Was born in England, 1839. Came here in 1858.

Burnette, S. W., U.S. Consul since 1879. Born at Newark, N.Y., 1836.

Bingey, Wm., hotel proprietor. Has lived in Essex County since 1847. Born in England, 1818.

Balfour & Auld, editors and publishers. W. D. Balfour is Reeve of Amherstburg and Vice-President of the County Agricultural Society. He came here in 1874. Born in Scotland, 1851.

Borrowman, Robert, tinsmith. Is a native of the county; born in 1839.

Barrow, Joseph, hairdresser. Has lived in the county since birth, 1867.

Barnes, J. H., proprietor of Lake View House. Came here in 1880. Born in the United States, 1846.

Burns, A. B., baker and patentee of Burn's Dry Hop Yeast. Is a native of New Brunswick, and was born in 1845.

Dorsett, Alfred, teacher. Came to Essex in 1869. Born in Surrey, England, 1832.

Fillion, J. B., painter and grainer. He has lived here since birth, 1837.

Framont, Nelson, boot and shoemaker. He was born in Montreal, 1839.

Gravilaine, A. D., carpenter. Owns a house and lot here. Was born in the county, 1848.

Green, George, carriage manufacturer. Was for some time a councillor, and has resided here since 1859. Born in England, 1841.

Henley, D., dealer in staple and fancy dry goods. Settled here in 1869. Birthplace, Gohrich.

Haskett, E. B., steamboat captain. Was born in Amherstburg, 1831.

Hatch, C. D., manufacturer of nitro glycerine for Government use at Detroit River. Is a native of New York State, and was born in 1855.

Kollage, J. G., general merchant. He was the first Mayor and Reeve, and settled here in 1837. Born in Germany, 1818.

Kemp, Charles H., proprietor of livery stables. He has lived here since birth, 1848.

Kett, Natian, retired farmer. He came to reside here in 1880. Born in England, 1824.

Leggatt, J. H., Division Court Clerk at Amherstburg. He was born here in 1850.

Lawler, M., merchant tailor. He settled in this county, 1872. Born in Ireland, 1843.

Low, Jno, gentleman. He is chairman of the School Board, and has lived in the county from 1832. Is an Englishman; born, 1822.

Ladglois, P. merchant. He was born in this county. Lushington, J. S., chemist and druggist; here since 1871. Birthplace, Scotland.

MacLeod, John, gentleman and ex-M.P. He came to Essex County in 1857. Is a native of Scotland.

McGregor, A. J., merchant tailor. Has lived here since 1873. He is a native of Scotland. Born 1846.

Maxwell, D. A., Public School Inspector. He was born in Canada, 1847. Came to this county, 1878.

Maloney, John G., hotel proprietor. Has lived in Amherstburg since 1844, and was born in that year.

Morin, Z., contractor and builder. He was born in Quebec, 1818. Settled here in 1836.

Ouellette, L. J., clerk. He is a native of the county, and was born at Windsor, 1859.

Robertson, Frank L., veterinary surgeon. Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. He was born in 1863, and came to Essex County in 1877.

Reaume, D. F., agricultural and general agent. Born in Malden Township, 1847.

Skinner, Miss E. B., teacher. Was born in London, 1840. Came to this county the same year.

Scott, E. B., telegraph operator. He was born in Ontario, 1862.

St. John, Joseph, boot and shoemaker. He settled here in 1860. Was born at Montreal.

Turner, W. H., dealer in groceries and provisions. He was born in 1853.

Thomas, C. M. S., druggist. He came to Essex in 1859. Born at Oakville, 1855.

Terry, D. H., photographer. He came here in 1879. Born in the United States, 1852.

Twomey, M., general merchant. He has held the offices of Mayor and Reeve of Amherstburg, and has lived here from 1865. He was born at Kingston, 1825.

Wilson, George. Is an extensive land owner, owning 1,000 acres in Anderson and Colchester Townships, worth \$20,000. Born, 1857.

Wright, C., bookseller and stationer. He was born in the Township of Malden.

LEAMINGTON.

Ahlerton, Jacob, retired farmer. He has held various municipal offices in the county, and has lived in Essex from 1839. He was born in Suffolk, England, in 1817.

Burich, Rev. D. D., pastor of the Baptist Church at Leamington since May, 1878. He is a native of Elgin County, Ontario, and was born in 1845.

Bischof, Thomas G., contractor and builder. He came here in 1877. Born in London, Ontario, 1852.

Brown, A., butcher. He has lived in the county since birth, 1858.

Campaigne, G., attorney, solicitor, etc. He is a native of the City of Ottawa, and was born in 1847. Settled here in September, 1879.

Cutler, Rev. J. W., Methodist Episcopal Church clergyman at Leamington. Came to this county in 1851, when a child. Born in Genesee County, N.Y. State.

Cronk, G. F., boot and shoe merchant. He came to Leamington in 1873. Born in Aylmer, Ontario, 1854.

Cooper, William, wood worker in foundry. He came here in June, 1879. Born in Wentworth County, 1840.

Curtis, Caleb, farmer and small fruit grower. He has 75 acres of land situated in Lot 7, Con. 1, Mersea Township, and he has lived here since birth, 1824. He was Assessor for Leamington and Mersea Townships.

Deming, L. R., proprietor of the Deming House. He was born in the county, 1850.

Deming, G. W., proprietor of livery stable. He is a native of this county, and was born in 1853.

Davidson, J. M., bailiff, county constable and collector. He came to the county in 1852. Born in Port Hope, Ontario, 1839.

Deming, Robert, general merchant. He has lived in the county since birth, 1856.

Dring, H., proprietor of Scott Hotel. Came here in 1870. Born in England, 1852.

Dawson, Michael, dealer in reapers, mowers and sewing machines. He was born in Romney Township, Kent County, 1831.

Fair, Robert, bookseller and stationer, telegraph operator, notary public and commissioner. For some time was editor of the Leamington Post. He owns 50 acres of Lot 8, Con. 6, Mersea Township, and some village property. Born in the county, 1842. His father came from Ireland and settled in Essex County about 1830.

Fox, C. W., painter. Was born in the county in 1826.

Henson, W. D., watchmaker and jeweller. Has lived in Leamington since 1872. Is a native of Manchester, England; born, 1856.

Hartford, E., jobber and contractor. Came to Leamington in 1875, from Stratford, where he was engaged in business. Born in Durham County, Ont., 1847.

Howe, Samuel, proprietor of livery stables. He came to the county in 1858. Was born in Trafalgar, Ontario, 1840.

Hobson, Thos., merchant tailor. Came here in 1872. Is a native of England; born in Sheffield, 1846.

Jackson, A. E., general trader and money lender. Is owner of 250 acres in Mersea Township, and considerable property in Leamington. He was born in the county in 1845.

Kimball, Warren, boot and shoe merchant; also issuer of Marriage Licenses. He held the Postmaster-ship for 20 years, and Clerkship for 8 years. Was born in Halton County, Ontario, 1819. Settled in Essex County, 1850.

Kemp, James A., physician and surgeon. A graduate of Queen's College, Kingston. He has lived here since 1870. Born in Oxford County, 1830.

Lane & Grieve, editors of Leamington Post, which was established in 1873.

Land, M. E., photographer, dealer in musical instruments and sewing machines. He has lived here since 1870. Born in Oxford County, 1830.

Lovelace, L., proprietor of Ontario Hotel, Leamington, and Rutlven Hotel, Rutlven. He was born at Brockville, Ontario, 1827.

McKenzie, W. F., wagon and carriage manufacturer. He came to Essex County in 1869. Was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 1845. His father (John), settled in Kinloss Township, Bruce County, 1851.

McCallum, Colin, dealer in groceries and provisions. He came to St. Thomas in 1854, and settled here in 1871. Is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1848.

McDonald, Wm., saddler and harness maker. Born at Chatham, 1839. Came here in 1874.

McCubbin, William, builder and contractor. Is a Canadian; born, 1842. Settled here in 1872.

McDonald, Daniel, blacksmith; also, since 1871. Born in Oxford County, Ontario, 1851.

Figier, W. R., foundryman. Came to Essex County in 1848, with property here. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1845.

Pilsworth, Joseph, miller. Has lived in Leamington from 1875. Born in Brantford, Ontario, 1832.

Ryall, W. H., proprietor of the Scott House. He owns 40 acres of land in Gosfield Township, and village property here. Born in Windsor, 1848.

Robinson, Joseph S., tailor. He has 50 acres of Lot 14, Con. B., Mersea Township, and village lots here. Is a native of Northumberland County, England; born, 1824. Emigrated to Canada in 1847, and settled in this county three years after.

Robson, Christopher, lumberman and proprietor of the skating rink. He has lived in the county since birth, 1838.

Randall, A. H., sole proprietor of the Randall and Foster washing machine, patented July 6th, 1878. He came here in 1878. Is a native of New York State, and was born, 1832.

Ratcliffe, John, engineer at Snider's mill. He was born in Leeds County, Ontario, 1852. Came here in 1855.

Scott, M. W., lumberman, and Collector of Customs. He settled here in 1869; and for two years was a member of the Council Board. Born in the year 1837 in the Province of Quebec.

Selkirk, John McR., bookseller and stationer; also, Postmaster and Clerk and Treasurer of Leamington. Came here in 1864. Born in Beauharnois, Quebec, 1840.

Sherwood, John F., saddler and harness-maker. In business since 1869. Born in Prescott in 1830. Came to Essex County in 1868.

Snider, J. E., proprietor of saw and two grist mills. He owns 300 acres, situated in Lots 9 and 14, Con. A of Mersea Township. Was born in Wentworth County, 1835. Settled in Essex, 1871.

Sharp, W. S., loan, insurance and general commission agent, also conveyancer. He is a native of Hampshire, England, and was born in 1840. Settled here in 1871.

Stubbings, W. A., ironfounder, machinist and manufacturer of agricultural implements. Born in Devonshire, England, 1844. He settled in this county, 1872.

Siddall, Benjamin, bookkeeper, formerly teacher and physician. Is captain and adjutant in the volunteer militia. He owns 95 acres of land in Lot 14, Con. D., Mersea Township, and was eight years Clerk of that township. He came to Canada in 1825, and settled in Essex County, 1830. Is an Englishman; born in Yorkshire, 1813.

Underwood, A., painter. Has lived in Essex County since birth, 1848.

Wigle, Lewis, general merchant, farmer and M.P.P. He owns 750 acres of land in Mersea Township, and has lived in the county since birth, 1845.

Whitsett, Eli, builder and contractor. Settled here in 1868. He was born in the Niagara District, 1812.

Wigle, Mrs. Leonard, wife of the late Leonard Wigle. She owns 200 acres in Lot 224, Con. Talbot Street. Came from Yorkshire, England, 1818. Married to L. Wigle in 1824, who died in 1878.

Wray, H. B., surgeon dentist, graduating at Royal College of Dental Surgery, Toron. o. Is a native of England; born in Yorkshire, 1835. Came to Leamington in 1877.

Wigle, Alfred, money lender, resides at Leamington; is also Postmaster at Windsor. He owns 200 acres of land in Mersea Township and property in Gosfield, where he was born in 1848.

SANDWICH.

Askin, J. Wallace, Registrar for Essex County. He was born here in 1848.

Ashdown, C. H., teacher. Has lived in the county from 1865. Came from England, where he was born.

Crickmore, C. G., barrister, &c. P. O. address, Windsor.

Dufour, Angel M., teacher. Was born in this county, 1860.

Dente, Frederick, hotel-keeper. Here since 1877. He was born in the United States, 1851.

Gerard, John, teacher, now retired. He is a native of France, and was born in 1811. Came to Essex County in 1857.

Giusa, R., proprietor of Sandwich tannery, and dealer in boots and shoes. Is a member of the Council Board, and came here in 1850. He was born in Germany, 1835. P. O. address, Windsor.

Girardiet, T., Public School Inspector. He came to Essex County in 1848 from France, where he was born in 1829.

McEwan, John, Sheriff. Resides on Lot 70, Con. 1, W. Sandwich. He has held the office of Sheriff-Clerk, and has been a Councillor, official assuee, &c. He came here in 1846. Born at Saratoga, 1812.

Murdoch, W. A., photographer. He was born in the county; P. O. address, Windsor.

Smith, W. J., hotel-keeper. Born in the Province in 1831. Settled in Essex County, 1853.

WALKERVILLE.

Delisle, C. H., proprietor of the Bridge Hotel since 1879. He came from Detroit, where he was born in 1854.

Dixon, R. B., Inland Revenue Officer. Here since 1878. He is a native of Quebec, 1840.

Dominaio Sugar and Syrup Refinery. W. S. Smart, manager.

Kerr Brothers, proprietors of Walkerville foundry and machine works. Commenced business here, 1873. They are natives of Scotland.

McAfee, Henry, general merchant, Postmaster, and Justice of the Peace. He has resided here since 1862. Born in Ireland, 1816.

McLean, Edmund J., foreman with H. Walker & Sons, distillers. He came here in 1861. Is a native of Quebec. Was born there in 1828.

Reid, Thomas, head distiller at H. Walker & Sons' distillery. He was born in Quebec, 1844. Came to this county, 1862.

Swann, Charles, farmer and stock-breeder, residing at Walkerville. He came here in 1876. Was born in England, 1842.

Stewart, Robert, foreman maltster with H. Walker & Sons, distillers, &c. He came to Walkerville in 1876. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1845.

Tuling, C. E., foreman miller. He has lived here since 1874. Born in the United States, 1837.

Walker, H. & Sons, distillers, maltsters and millers.

Walker, C. V., foreman for H. Walker & Sons, distillers. He owns 25 acres of land, situated in Lot 94, Con. 1, West Sandwich, and has lived in the county from 1863. Born in the United States, 1843.

Walker, H. A., foreman in H. Walker & Sons' distillery. He came here in 1864. Born in the United States, 1840.

Walsh, P. J., cooper. He owns 100 acres of land in Rochester Township, situated in Lot 26, Con. 5; valued at \$1,500. Was born in County Clare, Ireland, 1839. Came here in 1867.

TOWNSHIP OF ANDERDON.

Anderson, John C., farmer. Owns 68 acres of Lot 285, N. Colchester Township; valued at \$1,500. He came to Essex County in 1875. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1829. P. O. address, Gordon.

Borrowman, W., farmer, grain and pork dealer. He has 250 acres, situated in Lot 1, Con. 2, and Lot 8, Con. 7; worth \$8,000. Is Township Councillor, an office he has held for nine years; and has been resident here since birth. P. O. address, Gordon.

Boudet, Clement, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 8, of which he owns 50 acres; valued at \$1,800. Born in Quebec, 1847. Came to county in 1865. P. O. address, Gordon.

Brown, John D., farmer. Has 27 acres of Lots 10 and 11, Con. 1; value \$3,000. Is a native of Baltimore, U.S., and was born in 1827. He settled in Essex County, 1852. P. O. address, Gordon.

Bastien, Renu, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 5. He owns 50 acres; worth \$2,000. Has lived in county since birth, 1852. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Bonny, Daniel, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 2, Con. 5; valued at \$3,500. He was born in the county, 1837. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Cunningham, H. H., farmer and Custom House officer; residence and P. O. address, Gordon. Is owner of 500 acres, situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 2, and Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1. He is a native of Queen's County, Ireland; born in 1823. Came here in 1838.

Clarke, G. G., farmer. Owns 140 acres of Lot 16, Con. 1; worth \$7,500. Has lived in the county since 1839, and was born in that year. P. O. address, Gordon.

Clarke, J. A., & P. D., farmers. Owns 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1. They were born in this township. P. O. address, Gordon.

Clarke, Alexander, carpenter. Owns 66 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1; worth \$3,000. He is a native of this township. P. O. address, Gordon.

Cousins, J. J., hotelkeeper, Gordon. He also owns 75 acres in Colchester Township, and a house and lot in Amherstburg. Was born at Fredericton, N.B., 1823. Came to Essex County, 1827. For years he was captain of steamboats, &c.

Darragh, Patrick, farmer on Lot 4, Con. 2. He was born at Amherstburg, 1834. P. O. address, Gordon.

Delmore, Patrick, Jun., farmer and lime manufacturer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 3 and owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Has been a Township Councillor 11 years. Born at Amherstburg, Ont. P. O. address, Gordon.

Daly, Hezekiah, farmer. Owns 2 acres near Amherstburg, worth \$300. He is a native of Maryland, U.S. Settled here in April, 1837. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Donnelly, Francis, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 5. Owns 25 acres; valued at \$1,000. Was born in County Mayo, Ireland, 1806. Came to Essex County, 1841. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Forster, W. A., railroad employee. He has 15 acres of Lot 15, Con. 1; worth \$3,000; and was born in the county, 1845. P. O. address, Gordon.

Gleason, Patrick, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 2. Is a native of Ireland; born in County Limerick. Came to Essex County in 1858. P. O. address, Gordon.

Green, Thomas, Sen., farmer. Owns 1274 acres in Lot 2, Con. 8; worth \$7,000. He came here in 1851. Is a native of New York State; born, 1812. P. O. address, McGregor.

Howe, Wm., railroad employee, Amherstburg. He owns 15 acres of land in the township; worth \$1,800. Born here in 1852.

Huffman, John, farmer on Lot 10, Con. 5. Is a native of Pennsylvania; born, 1827. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Hawkins, James, farmer. Owns 8 acres in the Gore of Con. 1; worth \$1,000. Born in Kentucky 1817, came to Essex County, 1852. P. O. address, Gordon.

Harris, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Con. 1, and owns 6 acres. He is a native of Virginia; born, 1814. He settled here in 1833. P. O. address, Gordon.

Harling, W., general merchant, McGregor. He has lived in the county since 1854, and was born same year.

Jones, Leander, farmer. Is owner of 5 acres, Lot 10, Con. 1, worth \$400. Born in the State of Ohio, 1848. He came to the county in 1856. P. O. address, Gordon.

Kelley, Bryant, farmer. Lives on Lots 11 and 12, Con. 2, and owns 69 acres; worth \$2,000. He was born in North Carolina, 1820. Settled here in 1863. P. O. address, Canard River.

Laframboise, Cyrille, school teacher, and owns 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 6. Was born in the county, 1860. P. O. address, Canard River.

McKenney, John, Custom House official at Gordon. He was born at Amherstburg, Ontario.

Morgan, J. H., farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 132 acres, situated in Lots 11 and 12, Con. 1. Was born in Ireland, and came here about 1861. P. O. addresses, Amherstburg and Gordon.

Maek, Dr. P., physician and surgeon, Gordon. He has 29 acres of land in Lot 8, Con. 1, worth \$1,500, and was born in Amherstburg in 1836.

Mason, James, farmer and Justice of the Peace. He resides on Lot 3, Con. 4, and owns 425 acres situated in Cons. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8. He is an Englishman, and was born in Lincolnshire, 1812. He has been in this county from 1844. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Maguire, Henry E., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3; worth \$2,000. He was born in Ireland, 1845. Came to Essex County in 1847. P. O. address, Gordon.

Mailoux, G. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 3, and owns 130 acres; valued at \$6,000. He is a native of Ontario, and is at present the Township Assessor. Was born, 1836. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Mailoux, James, farmer. Owns 95 acres, situated in Lot 1, Con. 1; worth \$3,500. He was born at Stony Point, Ont., 1830. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Nall, Alfred, gardener. He owns 3 acres in Amherstburg, worth \$1,000, and settled here in 1860. He was born in Kentucky, 1820.

Onallette, Thos., lumberman. Resides in the village of Gordon, and owns 1,300 acres of land. He was born in Sandwich, 1842.

Odetie, H. C., farmer on Lot 10, Con. 2, and owns 50 acres; valued at \$2,500. He is a Township Councillor, and has lived in the county since birth. P. O. address, Canard River.

Papst, Nelson, farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 5, worth \$3,000, and settled here in 1855. He is a native of New York State. P. O. address, Gordon.

Power, John Jun., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 2; valued at \$4,000. Was born at Amherstburg. P. O. address, Gordon.

Pare, C. L., school teacher. He was born in Essex County. P. O. address, Canard River.

Pary, Ferdinand, school teacher. He is a native of this county, and was born in 1800. P. O. address, Canard River.

Pettypieces, G. D., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 3; owning 25 acres, worth \$1,000. He was born in county, 1860. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Quick, Mrs. G., engaged in farming, and lives on Lot 3, Con. 3. She was born in this county, 1860. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Reaume, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 1, and owns 50 acres; value \$4,000. He held the office of School Superintendent for one year, and collector three years. Was born in the county, 1849. P. O. address, Gordon.

Reaume, J. O., teacher. Lives on Lot 10, Con. 3, of which he owns 5 acres. He was born in the township, 1856. P. O. address, Canard River.

Reaume, Antoine, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 6, and owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He was born in this county, 1832. P. O. address, Amherstburg.

Renard, Calix, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 39, Con. 1. He is a native of the county. P. O. address, Canard River.

Smith, J. S., Postmaster, Gordon. He is a native of England, and was born at Bath.

Splitlog, Israel J., farmer. Resides on Lot 24, Con. 1, and owns 325 acres, worth \$8,000. Was born in the township, 1851. P. O. address, Gordon.

Sanders, Benjamin R., farmer in Gore Lot, Con. 1. Is owner of 5 acres, worth \$1,200. He settled in the county, 1852. Born in Pennsylvania, 1815. P. O. address, Gordon.

Stokes, Randolph, farmer. Resides on Lot 10, Con. 1, of which he owns 23 acres, worth \$400. He came to the county in 1850. Born in Kentucky, 1818. P. O. address, Gordon.

Thrasher, John, hotel-keeper, McGregor; where he owns a house, lot and hotel. He was born in the county, 1841. P. O. address, McGregor.

Twomey, W. J., merchant and Postmaster, McGregor. He was born at Goderich in 1852.

Thurman, Fleming, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 4, Con. 5; worth \$1,500. Was born in the county, 1843. P. O. address, Gordon.

Vermette, Antoine, Jun., teacher. He has 14 acres of land, situated in Lot 13, Con. 4; worth \$500. Was Treasurer and Auditor. Born in Sandwich, 1847. P. O. address, Sandwich.

White, T. B., merchant, Gordon. He owns 210 acres, situated in Lot 7, Con. 1. Held the Reevesship 11 years. He was born in the township.

White, J. B., Sen., farmer on Lot 22, Con. 1; owning 100 acres, worth \$8,000. He was born here in 1802. P. O. address, Gordon.

Warrack, Alexander, miller, McGregor. Owns a house and lot. Born in Wentworth County, Ont.

TOWNSHIP OF GOSFIELD.

Allworth, Edward, physician and surgeon; also Clerk to the Division Court at Kingsville. He was born in Elgin County, 1837. Came here in 1862. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Arner, John, farmer on Lots 26 and 27, Con. 1, W.D. He owns 260 acres, worth \$12,000, and has lived in the township since birth; born, 1821. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Berwell, Joel, farmer. Resides on Lot 270, S.T.R. Owns 45 acres, worth \$2,500. Is a member of the Township Council, and settled here about 1862. Born in England, 1838. P. O. address, Cottam.

Bruner, H., farmer and broom maker. He has 100 acres; 55 situated in Lot 21, Con. 5, and 45 in Lot 22, Con. 6; together, worth \$3,000. He was born in the township, 1823. P. O. address, Olinda.

Bruner, Josiah, farmer on Lot 18, Con. 5, where he owns 50 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1844. P. O. address, Olinda.

Billing, J. S., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 275, Con. S.T.R. He was born in 1848. P. O. address, North Ridge.

Castagner, D., farmer. Settled in the township, 1877. He was born in the Province of Quebec, 1854. P. O. address, Cottam.

Coatsworth, Sol., farmer. Has 50 acres of land, situated in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 2, E.D.; worth \$1,600. He has lived in the township since 1838. P. O. address, Rutlven.

Cowan, A. D., farmer. Lives on Lot 264, Con. S.T.R. He owns 120 acres, worth \$4,000, and has lived here since birth, 1857. P. O. address, Cottam.

Coleman, Edwin, farmer on Lot 279, Con. S.T.R., owning 150 acres, worth \$5,000. He was born in the Isle of Wight, England, 1815. He settled in Huron County, 1851, but came here in 1874. P. O. address, Essex Centre.

Cobley, William, farmer. Owns 130 acres of Lot 275, Con. N.T.R. He settled here in 1861. He is a native of England and was born in Leicestershire, 1831. P. O. address, North Ridge.

Dean, James, druggist, Kingsville. He was born in York County, 1847.

Drake, W. H., M.D., physician and surgeon, Kingsville. Is a graduate of Medical College, Toronto, 1857, and settled here the same year. He owns 290 acres in the county, 180 in this township, and 50 near Windsor. Born in Elgin County, 1822.

Drake, William, farmer. Lives on Lots 1 and M, Con. 2, W.D. He owns 115 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Niagara District, 1807. Settled here in 1846. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Fox, W. G., farmer on Lots 4 and 5, Con. W.D. He owns 211 acres; and has lived in the township since birth, 1828. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Fox, Leonard, G., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1, E.D.; valued at \$3,500. He came to the county in 1841. Was born in Kent County, 1835. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Fox, Leonard J., farmer. Lives on Lot 201, Con. S.T.R. He owns 280 acres, situated in Lot 201, Con. S.T.R., and Lot 270, Con. N.T.R. Has lived in the township since 1836. P. O. address, Gosfield.

Fox, Alfred J., farmer. He has 100 acres in Lot 21, Con. 4, and 100 of Lot 19, Con. 6; together, worth \$15,000. Born in the township, 1848. P. O. address, Olinda.

Fox, C. G., farmer. Owns 180 acres of land, situated in Lot 6, Con. 5, and Lot 1, Con. 7. He is Reeve of Gosfield, and has lived here since 1847. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Golden, Jasper, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 1, W.D., and owns 112 acres, worth \$4,000. He has held various municipal offices. Four years ago he was appointed a J.P. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, 1823. Came here in 1850. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Going, Arthur H., school teacher. P. O. address, Windsor or Leamington. Born in Halton County, 1860. Settled in Essex, 1872.

Herrington, John, farmer. Owns 106 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, E.D. He was born here in 1832. His father, the Rev. Richard Herrington, was a clergyman for many years. He came from New York to this county in 1823, and died in 1872. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Hawkes, Edward, farmer. Resides on Lot 23, Con. 5, owning 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He has lived in the township since birth. P. O. address, Olinda.

Iring, Joseph, insurance and loan agent, Essex Centre. He was born here in 1847.

King, S. A., physician and surgeon, also Collector of Customs at Kingsville. He was the first white child born at Kingsville, in 1844.

McCain, William, farmer on Lot 15, Con. 1, W. D., and owns 120 acres. He is Warden of the county, and Township Reeve. Born in Elgin County, 1824. He came to Essex County, 1835. P. O. address, Kingsville.

McVey, Edward, dealer and manufacturer of stoves and tinware, Kingsville. Born in Ireland, 1833. Settled in Essex County, 1849.

McDonald, John D., farmer. Has 140 acres, situated in Lots 23 and 24, Con. 4. He was born in the township, 1850. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Moylan, R. D., landscape painter, Kingsville. Born at Saratoga, N. Y., 1852. Came here in 1880.

Malott, Leonard, farmer, contractor and builder. He owns 160 acres, situated in Lot K, Con. 2, W. D., &c., and 4 village lots. Was born in the township, August, 1841. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Malott, Lewis, farmer. Owns 42 acres of Lot 6, Con. 1, W. D. He was born in the township, 1846. P. O. address, Kingsville.

McDonald, W., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 2, of which he owns 50 acres, worth \$2,000. He was born in the county, 1838. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Middough, Jno. S., hotel-keeper and liveyman, Kingsville, and owns property there worth \$4,000. He came here in October, 1865. Born in Welland County, Ontario.

Orton, Alvin, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 267, Con. N. T. R. He was born in the township since birth, 1842. P. O. address, Cottawa.

Parsons, H. S., watchmaker and jeweller. He came to Essex Centre in 1879. Born in England, 1855.

Pearse, George, school teacher, Cottawa. Was born in England, 1850. Settled here in 1866.

Ryall & Chase, grist millers, Ruthven. They own property worth \$8,000, and are both Canadians.

Shepley, J. C., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 2, E. D. He owns 100 acres; worth, \$4,000, and came here in 1846. Was born in Kent County, 1842. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Slanks, Jas., farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 2, E. D., and owns 100 acres. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1810. Settled in Kent County, 1831; removed here in 1851. P. O. address, Ruthven.

Shorland, John, school teacher. Born in England, 1858. P. O. address, Windsor.

Sorensen, Christian, farmer and contractor. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 4, and owns 200 acres, value \$4,000. He has also property in Colchester Tp. Came to the county in 1871. Is a native of Denmark. P. O. address, Elford.

Speechley, William, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 9, owning 95 acres; value, \$6,000. Born in England, 1824. Came to Essex County, 1853. P. O. address, Cottawa.

Wigle, Solomon, farmer and general merchant, Kingsville. He owns 150 acres. Is the present Township Treasurer, and a J. P. Has held the office of Warden 4 years; that of Reeve 11 years. He was also an M. P. P. Was born in the township, 1822. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Wigle, Hubert, farmer and sole proprietor of Boss Washing Machine, patented June, 1880. He owns 235 acres, and resides on Lot 2, Con. 1, E. D. Born at Kingsville, 1856. P. O. address, Kingsville.

Wigle, Gordon, farmer and miller, Kingsville. He owns 150 acres, situated in Lot 10, Con. 4, Gosfield, and Lot 283, Colchester. He has lived in the township since birth, 1846.

Wigle, Isaac A., farmer. Has 253 acres, situated in Lots 6 and 9, Con. 2, E. D., and Lot 20, Con. 7. He is a member of the Township Council, a position he has held for 3 years. Born here in 1835. P. O. address, Ruthven.

Whittle, George, farmer on Lots 6 and 7, Con. 2, E. D. He has 113 acres, and has been a resident of this township, since birth, 1844. P. O. address, Ruthven.

Wagstaff, Major W. E., farmer, township clerk and Postmaster of Cottawa. Is also Major of the 23rd Battalion V. M., and a J. P. Owns 182 acres of Lot 208, Con. S. T. R. Born in England, 1835. Came here in 1849.

Wigle, Cyrus, farmer. Owns 140 acres of Lot 10, Con. 3, E. D.; valued at \$12,000. He was born in the township, 1844. P. O. address, Ruthven.

N. & S. COLCHESTER TOWNSHIPS.

Addemar, George, hotel-keeper, Essex Centre. He owns 200 acres of land situated in Lots 3 and 4, Con. 8, Gosfield. An Englishman, and came here in 1870.

Anderson, A. H., lumberman, Essex Centre. He came to the county in 1876. Born in Haldimand County, 1855.

Aikman, D. S., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 1, Gore Con., S. Colchester, worth \$7,000. He settled here in 1862. Was born in Wentworth County, 1827. P. O. address, Harrow.

Allen, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 8, Con. N. M. R., N. Colchester, of which he owns 50 acres, valued at \$2,000. He was born in Kentucky, U. S., in 1794, and came to this county in 1845. P. O. address, Gesto.

Belfry, J. B., saddler and harness maker, Essex Centre. He came here in 1874. Born in Town of Bradford, 1846.

Bruce, J., M. D., physician, etc., Essex Centre. Here since 1875. He was born in Howard Tp., Kent Co., in 1831.

Bell, Charles, farmer, Division Court Clerk, Township Clerk and Fire Insurance Agent. He owns 100 acres of Lot 53, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$6,000. Came to the county, 1849, when a child, his birthplace being Toronto. P. O. address, Oxley.

Bratt, James, farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 70 acres of Lot 4, Con. 2, South Colchester; valued at \$5,000. Is an Englishman; born in 1837, came to the county in 1850. P. O. address, Harrow.

Bertrand, Curtis, farmer, owning 80 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2, S. Colchester, worth \$6,000. He has lived in the township since birth, 1848. P. O. address, Comet.

Buchanan, J. G., farmer. Resides on Lot 62, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 120 acres. He has been a Justice of the Peace for 37 years, a Commissioner for 25 years, and an Issuer of Marriage Licenses. He has lived in the township since birth, 1811. P. O. address, Colchester.

Baldwin, N. G., farmer and stock-breeder; pigs a specialty. He resides on Lot 66, Con. 1, S. Colchester, of which he has 100 acres. He is a S. Colchester, born in 1837. P. O. address, Colchester.

Brush, Col. John, farmer, formerly a merchant. Resides on Lot 75, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 20 acres. He is President of Colchester Agricultural Society, and for years was Reeve of the township. He holds a Colonel's commission in the Militia. Born in the township, 1808. P. O. address, Colchester.

Beach, F. S., teacher, Colchester Village. He came from Dorsetshire, England, in 1875.

Bertrand, J. B., farmer. Owns 145 acres, &c. valued at \$25,000, situated in Lot 5 of the Gore, S. Colchester. He was born in Sandwich Tp., Ont., 1802. P. O. address, Harrow.

Brush, Zephelad, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 2, S. Colchester. Owns 20 acres. He came to this county in 1832, when four years of age. Born in Camden Tp., Ont. P. O. address, Harrow.

Bondy, Christopher, farmer on Lots 81 and 82, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He has lived in the township since birth, 1823. P. O. address, Harrow.

Burnley, Wm., farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 4, Con. 2, S. Colchester, worth \$3,500. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1826, and settled here in 1850. P. O. address, Harrow.

Best, Wm., farmer, owns 662 acres situated on Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2, S. Colchester; valued at \$4,000. He was Township Treasurer, Auditor and Supervisor at different times, and lived in the district since 1844. P. O. address, Harrow.

Banks, T. W., & Erving S., one a mariner and the other a farmer. They reside on Lot 13 of the Gore, S. Colchester, having 54 acres of land, valued at \$4,000. They have lived in the county since 1831. P. O. address, Harrow.

Banks, Anthony, farmer. Owns 116 acres of Lot 9, Con. 3, S. Colchester, worth \$3,000. He is bailiff, School Trustee, Treasurer and Roadmaster, and has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P. O. address, Harrow.

Banks, Erving S., Jr., farmer and county constable. Has 150 acres of Lot 16, Con. S. N. R., N. Colchester, valued at \$5,000. He is a member of the Township Council, and has lived in the township since birth. P. O. address, Gesto.

Barrett, M., lumber merchant. Residence and P. O. address, Gesto. He owns 4003 acres of land in N. Colchester. He was born in Durham County, Ont., and removed here in 1871.

Craig, Wm., farmer, owns 84 acres of Lot 33, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Essex County in 1852. P. O. address, Colchester.

Clark, Thomas, farmer and county auctioneer. Lives on Lot 18 of the Gore, S. Colchester. He owns 225 acres, worth \$15,000. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1828. Settled in this county, June, 1851. P. O. address, Harrow.

Cornwall, C. W., farmer. Has 200 acres of Lot 1, Con. 2, S. Colchester; valued at \$15,000. He has held the commission of J. P. over 24 years, and was born in this township, 1813. P. O. address, Comet.

Callen, Robert, carriage manufacturer and general blacksmith, Harrow. He was born in Amherstburg, Essex County, 1846.

Campbell, A. C., farmer, lumber manufacturer and proprietor of steam saw mill, situated on Lot 16, Con. 8, M. B., N. Colchester, altogether worth \$12,000. Born in Perth County, 1843. Settled in this county, 1873. P. O. address, Gesto.

Dunstan, E., saw mill owner on Lot 23, Con. N. M. R., N. Colchester. He came to the county in 1870, and is the present Reeve of the township, Is an Englishman; born, 1842. P. O. address, Essex Centre.

Davis, D. R., farmer, attorney, notary public, real estate and loan agent. He lives on Lot 17, Con. S. M. R., N. Colchester, and owns 150 acres, worth \$5,000. Born in 1846. Settled in Essex, 1851. P. O. address, Gesto.

Elliot, Alanson, farmer and license inspector. Owns 45 acres of Lot 52, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and has lived in the county since birth. P. O. address, Oxley.

Ferres, Phillip, farmer and builder. He owns 160 acres of Lot 38, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$8,000, and was born in the township, 1823. P. O. address, Oxley.

Ferres, H. A., farmer. Has 69 acres of Lot 52, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$5,000. He was born in the township. P. O. address, Oxley.

Ferres, Thomas, farmer. Owns 99 acres of Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2, South Colchester, worth \$4,000. He has been a Councillor and Deputy Reeve of this township, and was born here in 1844. P. O. address, Harrow.

Ferres, W. M. C., farmer. Resides on Lot 12, Con. 2, S. Colchester; owning 90 acres, value \$6,000. Has been a School Trustee, Auditor and Collector. He was born here. P. O. address, Harrow.

Green, A. J., grain merchant, Essex Centre. Born at Niagara Falls, 1855. He settled here in 1874.

Grubb, Walter, farmer. Has 130 acres, situated in Lots 18 and 59, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$6,000. He was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1819, and settled here in 1843. P. O. address, Oxley.

Graham, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 2, S. Colchester, and owns 260 acres, worth \$8,600. Born in Kentucky, U. S., 1836. Came to the county, 1847. P. O. address, Harrow.

Hughbanks, J., farmer on part Lot 8 of Colchester Village; owning 60 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in Kentucky, U. S., 1802, coming here for freedom in 1847. He was a member of the School Board 12 years. P. O. address, Colchester.

Hughes, R. A., editor of the Essex Centre Chronicle since 1879. He was born in Albany, N. Y., 1847. P. O. address, Essex Centre.

Hicks, J. A., furniture dealer. Address, Talbot Street, Essex Centre. Born in Ireland, 1831. Came to Essex County in 1876.

Hackett, Alexander, postmaster, commission merchant and telegraph agent, Colchester. He has lived in the county since birth, 1831.

Hawkins, Thos. M. D. Resides on Lot 32, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 25 acres, worth \$1,000. He is a J. P. and Commissioner, and was the first Municipal Clerk. Born in England, 1807. Came here in 1830. P. O. address, Oxley.

Howie, David, farmer on Lot 37, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and owns 200 acres, valued at \$12,000. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1848. Has lived in this county from 1853. P. O. address, Oxley.

Howie, James, farmer. Resides on Lot 60, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and is owner of 145 acres, worth \$12,000. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1820, and settled here in 1854. Has been a Councillor, Is president of Essex Agricultural Society and also of the Reform Association. P. O. address, Oxley.

Heaton, E. S., farmer. Owns 450 acres, valued at \$16,000, and resides on Lot 3, Con. 4, S. Colchester. He was born in Bradford, England, 1800. Came to the county in 1841. He served in the Royal Canadian Rifles under Sir J. Colborne. P. O. address, Vester.

Hamilton, Esquimaux, farmer on Lot 11 of the Gore, S. Colchester, where he owns 37 1/2 acres, worth \$2,000. He was born in Kentucky, U. S., in 1833. He escaped to Canada when 13 years of age for freedom, and has lived here since. P. O. address, Harrow.

Hardy, Samuel, farmer and sawyer. He lives on Lot 7, Con. 5, S. Colchester, owning 344 acres, worth \$2,000; and has lived here since birth, 1831. P. O. address, Harrow.

Hickison, S. C., farmer, has 163 acres, worth \$8,000; and resides on Lot 13, Con. N. M. R., N. Colchester. He was born in Virginia, U. S., 1826. Settled in this county, 1858. He has held the office of School Trustee. P. O. address, Gesto.

Huffman, Albert, farmer and builder. Is owner of 325 acres, valued at \$15,000, and lives on Lot 47, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He was born on the home-estate in 1849. P. O. address, Harrow.

Irwin, James, miller and councillor. Residence and P. O. address, Essex Centre. He owns 50 acres in N. Colchester Township. He was born in Essex Centre, 1843.

Iler, J. C., farmer on Lot 45, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 200 acres, valued at \$10,000. He has held various public offices, being Township Clerk 7 years, Reeve 8 years, and Warden of the county in 1879. Born on the homestead in 1825. P. O. address, Oxley.

Iler, Leonard, farmer. Owns 115 acres of Lot 41, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$9,000. He acts as local preacher for the Baptist denomination, and is also a School Trustee. He was born here in 1845. P. O. address, Oxley.

Julien, Stephen, farmer and carpenter. He resides on Lot 54, Con. 1, S. Colchester, and owns 1 acre in Oxley, worth \$1,000. He is also owner of the recently imported Norman stallion, "Meteor." Mr. Julien came here in 1842, when a child. He was born in Kent County, Ont., in 1837. P. O. address, Oxley.

Knapp, Peter, farmer, contractor and builder. Lives on Lot 47, Con. 1, S. Colchester, of which he has 100 acres. He was formerly assessor and bailiff Born in the township. P. O. address, Colchester.

Knapp, James M., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 5, S. Colchester, having 100 acres. He has held the offices of Township Councillor and Reeve, also Deputy Sheriff, &c. Born in the township, 1825. P. O. address, Harrow.

Laing, Alexander, architect and manufacturer, Essex Centre. He came here in 1872. Born in Chateauguay County, 1845.

Le Gallee, T. G., hardware merchant, Essex Centre. He settled here in 1879, coming from Quebec, where he was born in 1854.

Laird, James S., Provincial Land Surveyor, Essex Centre. He came here in 1867. Born in Kent County, Ont.

Lindsay, W. S., farmer, and boot and shoe merchant, Essex Centre. He has been Postmaster and School Inspector, and settled here in 1853. He was born in Ireland, 1819.

Lypps, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lots 84 and 85, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$3,000. He has lived on this farm since birth. P. O. address, Harrow.

McDougall, John, general blacksmith, Essex Centre. Has lived here since 1875. Born November, 1831.

McLeod, J. J., proprietor of American House, Essex Centre. He came here in 1866. Was born in Brant County, 1835.

McAfee, John, general merchant, Postmaster and Telegraph Agent at Harrow. He owns 6 acres of Lot 12, Gore Con., S. Colchester, worth \$1,000. Born in Ireland, 1841; came to Essex County two years after.

McCormick, Theron, farmer. Resides on Lot 15, Con. 2, S. Colchester, owning 200 acres, valued at \$20,000. He was born in the township, on Lot 79. His father, Mathew McCormick, is one of the oldest settlers in the township. P. O. address, Harrow.

Milne, John, lumberman, conveyancer, Clerk Eighth Division Court, and Township Treasurer, Essex Centre. He owns 600 acres in N. Colchester, and has lived in the county from 1872. Is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1838.

Matthews, James, real estate agent, Essex Centre. He came here in April, 1880. Born in Belfast, Ireland, 1848.

Munger, John G., manufacturer of iron and wood machinery, Harrow. Repairing done. He was born in the township, on Lot 18 of the Gore Con., Essex Centre. He came to the county in 1874 from Kingston, where he was born in 1849.

Paquet, Cyril, farmer, carpenter, and hotel owner. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 14, N. Colchester, owning 30 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in the county, 1838. P. O. address, McGregor.

Payne, G. W., butcher, Essex Centre. Is a native of England; born, 1835. Settled in the county, 1862.

Powell, E. J., merchant and Justice of the Peace, Essex Centre. He commenced business in 1877. Born in 1854.

Peck, J. O., merchant, Essex Centre. He came to the county in 1879. He was born in Kent County, 1850.

Pearce, George, carriage manufacturer, Harrow. He has lived in Essex County since 1854. Born, 1841.

Quick, A., farmer. Owns 40 acres, Lot 5 of the Gore, S. Colchester, worth \$3,000. He was born on the homestead. P. O. address, Harrow.

Richmond, John, farmer, real estate agent, conveyancer, and issuer of marriage licenses. He is Deputy Reeve of S. Colchester, an office he has held 17 years, and a J. P. Resides on Lots 7 and 8, Con. 2, S. Colchester, of which he owns 100 acres, valued at \$4,000. Came to the county in 1855. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1825. P. O. address, Harrow.

Richardson, Francis, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 94, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$5,000. He was born in Gosfield Township, 1831. P. O. address, Harrow.

Richardson, John W., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 2, S. Colchester, and owns 130 acres, worth \$8,000. He was born in the township in 1823. P. O. address, Harrow.

Roid, John, farmer and lumber merchant; is also a J. P. He owns 300 acres and mill property, situated on Lot 21, Con. N. M. R., N. Colchester. Is an Englishman; born in Cornwall, 1823. Came to the county in 1871. P. O. address, Gesto.

Sanderson, E. A., resident of Colchester Township.

Stickley, J. H., dealer in flour and feed, and pump manufacturer, Essex Centre. He came here in 1880. Born in York County, 1851.

Shay, Timothy, farmer, Township Councillor, and School Trustee. Is owner of 100 acres, being Park Lot 123, Colchester Village, worth \$7,000. He was born here in 1831. P. O. address, Colchester.

Shay, James, farmer. Resides on Lot 65, Con. 1, S. Colchester, of which he has 130 acres, valued at \$9,000. He was born in the township, 1847. P. O. address, Colchester.

Shay, Judson, farmer, owning 343 acres of Park Lot 38, Con. 1, Colchester Village, worth \$4,000. He was born in the township. P. O. address, Colchester.

Sweetman Bros., farmers and saw mill owners. Their mill property is situated on 19, Con. 9, N. Colchester, and their land in Gosfield Township. They are Canadians, and were born in Ontario County. Came here in May, 1870. P. O. address, Elford.

Sweet, Charles, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 24, Con. S. M. B., N. Colchester, worth \$5,000. Is also county constable, and has held the office of Collector and School Trustee. Born in Cornwall, England, 1835; came to Darlington, Ont., in 1837, and settled here in 1870. P. O. address, Gesto.

Sweet, Francis, farmer and Township Councillor. He resides on Lot 23, Con. M. R., N. Colchester, and is owner of 50 acres, valued at \$6,000. He came here in 1869. Was born in Cornwall, England, 1827. P. O. address, Gesto.

Sickelsted, David, saw mill owner and manufacturer. Has 15 acres of Lot 1, Con. 11, N. Colchester. He was born in Chatham, 1837, and settled here in 1873. P. O. address, McGregor.

Tate, Robert, mason. Resides in Colchester Village, and owns 1 acre here, worth \$500. He was born in the township.

Tollenier, C. N., farmer. Owns 45 acres of Lot 43, Con. 1, S. Colchester, valued at \$3,000. He is pathmaster and sheep valuator. Was born in the township, 1836. P. O. address, Harrow.

Towney, W. J., merchant, and Postmaster at McGregor P. O. He came to this county in 1861. Was born in Huron County, 1832.

Wilkinson, R. J., manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Essex Centre. He has lived here since birth, 1842.

Wigle, N. M., merchant, Essex Centre. He has lived in the county from 1839, and was born in that year.

Wright, J. S., farmer. Resides on Lot 63, Con. 1, S. Colchester, owning 50 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in the township. P. O. address, Colchester.

Wright, T. L., farmer on Lot 63, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He owns 130 acres, valued at \$12,000. Is also a Hardware Son Co., implement makers, Brantford. Born in the township. P. O. address, Colchester.

Woodbridge, William, farmer. Has 260 acres of Lots 64 and 65, Con. 1, S. Colchester; value, \$30,000. He was born in the State of Ohio, 1830. Came to Essex County two years after. P.O. address, Colchester.

Willow, Asa, farmer. Owns 280 acres, worth \$30,000, situated on Lots 81 and 82, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He was born in Kent County, 1802. Came here in 1806. P.O. address, Colchester.

Wright, Peter, farmer and Township Reeve. He has 175 acres situated on Lots 37 and 38, Con. 1, S. Colchester, worth \$8,700. Was born on the homestead, 1829. P.O. address, Oxley.

Wright, J. A., farmer, builder and contractor. Owns 190 acres, value, \$10,000, situated partly in Lot 61, Con. 1, S. Colchester. He was born here in 1854. P.O. address, Colchester.

Walton, Henry, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 3, S. Colchester. He came to this county in 1860. Born at Peterborough, 1843. P.O. address, Harrow.

Woodiwis, William, farmer. Has 200 acres, worth \$5,000, situated in Lot 14, Con. 4, S. Colchester. Born in England, 1815. Came to Essex County, 1839. P.O. address, Harrow.

Weldou, Charles E., merchant, Postmaster and farmer. Gesto. He has 2000 acres of land, situated in Lot 20, Con. N.M.R., N. Colchester, worth \$7,000. Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1844. Settled here in 1874.

Wood, O. M., teacher. P.O. address, Gesto. He came to N. Colchester in 1880. Was born at Detroit, U.S., 1859.

TOWNSHIP OF MAIDSTONE.

Arnald, H. G., Jr., farmer. Owns 350 acres, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 9, and Lot 2, Con. S.M.R.. He came to the county in 1826. Was born at Detroit, 1834. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Beuglet, Charles. School teacher on the lot Con. Owns 40 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in the county, 1860. P.O. address, Belle River.

Coutts, Donald, merchant and Postmaster, Patillo. He came here in 1873. Was born in Kent County, Ont.

Cada, John, farmer and Deputy Reeve, an office he has held for 7 years. He owns 600 acres situated in Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. W.P.C.; Lots 13 and 14, Con. 4; and Lot 5, Con. 5. Has resided in the township since 1840. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Conroy, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres in Lot 7, and 30 in Lot 16, Con. 8. He came to the township in 1826 from Roscommon, Ireland, where he was born in 1826. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Charon, Adolphus, mariner. Owns a house and lot in Belle River; value, \$600. He was born here in 1831.

Colborne, Griffith, school teacher, at present located in Maidstone Township. His residence is on Lot 5, Con. 1, Maiden Township, where he was born in 1860. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Docharne, Joseph, school teacher at Belle River. He came to Essex County in 1872. Was born at Quebec, 1860.

Dom, Michel, farmer and lumberman. Residing on Gore Lot, Con. W.P.C., and owning 60 acres, worth \$1,500. He was born in the township.

Fertis, James, teacher, came here in Sept. 1880. He taught in St. Francis College, Richmond, Que., Hellmuth College, London, Ont., and the High School at Port Rowan, Ont. Is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was born in 1831. P.O. address, Patillo.

Gauthier, C. D., hotel proprietor, Belle River, owning property there worth \$2,500. Is a native of the county, and was born in 1834.

Hamel, A., grocer and butcher at Belle River. He is also a Councillor, and owns property worth \$1,000. Was born here, 1852.

Kane, William, farmer, resides on Lot 24, Con. 6, and owns 57 acres, valued at \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1840. P.O. address, Luttrell.

Kerr, James, farmer and Township Collector. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 8, Con. N.M.R., and settled here in 1854. Was born in Peshaw, Scotland, 1840. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Lappon, Charles, hotel-keeper, Lopus. He owns 75 acres on the base line. Came to the county in 1862, from Detroit. Born there in 1833.

L'Esperance, Louis, farmer on Lot 1, Con. W.P.C., owning 50 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

L'Esperance, Alexander, farmer. Resides on Lot 8, Con. P.C., of which he owns 100 acres, valued at \$3,000. He is Township Assessor, an office he has held for 2 years. Was born at Montreal, 1833. Came to Essex County, 1851. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Lappon, Charles, farmer and hotel-keeper. Owns 100 acres in Lot 1 of the Gore, Lake Shore, worth \$2,000. Had a seat at the Council Board two years, and has been a resident in the county from birth. P.O., Patillo.

Little, Robert, farmer and butcher. Owns 30 acres in Lots 291 and 292, T.R., Maidstone Tp., and 20 in E. Sandwich; together, worth \$5,000. He was born in the State of Ohio, 1838. Came to Essex County in 1845. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Little, Charles, farmer and miller. Has 75 acres on Lot 291, Con. S.T.R., and 61 acres in E. Sandwich. He was born in Ireland, 1836, and came here nine years later. P.O. address, Maidstone Cross.

McPharlin, Hugh, J.P., farmer, and Postmaster at Luttrell. He owns 200 acres of Lots 11 and 14, Con. M.R., worth \$6,500. Held the office of Reeve many years, and for 20 years has been a J.P. Born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1825. Settled in Essex, 1841. P.O. address, Luttrell.

McHugh, John, farmer. Has 355 acres in Maidstone Tp., located in Lot 8, Con. S.M.R., and Lot 19, Con. 6; also 100 in Lot 7, Con. 13, Colchester Tp. He is a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and was born in 1841. Has resided in this county since 1843. P.O. address, Luttrell.

Mayhew, Isaac, farmer, owning 100 acres of Lot 4, Con. E.R.P. He was born at Sandwich, Essex County, in 1831. P.O. address, Patillo.

McIntyre, Michael, farmer, has 120 acres, situated in Lot 3, Con. E.P.F. He has lived in the township since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Patillo.

Neelands, Rev. John, minister of the C. M. Church, Woodalee. He was born at Port Credit in 1836, and settled here in 1880.

Plant, Thomas, farmer and Township Reeve, a position he has held for eight years. He resides on Lot 14, Con. M.R., and is owner of 300 acres. Settled here in 1856. Is a native of England, and was born in 1826. P.O. address, Woodalee.

Purvis, Dolway, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 1, Lake Shore Range. Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1837. Came to Essex County in 1854. P.O. address, Belle River.

Patillo, George, farmer, owning 354 acres, as follows: 204 in Lot 4, Con. L.S.; 50 in Lot 3, same con.; and 100, Lot 12, Con. 5 L.R.P. He came to the township in 1838, when 2 years of age. Birth-place, Detroit. P.O. address, Patillo.

Robinson, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 289, Con. N.T.R., of which he owns 75 acres, valued at \$4,000. He was born in the township, 1845. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Rourke, A. M., farmer and ex-Deputy Reeve. He has 175 acres of Lot 2, Con. L.S.W.B.R., and has lived in the county from birth, 1835. P.O. address, Belle River.

Rourke, James, Jr., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, worth \$5,000. Was born in the township, 1833. P.O. address, Belle River.

Ruggaber, Paul, farmer, owning 50 acres of Lot 5, Con. W.P.C. He has lived here since birth, 1853. P.O. address, Tecumseh.

Sommerville, William, farmer and Township Councillor, owning 120 acres of Lot 12, W. part of Lopus, and 40 in Lot 7, Con. 4. He was born in Scotland, 1833. Came to Essex County in 1837. P.O. address, Patillo.

Standish, W. C., teacher. Is also proprietor of 150 acres, situated in Lot 15, Con. 4, worth 44,000. He settled here in 1878. Was born in Halton County, 1849. P.O. address, Woodalee.

Weaver, Richard, farmer on Lot 17, Con. M.R., owning 200 acres, worth \$7,000. Came to this township in 1870. Was born in Waterloo County, 1831. P.O. address, Woodalee.

Walters, J., farmer. Resides on Lot 286, Con. N.T.S. He has 100 acres, and settled here in 1877. Born in Halton County, 1833. P.O. address, Essex Centre.

Wasserman, Rev. Mr., R. C. clergyman, Woodalee. Came here in 1875. Is a native of France, and was born there in 1835.

TOWNSHIP OF MALDEN.

Atkin, G., farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 88 and 89, Con. 8, Malden Township, and 80 in Colchester Township; together worth \$14,000. He has held the office of Councillor, Warden and Reeve, and has lived in the county from 1839. Born in Leeds County, 1821. P.O. address, Comet.

Anderson, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 65, Con. 7, and has 100 acres valued at \$6,500. He was born in the county, 1833. P.O. address, Comet.

Armitage, Thomas, farmer and Township Councillor. He has 100 acres of Lot 30, Con. 3; worth \$6,000. Came to county in 1839. Is a native of England; born in Yorkshire, 1822. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Atkinson, James, farmer and stock-dealer, owning 100 acres of Lot 39, Con. 4; value, \$7,000. He was born in Quebec, 1837, coming here in 1840. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Arner, Arthur J., teacher. He was born in the county, 1852. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Anderson, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 71, Con. 6, and owns 150 acres, part situated in Lot 49, Con. 5; together, worth \$10,000. He came to this county in 1835. Born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Atkinson, James, farmer, owning 50 acres in Lot 21, Con. 2; value, \$4,000. He was a constable 14 years, and has lived in Essex since 1837. Is an Englishman; born, 1821. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bailey, John C., farmer on Lot 69, Con. 6. He has lived in the county since birth, 1833. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Botsford, Henry, farmer and Township Clerk, an office he has held nearly twenty years. Resides on Lot 25, Con. 3, of which he owns 40 acres. He was born in the township, 1823. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bratt, George, farmer and stock-raiser. Lives on Lot 31, Con. 3, and owns 150 acres, worth \$10,000. He came to the county in 1845. Was born in Staffordshire, England, 1834. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bratt, John, farmer on Lot 59, Con. 7, owning 137 acres, valued at \$10,000. He has held the office of Deputy-reeve and Assessor. Came here in 1845. Is a native of England; born in Staffordshire, 1824. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Brush, Wheeler, farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 36, Con. 4; valued at \$14,000. Has been a Councillor and School Trustee. Born in the county, 1826. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bratt, Charles, farmer. Has 96 acres of land in Lots 51 and 52, Con. 5, worth \$7,000. Settled in Essex County, 1845. Is an Englishman; born in Staffordshire, 1837. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Barron, Patrick, farmer and millowner. Owns 49 acres, situated in Lot 78, Con. 7, and Lot 93, Con. 8, worth \$6,000. He carries on a gristing and carding business, and for twelve years was a Township Councillor. Has lived in county since birth, 1821. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bailey, Amos, farmer. Resides on Lot 82, Con. 7, owning 150 acres, part situated in Lot 100, Con. 9; valued at \$8,000. He came to the county in 1834. Was born in England, 1818. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Botsford, D. N., farmer. Owns 45 acres in Lot 23, Con. 3, worth \$3,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1830. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Brush, A. C., farmer and veterinary surgeon. He has 40 acres of Lot 71, Con. 6; valued at \$2,900. Was a member of the Township Council two years, and has lived in the county since 1806. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bailey, Thomas, farmer and blacksmith. Lives on Lot 81, Con. 7, of which he owns 25 acres, worth \$1,200. He was born in Essex County, 1843. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Bailey, A. W., farmer and steam thrasher. He has 50 acres situated in Lot 81, Con. 7, valued at \$3,000, and has lived in the county since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Boggs, G. B., teacher. He came here in 1879. Was born in Wellington County, 1855. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Boyle, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 16, Con. 1, worth \$10,000. He was born in the county, 1849. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Beemer, Uriah C., farmer. Has 75 acres of Lot 87, Con. 8; valued at \$3,500. He has lived in the county since birth, 1843. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Barron, Joseph D., farmer and carpenter, owning 100 acres in Lot 63, Con. 6, worth \$8,000. He was born in the county, 1848. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Boycy, Macaulay, farmer. Owns 30 acres of Lot 21, Con. 2; value, \$3,000. He came to the township in 1875. Born in New York City, 1823. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Callum, Alexander, sash, blind and door manufacturer, on Lot 8, Con. 1, where he owns two acres and property, worth \$5,000. Is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1807. Came here in 1838. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Caldwell, William, J. P., farmer and mariner. Resides on Lot 26, Con. 3. He has 100 acres here, worth \$8,000, and has lived in the township since birth, 1829. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Cousins, John D., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 41, Con. 4; valued at \$6,000. He was born in the township in 1834. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Dowler, William, farmer on Lot 59 and 62, Con. 7, where he has 80 acres, worth \$6,000. He has been a Township Councillor. Was born in the county, 1832. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Dowler, Robert, farmer. Owns 80 acres of Lots 59 and 62, Con. 7; value, \$5,000. He was born in the county, 1816. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Deslippe, James, farmer. Resides on Lot 74, Con. 6. He owns 100 acres, part situated in Lot 47, Con. 6, valued at \$10,000. He was born in this county, 1842. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Elliott, F. K., farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 5 and 6, Con. 1, worth \$15,000. He was born in the township, P.O. address, Amherburg.

Edgar, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 77, Con. 7, and owns 184 acres. He was born in Northumberland County, England, in 1860. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Fraser, S., lumber and grain merchant, on Lot 4, Con. 1. He is a Scotchman, and was born 1807. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Fox, J. C., farmer, lumberman and mill owner. He owns 50 acres of Lot 37, Con. 4, worth \$2,500. Born in the county, 1818. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Goodchild, William, farmer, owning 82 acres of the Caldwell Grant. He was born in the county, 1835. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Gott, George, collector of Customs. Is owner of 160 acres, situated in Lot 21, Con. 2, and Lot 28, Con. 3; valued at \$19,000. He came to the county in 1838. Was born in Galway, Ireland, 1827. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Graveline, Frank, farmer. Has 100 acres, situated in Lot 41, Con. 4, worth \$6,000. He was born in 1855. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Gibb, James, gentleman. He has 9 acres of Lot 23, Con. 2; valued at \$1,000. Was born in Scotland, 1812. Came to the county in 1849. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Goodchild, R., farmer; owns 115 acres in Lot 61, Con. 7, worth \$7,500. He has lived in the county since birth, 1833. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Gibb, James D., farmer and dealer in farming tools. He has 108 1/2 acres, situated in Lots 46 and 47, Con. 5, valued at \$5,500. He settled in Essex County, 1838. Born in Scotland, 1834. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Greer, Alexander. Resides on Lot 47, Con. 5, and owns 25 acres, worth \$1,500. He was born in the county, 1840. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Harris, George, farmer, has 83 acres in Lot 64, Con. 6. He has lived in the county since birth, 1835. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Hackett, Mrs. T., is owner of 14 1/2 acres, situated in Lot 4, Con. 1, worth \$6,000. Was born at Amherburg, 1840. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Hunt, Arthur, farmer. Owns 40 acres of Lot 27, Con. 3, valued at \$6,000. He has lived in the township since 1821, and for 7 years was a Councillor. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Honor, James, farmer on Lot 82, Con. 7, owning 100 acres, worth \$6,000. He was born in the county, 1853. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Honor, E. M., farmer, owns 100 acres of Lot 26, Con. 3, valued at \$7,000. Born in Essex County, 1849. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Lapain, Albert, farmer, has 71 acres of Lot 61, Con. 7, worth \$3,000. Came to the county in 1840. Birth-place, Montreal. P.O. address, Comet.

Lockhart, J. H., farmer. Owns 30 acres situated in Lot 27, Con. 3, worth \$3,300. He was born in the township, 1823. P.O. address, Amherburg.

McLean, John, farmer, has 50 acres of Lot 51, Con. 5, worth \$3,500. He was born in the county, 1842. P.O. address, Amherburg.

McGee, Alexander, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 72, Con. 6, valued at \$12,000. Has held office as a Township Councillor two terms, and has lived in the county since 1828. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Mickle, Alexander, farmer and Township Reeve. He resides on Lot 11, Con. 1, of which he owns 160 acres. He was born in the township. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Maronate, Dominique, farmer. Owns 180 acres, situated in Lot 6, Con. 7, and Lot 102, Con. 9, worth \$7,500. He is a Township Councillor and J.P., and has lived in Essex County since birth, 1830. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Mickle, Alanson, farmer, has 160 acres, situated in Lot 11, Con. 1. He was born at Amherburg in 1850. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Malot, Joseph, farmer, owning 180 acres of Lot 43, Con. 1839. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Martin, James, farmer on Lot 42, Con. 4, which he rents. He settled in Essex about 1873. Is a native of Cornwall, England. Born, 1858. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Mickle, W. C., farmer and carpenter, owns 120 acres of Lot 55, Con. 6, worth \$6,000. He was born in the county, 1822. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Maronate, Thomas, farmer. Resides on Lot 87, Con. 8, of which he has 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. He has lived in the county since 1840. P.O. address, Comet.

Ouellette, G. D., farmer and stock-dealer. Owns 200 acres, situated on Lots 98 and 99, Con. 9, worth \$12,000. He was born at Windsor in 1834. P.O. address, Vereker.

Ong, Benjamin, farmer. Lives on Lot 50, Con. 5, owning 30 acres; value, \$5,000. He came to the county in 1863. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1833. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Ottou, Arthur, teacher. He was born in Prince Edward County. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Ouellette, Luke, farmer and stock-dealer. Is owner of 200 acres situated in Lots 97, 98 and 99, Con. 9, worth \$8,000. He was born at Windsor, 1838. P.O. address, Vereker.

Patton, J. S., farmer. Owning 100 acres of Lot 3, Con. 1, valued at \$12,000. Was born in Brant County, 1838, and came to Essex in 1855. He is an ex-Councillor. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Pillon, A. & V., carriage makers and general blacksmiths. They reside on Lots 95 and 98, Con. 8, owning 18 acres and other property worth \$3,000. Messrs. Pillon have lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Vereker.

Parks, Joseph, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lots 83 and 84, Con. 7, valued at \$7,500. He came to the county in 1854. Is an Englishman; born 1839. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Parks, T. H., farmer. Owns 150 acres situated on Lot 83, Con. 7, worth \$10,000. He came here in 1854. Was born in York County, 1846. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Pigeon, George, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 50, Con. 3, valued at \$6,000. He has lived in the county from 1854. Born in Warwickshire, England, 1835. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Pastorous, G. A., farmer and steam thrasher. Owning 50 acres situated in Lot 81, Con. 7, worth \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1841. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Pearce, James E., farmer and pedlar. He has 86 acres situated in Lot 13, Con. 1, worth \$5,000. Came to Essex in 1856. Born at Cleveland, U.S., 1851. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Robidoux, Gaurent, farmer. Has 175 acres of Lot 73, Con. 6. He has been a Township Councillor for 14 years, and was born in Malden. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Robbins, G. C. Owns property in the township worth \$6,000. He came here in 1874. Is a native of St. Louis, U.S., and was born in 1823. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Reaume, E. F., farmer. Owns 375 acres situated in Lots 12 and 19, Con. 1, valued at \$6,000. He was born in the county, 1828. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Shay, Hardy, farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 69, Con. 6, worth \$3,500. He was born in the county, 1853. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Sellers, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 66, Con. 7, and owns 72 acres, valued at \$3,500. He has lived in the county since birth, 1846. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Sellars, J. M., farmer. On Lot 66, Con. 7, owning 72 acres, valued at \$3,500. He was born in Essex County, 1845. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Squire, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 67, Con. 6, and owns 277 acres, worth \$10,000. He was born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1836, and came to Essex County in 1838. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Shaw, Richard, farmer and stock dealer on Lot 34, Con. 4. He owns 159 acres, valued at \$6,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1835. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Sellers, Anthony, farmer. Owns 73 acres of Lot 66, Con. 7, worth \$3,000. Was born in Ireland, 1815. Came to Essex County in 1839. P.O. address, Amherburg.

Toulemire, Charles, farmer. Has 88 acres situated in Lot 96, Con. 9, valued at \$5,000. He has lived in the county since birth, in 1821. P.O. address, Vereker.

Thorne, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 42, Con. 4, valued at \$6,000. Was born in England, 1832. Settled in Essex in 1873. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Wright, Henry, retired farmer. Owns 30 acres of land, worth \$3,000, situated in Lot 24, Con. 2. He has held nearly all the municipal offices, and still holds that of J. P. Was born in the county, 1801. P.O. address and residence, Amherstburg.

Waldron, W. H., farmer. Has 57½ acres of Lot 85, Con. 7, valued at \$5,500. He has lived in the county from 1860. P.O. address, Comber.

Waters, John, farmer. He lives on Lot 29, Con. 3, where he owns 46 acres, worth \$2,000. He came here in 1857. Is an Englishman; born in 1815 P.O. address, Amherstburg.

Young, Bradford, farmer. Owns 108½ acres of Lot 55, Con. 6, valued at \$5,500. He was born in the county, 1830. P.O. address, Amherstburg.

TOWNSHIP OF MERSEA.

Anderson, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 11. He came to the township in 1874. Is an Irishman; born, 1817. P.O. address, Comber.

Alderton, Isaac, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 8. Settled here in 1854. He was born in Suffolk County, England, 1815. Came to Canada, 1844. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Black, John and Norman, farmers. Owning 50 acres each, in Lot 9, Con. 8; valued at \$5,000. They are both Canadians; one was born in Quebec, 1845, the other in Mersea Township, 1856. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Bell, George, farmer. Resides on Lot 20, Con. 8, of which he has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He settled here in 1854. Born at Kenilworth, Ireland, 1835. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Bell, J. D., farmer on Lot 5, Con. 5, renting 50 acres. He came to the county in 1877. Is a Canadian; born, 1845. P.O. address, Leamington.

Bailey, John, farmer. Owning 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 10. He settled in Essex about 1835. Is a native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1830. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Battisbail, P., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 6, of which he has 100 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1860. P.O. address, Leamington.

Barkholder, J. A., saw mill owner, and proprietor of 60 acres, situated in Lot 13, Con. 5. He came to the township in 1872. Was born in Wentworth County, 1840. P.O. address, Leamington.

Clark, Colin, farmer on Lots 12 and 13, Con. B and C. He has 150 acres, and settled here in 1847. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1833. His father (John Clark) is Crown Land Agent for Huron County. P.O. address, Leamington.

Crew, Richard, farmer. He lives on Lot 22, Con. 9, owning 150 acres; worth \$8,000. He came to Essex County in 1829. Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1829. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Cowan, Walter, farmer. He has 300 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Con. 8, and Lot 7, Con. 10. For 20 years he has held a seat at the Council Board. Came to the county in 1842. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1824.

Delaurier, J. E., farmer and fisherman. He resides on Lot 8, Point Pelee, and has lived in the township since birth, 1854. P.O. address, Leamington.

Delaurier, Philip, farmer and fisherman, owning 150 acres, situated in Lot 7, Pelee Point, and Lot 14, Con. C. He has also a vineyard on Middle Bass Island, Ohio, U.S. Was born in Mersea Township, 1833. P.O. address, Leamington.

Fox, T. J., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 7, owning 100 acres. He was born in Gosfield, 1835. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Fox, George, farmer. Owns 420 acres of land, situated as under: Lot 4, Con. 2, and Lot 6, Con. 3, Mersea Township; Lot 8, Con. 1, E.D., and Lot 21, Con. 7, Gosfield Township; also two houses and lots in Leamington. He came to this county in 1844. Was born in Kent County, 1839. P.O. address, Leamington.

Fox, Jacob P., farmer. Has 200 acres of Lot 2, Con. 5, and was born in the township in 1814. He sat at the Council Board 3 years and School Board 9 years. His father came to the county in 1785, from Pennsylvania, U.S. He died in 1838. P.O. address, Olinda.

Girardin, Peter, farmer and fisherman. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 8, and a house and lot in Leamington. He has lived in the county since birth, 1820. P.O. address, Leamington.

Girardin, Joseph, farmer and fisherman, owning 50 acres of Lot 9, Point Pelee. He was born in the township, 1852. P.O. address, Leamington.

Hairnie, Alfred, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 231, Con. T. S. Has lived in the township since birth, 1853. P.O. address, Leamington.

Hillman, Ellis, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 2. He was born in Mersea Township, 1858. P.O. address, Leamington.

Ivison, H. S., farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 218, Con. S.T.S., and has lived here since birth, 1843. His father (Joseph) came to the county in 1835, from England, where he was born in 1811. He died in 1877. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Irwis, Thomas, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 6, and Lot 6, Con. 7. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1833. His father (William) was also born in the same county, 1803, emigrating to Canada in 1836. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Julien, Joseph, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 218, Con. N.T.S. He has lived in the county from birth, 1850. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lamarch, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 218, Con. N.T.R., of which he owns 96 acres. He has been a Councillor, and a member of Militia during 1837-38. His father (John) was born near Belleville in 1790, coming to Essex County in 1805. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lane, Hiram, farmer. Owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 231, Con. S.T.R. He came here in 1838, from Halton County, where he was born in 1828. P.O. address, Leamington.

Lamarch, Robert, farmer, and Deputy Reeve. He is owner of 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 4, and has lived in the township since birth, 1828. P.O. address, Leamington.

McLean, Wilson, farmer, and proprietor of Wheatley Dock. He owns a house and lots there. Born in Gosfield Township, 1827. P.O. address, Wheatley.

McLennan, Hiram B., laborer and local preacher. He has 3½ acres, situated in Lot 12, Con. 6. He came to Essex County in 1840. Was born in Kent County, 1839. P.O. address, Leamington.

Morse, W. G., farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1. He came here in 1851, and is Sec.-Treas. and Vice-President of the Agricultural Society. Was born in New York State, 1836. P.O. address, Leamington.

Middleton, George, retired farmer. Resides on Lot 23, Con. 4, of which he owns 100 acres. He was a Councillor for 18 years, and during the Rebellion of 1837-38 held a Lieutenant's commission in the Militia. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Malott, Michael J., farmer. Lives on Lot 237, Con. T.S., owning 100 acres. He was born in the township, 1838. His father (Joseph) was also born in the county in 1801. He died in May, 1879. P.O. address, Leamington.

Malott, G. W., farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 10, Con. 4. He has lived in the township since birth, 1832. P.O. address, Leamington.

Malott, Mrs. M. A. Farms 150 acres of Lots 5 and 6, Con. 1. Was born in Northumberland County, England, 1833. Came to Canada, 1834. Married D. N. Malott, 1857, who died, 1864. P.O. address, Leamington.

Noble, R., farmer. Owns 208 acres, situated in Lot 11, Con. 1, and Lot 12, Con. B and C. He came to the county in 1840. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1832. P.O. address, Leamington.

Nash, Edward, farmer and assessor. Has 75 acres of Lot 227, Con. S.T.R. coming here in 1870. He is a native of Kent Co., England; born in 1836, emigrating to Canada in 1851. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Pickle, H. H., farmer. Owns 65 acres of Lot 9, Con. 4; valued at \$4,000. He came to Essex County in 1854. Is a Canadian; birthplace, Bromo Co. P.O. address, Leamington.

Quick, Cornelius, Sr., farmer, owning 60 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1. He was born in Colchester Township, 1805; married Catharine Malott in 1831, and has a family of 7, with 33 grandchildren. P.O. address, Leamington.

Quick, C. H., farmer. Has 200 acres situated in Lot 12, Con. 4. He has lived in the township since birth, 1845. P.O. address, Leamington.

Quick, J. B., farmer and lumberman on Lot 221, Con. T.S., owning 100 acres. He was born here in 1847. His father (Benjamin) was also born in the county in 1812; he died on July 19th, 1870. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Roach, John, farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 253, Con. N.T.S. He is Township Collector, and has lived here since 1847. P.O. address, Leamington.

Ruthven, H., farmer and wheat buyer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 2; and came here in 1849. Has held the office of Deputy Reeve, and was Postmaster 22 years. Born in Elgin County, 1829. P.O. address, Ruthven.

Reid, D. W., farmer, owning 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 9. He came to the county in 1861, from Ireland. Born in 1854. P.O. address, Blytheswood.

Robson, Thomas, farmer and Councillor. He owns 35 acres of Lot 7, Con. B.F. Has lived in the county since birth, 1838. P.O. address, Leamington.

Read, Charles, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 2, owning 20 acres. He was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, 1848. Came to Essex in 1858. P.O. address, Leamington.

Stewart, Thomas, farmer. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 2, where he owns 50 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1852. P.O. Leamington.

Sheldon, Johnson, farmer. Lives on Lot 241, Con. N.T.S., holding 60 acres here. Born in the township, 1837. P.O. address, Leamington.

Straubel, Gustavus, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 238, Con. N.T.S. He was born in Prussia, 1833, emigrated to the United States in 1850, removed to Oxford County, Ont., in 1855, and settled here in 1870. P.O. address, Leamington.

Setterington, Albert, farmer. Resides on Lot 9, Con. 1. He was born in this township, 1840. P.O. address, Leamington.

Setterington, George, farmer. Has 17 acres of Lot 6, Con. 1. He has lived here since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Leamington.

Tyrrill, William P., farmer and Postmaster at Windfall P.O. He is owner of 95 acres of Lot 24, Con. 11, and came here in 1877. Born in Elgin County, 1822.

Thompson, J. W., proprietor of saw mill, &c., Blytheswood. He is a native of England; was born in Lancashire, 1833. Came to Essex County in 1842.

Wiggfield, Jonathan, farmer, and Division Court Clerk for 25 years. He owns 100 acres of Lot 227, Con. T.S., and has resided in the county from 1836. Has held the offices of Township Clerk, Treasurer, also that of Local School Inspector for 29 years. Is a native of Yorkshire, England. P.O. address, Leamington.

Watson, William, farmer, and Township Councillor for 14 years. He has 225 acres situated in Lot 223, Con. N.T.S., and Lot 224, Con. S.T.S. Was born in Durham County, England, 1829; and came to Essex County in 1836. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wiper, John J., farmer. Owns 40 acres of Lot 241, Con. T.S. He was born in the township, 1850. His father (Thomas) is a native of England; born in Durham County, 1813, and came here 4 years ago. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wilkinson, David, farmer on Lot 234, Con. N.T.S., of which he has 100 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wilkinson, F. A., farmer, owning 200 acres of Lot 234, Con. N.T.S. He was born here in 1817, and sat at the Council Board 10 years. His father (Francis) came to Essex County in 1804. He was born in Virginia, U.S., 1780. P.O. address, Leamington.

Warner, James, farmer and carpenter. Lives on Lot 23, Con. 3, owning 50 acres. He settled in the county, 1857. Was born in Elgin County, 1839. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wilkinson, Arthur, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 239, Con. T.S. He was born in the county, 1848. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wigle, William, farmer. Owns land in Cons. 1 and 2, of Mersea Township. He was born here in 1860. P.O. address, Leamington.

Wales, John, farmer. Has 150 acres situated in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 5. He settled here in 1850. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1822. Came to Canada in 1833, locating in Toronto. P.O. address, Leamington.

TOWNSHIP OF ROCHESTER.

Bouteiller, F. P., merchant, notary and commissioner, and Reeve of township, Belle River. Native of France. Born July 22nd, 1836. Settled here, 1862.

Bailey, Wm., fruit farmer. Owns Lot 12, Con. 2, 200 acres, value \$8,000. Born in Ireland, 1824. Settled here, 1874. P.O. address, Belle River.

Belleau, Michel, teacher, school section No. 3. Native of Quebec, Born, 1842. Came here, 1865. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Brooker, John, farmer and bee keeper. Owns S.W. part Lot 28, Con. 1, valued at \$3,000. Native of England, Born, 1835. Settled here, 1869. P.O. address, South Woodlee.

Belanger, S., boot and shoe maker, Ruscom. Native of Quebec, Born, 1843. Came here, 1872.

Barrett, Silas, miller, Woodlee. Born at Orono, March 8th, 1849. Removed here, 1874.

Beach, Wm. E., farmer. Owns S. ½ Lot 3, M.R.S., 90 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born in Oxford County, 1845. Removed here, 1868. P.O. address, South Woodlee.

Brown, Alfred, farmer. Owns Lot 26, Con. 2, value \$3,000. Native of Canada. Born, 1823. Settled here, 1878. P.O. address, South Woodlee.

Bailey, Samuel D., carpenter, South Woodlee. Born in the county, 1845. Owns village property worth \$500.

Brown, Pierre, general merchant, Belle River. Born in Beaufort, Quebec, 1837. Settled here, 1854.

Chisom, C. S., manufacturer and real estate agent, Belle River. Owns 60 acres of Con. 1, valued at \$7,000. Born in New York State, August 4th, 1818. Settled here, 1863.

Dupuy, Jerry, general merchant, hotel-keeper and Postmaster, Ruscom. Born in Montreal, 1828. Removed here, 1862.

Deroche, Charles, farmer, owns 66 acres of Lot 6, Con. 1, value \$2,000. Born in Maidstone, 1844. P.O. address, Belle River.

Fleming, Robert, farmer and School Trustee, owns S. ½ Lot 16, N.M.R., 100 acres, valued at \$3,300. Native of Scotland, Born, 1820. Settled here, 1856. P.O. address, Comber.

Farley, Adam, farmer, owns north part of Lots 13 and 17, Con. 5, value \$1,000. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1847. Removed here, 1871. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Gaboury, F. M.D., physician, Belle River, owns 200 acres, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Born in Rouville County, Quebec, 1842. Removed here, 1870.

Gillies, farmer, owns W. ½ Lot 16, M.R.S., 50 acres, value \$2,000. Born in Detroit, 1848. Came here 1863. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Giron, Francis, farmer, owns 57 acres of Lots 11 and 12, M.R.S., valued at \$2,000. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1843. Settled here, 1879. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Gauthier, C. D., hotel-keeper and County Constable, Belle River. Owns village property valued at \$2,000. Was born in the county, 1833.

Hogan, John A., general merchant, Woodlee. Born in Perth, Ont., 1833. Removed here, 1861.

Hillborn, J. G., general storekeeper, South Woodlee. Native of York County, Ont., Born, 1850. Came here, 1879.

Hall, Norman A., farmer, owns 57 acres of Lot 20, Con. 7, valued at \$1,000. Native of York County, Ont., Born, 1857. Removed here, 1869. P.O. address, Comber.

Jarietz, George, farmer, owns 63 acres of Lot 30, Con. 1, worth \$2,000. Was born in 1839, and has resided here since 1850. P.O. address, South Woodlee.

Knister, Henry, general merchant, Ruscom, Born, 1851.

Kerr, Robert W., carriage and wagon maker, Woodlee. Born in Scotland, Oct. 29, 1849. Removed here with parents, 1854.

Knister, Conrad, farmer. Owns Lot 14, N.M.R., 100 acres; value \$5,000. Native of Germany. Born, 1820. Settled here, 1834. P.O. address, Comber.

Leboeuf, Eugene, dealer in coal, charcoal, &c. Owns 300 acres in the township, valued at \$25,000. P.O. address, Box 29, Chevalier.

Lesperance, John A., farmer. Owns north part of west part of Lot 23, Con. 1, 27½ acres, value, \$1,200. Native of New York State; born, 1842. Removed here with parents, 1852. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Ladouceur, Napoleon, laborer. Resides on Lot 8, Con. 1. Native of Montreal; born, 1853. Removed here, 1872. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Leak, George, farmer and J. P. Owns E. part Lot 20, Con. 1, and N. parts Lots 2, 3 and 4, M.R.N., 216 acres, valued at \$7,000. Native of Canada; born, 1835. Settled here 1859. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Letourno, Cyrille, farmer. Owns Lots 1, 2, and 3 and N. part Lot A., E.R.R., 400 acres, valued at \$12,000. Born at Detroit, 1832. Removed here, 1838. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Langlois, G., farmer and mason. Owns Lot 18, Con. 1; 100 acres. Born at Windsor, 1810. P.O. address, Belle River.

Lapier, J. A., harnessmaker, Woodlee. Born at St. Marie de Monroir, Quebec, 1854. Came here, 1873.

Leboeuf, Noe, farmer and charcoal burner. Owns 200 acres in the township. Was born in Lower Canada, 1851, and removed here, 1880. P.O. address, Chevalier.

Ludlum, W., farmer and blacksmith, Comber P.O. Owns 180 acres, being Lot 15, M.R.N., and E. ½ Lot 15, M.R.S., valued at \$5,000. Born in Simcoe County, Ont., 1850, and removed here 1863.

Mather, Ralph, proprietor saw and grist mills, Ruscom. P.O. Owns property in the township valued at \$7,000. Is a native of England, Born, 1823. Settled here, Augrnt, 1868.

Murray, John, Sr., retired farmer. Native of Scotland. Born 11th Dec., 1798. Settled here, 1837. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Mailloux, Dennis, farmer. Owns 67 acres in the township, valued at \$2,000. Born in this county, 1855. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Murray, John, miller and grain buyer, Woodlee. Owns property in the township valued at \$8,000. Is a native of Scotland, Born, 1834. Removed here, 1855.

Myles, Adam, farmer. Owns N. half Lot 26, Con. 1, 100 acres, value \$4,000. Born in Ireland, 1835. Settled here, 1847. P.O. address, South Woodlee.

Mills, J. R., general merchant, Woodlee. Native of Lincolnshire, England. Born, 1830. Removed here, 1880.

Mathers, John D., farmer. Owner of Lot 19, Con. 5, 200 acres, value \$7,000. Born in this county, 1832. P.O. address, Ruscom River.

Marshall, Cyrus S., school teacher, Woodlee. Born in Brant County, 1838. Removed here, 1879. Married to Miss Nettie J. Smith, 1880.

McCawley, John, farmer, J.P., and weaver of shawls, muslins, &c. Owns Lot 25, Con. 2, 146 acres, value \$7,000. Native of Manchester, England. Born, 1830. Settled here, 1837. P.O. address, South Woodlee.

McRay, D. D., lumberman and general dealer in staves, bolts, &c., Woodlee. Was born in 1852, and has resided here since 1880.

McIlroy, Mary, proprietrix of boarding house, Woodlee; also kept the first store in the village. Was born in Wentworth County, Ont., 1809, and removed here, 1846.

McCawley, Samuel, farmer. Owns Lot 26, Con. 2, 100 acres, valued at \$4,600. Was born in this Province, 1830, and has resided here since 1852. P.O. address, Woodlee.

McQueen, Joseph, hotel-keeper, Belle River. Was born in Elgin County, Ont., 1843, and removed here, 1855.

McCormick, Samuel A., proprietor of hoop factory, Belle River. Is a native of Scotland. Born, 1848.

Nuttall, James, farmer and bolt manufacturer, Comber. Owns 30 acres, Lot 13, N.M.R., value \$2,000. Was born in England, 1829. Settled here, 1867.

Parkin, Albert, hotel-keeper, Woodlee. Settled here, 1878.

Reberdy, Adoloe, carriage-maker, Ruscom. Born in Quebec, 1856. Removed here, 1869.

Ruston, A. B., proprietor at saw mill and dealer in all kinds of lumber, Woodlee. Was born in this county, May 2nd, 1840.

Ray, Moses, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 4 and 5, and Lot 6, W.R.R., 200 acres, valued at \$9,000. Born in this county, 1843. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Roy, Joseph P., farmer, &c., Ruscom P.O. Owns Lot 5, W.R.R., 120 acres, worth \$4,000. Born in this county, 1850.

Strong, Patrick, farmer. Owns E. ½ Lot 19, Con. 2, 100 acres, value \$4,000. Canadian by birth. Born, 1837, and removed here with parents the following year. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Strong, James, farmer, and formerly Treasurer of Township. Owns parts of Lots 1 and 2, L.S., 162 acres, value \$5,000. Born at Perth, Ontario, 1822. Removed here with parents, 1837. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Strong, Nicholas, farmer. Owns Lot 1, L.S., 100 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born in this county, 1844. P.O. address, Ruscom.

Smith, Edmund, farmer—fruit farming a specialty, P.O. address Woodlee. Owns 30 acres, Lot 11, M.R.N., value, \$2,000. Born in this county, 1846.

Smith, Joseph, boot and shoe manufacturer, Ruscom. Owns 50 acres in the township, valued at \$1,200. Born in New York State, 1848. Came here, 1873.

Sullivan, Mary J., school teacher. R. C. S. S., Woodlee. Second daughter of Daniel Sullivan, Esq. Was born in this county, 1802.

Simon, Conrad, farmer. Owns N. ½ Lot 3, M.R.S., 100 acres, value \$3,000. Born in Germany, 1801. Settled here, 1836. P.O. address, Woodlee.

Stothard, T. H., farmer and stock-raiser. Owns 96 acres, Lot 13, M.R.S., value \$4,800. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1843. Settled here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.

Smith, S. J., farmer. Owns S. half Lot 12, M.R.W., 100 acres, value \$5,000. Born at Detroit, 1837. Parents settled here same year. P.O. address, Comber.

Simon, Adam, farmer and fruit grower. Owns N. half Lot 11, M. R. S., 100 acres, valued at \$4,000. Was born in Germany, 1809, and settled here, 1858. P. O. address, Wooddale.

Taylor, Wm., farmer. Owns 80 acres, Lot 16, Con. 1, value \$3,000. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1827. Removed here with parents, 1833. P. O. address, Wooddale.

Traperie, N., farmer. Owns 80 acres Lot 14, Con. 5, valued at \$4,000. Native of Quebec. Born, 1830. P. O. address, Rancom.

Thomas, Robert, school teacher, South Woodlee. Native of Peel County, Ont. Removed here, 1879.

Van Luven, C., Section Master, C.S.R.R. Was born in 1843, and has resided here since 1878. P. O. address, Woodlee.

Young, C. C., station agent, C.S.R.R., South Woodlee. Born at London, Ont., April 23rd, 1854. Removed here, October 1, 1879.

Wilson, G. E., farmer. Owns parts Lots 8 and 10, M.R.S., 100 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born in Michigan, U. S., 1840. Removed here with parents, 1845.

Wilcox, John, farmer. Owns Lot 25, Con. 1, 116 acres. Born in this county, 1839. P. O. address, South Woodlee.

West, Wm. L., tenant farmer. Resides on Lot 25, Con. 2. Born, 1841. Came here, 1880.

Walker, John, farmer. Owns Lot 4, Con. 5, 200 acres, valued at \$6,000. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1824, and removed here, 1847. P. O. address, Ruscon.

Walker, Timothy, farmer and horse joiner. Owns parts Lots 5 and 10, Con. 1, 35 acres, worth \$2,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1829. Parents settled, 1834. P. O. address, Belle River.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST SANDWICH.

Boismere, Columbus, farmer and Deputy Reeve. owning 50 acres of Lot 305, N.T.R., value \$2,000. He was born in the county, 1841. P. O. address, Windsor.

Borke, Martin, farmer and machine agent. Has 51 acres of Lot 306, Con. S.T.R., worth \$2,500. Is a native of the county; born, 1843. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Brasier, Daniel, farmer. Resides on Lot 3, Con. 7, of which he owns 2 acres, valued at \$1,500. He came here in 1860. Born in New York State, 1831. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Bossert, J. H., farmer. Owns 60 acres in Con. 2, worth \$1,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1848. P. O. address, Walkerville.

Brassard, D., merchant and hotel-keeper, Tecumseh. He was born at Quebec in 1832, removing here in 1855.

Beaton, J. C., hotel-keeper at Maidstone Cross, the property of Mrs. McGee. Is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland; born, 1857. He came to Essex County in 1878.

Canniff, J. H., gentleman. Owns 22 acres of Lot 114, Con. 1, his property being worth \$20,000. He was born in the State of Michigan, U.S., 1820. Came here in 1880. P. O. address, Walkerville.

Cole, Abraham, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 7, owning 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1845, and was elected twice a Township Councillor. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Collins, Stephen, farmer on Lot 303, Con. N.T.R., of which he has 100 acres, worth \$3,000. He is a native of England, and was born in 1811. Settled in Essex County, 1837. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Copeland, J. W., carpenter. Has 25 acres of Lot 17, Con. 11, value \$1,000. He came here in 1872 from Wellington County, where he was born, 1848. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

Cahill, Francis, hotel-keeper, and owner of 47 acres, situated in Lot 307, Con. S.T.R. E. Sandwich; also 75 acres of Lot 5, Con. 6, W. Sandwich. Is a native of this county. Born, 1845. P. O. address, Windsor.

Cochey, Louis, farmer. Has 25 acres, Lot 153, Con. 3, worth \$1,000. He came to the county in 1836 from Michigan, U. S., when four years of age. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

Collins, Charles, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 10, owning 100 acres, worth \$4,000. Is a native of Hampshire, England; born, 1819. Settled here in 1850. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Dugal, John, school teacher, Tecumseh. He has 50 acres of land in W. Tilbury Township. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1843. Came to Essex Co. in 1868.

Drouillard, F. X., farmer, owning 150 acres, situated in Lots 127 and 128, Con. 2, and Lot 99, Con. 1, worth \$7,500. Has also property in Windsor, valued at \$3,000. He was born in the county, 1822. P. O. address, Walkerville.

Driscoll, Jeremiah, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 13, Con. 7, valued at \$2,000. He was born in the county, 1840. P. O. address, Windsor.

Deehan, James, farmer. Has 48 acres of Lot 292, Con. S.T.R., and 1 acre in Maidstone, worth \$1,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1849. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Dixon, W. C., farmer. He owns 206 acres, situated in Lot 11, Con. 11, and Lot 12, Con. 12. He settled in Essex Co. in 1865. Born in New Brunswick, 1814. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Ferow, John, farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 3, Con. 11, worth \$2,000. He came to the county in 1846 or 1847. Was born in Quebec Province, 1846. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Farrow, Mrs. S., is engaged in farming, and owns 451 acres of Lot 3, Con. 10, worth \$3,000. She was born at Montreal, 1827. Came to Essex in 1846. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Greaves, John, Jr., farmer. Has 97 acres of Lots 2 and 3, Con. 12, East Sandwich; and 30 in Maidstone Township. He came here in 1856. Is an Englishman; born in Lancashire, 1843. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Hebert, Jacques, farmer and Councillor. Is owner of 90 acres of Lot 150, Con. 2, and settled here in 1832. He was born at Napierville, Quebec, 1819. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

Higgins, William, farmer. He has 150 acres, worth \$7,000, situated in Lot 2, Con. 6. He is a native of the county. Was born in 1844. P. O. address, Windsor.

Halford, Abraham, school teacher. On Lot 297, Con. 1. He was born in the county, 1860. P. O. address, Maidstone.

Holden, John, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 5, owning 225 acres. He came here in 1861. Was born at Richmond, Indiana, U.S., in 1861. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Higgins, G. J., farmer and J.P. He owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 5, worth \$3,000. Has lived in the county since birth. P. O. address, Windsor.

Halford, Richard, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 297, Con. N.T.R., valued at \$3,000. He is a native of the county. Born, 1837. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Halford, Annie G. Was born in the county, 1836. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Hurst, George, farmer on Lot 15, Con. 9. Is owner of 75 acres, worth \$3,000. Came here in 1839. Born in County Kildare, Ireland, 1828. P. O. address, Windsor.

Johnson, J., farmer. Lives on Lot 111, Con. 2, of which he has 80 acres. He was born in Essex County, 1822. P. O. address, Windsor.

Janisse, Francis P., farmer. Owns 70 acres of Lot 20, Con. 2; value, \$3,000. Born in the county, 1849. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

Lyles, William, farmer. Has 200 acres of land situated in Lot 14, Con. 6, and Lot 15, Con. 8, worth \$6,000. Has lived in the county since 1837, and held the offices of Reeve and Deputy- Reeve. P. O. address, Windsor.

Lyons, John, farmer. Owns 92 acres of Lot 307, Con. N.T.R., worth \$4,000. Was born in the county, 1844. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Little, George, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 10. Is owner of 115 acres, valued at \$4,000. Born in Ireland, 1817. Settled here in 1842. P. O. address, Windsor.

McCarthy, James, farmer and carpenter. Owns 70 acres of Lot 201, Con. S.T.R., worth \$4,000. Is a native of the county; born, 1844. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

McCarthy, James, farmer. Has 75 acres, situated on Lot 301, Con. N. T. R., and Lot 14, Con. 6; valued at \$3,500. Was born in the county, 1837. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

McCarthy, Jeremiah, farmer and Township Collector, has also been Deputy- Reeve. Owns 116 acres in Lots 298 and 301, N. T. R.; value, \$5,000. Came to the county in 1825. Born in Ireland in 1820. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

McCarthy, Michael, farmer, hotel-keeper and Postmaster at Oldcastle. He has 118 acres, worth \$5,000, situated in Lot 301, N.T.R., and Lot 302, S.T.R. Born in the county, 1834.

McKenzie, Samuel, farmer. Has 158 acres, located in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 10. Came here in 1860. Is a Scotchman; born in Berwickshire. P. O. address, box 4, Windsor.

Morand, Henry, farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 50 acres, situated in Lots 142 and 143, Con. 2, valued at \$2,500. Was born in the county, 1846. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

Marentette, Rapolphe, farmer. Owns 122 acres, situated in Lot 89, Con. 2, and Lots 95 and 96, Con. 3. Is a native of the county; born, 1842. P. O. address, Windsor.

Moran, Thomas, merchant and Postmaster, Maidstone; also owns 100 acres of Lot 294, Con. N.T.R., worth \$3,000. He was born in Ireland, 1832. Settled here in 1857.

Munro, John, miller. Has 31 acres of Lot 295, Con. N. T. R., and mill property; value, \$1,500. He came here in 1874 from Grey Co., where he was born in 1855. P. O. address, Maidstone Cross.

Martindale, John, retired farmer, is now a money lender. Has been a Township Councillor, and resided in the county from 1801. Born in England. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

O'Neil, John, farmer, owning 50 acres of Lot 305, Con. N.T.R., worth \$3,000. Born in Essex County, 1843. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Neil, James, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 9. He has 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Ireland, 1815. He settled in the county, 1845. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Connell, Patrick, farmer and hotel-keeper. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 298 and 299, Con. S.T.R., value \$7,000. Was born in the county, 1829. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Neil, James, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 6, owning 100 acres, worth \$3,500. He is a native of the county, and was born in 1850. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

O'Neil, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 299, Con. S.T.R., of which he owns 50 acres, worth \$3,000. He was born in Essex County, 1836. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Parent, David, farmer. Resides on Lot 100, Con. 2. Has lived in the county since birth, 1855. P. O. address, Windsor.

Plant, John, farmer and proprietor of meat market in Windsor. He has 55 acres in Lot 16, Con. 8, and Lot 13, Con. 10. Is a native of England; born in Cheshire, 1833. He settled in the county, 1861. P. O. address, Windsor.

Robinet, Jules, grocer, butcher and general merchant. Tecumseh. Is a native of France; born, 1858. Came here in 1875.

Renau, Cyriac, farmer and wagon maker. Lives on Lot 110, Con. 1. He owns 79 acres of Lot 30, Con. 1, Anderdon Township, where he was born. P. O. address, Windsor.

Rounding, Charles, farmer on Lot 304, Con. N.T.R. He was born in England, 1841. Settled in the county, 1869. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Ross, James, farmer, owning 75 acres of Lot 141, Con. 3, worth \$2,000. Born in Jamaica, 1838. Came to Essex County, 1853. P. O. address, Windsor.

Renshaw, Alfred, farmer on Lot 300, Con. S.T.R., of which he owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. He was born in the county, 1860. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Ross, James, farmer. Owns 60 acres of Lot 141, Con. 3. He came here in 1860 from the West Indies, where he was born, 1838. P. O. address, Windsor.

St. Louis, Alexander, farmer on Lot 123, Con. 1, of which he has 200 acres. Was born in the county, 1848. P. O. address, Walkerville.

St. Louis, J. P., farmer, on Lot 128, Con. 1. He has 150 acres, part situated in Lot 12, Con. 10, and has lived in the county since 1823. He has held various public offices. P. O. address, Tecumseh.

Shuel, Robert, farmer. Owns 150 acres, worth \$4,000, situated in Lot 1, Con. 6, and Lot 1, Con. 8. He was born in Ireland in 1843, and came to this county in 1854. P. O. address, Windsor.

Salter, A. P., farmer. Has 60 acres of Lots 76 and 77, Con. 1. P. O. address, Windsor.

Totten, Joseph, farmer and butcher, on Lot 293, Con. N.T.R., owning 50 acres, valued at \$2,500. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1827. Came here in 1850. P. O. address, Maidstone.

Vollans, Samuel, miller, owning 34 acres of Lot 5, Con. 5. Was born in the county in 1845. P. O. address, Windsor.

White, Peter, farmer and insurance agent. Has 100 acres, worth \$5,000, situated in Lot 1, Con. 6, and settled in the county about 1837. He was Township Clerk for 15 years. Is a native of Ireland. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Whitcliffe, W., farmer, on Lot 306, Con. N.T.R., of which he has 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Is a native of Denmark. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

Watson, Robert, farmer, owning 25 acres of Lot 12, Con. 8, and 100 acres in Lot 11, Con. 9, where he resides. Was born in the county in 1840. P. O. address, Oldcastle.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST SANDWICH.

Bendy, Dolphus, farmer and fisherman. Owns a part of Lot 43, Con. 1, 35 acres, valued at \$3,000. Born here, 1833. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Bony, Jacob, J., school teacher. Owns 6 acres, Lot 36, Con. 1, worth \$700. Born here, 1860. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Bolton, Josiah, farmer. Owns 41 acres, Lots 54 and 55, Con. 2, worth \$4,900. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., and has resided here since 1867. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Birney, Mrs. G., farmer. Owns 45 acres, Lot 66, Con. 1, valued at \$2,500. Born at Toronto, 1840. Removed here, 1849. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Belleau, Aurel, farmer. Owns 25 acres, Lot 64, Con. 2, worth \$1,300. Was born in the Province of Quebec, 1854, and removed here, 1870. P. O. address, Windsor.

Beneteau, Elie, farmer and school teacher. Owns 120 acres, Lot 14, Con. 2, worth \$4,000. Born in this county in 1849. P. O. address, River Canard.

Belleau, Michael, farmer. Owns 62 acres in Lot 62, Con. 2, worth \$1,900. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1852. Came here with parents in 1867. P. O. address, Windsor.

Blabey, Luke, tenant farmer. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 2. Born in England in 1847. Came here in 1879. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Cook, C. A., contractor. Owns Lot 43, Con. 1, 200 acres, valued at \$10,000. Born at Buffalo, N. Y. Came here, 1880.

Clark, Christopher, farmer. Owns 123 acres in Lot 49, Con. 1, worth \$5,000. Native of Ayrshire, Scotland. Settled here in 1868. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Chapman, J., hotel-keeper. P. O. address, Sandwich. Native of New York State; born, 1833. Owns Lot 46, 47 and 48, Con. 1; also, some valuable property in Detroit.

Dumouchelle, Frederick, farmer. Owns Lot 84, Con. 2 and 3. Born here in 1856. P. O. address, Box 51, Windsor.

Drouillard, Louis, hotel-keeper, Postmaster and farmer. Canard River. Owns 75 acres Lot 9, Con. 2, value \$5,000. Born here, 1838.

Drouillard, Joseph, hotel-keeper. P. O. address, Sandwich. Native of Michigan; born, 1843. Removed here with parents, 1845.

Drouillard, Pierre, farmer, and proprietor hotel and race track. Owns 40 acres Lots 8 and 9, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Born here, 1838. P. O. address, Canard River.

Drouillard, Thomas, farmer and Constable. Owns 35 acres Lot 32 and 33, Con. 2, worth \$1,200. Born in this county, 1840. P. O. address, Canard River.

Durocher, Joseph, farmer, Township Collector, &c. Owns 200 acres Cons. 1 and 2, worth \$8,000. Born in this county, 1847. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Deliel, John T., blacksmith and carriage maker. Born in this county, 1850. P. O. address, Carna.

Gignac, Adolphe, teacher, Sandwich.

Goyeau, Samuel, farmer and Township Councillor. Owns 120 acres Lot 83, Con. 2 and 3, value \$7,000. Born here, 1844. P. O. address, Windsor.

Gignac, Eli, farmer. Owns 6 acres Lot 21, Con. 1, worth \$1,000. Born in this county, 1848. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Gignac, Richard, farmer and Magistrate. Owns 275 acres Lot 31, Con. 1, valued at \$12,000. Born in this county, 1824. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Herdman, Robert, farmer. Owns Lot 1, Con. 3, 100 acres, valued at \$3,500. Born in Scotland, 1810. Settled here, 1835. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Jolie, Noe, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns 60 acres Lot 42, Con. 1, valued at \$1,500. Born in this county, 1835. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Jolie, Joseph, farmer and fisherman. Owns 40 acres, Lot 42, Con. 1, value \$4,000. Was born here, 1820. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Jennette, Charles, farmer. Owns 137 acres of Lots 77 and 78, Con. 2, also 4 Lots in Windsor, worth in all \$12,000. Born in the county, 1842. P. O. address, Windsor.

Jesop, John F., farmer. Owns 60 acres, Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5, valued at \$3,500. Born in this county, 1851. P. O. address, Windsor.

Lajeunesse, Jacques D., farmer and Township Treasurer. Owns 60 acres, Lot 20, Con. 1. Born here, 1838. P. O. address, Canard River.

Lafontaine, Henry, farmer, carriage-maker and Township Councillor. Owns 50 acres, Lot 8, Con. 3, valued at \$3,000. Born in this county, 1840. P. O. address, Carna.

Lafontaine, Pierre, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 3, Con. 1, worth \$6,000. Born in this county, 1842. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Meloche, Daniel, farmer, fisherman and Township Assessor. Was born in this township. Owns part Lot 47, Con. 1, 65 acres, valued at \$3,000. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Marentette, Joseph, farmer and wagon-maker. Owns 60 acres, Lot 3, Con. 4, value \$4,000. Born in this county, 1833. P. O. address, Windsor.

Maion, Louis, farmer and School Trustee. Owns 188 acres, Lots 71 and 72, Con. 2, valued at \$8,500. Born in the county, 1800. P. O. address, Windsor.

Manforton, Wm.; farmer and magistrate. Owns 120 acres, being parts Lots 8 and 9, Con. 1, valued at \$6,000, also 50 acres in Anderdon Township. Born in this county, 1817. P. O. address, Canard River.

Marentette, Patrick, farmer. Owns part Lot 3, Con. 4, 80 acres; value \$4,000. Born in this county, 1855. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Moore, Stephen, farmer. Owns rear Lots 30, 31 and 32; 80 acres. Native of England; born in 1834. Settled here in 1853. P. O. address, Sandwich.

McAuliffe, Mary, school teacher. Born in the county in 1855. P. O. address, Sandwich.

McKee, Elisha, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 1, Con. 7; value, \$5,000. Born in this county, 1849. P. O. address, Windsor.

McKee, Richard, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, 92 acres; valued at \$4,000. Born in this county, 1857. P. O. address, Windsor.

Normandin, James A., school teacher, Sandwich. He owns part of Lot 65, Con. 1, 14 acres; valued at \$800. Born in this county, 1849.

Rochelleau, Denis, school teacher, Town Clerk and ex- Reeve. Owns 65 acres of Lot 15, Con. 1, and 5 acres of Lot 7, Con. 2; valued at \$3,500. Born here, 1846. P. O. address, Canard River.

Renaud, Alex., blacksmith. He owns house and 64 acres, valued at \$1,000. Native of this county. P. O. address, Sandwich.

Ross, George, farmer. Owns a part of Lot 50, Con. 2. Is a native of Scotland, and has resided here since 1874. P. O. address, Windsor.

Reaume, Jacques, farmer. Owns part of Lot 36, Con. 1. Was born in this county, 1831. P. O. address, Sandwich.

St. Louis, Francois, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 60 and 61, Con. 3; 100 acres. Born in this county, 1852. P. O. address, Windsor.

Vollans, Isaac, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 5 and 8, Cons. 3 and 1; 116 acres, valued at \$5,900. Born in this county, 1840. P. O. address, Windsor.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST TILBURY.

Allyn, Charles F., carriage painter, Comber. Born in Detroit, Mich., 1844. Removed here, 1872.

Allen, Andrew F., farmer. Owns 100 acres in the township. Born in Peterboro', Ont., 1861. Removed here, 1878.

Beauchesjour, Baptiste, farmer. Owns E. 1/2 Lot 4, Con. 3; 75 acres. Born in Lower Canada, 1842. Came here, 1854. P. O. address, Stony Point.

Cana, John, hotel-keeper and farmer, Comber. Owns 98 acres, Lot 7, Con. 5. Born in St. Amieus, Que., 1841. Came here, 1866.

Chauvin, J. B., farmer and Township Clerk. Owns 125 acres in Con. 1. Born here, 1845. P. O. address, Chevalier.

Cornwell, Thomas, farmer. Owns Lot 16, M.P.V., 96 acres. Born on this lot, 1831. P. O. address, Trudell.

Desjardins, Israel, hardware merchant, farmer and Deputy- Reeve. Owns 240 acres in the township. Was born here, 1833. P. O. address, Stony Point.

Desjardins, Henry, Postmaster, Stony Point, and farmer. Owns 125 acres in the 1st Con. Born here, 1843.

Dupuis, J. B., hotel-keeper and farmer. Owns 40 acres Lot 20, Con. 5. Born at St. Jacques, P. Q., 1842. Removed here with parents, 1845. P. O. address, Trudell.

Dodson, R. E., farmer. Owner of Lot 13, N. M. R., 100 acres. Native of England; born, 1846. Came here, 1848.

Deschamps, Joseph, blacksmith and farmer. Owns S. 1/2 Lot 4, Con. 4, 75 acres. Residence, Stony Point. P. O. address, Chevalier. Was born in Lower Canada, 1841; removed here, 1874.

Elliott, G. S., merchant, Comber. Owns 87 acres parts of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 6. Born in England, 1840. Came here, 1846.

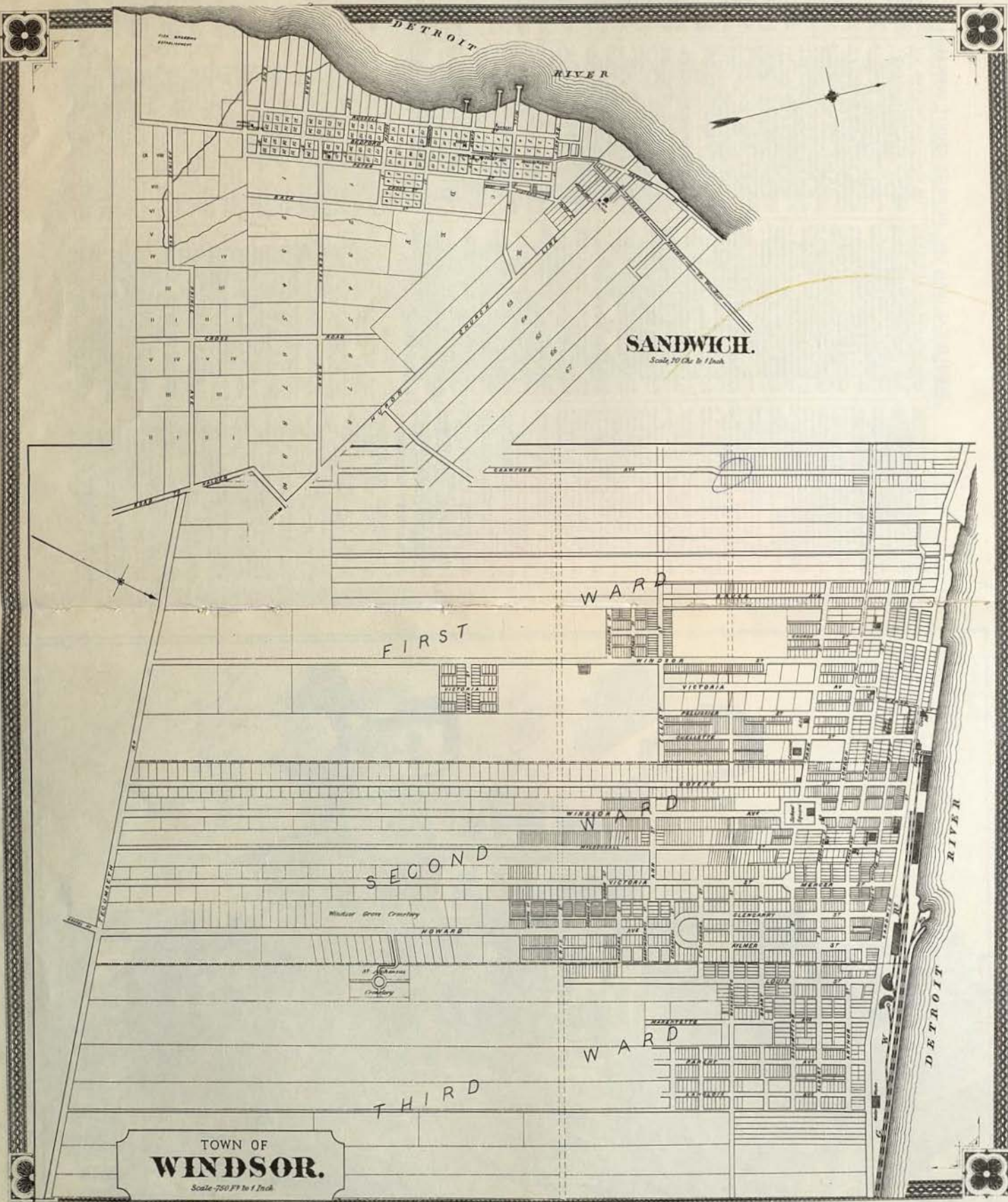
Elliott, John, farmer and livery, also J.P., Comber. Owns 50 acres, Lot 3, Con. 8, Mersea. Born in Wellington County, Ont., 1844. Removed here, 1865.

Edmonds, Jacob, farmer. Owns W. half Lot 7, Con. 10. Born in Windham, Norfolk County, Ont., 1841. Removed here, 1874. P. O. address, Comber.

- Elliott, Peter, Sr., farmer. Owns E. half Lot 9, S.M.R.; 100 acres. Native of England; born, 1818. Settled here, 1848. P.O. address, Comber.
- Fenner, John, farmer. Owns S. half Lot 5, N.M.R.; 100 acres. Native of Germany; born, 1822. Settled here, 1857. P.O. address, Comber.
- Foord, Jesse, farmer. Native of Haldimand County, Ont.; born, 1846. Removed here, 1865. P.O. address, Comber.
- Gracey, Hugh, farmer. Owns S. half Lot 12, N.M.R.; 100 acres. Born here, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.
- Galleono, B., farmer. Owns N.W. quarter Lot 3, S.M.R.; 50 acres. Born in Kent County, 1811. Removed here, 1857. P.O. address, Comber.
- Gall, Wm., farmer. Resides on Lot 6, M.R.S. Native of Scotland; born, 1845. Settled here, 1876. P.O. address, Comber.
- Gagner, Louis, farmer. Owns W. half Lot 10, Con. 3, 100 acres. Born in Lower Canada, 1827. Removed here, 1870. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- Garant, Paul, farmer. Owns W. quarter Lot 9, Con. 3. Born in Lower Canada, 1843. Removed here 1869.
- Garry, Wm., farmer. Owns S.W. half Lot 15, Con. 2, 100 acres. Born in Hope Township, Durham County, Ont. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- Holland, Hugh, farmer. Owns 904 acres N. half Lot 13, Con. 3. Native of Scotland; born, 1835. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- Holland, Andrew, farmer. Owns S. half Lot 13, Con. 3, 100 acres. Native of Scotland; born 1832. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- Harmer, Wm., hotel proprietor and farmer. Comber. Owns 32 acres Lot 7, S.M.R. Native of Norfolk, England; born, 1841. Settled here, 1871.
- Holland, W. J. S., Civil Engineer, Provincial Land Surveyor, etc., Comber.
- Jardine, James, farmer. Owns S.W. half Lot 15, Con. 5, 33 acres. Born in Benfrees County, Ont., 1848. Removed here, 1871. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Johnson, William, tenant farmer. Lot 15, M.R.N. Born in Ancaster Township, Wentworth County, 1850. Came here, 1875. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Johnston, Mark, farmer. Owns N. 1/2 Lot 13, M.R.N.; 100 acres. Native of Scotland; born, 1828. Settled here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.
- Keith, Robert, Sr., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 12, Con. 3. Born in Scotland, 1820. Settled here, 1870. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- Kenney, Patrick, farmer and section foreman C. S. R. R. Owns S. E. part Lot 19, Con. 3, 40 acres. Born in Rochester Township, 1838. P.O. address, Comber.
- Kerr, Alexander, boot and shoe manufacturer. Comber. Native of Scotland; born, 1815. Settled here, 1863.
- Lefavre, John, shoemaker, Comber. Born in Lower Canada, 1845. Removed here, 1878.
- Lemire, A. M. D., physician and surgeon, etc., Stony Point. Native of Lower Canada. Has resided here since 1877.
- Ludlam, Arthur, manufacturer, Comber. Born in Lincoln County, Ont., 1852. Has resided here since 1865.
- Lefevre, Michel, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 4, Con. 4. Born in Lower Canada, 1834. Came here in 1865. P.O. address, Comber.
- Ludlam, Henry, blacksmith, Comber. Owns 189 acres, Lot 15 N. and S. M. R. Born in England, 1816. Settled here, 1863.
- Lynn, David, farmer. Owns E. part Lot 5, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born in Peterboro' Ont., 1845. Came here, 1878.
- Lickman, Charles, farmer. Owns S. 1/2 Lot 12, M.R.S., 100 acres. Born in England, 1833. Settled here, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.
- Monpetit, Hyacinthe, farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 19, Con. 9. Born in Lower Canada, 1829. Removed here, 1896. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Morris, Henry, farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 12, Con. N.M.R. Born in England, 1839. Parents settled here, 1840. P.O. address, Comber.
- Morris, A. B., veterinary surgeon, Essex Centre. Native of York State; born, 1832. Settled here, 1875.
- McKay, John A., farmer. Owns E. 1/2 Lot 12, Con. 7. Was born in Durham County, Ontario, 1852. Removed here, 1878. P.O. address, Comber.
- McCarthy, James, farmer and lumber merchant. Owns N. 1/2 Lot 6, Con. 4, 120 acres. Born in Raleigh Township, Kent County, 1841. Came here, 1860. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- McAlister, Duncan, merchant, Postmaster, J.P. and Commissioner, Comber. Was born in Wellington County, 1844. Removed here, 1865.
- McKeon, D. C., farmer and insurance agent, Stony Point. Born in Raleigh Township, Kent County, 1858. Owns 50 acres, Lot 10, Con. 1.
- Nicoll, Peter, farmer. Owns W. 1/2 Lot 10, Con. 8, 100 acres. Native of Island of Jersey. Born, 1809. Settled here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.
- Nusse, James, farmer. Owns parts of Lots 10 and 11, Con. 3, 75 acres. Native of England; born, 1834. Settled here, 1876. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- O'Neil, John, track foreman C. S. R. R., and farmer. Owns N. 1/2 Lot 14, N.M.R. Born in Willand County, Ontario, 1856. Removed here in 1877. P.O. address, Henderson.
- Palmer, Samuel, farmer. Owns S. 1/2 Lot 15, Con. 7, 100 acres. Native of Nova Scotia; born, 1829. Removed here, 1868. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Prendergast, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres Lot 8, Con. 10. Native of New York State; born, 1833. Removed here, 1871. P.O. address, Comber.
- Rice, William, farmer and Councillor. Owns S. 1/2 Lot 13, Con. 11, 100 acres. Born in East Oxford, 1851. Removed here in 1872. P.O. address, Comber.
- Reaume, Antoine, farmer. Owns 33 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1. Born at Stony Point, 1857. P.O. address, Chevalier.
- Reaume, Charles, farmer. Owns 150 acres, Lot 6, Con. 5. Born in Tilbury East, 1879. P.O. address, Comber.
- Ross, Aaron, contractor, and house builder, Comber. Born at Whitby, Ont., 1849. Removed here, 1873.
- Stuart, Daniel, farmer. Owns N. 1/2 Lot 11, Con. 4, 100 acres. Born in Scotland, 1827. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Stony Point.
- Stoddard, Albert M., farmer. Owns 100 acres, Lot 1, M.R.N. Native of Michigan; born, 1836. Removed here, 1868. P.O. address, Comber.
- Stoddard, Benjamin J., blacksmith, Comber. Native of Detroit; born, 1843. Removed here, 1873.
- Shafer, Fred., farmer. Owns W. part of Lot 1, M.R.S., 50 acres. Has resided here since 1877.
- Sarete, Pierre, boot and shoe merchant, Stony Point. Born in Lower Canada, 1852. Came here, 1874. P.O. address, Chevalier.
- Trenbly, Pierre, farmer and Reeve. Owns 80 acres of Lot 20, M.R.N. Native of Lower Canada; born, 1822. Removed here, 1850. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Thibert, Antoine, farmer, Commissioner and Assessor. Owns W. part of Lot 20, Con. 7, 88 acres. Born in Lower Canada, 1832. Removed here, 1850. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Trudell, Dominique, farmer. Owns 38 acres, Lot 7, Con. 1. Born at Stony Point, 1854. P.O. address, Chevalier.
- Taylor, Samuel, farmer. Owns S. 1/2 Lot 6, N.M.R., 100 acres. Born in England, 1802. Settled here, 1830. P.O. address, Comber.
- Trembley, Edward, farmer. Owns 75 acres, Lot 4, Con. 5. Born in Lower Canada, 1839. Removed here, 1850. P.O. address, Chevalier.
- Vinter, Alfred, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 12, Con. 4. Born in England, 1847. Removed here with his parents, 1850. P.O. address, Comber.
- Vinter, Charles, retired farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 4. Born in England, 1810. Settled here, 1830. P.O. address, Comber.
- Vickerman, Robert, farmer and miller, school trustee, &c. He was born in Lower Canada, 1828, and removed here, 1863. Owns 160 acres of Lot 17, Con. 4. P.O. address, Trudell.
- Wightman, Robert, farmer. Owns 79 acres of Lot 7, Con. 4. Born in England, 1855. Removed here 1861. P.O. address, Comber.
- Walker, George, carpenter, joiner and general jobber, Comber. Native of Canada; born, 1856. He has resided here since 1877.
- Whalley, James G., farmer and flour mill owner. He owns N. W. 1/2 Lot 6, S.M.R. He is a native of Peterboro' County, Ont.; born, 1845. Removed here, 1874. P.O. address, Comber.
- Welch, Walter, farmer and grain buyer. Owns Lot 18, Con. 2, and E. 1/2 Lot 17, 250 acres. Born in Ireland, 1844. Settled here, 1862. P.O. address, Stony Point.

TOWNSHIP OF PELEE ISLAND.

- Andrus, J. C., harness maker, owns 5 1/2 acres of Lot 37. He came to the island in 1875. Was born in Carleton County, Ont., 1843. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Brawn, J. H. H., farmer and grape grower, on Lot 25, owning 15 acres. He was born in Holstein, Germany, 1820, coming here in 1869. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Cummings, James, lighthouse-keeper. He has acted as Fishery Warden and Wrecking Agent, and settled here in 1859. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1815. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Cousins, Joseph, owns 24 acres of Lot 40, and settled here in 1871. Born in Perth County, Ont., 1848. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Brown, L. S., farmer and fruit grower. He has 626 acres in Middle Island, and 1,500 acres of marsh land. Came here in 1874. Is a native of Ohio, U.S., where he was born in 1830. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Dieffenbach, H., farmer and fruit grower, on Lot 53, owning 17 1/2 acres. He came to the island in 1867. Was born in Erie Co., N.Y., in 1848. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Delair, Annas A., timber contractor. P.O. address, Pelee or Leamington. He is a native of Kent County, Ont.; born there in 1863. Located here in 1880.
- Ferguson, J. R., general merchant. He was born in Peterboro' County, 1821. Settled on the island in 1878.
- Finlay, John, farmer and fruit grower (grapes and peaches). He owns 60 acres of Lot 54, and settled here in 1872. Came to Canada in 1846. Was born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1848. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Fisher, Lewis, farmer. Owns 15 acres of Lot 1, and came here in 1873. He was born in Anderton Township, Essex County, 1846. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Grubb, Walter, farmer and fruit grower, has 10 acres of Lot 40. Born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1823; emigrated to Canada in 1852, settling first at Toronto. He came to Essex County in 1843, and settled on the island in 1868. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Girardin, David, farmer and fisherman, resides on Lot 23. He was born in Mersea Township, 1838; removed to the island in 1879. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Lidwell, T. J., farmer and fruit grower, on Lot 55, of which he has 34 1/2 acres. He is a member of the Council Board, and located here in 1870, previous to which he lived in Colchester Township from 1809. Born in New York State, in 1808. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Little, R., farmer, on the N. part of Lot 25, owning 50 acres. He was born in Colchester Township, 1839, and settled here in 1855. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, William, J.P., farmer, grape grower, and proprietor of stone quarry. He resides on Lot 24, and has 304 acres of land. Is present Reeve and was formerly Assessor. Came to the island in 1834. Born in Colchester Township, 1817. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, T. C., farmer, and proprietor of stone quarry. He owns 600 acres and lives on Lot 23. Is still a member of the Council Board, an office he has held for 5 years, and was previously Collector for the township. He came here in 1834 from Colchester Township, where he was born in 1821. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, Miss S. A. Owns 146 acres, and resides on Lot 15. Is engaged at farming and grape growing, and located here in 1854. She was born in Colchester Township in 1829. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, E. D., carpenter and farmer, owning 30 acres of Lot 30. He came here in 1854 from Colchester Township. Born, 1838. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, D., Deputy Customs Collector, South Port, previous to which he sailed on the lakes for years as captain. He settled on Lot 18, and has lived on the island since 1834. He was born in Colchester Township, 1815. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, Dr. F. B., physician and surgeon; also proprietor of Breeze Place Summer Resort, situated on Lot 34, of which he owns 30 acres. He holds the appointments of Coroner, and was born at Amherstburg in 1839. P.O. address, Pelee.
- McCormick, P., farmer and assessor. Owns 350 acres of Lots 27 and 30. He was born in Colchester Township, 1831, and came to the island three years after. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Quick, Z. O., farmer. Has 68 acres of Lot 18, and settled here in 1867. He was born in Mersea Township, Essex County. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Reinheimer, H., farmer and fisherman on Lots 34 and 35, where he has 19 acres. He was born in Ohio, U.S., 1840, and settled here in 1876. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Robertson, E. W., farmer and grape grower. He has 17 1/2 acres of Lot 55. Born at Troy, N.Y., 1823. Came to Canada in 1836. Settled here in 1869. P.O. address, Pelee.
- Smith, Williams & Co., wine manufacturers. They have 95 acres of land for grape culture, their wine cellar being capable of holding 30,000 gallons. They came here in 1866 from Kentucky, United States.
- Smith, James M., farmer and lumberman. He resides on Lot 14, coming here in 1867. Was born in Niagara County, N.Y., 1822. P.O. address, Pelee.



TOWN OF WINDSOR.
Scale 750 FT to 1 Inch

SANDWICH.
Scale 20 Chs to 1 Inch

FIRST

WARD

SECOND

WARD

THIRD

WARD

DETOIT RIVER

DETOIT RIVER



W. J. McKusow
Deputy Reeve, AMHERSBURG



C. G. Ziet
REEVE OF GOSFIELD Tⁿ
Kingsville, Ont.



John Muir J.P.
Essex Centre.
(Clerk Division Court)



John G. Kofage
1st Mayor of Amherstburg.



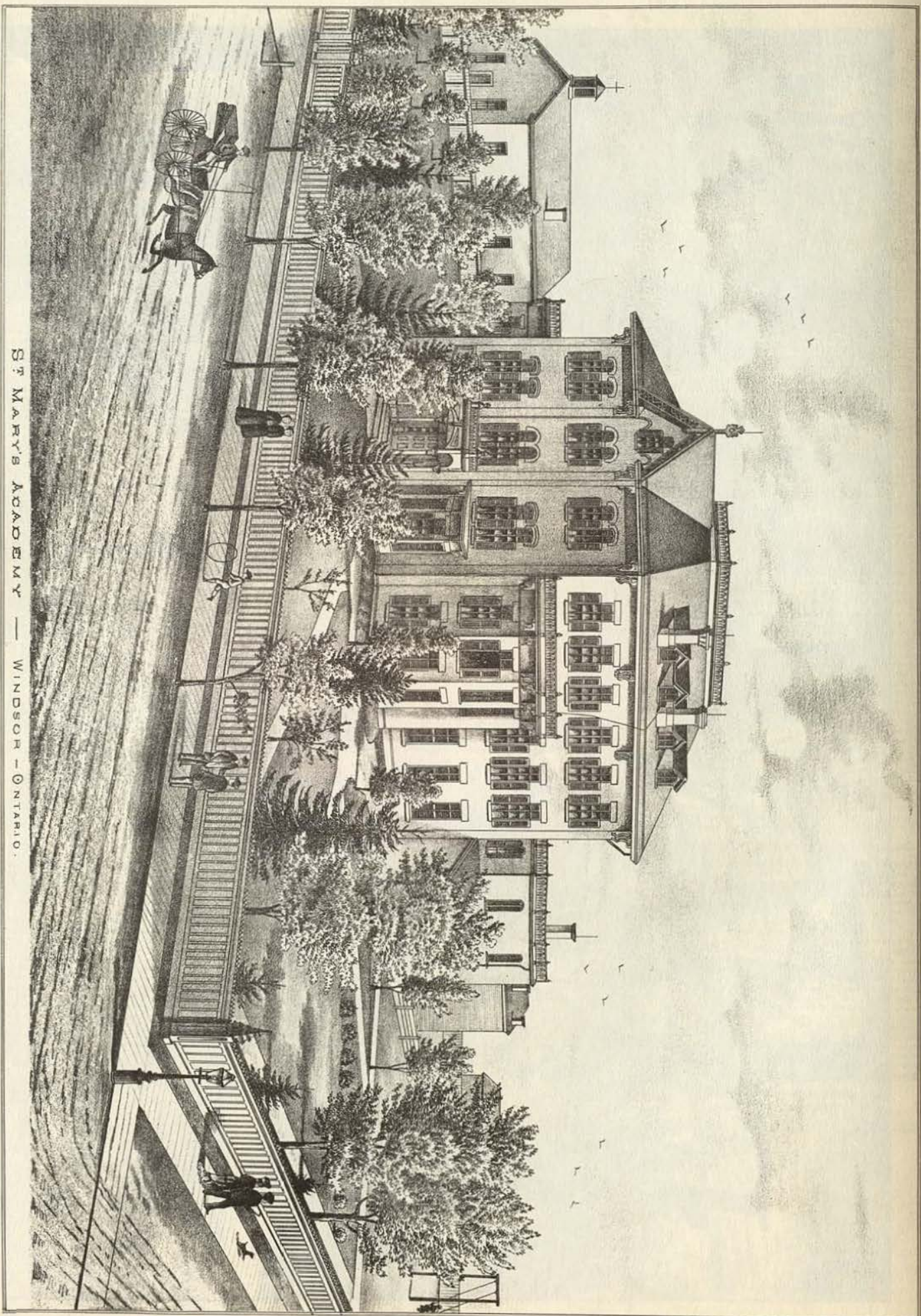
Solomon W. Johnson Esq. M.P.P.
Kingsville, Ont.



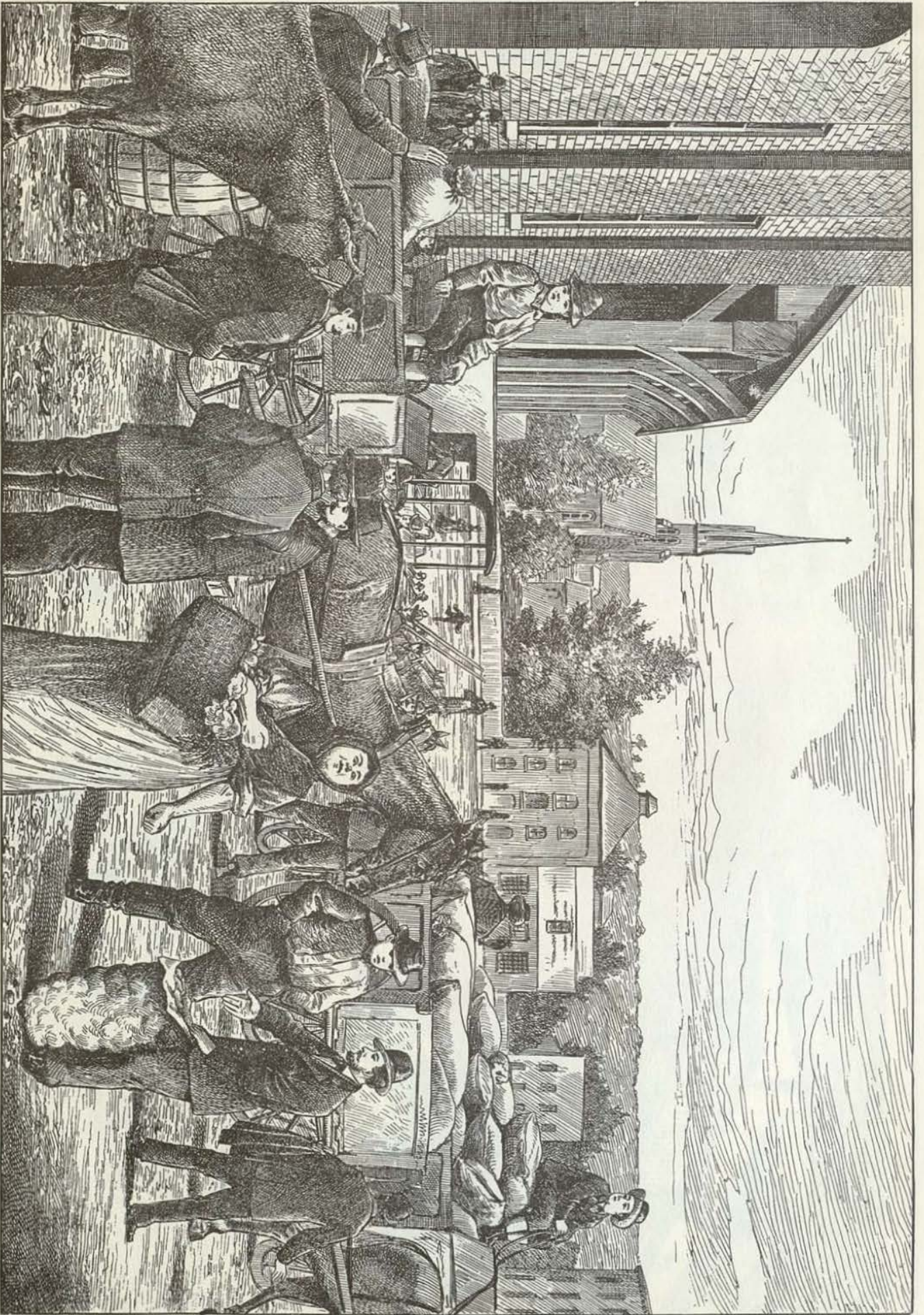
Lewis D. Kyle
M.P.P.
Leamington Ont.



Geo Russell
Warden of Essex Co^y
Leamington, Ont.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY — WINDSOR — ONTARIO.



THE MARKET PLACE, CHATHAM, ONT. CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, JANUARY 28, 1892.

Historical Sketch of the County of Kent.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND TERRITORIAL EXTENT.

For the combined natural advantages of a salubrious climate and proximity to the great highways of commerce, the geographical position occupied by the County of Kent is superior to that of any other county in Ontario, with the single exception of Essex, which county alone intervenes between Kent and the southern and western extremes of our provincial territory.

The County of Kent is bounded on the north by the County of Lambton; on the east by the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin; on the west by variously named channels of the River St. Clair, the lake of the same name, and the County of Essex, while the blue tinted waters of Lake Erie lave its southern shore. The area enclosed within these limits totals 574,310 acres, or within a fraction of 3,559 square miles. From a depth of about 33 miles from north to south along its western boundary, the encroachment of Lake Erie toward the north reduces this depth to about 16 miles at the county's eastern limit. The extreme width from east to west is about 33 miles, along a line drawn from the intersection of the Elgin county line with Lake Erie, across to the shore of Lake St. Clair.

There enter into the composition of this county seventeen integral parts or minor municipalities, viz.: the two Towns of Chatham and Bothwell; the five Villages of Blenheim, Dresden, Ridgeway, Thamesville and Wallaceburg; and the ten Townships of Camden, Chatham, Dover, Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Tilbury East, and Zone.

PECULIARITIES OF SOIL AND SURFACE.

The alliance between the topographical and geological features of any territory is so intimate that, to those well versed in the science of geology, a description of the one practically includes a description of the other.

The surface of Kent County is a vast level area, unbroken by any elevations of prominence except a ridge of an average height of about forty feet above the level, which skirts the shore of Lake Erie at a distance from the strand, varying between a few rods and five miles; and for a considerable distance in the south-western part of the county, this escarpment forms a cliff against which the waves of Lake Erie dash their foam. The surface of the "Ridge"—by which term this feature of the county's topography is commonly referred to—varies in width from a very few rods in some localities to half a mile in others, while about its slopes gradually back from the lake bank and becomes imperceptibly incorporated with the level plain adjoining. This aspect of the elevation referred to is chiefly confined to Tilbury and Romney, whence it diverges to the north-east, leaving a margin of level land and some swamp between it and the lake, until at Ridgeway about five miles intervene between it and the shore.

The very near approach to a dead level which characterizes the balance of the county is but slightly varied by the moderate undulations of Orford, or the "plains" of Chatham, Raleigh, Dover and Tilbury, which lie under water a good portion of the year.

There are two well defined water courses stretching substantially from east to west through the county, besides numerous smaller and mere local depressions through which streams of greater or less magnitude discharge themselves into the two principal rivers—the Thames and Sydenham. The former of these ranks first among the inland rivers of Ontario in respect of commercial importance, if not in the quantity of water it discharges. It traverses the County of Kent from its eastern limit near Bothwell to the point of its debouchment into Lake St. Clair, an air-line distance of slightly more than forty miles, which is increased very materially by the devious windings which the stream pursues.

The Thames was originally called "La Tranche," by which name it is referred to in the early deeds of land in the county. There is little in its appearance to call forth enthusiastic comment from the observer, though its aspect is at no place repulsive, and in many localities presents many features of attractiveness. Its current is exceedingly sluggish, and when nearing its debouchment becomes quite imperceptible except when its volume is swollen by unwonted freshets. This stream is navigable for the largest lake craft as far as Louisville, about twenty miles from its mouth; but Chatham, eight miles below, is virtually the head of its navigation. The average depth of the Thames from Louisville to its mouth is sixteen feet, and in many places it presents the remarkable feature of a greater depth than prevails at any point in Lake St. Clair, into which it discharges itself.

For many years past there has been mooted a scheme for establishing the navigability of the Thames between Louisville and London—a distance of eighty miles by its course—by means of dredging and the construction of dams and locks. Recent reports upon this subject seem to establish the feasibility of the project, whose consummation would prove a most substantial adjunct to the commercial progress of the western peninsula of Ontario.

Second in point of importance is the Sydenham River, which enters the county at Florence, continuing its course through the Gorea of Camden and Chatham to its confluence with the Chemal Bearté, one of the channels of the St. Clair. The Sydenham was formerly known by the name of Bear Creek, for which its present appellation was substituted in honor of Lord Sydenham, Governor-General of Canada in 1841. The average width of the Sydenham is not more than a hundred feet, but its depth is greater than that of Lake St. Clair, there being as much as 32 feet of water in many localities. This stream is navigable and navigated by very fine craft as far as Dresden. At Wallaceburg, twelve miles below Dresden, the north branch of the Sydenham joins the main stream. It is easily navigable to Wilkesport in Lambton County.

There are several smaller streams in the county which will be noticed in connection with the minor municipalities, the chief of which

is McGregor's Creek, which rises in Howard and flows through Harwich to its confluence with the Thames at Chatham.

The County of Kent belongs to the fourth, or "Erie and Huron" geological district, as recognized by scientists in the geological survey of Ontario. This district embraces all the territory west of a line drawn along the "Niagara escarpment" from the Niagara River through Hamilton, Georgetown &c., to Cabot's Head on Georgian Bay. The territory thus included forms an essentially agricultural area, the chief geological components of which belong to the Silurian and Devonian periods, overlaid by Drift clays and sands, and superficial deposits of more recent ages. Another peculiarity of this section is the almost total absence of inland bodies of water.

The prominent feature of the geology of this county is the presence of the Devonian series of strata, and especially the "Hamilton or Lambton" and "Portage and Chemung" formations of that series. The first named of these consists of calcareous shales and beds of crinoid limestone. This formation exists largely along the Thames in Zone and Orford; the main fissures or subterranean reservoirs from which the petroleum of this region is derived appear to lie near its base. In the territory contiguous to Lake St. Clair, the Portage Chemung formation is a salient feature, but being thickly overlaid with Drift clay and other deposits of more recent periods, its geological interest is thereby somewhat neutralized.

The later deposits, forming the surface and subsoil of this county, is principally of the Drift or Glacial and Post Glacial periods, the latter overlying the former. The Post Glacial deposits are comprised chiefly of stratified clays, sands and gravels, which appear to have been derived in great part from the waste of the older Drift accumulations. These upper Drift deposits consist principally of dark blue or grey calcareous clays, arranged in distinct layers, called by geologists the "Erie clays," from their prevalence along that lake. At a distance from the shore, however, the clay partakes of a grayer shade, though no more pliable consistency, being exceedingly hard along the banks of the Thames and smaller streams, but relaxing somewhat in stiffness at points remote from those water courses, and in the lower forest and plain land generally overlaid by a deep black vegetable mould, which wears out in time and leaves the heavy clay subsoil almost denuded. This combination, where it exists, forms one of the most desirable soils for the culture of corn to be found anywhere, while the fertility of the heavier clays, unceasing by the more recent accumulations of vegetable matter, is substantially attested by the prodigious crops of wheat and other grains for which the greater part of this county is famous.

In addition to the various accumulations mentioned, there occur in portions of Kent—as notably in Zone and parts of Orford—superficial deposits of still more recent origin, comprising, in chief, the sandy loam of the townships named. There is an entire absence of gravel or stones of any description, except along the Ridge referred to as bordering Lake Erie, where the soil is more porous, relaxing in many localities into a decided gravelly loam, and bearing in others small cobble stones in considerable numbers.

As may be readily inferred from a knowledge of the level nature of the surface and compact character of the clay, the highways throughout the county are of the most abominable description in wet seasons, for then each road becomes a trough of mortar, well-nigh impassible of "navigation," where the outlines of vehicle wheels are lost to the sight in the earth of molder earth which envelops them; nor can this condition of things be remedied apparently, because of the utter absence of eligible road-making material from a large portion of the county. It is, in fact, reserved for the County of Kent to secure from other competitors the distinction of displaying, in the seasons bordering either end of winter, the most adhesive, retentive mud, in the most uninviting, unavertible highways which mark the advance of civilization in any quarter of our Province.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Long ere the advent of the adventurous white pioneer upon the territory now comprising the County of Kent, its forests and plains formed a theatre of aboriginal life where the "dusky red man," extolled by poet and novelist, dwelt in primitive simplicity. The forest then teemed with game which those untutored children of nature were wont to chase through the devious windings of the wilderness trail, while the adjacent lakes and intersecting rivers yielded both sport and food to the skillful angler. When the star of peace shed its mellow rays upon the rude habitation of the aborigine, he revelled in the simple luxuries provided by the Great Manitou, and succeeding epochs witnessed similar scenes of sport on these "happy hunting grounds," and of the indolent enjoyment of the fruits of the chase, domestic pleasures, and devotions to the Great Spirit.

But when the calumet was buried and the hatchet resurrected for the defence of homes or the avenging of insult or treachery on the part of other tribes, these lords of creation—for the time being—rendered hideous in aspect by wrath and pain, awakened the echoes of the woods and shook the banks of stream and lake with the Chipewew war-whoop, while the blue waters which bore their fleets of canoes on their bloody foams reflected the gaudy plumage of the native warrior.

For ages prior to the advent of civilization periods of peace and war succeeded each other among the rude inhabitants of this region, who were finally persuaded into the grand confederation—formed by Pontiac and subsequently renewed by Tecumseh—which was intended to exterminate the "pale face" in America and restore the land to its natural possessors. Like many a well laid plan, however, the one referred to miscarried, and its savage abettor subsequently met the fate to which he would have consigned so many thousands for the crime of being civilized.

The progress of civilization, in its journey with the sun, wrought many and radical changes, not the least of which was the populating

of these haunts of the untamed savage by a race of hardy pioneers, and the substitution of industry for indolence, intelligence for ignorance, labor for strife, and the implements of husbandry for those of bloodshed and rapine.

The tide of progressive industry did not reach the Thames, however, till near the close of the last century, and conflicting opinions prevail as to the exact date when the forerunner of our present enlightenment penetrated the sombre forests which flanked "La Tranche," as the Thames was then called, and located upon the bank of that serene stream. Certain it is, however, that previous to 1792, though just how long previously no authentic data exists to show, locations began to be made along the Thames below Chatham, chiefly by United Empire Loyalists who had come from the Eastern States after the establishment of American Independence, preferring the privations and hardships of pioneer life under the "meteor flag of England" to the comforts which their industry had already secured in New England. Fortunately, the very questionable judgment on their part thereby displayed does not forbid our admiration of the energy, self-denial and courage, without which this conscientious vanguard of Upper Canadian civilization would never have braved the dangers of the journey to the northern wilds.

Careful inquiry reveals the fact, as those best informed declare it to be, that as early as 1790 a man named Parson had taken up a location on the south bank of the Thames, where is now the Township of Raleigh, and that in the year named a son, Edward, was born to him there, which was probably the first birth of a white child within the confines of the present county. Published histories and tradition agree, however, in fixing the date of the first concerted influx of settlers to these townships at about the year 1794, by the end of which a great many locations were chosen and settled upon along the Thames, and in that year also was dated the earliest recorded grant, from the Crown to a subject, of land within this county—the recipient of said grant having been Sally Anise, and the land granted a tract of 1,632 acres in the "first township north of the River Thames," now Dover.

In 1794 the Government established a ship-yard where Chatham now stands, and two years previously Thomas Clark had located the "McGregor farm" of the present, where he utilized the water power which McGregor's Creek then furnished, by the construction of the pioneer mill of Kent County. There were also settlers along the river front in Dover, Chatham, Harwich, Howard and Camden about 1794, though the date of the pioneers' settlement there has not been retained in the memory of their descendants now living. The settlers along the stream named were chiefly U. E. Loyalists and discharged British soldiers, with which class the Government colonized very extensive areas of this Province; but of the two grades of settlers mentioned the ex-soldiers were more to be preferred for pioneer life, for so notorious were their non-fulfillment of the high expectations formed of them in their new relation, that Smith's "Canada" says in reference to their location in the Western District: "They were about the very worst class of men to form a first settlement with in a new country. These persons were supplied with a year's provision, farming implements, and two hundred acres of land to each private soldier, three hundred to a corporal, four hundred to a sergeant, one thousand to a subaltern, and two thousand to a captain. These lands seldom remained long in the hands of those who first obtained them, being generally parted with for a mere trifle; and we have heard of a farm of one hundred acres which, even at a much later date, was purchased for a fitch of bacon." It is but fair to observe in this connection, that of the pioneers whose posterity now occupy this region, but very few deserved classification among those described by Smith.

The pioneer of Lake Erie shore within this county was John Crawford, who came from Mississippi in 1801, and after a few years' residence at Talbotville, Elgin County, located just east of the Howard and Harwich town line, on what is now Lot 102, Howard, in 1809. There were very few other permanent settlers along the shore until the termination of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, when Col. Talbot began the colonization of Talbot Street, which embryo highway was flanked by settlers in 1818, from the eastern to the western limit of the county, some locations having been made in Romney in 1817.

The intimate connection of Col. Talbot with the early history of that portion of the county contiguous to the lake shore demands more than a passing notice at our hands, as also does the Colonel himself. The subject of this reference was of Irish birth, a fact which he would always concede, without taking to himself any of the credit which attaches to Hibernian nativity. He was by education and sympathies an Englishman of a very pronounced type, whom it annoyed very deeply to be reminded of his nativity, and when one would endeavor to persuade (I) him of his nationality, citing his antipathy for proof, the Colonel would give his shoulders a shrug, in which long practice had made him perfect, bestow a withering glance upon his tormentor, and invariably make the somewhat irreverent response: "Humph, Christ was born in a stable, but he wasn't an ass." The Colonel was acting in the capacity of Land Agent for the Government, who allowed to each settler a free grant of two hundred acres on condition of their performance of certain settlement duties and payment for the deeds of conveyance, the expense of which amounted to nearly thirty dollars.

It is said by many, however, that Col. Talbot took advantage of the ignorance of Government regulations on the part of many of the settlers, and while dealing them fifty of the two hundred acres to which they were entitled, would deed the balance to himself. This is averred by so many of the pioneers of that period as to fully support the inference, at least, that the Colonel had his "peculiarities" in regard to business transactions. He was nevertheless quite popular among the settlers, entertained rather cosmopolitan ideas, was not arrogant or overbearing toward the poor, for the double reason of their property and his own military title, as is the case with so large a percentage of those who have commanded soldiers in British barracks; he lived the life of a bachelor in primitive simplicity at what is now called Talbotville, and tempered his few faults with many virtues.

In August, 1804, Lord Selkirk colonized a portion of territory near the mouth of the River Sydenham with Highland Scotch emigrants to the number of one hundred and eleven. The posterity of that party still form the major portion of the inhabitants thereabout, while many became pioneers of other parts of this county and Lambton. Farther up the Sydenham, above Dawn Mills, in Camden Township, settlements were formed as early as 1823 by parties who had originally located lots on old Talbot Street, in Harwich; but discovering, after considerable improvements had been made by them there, that the land was already deeded to other parties, the Government gave to each locatee a grant of three hundred acres on the Sydenham (then called Bear Creek) as a compensation for their improvements on the Harwich farms; whereupon most of them removed to their new grants.

Zone is the most recently settled township in the county, a large proportion of it having been occupied up to 1853 by the Delaware Indians, who ceded their claim to Government in the year named, and retired to the Moraviantown Reserve, where they have since resided, under the supervision of Government agents. There had been permanent locations made in Zone as early as 1842, but it was at least a decade later before the settlement of that portion of the township outside of the Indian Reserve became at all general.

Having now briefly outlined the plan of the pioneer settlement of this county, by reference to each considerable locality as then considered, and shown the relative dates at which the herald of progress was planted in the different sections of this little commonwealth, in form condensed for purposes of convenient reference; and having reached a stage in the county's history where the record of "pioneer settlement" may justly be said to terminate and that of physical development to begin, we will leave the more minute circumstances and incidents which marked the advance of the county to its present proud position, as a text for local sketches of the respective municipalities.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

Owing to the variety of views which have governed, and the diversity of motives which have actuated the political celebrities of Canada in their conduct or criticism of state affairs, the task of recording the changes of scene and circumstance which have occurred in the arena of political life in this country—a country where, as once remarked by an observing foreigner, there are "more politics to the square inch" than in any other clime under the sun—the attempt at an historical review of the politics of such a country is, we submit, an exceedingly delicate task; as deformities of political sentiment have been and are so numerous that the recorder can scarce hope to avoid ruffling some of the more prominently marked of these, even in the most conscientious attempt at the unbiased recital of facts. A cursory outline of the salient features of our political history, as a prelude to the record of local contests after Parliamentary honors, is the most which we propose to make, the scope of our work forbidding anything more minute in this connection. From the facts as stated the reader will be left to draw his own inferences, as the diversity of opinion upon political subjects would lead to an equally great diversity in the inference to be drawn.

The first change in the political condition of Upper Canada (if indeed it could be said to have enjoyed any "political condition" previously) was that effected by the action of the Imperial Government in locating the United Empire Loyalists along its frontiers in 1784 and succeeding years. They formed the pioneer settlements of the Province, excepting a few small military posts and the French settlement on the Detroit River. Government institutions were of course demanded by the circumstances attending the transformation of the wilds into human habitations, and the next important step in the direction of Government was the division of the Province of Quebec (as constituted by the "Quebec Act" of the Imperial Parliament) into two separate provinces, named respectively Upper and Lower Canada, with metes and bounds substantially the same as at present exist. This change was wrought in accordance with the terms of the Canadian Constitutional Act of 1792, which provided for the establishment of representative bodies, to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for each Province, the former (in Upper Canada) to consist of not fewer than seven nor more than fifteen members, and the latter of not fewer than sixteen members. The Province was then, by proclamation of Governor Simcoe, divided into sixteen counties, of which Kent was one.

The first Parliament of Upper Canada met at Newark (now Niagara), September 17th, 1792, and in a session of five weeks effected legislation of vast importance, though represented by only eight bills. Newark continued to be the Capital of the Province during the continuance of the first Parliament (the term being then four years) and the first session of the second, which was elected in 1796. The practical abolition of slavery (hitherto existing in Canada) by legislation preventing its future development—the acceptance of the English Common Law—the fixing of the remuneration of legislators at two dollars per day—and the removal of the Capital to York (now Toronto)—were the matters of chief importance to the country legislated upon during Governor Simcoe's incumbency of office, which terminated in 1796, Peter Hunter, Esq., succeeding him in 1799. During the interval the affairs of the Province were administered by Mr. Russell, senior member of the Legislative Council.

The year 1800 witnessed the election of the third Parliament, and 1804 the fourth. Prior to this latter date, to quote from McMillen's excellent history, "Responsible Government did not exist; there was no 'opposition party' in Parliament, nor an independent press to chronicle its sayings and its doings and comment on its measures. . . . The farmers and storekeepers who happened to be members of the Assembly, when they had legislated to their heart's content, went home to look after their business, leaving the irresponsible Executive to take care of theirs. In a Commons of sixteen, or a Council of eight or ten members, some of whose literary acquirements barely extended to a knowledge of reading and writing, a majority against ministers would not be a very terrible affair."

As early as 1805, however, the disposition of the Executive to arrogate to themselves the exclusive powers of government was distinctly discerned by those who watched the current of political events in Canada. The "gentlemen" and retired officers of impecunious circumstances, who formed a vast element in the composition of early society in Canada, both to adopt the means of muscular exertion by which to better their material condition in their adopted home, evinced a predisposition to form an "aristocracy" where every circumstance demanded a broad democracy; they had a weakness for what few remunerative offices were at the disposal of the Government, all

of which soon became filled by this class of individuals without regard to the fitness of the incumbent, as the Executive Council was also recruited from the same material; and by holding themselves aloof from the "base-born common herd," and interfering for a long period, this class soon became a distinct party of great influence in the land, and, to quote the words of a Canadian historian, "at length emerged into the full-blown, famous Family Compact."

This compound of educated arrogance grew and waxed strong with the growth of the Province, but it was not until the close of the Anglo-American War of 1812-15 that their influence upon the destinies of the country became the subject of general alarm among those whose labor was fast developing the country. After the struggle alluded to, they closed up their augmented ranks and grasped the administrative reins with a firmer and more determined hold, and soon developed into an engine of oppression and arrogance such as few other countries have ever had the misfortune to be afflicted by. The provincial purse was held by them, and the revenues appropriated without regard to the desires of Parliament. Their political friends monopolized all places of profit under the Government, and the functions which the Assembly was supposed to be invested with were practically annulled and suspended, owing to the disinclination (when no obligation existed) of the Executive to act upon the advice or legislation of the popular House, except such legislation chanced to suit their own exigencies. Protests by the Assembly against this arbitrary exercise of power proved unavailing, and public interests, where they clashed with those of the "rulers of state," were quite ignored.

The argument of the adherents of the Compact was that its members were immeasurably the best fitted by "birth," education, experience and social standing to administer the affairs of the Province—facts which would have been much more potent had the additional qualification of political integrity been possessed by them. Their definition of capable men was the same in principle as Dr. Johnson's definition of sensible men, viz., "men who think as we think."

Theories aside, however, the fact remains that their administration through a succession of Parliaments (some of which were unceremoniously dissolved for the crime of entertaining sentiments at variance with those of the powers that were) became very unpopular with a large class of the inhabitants, who clamored for the reform of abuses in the political system, and eventually came to be known as the Reform party.

In the County of Kent the agitation against this state of affairs was not discernible until it had become a leading issue in other parts of the Province. For many years after the cause arose, there was no apparent sentiment here either for or against the Government. The elections were conducted strictly with regard to the personal merits of the respective candidates; and not until Robert Gourlay had aroused the indignation of the people against the Government by his exposure of their shortcomings, did the spirit of opposition to their policy enter into parliamentary contests in this county. It was even then but feebly expressed, and did not prevent the return of Government supporters prior to the insurrection, headed by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, in which the clamor for reform culminated.

With the disfavor which usually attends armed attempts to overthrow the constituted authority of a country (provided such authority is not sought to be wielded by a foreign power), the people of the Province generally discontinued the ill-advised attempts on the part of Mackenzie and his followers to subvert the Government; and while it is not the aim of this work to appear as the apologist for either the constitutional wrong of the insurrection or the manifold moral and political wrongs which induced it, yet neither the principles of loyalty nor reason forbid our approval of the salient results of that temporarily unsuccessful but directly advantageous appeal to arms by a determined few.

Among the most immediate effects of that insurrection upon our political system, was the appointment by the Imperial Parliament of a Royal Commission to inquire into its causes, and report upon the most desirable measures of reform. This important duty was entrusted to Lord Durham, whose report to the British Parliament recommended many of the changes for which the Reform party had long contended, including the principle of the dependence of the Executive upon the representatives of the people—otherwise known as "responsible government"—the establishment of municipal councils—the disqualification of judges, official hangers-on, and ministers of religion, to sit in Parliament—and other alterations in our political system, which the then recent insurrection had suggested as advisable—the most important of which was the union of the two provinces under one governing body, in order to restore the balance of power between the French and English population.

Most of the suggestions set forth in the report were adopted by the British Government, and the first Act passed by the Imperial Parliament, July 23rd, 1840 (having a short time previously received the assent of the Upper Canadian Parliament), and on the tenth of February, 1841, the union of the Provinces was declared in force by royal proclamation.

With the change just noted came a new and more appreciated order of political affairs, the current of which flowed on in comparative serenity from that time forward. True, there were many vexed questions presented for solution, but beyond the spleen which in time periodically and constitutionally displayed by and among politicians, and the occasional distasteful tactics of ministries which from time to time quickened the pulse and heated the blood of the body politic, nothing of noteworthy importance transpired in the arena of State affairs. The Executive was responsible to the people, and ministerial defeats, political deadlocks, and other governmental exigencies induced several parliamentary dissolutions, but the threat of rebellion has never since 1833 been heard from our press, platform or legislative halls, nor has the nightmare of civil war brooded o'er the national pillow and poisoned the slumbers of tolerant loyalty.

The leading acts in the political drama of the last quarter of a century have been the selection, in 1853, of Ottawa as the National Capital, on which the Ministry (then led by Hon. John A. Macdonald) suffered defeat; the Confederation of the Provinces and establishment of the Dominion of Canada in 1867; the outcry of the Pacific Scandal in 1875, and the revolution in political sentiment which, in September 1878, drove the Liberal ministry from power, and secured the elevation to the Treasury Benches of the Conservative party, who rode into office chiefly through the influence of the agitation in favor of an advanced tariff which should grant "protection" to home industries.

The reader's understanding of the influences which have affected Canadian politics from the establishment here of representative government having, it is hoped, been facilitated by the above references, it remains to consider the matters of local concern which contributed to the interest in parliamentary affairs prevailing the County of Kent during the long period under review.

As before mentioned, the first Upper Canadian Parliament was elected in 1792. It consisted of sixteen members or "Knights of the Shires," as they are denominated in the early Journals of the House. There was evidently no representative from Kent in that parliament, as the full number of sixteen appears without mention of a member for this county, which leads to the inference that Mr. Baby, member for Essex, represented the entire Western District. This appears the more probable when we consider that Kent did not then contain more than half a dozen families, if even that number inhabited its wilds.

The almost entire absence of data bearing upon the early political contests of Kent has precluded the possibility of gaining any intimate knowledge of their details during a long period following the establishment of representative government. The personal of the respective candidates at the different elections cannot be now described owing to any he had, has not been handed down. The succeeding parliaments have been found most difficult to obtain, the Journals of the House being most indifferently kept, and showing long intervals during which no member for Kent is mentioned in the crude and incomplete list which, from the third Parliament onward, is placed as a preface to the proceedings of the Legislature.

The first mention in the Journals of a representative from this county appears as the first item in the minutes of the fourth session of the second Parliament, convened June 2nd, 1800, and reads as follows: "Captain Thomas McKee, returned as one of the Knights for the County of Kent at the last general election, took and subscribed the oath," &c. No account appears as to who the other "Knight" may have been, nor why McKee (who was a U.E. Loyalist resident of Sandwich) should have delayed so long in taking his seat.

During the third Parliament, elected in 1800, which met in 1801, Kent appears to have been represented by one member, Thos. McCrae, the ancestor of an influential family of that name now rather numerous in the county. He was among the pioneers of the Raleigh River Front, and is credited with having built the first brick house erected in the County of Kent. Abraham Iredell officiated as Returning Officer at that election, but the name of McCrae's opponent, if any he had, has not been handed down.

This latter remark will apply to several succeeding elections, the names of the successful candidates only being obtainable by the writer. In the fourth Parliament, elected 1804, John McGregor represented Kent. He had been a Sandwich trader, but about the beginning of the present century, secured control of the McGregor farm near Chatham, together with the milling privileges thereon, as described in our sketch of that town. Though the parliamentary records are silent as to who succeeded McGregor in 1808, circumstances lead to the inference that he was his own successor, and sat through the fifth as well as the fourth Parliament. The sixth Parliament was elected in 1812, when a member for Kent was chosen in the person of Joshua Cornwall, a "U.E." pioneer of Camden River Front. The succeeding parliament met in 1817, when Kent appears to have been represented by James Gordon of Amherstburg, though only the evidence of inference appears to establish this fact, the name of the Kent representative not appearing in the official Journal for that parliament.

In 1821 Mr. Gordon was again elected, as he was at the next ensuing general election in 1824. He was an Amherstburg merchant of good ability and wide popularity, and was subsequently called to a seat in the Legislative Council. The tenth Parliament was elected in 1828, this being the earliest date for which we can give the names of both candidates for the seat. On that occasion Wm. Berczy, a Dutch merchant of Amherstburg, defeated Joseph Lewis, a resident of Sandwich. Prior to this time little or no interest had been here taken in the political feature of the contests, the result having invariably been decided by local or personal considerations. By the date of this election, however, considerable interest had been awakened by the exposition which Robert Gourlay was making of administrative inconsistencies, and resulted in this county in the candidature of Mr. Lewis as the advocate of the reforms then so urgently demanded in the public interest. The triumph of Mr. Berczy, the Government candidate, proved that Kent was not yet very violently shaken by the agitation for reform.

Owing to the death of King George IV. in 1830, and the consequent Parliamentary dissolution, a new election occurred that year, at which Mr. Berczy was re-elected for Kent without opposition. In those days the elections were held at Chatham, where all votes were received, the polls being kept open a week, and later only two days were thus consumed. The polling booth was often held on the river bank where a beautiful little grove of maples covered the spot now occupied by the Merchants' Bank, and where the respective candidates and their friends furnished such political arguments as are said to have then been very potent in deciding the drift of the "uncertain" vote, said arguments being taken in liquid form and quantities to suit, from barrels to which free access was a cherished privilege of the "free and independent" electorate.

By a redistribution of seats the County of Kent became entitled to a second member in the twelfth Parliament, elected in 1834. On that occasion the representatives for this county were elected concurrently, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes receiving certificates of election. The successful contestants of this election were Wm. McCrae and Nathan Cornwall, both members of the old Tory, or, as it has now come to be called, the Conservative party. They were re-elected in 1836, when the death of King William IV. induced another dissolution of Parliament. They were opposed by a host of candidates on those occasions, but the memoirs of those who participated in Kent politics at that date cannot determine in which particular contest the many aspirants to Parliamentary honors figured. The names of the unsuccessful contestants at those elections were John Langford of Zone (now Euphonia), who had recently come from Ireland and advocated very ardently the principles of reform; Neil McQuarrie, a Harwich farmer, Reform; Duncan Warren, merchant of Morpeth; Samuel Smith of Ancaster, a surveyor who owned extensive tracts in this county; James O'Reilly, a magistrate, customs officer, conveyancer, &c., of Chatham, Conservative; George Duck and James Ruddle, of Howard; P. P. Lacroix, trader, of Chatham, and Duncan McGregor, miller, of the same place, son of the ex-member John McGregor. Both the members then returned were sons of previous members for this county, Mr. McCrae being a resident of Raleigh, and Mr. Cornwall of Camden River Front.

With the inauguration of United Canada in 1841, the representation of the constituencies hitherto sending two was reduced to one member, and a new parliament elected the same year. The candidates for the representation of Kent were Joseph Woods, of Chatham, and S. B. Harrison, of Toronto, prominent as a lawyer and politician; and though both gentlemen were Conservatives, Mr. Woods' local residence and personal popularity secured his return. The second Parliament of United Canada was elected in 1844, when the same candidates

presented themselves, the palm of victory this time falling to the lot of Mr. Harrison. Early in 1845 a new election was held in Kent to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Hon. S. B. Harrison to the Bench. Joseph Woods was again the local and successful candidate, his opponent being H. J. Boulton.

The Conservative Government were several times defeated on want of confidence motions during the session of 1848, but with an aversion to relinquishing the spoils of office highly characteristic of the party at that period if not since, they declined to resign, but resolved upon a dissolution, which took place December 6th. A new election immediately ensued. The candidates for Kent were Messrs. Malcolm and John Hillyard Cameron, the former running in the Reform, the latter in the Conservative interest. The former was elected by an overwhelming majority, receiving 1,077 votes to 540 for his opponent.

In 1852 a new election followed a reconstruction of the Cabinet, into which Malcolm Cameron had been admitted in company with Dr. Rolph, as a representative of what now began to be denominated the "Clear Grit" element of the Reform party. A redistribution of seats had also taken place, resulting in the erection of Lambton as a parliamentary constituency, to which Mr. Cameron betook himself at that juncture and secured his election. He had been previously for some years a resident of Sandwich, and consequently of Kent, while representing that county. At this general election, Hon. George Brown appeared as the Reform candidate for Kent, opposed by two Conservatives, Edwin Larwill of Chatham and Arthur Rankin, also a local man; but Mr. Brown obtained a plurality of nearly one hundred votes.

The third session of the fourth Parliament met at Quebec, June 13th, 1854, but recent developments had served to very much reduce the Hincks Government in the public estimation, and on the 21st of the same month, after an acrimonious debate, the Cabinet was defeated on its address. A prorogation ensued without a single bill having been passed, and was followed by an immediate dissolution and general election, at which Edwin Larwill was elected by acclamation for Kent.

After tiding through the straits of narrow majorities and frequent Cabinet changes, the Conservative Government, which administered affairs during the fifth Parliament, determined on a dissolution which was closely followed by a general election in the last days of 1857. In Kent, the Conservatives again brought forward Mr. Larwill, who was defeated by Mr. (now Hon.) Archibald McKellar, a "stalwart" Reformer. Mr. McKellar was of Scotch nationality, but had then been several years prominently identified with the municipal and business history of Chatham, where he operated extensive saw mills. After three successive elections to the Canadian Assembly, he represented East Kent in the Ontario Legislature a number of terms, holding the portfolio of Provincial Secretary and ranking among the most influential men in the party, subsequently receiving an appointment to the Shrievalty of Wentworth County, which he still retains.

Another dissolution in the early summer of 1861 resulted in a new election soon after, when Mr. McKellar was again returned for Kent in opposition to Albert Prince, of Essex County, who ran in the Conservative interest.

The defeat of the Macdonald-Siottet (Reform) Cabinet in May, 1863, brought about another dissolution, followed, as usual, by a general election. Mr. McKellar was now a third time returned for Kent, his opponent on this occasion being Joseph Northwood of Chatham, recently called to the Senate. This parliament was the last elected under the Constitution of 1841 or the Act of Union, as with its expiration the inauguration of the Dominion of Canada, with its attending incidents, became accomplished facts.

The Constitution granted us by the Act of Confederation provided for the establishment of a Federal Parliament, consisting of a House of Commons and Senate, and local Legislatures for each of the Provinces. A redistribution of seats was another attendant circumstance, by which the Townships of Camden, Howard, Orford, Zone and the Town of Bothwell were detached from Kent and erected into the electoral division of BOTHWELL, to which was also attached the Townships of Euphemia, Dawn and Sombra, in Lambton County.

Following the succession to the Federal Parliament, we find that at the general election of 1867 the seat for Kent was contested by Mr. McKellar in the Liberal, and Rufus Stephenson, then editor of the *Chatham Planet*, in the Conservative interest; the latter gentleman being the successful candidate. In Bothwell, the same year, David Glass, an able barrister of London, ran as the Conservative candidate, but was defeated by David Mills of Orford.

The general election of 1872 found Mr. Stephenson opposed in Kent by W. S. Stripp of Buckhorn, a merchant of good ability and large enterprise, who received the Liberal nomination, but was defeated by a narrow majority. In Bothwell Mr. Mills defeated C. R. Atkinson, a Chatham barrister, who espoused the Conservative cause.

Another of the now almost chronic Parliamentary dissolutions took place late in the year 1873, in consequence of the explosion of the Pacific Scandal, and a general election was held January 29th, 1874. Mr. Stephenson was again opposed in Kent by Mr. Stripp, whom he again defeated by a majority of 72 votes. In Bothwell Mr. Mills received his third election, being on that occasion opposed by John Dobby, of Florence, Conservative. In the autumn of 1876 Mr. Mills accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the Mackenzie Administration, and returning for the endorsement of his constituents, received a handsome majority over the Conservative candidate, James Dawson, whom the Liberals of West Kent had elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1871.

The 17th of September, 1878, was signalized by the latest general election to the Canadian Commons. On this day the Liberal Ministry, after holding sway during one Parliament, were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, majorities being recorded against them in each Province of the Dominion. The contest in Kent lay between Mr. Stephenson and Hugh McMahon, Q.C., of London, a gentleman of very fine legal attainments, but whose political sentiments were not endorsed by the Kent electorate, they having defeated him by a very decisive majority. The Bothwell seat was the subject of a contest between Hon. David Mills and J. J. Hawkins, of Brantford, the latter receiving a crushing defeat.

It will thus be noticed there has occurred no change in the *personal* of the representatives of this county since the Confederation of the Provinces fourteen years ago; and the gentlemen who have so long retained the confidence of their constituents are deserving of more than a passing notice in this connection. Hon. David Mills is of Puritan descent on his father's side; his ancestors espoused the Royal cause during the Revolution, and, as a consequence, removed thence to Nova Scotia. His father, Nathaniel Mills, removed thence to Canada and became a pioneer of the Lake Shore, Orford, in 1817, settling upon the farm now occupied by his son. Here the subject of our reference was born in 1831. His collegiate education was finished

at the University of Michigan, whence he graduated with the degree of LL.B. He subsequently discharged most efficiently the duties of Superintendent of Schools for his county during a period of nine years. In 1867 he received his first election to Parliament, where his intimate familiarity with the science of government soon gained for him a leading place as a practical legislator. In 1876 he took a seat in the Liberal Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, which place he held until the defeat of the Government of which he was a member, in 1878. In respect of his political sentiments, Mr. Mills may be justly described as one of the most thoroughly representative Canadians of the present day who train under the Liberal banner.

The member for Kent has long occupied a position of prominence in the ranks of his party, and wielded a strong influence among his following in the House. He has not been a very frequent speaker, but in the speeches delivered by him in the Commons, strong common sense and sound logic have been the characteristics. He has been creditably active in his support of measures affecting the public morals; and the position which he holds in the public estimation is one that he has fairly merited.

The Ontario Legislature was called into existence in 1867, its terms extending over four years. The County of Kent was divided into East and West Ridings for representation in that body, the former including the Townships of Camden, Harwich, Howard, Orford and Zone, with their villages; the latter the Town of Chatham and balance of the county. The seat for the West Riding was contested in 1867 between John Smith, leather merchant of Chatham, Liberal, and Jno. McMichael, farmer, of Blehheim, Conservative, the former being elected by a slight majority. For the East Riding at the same time, Archibald McKellar was elected in the Liberal interest in opposition to E. D. W. Kerby of Euphemia, Conservative.

The second Parliament was elected in 1871. Mr. Smith's course had not been entirely satisfactory to his former supporters, wherefore James Dawson, of Sombra, was brought out and elected by them, though opposed by Mr. Smith, who sought re-election, supported by the Conservative party. Mr. McKellar again defeated Mr. Kerby in the East Riding.

The early days of 1875 witnessed the election of the third Parliament. As during the first, so during the second Parliament West Kent had the fortune to be represented by a gentleman practically at variance with those who elected him. They now therefore chose a straight out Reformer, in the person of Stephen White, a Kelsoigh farmer of wide and favorable reputation as a representative agriculturist, and conferred upon him the Liberal nomination. He was successfully opposed, however, by Alex. Coultas, a farmer of East Tilbury, who ran in the Conservative interest. Mr. McKellar was, at that date, a third time elected for East Kent, the Conservative candidate being James G. Laird, a Harwich farmer. Before the close of that year Mr. McKellar accepted the office of Sheriff of Wentworth County, and the vacancy thus occurring in the representation of East Kent was filled by the election of Daniel McCraney, barrister, of Bothwell, Liberal, in opposition to Mr. Laird above mentioned.

The latest general election to the Legislature of Ontario was held June 5th, 1879, when Ed. Robinson, solicitor, of Chatham, carried the West Riding in the Liberal interest, though opposed by Mr. Coultas, the ex-member. In the East Riding, Mr. McCraney was again elected, obtaining a large majority over Alexander Terrie, Conservative, of Dresden, a gentleman of extensive business connections, good ability, and a high degree of personal popularity.

The County of Kent has much to pride herself upon in having had among her Parliamentary representatives, from time to time, so many gentlemen possessing such administrative ability, oratorical talent and high political integrity as has characterized those whose names appear in the foregoing *resumé*. Especially since the Union of the Provinces in 1841 has been represented by men whose mental calibre, though of an unusually high average, fairly reflected the high intelligence of their constituents. Among them have been numbered one Prime Minister (Hon. Geo. Brown), and probably more subordinate Cabinet Ministers than have fallen to the lot of any other Canadian county in an equal period. Their careers have been brilliant; their political escutcheons unmarred by stains of dishonor; and in common with her less exalted representatives, their respective records of patriotism, sagacity and devotion to local interests have reflected credit and profit upon the electorate who favored them with their confidence.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The period of Kent County's military history may not incoherently be said to have commenced with the location of the pioneers of the Anglo-Saxon race within its borders. The inception of civilization, not only in Kent but along the entire frontier of Upper Canada, was one of the direct results of the War of Independence, as the establishment of American sovereignty had not only deprived thousands of arms-bearing Loyalists of their avocation, but had rendered their removal from the country against whose liberties they fought highly expedient. The Government for whose support they had made such heroic if ill-advised sacrifices, could do no less than reward them with extensive land grants in the then almost unexplored wilderness of Upper Canada. It was therefore in consequence of those extensive and, to the British, disastrous military operations against the Thirteen Colonies, that the forests of this province received such an influx of settlers during the decade commencing with 1784.

In this connection, many historians have held up to admiration the alleged generosity of the British Government in having thus provided with homes the numerous political outcasts whose exile from the land of their nativity was due to their devotion to an unjust monarch. All praise thus bestowed was totally unmerited. Without, however, attributing to the Government sordid motives in thus locating their loyal adherents, we may safely describe the benefit accruing to it by having so large an area of its wild land settled by a hardy race to whom they could again utilize in war with the Southern Republic—should such a circumstance arise, as seemed then quite probable—as being infinitely greater than the advantage (1) which the Loyalists secured by exchanging comfort and plenty for excessive toil and privation.

With their settlement the depths of the forest, the peaceful pioneer of Kent County metaphorically beat their swords into ploughshares and their knives into pruning hooks, pursuing the peaceful avocation of husbandry until war's loud tocsin again reverberated through the forests of Canada in 1812, and after thirty years of quietude the loyal residents were again called upon to shoulder the musket and march to the defence of their firesides against American invasion.

The causes for the declaration of war by the American Congress on that occasion need little comment in this place. British dignity had been wounded by their unsuccessful attempt to subdue the

Americans during the Revolutionary struggle, and the coils of controversy, which had marked the relations of the two Governments since the dawn of the present century, were finally fanned into flames of combat; the immediate pretext being the indignity offered to the American flag by British war vessels insisting upon the "right of search" in any foreign vessels suspected of containing deserters from the British forces, and the obnoxious "Orders in Council," by which England declared and sought to enforce a blockade of more than half the ports of the civilized world.

The first move in the game was made by the British in Canada, who surprised and captured Fort Mackinac within a month after hostilities had been declared. This shrewd piece of policy confirmed the Indians of the North-West in their allegiance to the British, and paved the way for innumerable exhibitions of ferocity on their part, which fouly stained the record of civilized warfare.

In Kent County, the outbreak of hostilities was signalized by active preparations for the fray on the part of those in authority. Recruiting sergeants scoured the country, and ordered all male inhabitants over sixteen years of age to report for service. There was doubtless sufficient loyalty among the people to insure a good representation of volunteers, but spontaneous action on their part was rendered unnecessary by the numerous "press gangs"—a feature borrowed from England, where this system was then much in vogue. Companies of militia were enrolled under the command of Captains John Dolson, Wm. McCrae, John McGregor, Frederick Arnold, and Francis Drake; the bulk of the force so raised being conducted to the Sandwich frontier, where they participated in the capture of Detroit and skirmish at Amherstburg in the early summer of 1812.

Upon the establishment of comparative quiet upon the western frontier, owing to the occupancy of Detroit and other posts by the British, the major portion of General Brock's force was withdrawn from this section in the vicinity of the Ohio and Michigan State line, including among the force so withdrawn to the point where danger lurked and glory waited, were several companies of the Kent Militia, who took an active part in the successful battle of Queenston Heights, October 13th, 1812. A month's armistice succeeded this battle, and was in turn followed by a few unimportant skirmishes along the Niagara River, in which no historical record appears of the Kent Militia having been engaged.

That portion of the troops from this county which remained on the Michigan frontier participated, during the campaign of 1813, in several actions in the vicinity of the Ohio and Michigan State line, including the battle of Fort Meigs, Proctor's defeat at Sandusky, and an encounter of some moment at the River Raisin. Varying success and failures attended the British arms in these actions; but the crushing defeat which the British naval force under Barclay sustained on Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813, through the destruction and capture of his fleet by Commodore Perry, left Proctor in a very precarious condition in the west. Confronted by a strong force and uncertain of supplies, he resolved to abandon the posts in Michigan and Western Canada, and retreat toward Lake Ontario along the Thames.

Destroying all stores and dismantling all fortifications held by him, Proctor commenced his retreat, accompanied by five hundred Indians under Tecumseh, his own force numbering probably less than a thousand capable men. The exact date on which this forced retreat began can be but approximately stated, owing to the diversity of opinion among the best informed residents of this region, and the silence of history on the subject. By some whose circumstances should commend the accuracy of their information, it is stated that a large force of the British were encamped as long as two weeks prior to October 4th, 1813, on the site of the present Village of Thamesville; while others, who were living in the location at the time, declare the main body of Proctor's force to have proceeded no farther than about half way between Chatham and Louisville, where they bivouacked on either side of the river the night of October 2nd.

This latter version is clothed with greater probability by attendant circumstances. For instance, Proctor and Tecumseh took breakfast the morning of October 3rd at the house of Matthew Dolson, Lot 19, Dover River Front. Tecumseh was even then trying to persuade the British commander to mass his troops at "The Forks," Chatham, where the confluence of McGregor's Creek with the Thames formed a most advantageous and easily defended position between the two streams, on the ground now occupied by Tecumseh Park. It was Tecumseh's object to bring on a battle with their pursuers before reaching the chief Indian village of the region, located at Moraviantown, about eighteen miles farther up stream, as he dreaded lest he should be unable to persuade his Indians to go beyond that village to Burlington Heights, toward which Proctor was bent.

The wisdom of the wily savage's desire is quite obvious when we consider that, at Chatham, his Indians would probably have been nerveless to a more determined resistance and greater deeds of valor, having their homes and firesides still in the rear, with a possibility of protecting them from the devastating grasp of the enemy; and his dread of the consequences, should a retreat farther up the river be continued, is equally easy to understand. It is difficult to imagine, however, why Proctor should resist the advice of his Indian allies to "fight it out on that line," except on the hypothesis of his cowardice, which is alleged by many historians to have been the prime cause of his precipitate retreat. It is no secret that Proctor desired to continue his flight to Lake Ontario without hazarding a battle, and would have done so but for the direct refusal of the Indians under Tecumseh to flee beyond their Village of Moraviantown, they having given the British commander his choice between fighting there and dispersing with their company in any farther retreat.

At the then recent action at Monroe, Mich., the Canadians had captured a few small schooners, three of which had been brought up the Thames in conjunction with the march of the army, loaded with ammunition and stores of other varieties. The vessels were anchored during the night of the 2nd of October, one a short distance above Chatham, the others near Louisville, and were burned by the British when their continued possession was proved unfeasible.

The advance guard of General Harrison's Kentuckians appeared at Chatham on the 3rd of October. The British soldiers were still some miles in advance, but a considerable force of Indians had been left to dispute with the Americans the possession of the bridge across the creek, and destroy that structure in case of defeat. The bridge spanned the creek just above its point of entry into the Thames, immediately in rear of where the New York House now stands, and upon the approach of the American vanguard its Indian defenders retreated to its northern end and opened fire upon the invaders as they made a dash to effect its capture. The killing of three Americans testified the accuracy of the Indian aim, and two of the savages also fell by the fire of the Kentucky riflemen. One of the fallen Indians, who was a chief high in Tecumseh's favor, was buried with his

companion in death on the "point" between the two streams where they fell, but a more permanent burial was afterwards afforded them on the north bank of the river, near D. R. Van Allen's present residence. In the grave where were laid these first slain defenders of Chatham soil, were also bestowed their weapons, the chief's rifle, a silver mounted flint-lock, being many years afterwards "resurrected" by a party of mischievous boys.

Tecumseh and several of his chiefs had passed the night of the 3rd October at the house of Christopher Arnold on the river front of Howard. Arnold had known the chief during the previous campaign in the vicinity of the Maumee, but had returned to his home in company with the balance of the Kent Militia after Proctor's defeat at Sandusky and his retirement upon the fortifications of Amherstburg. A "council of war" was held by the party that night, and the plan of the morrow's battle decided upon.

The Indian rear-guard having in the meantime retreated from Chatham, burning McGregor's mill *en route*, all haste was made to perfect the preparations for the fight at the position assumed by Proctor about two miles above Thamesville, on the north bank of the Thames, where the considerable Indian village of Moraviantown was located. The main force was already there, but a rear-guard of Indians endeavored to check the Americans till the non-combatant residents of their village could safely bestow themselves in the adjacent forest.

Early on the morning of the 4th October, Tecumseh stood beside his charger on Arnold's farm, awaiting the approach of the Americans. Mr. Arnold was at work on the dam of his mill (which Tecumseh had not suffered to be destroyed), and was to sign the latter when the vanguard appeared. The chief stood some distance farther up the stream, leaning his elbow upon his horse's withers, and piercing with his eagle eye the distance between him and the point whence the enemy were expected to emerge. His perfect vision was the first to detect their advance, whereupon he mounted and rode like the wind to join his command, already posted in order of battle. Forging the river where it swerves from its wonted course near Thamesville and runs almost north, he was followed by Harrison's exulting army to the battle ground, on the site of which now stands a dwelling formerly known as the "Red Tavern."

The ground was particularly chosen for defence, Canadian historians to the contrary notwithstanding. The British regulars occupied the left of the line, their flank resting on the river bank, their right extending obliquely from the river to their advancing foes, and resting on a wooded beech ridge, the approach to which was protected by a bog or swamp of considerable area, extending to within a very short distance of the bank, and thus offering but a narrow strip of dry ground over which the Americans could advance to attack their extreme left. The line of defence was extended to the right, again angling obliquely toward the enemy, by the Indians under Tecumseh, to the number of five hundred, who held a position among the woods on the farther edge of the bog referred to, thus having the double advantage of a situation which, on even ground, would have well suited their savage tactics, and the opportunity of raking the enemy with a heavy musketry fire as they crossed the bog, through the upper crest of which their horses broke, and, floundering in the mire, almost prevented their progress.

The American force quickly drove in the allied pickets, several of whom, in company with a number of the invaders, lay dead, distributed over half a mile of ground immediately approaching the spot where "the faithful made there last vain stand." No time was lost by Harrison in manoeuvring, but his hosts rushed at once to the attack, striking the British line at all points and making, despite the wretched character of the ground over which they charged, such an onslaught as even British valor could not withstand. Proctor's lines were speedily broken; the Kentuckians galloped in among his soldiers, dealing terror, death and destruction; the British commander lost his self-possession as well as his wonted courage, and as death rained faster and thicker among his troops, bearing to earth many of the bravest and best, he gave the signal for retreat, and "all that were left of them" fled precipitately toward the far off camps on the shores of Burlington Bay, leaving their Indian allies to such fate as the victorious Americans might see fit to mete out to them. Panic-stricken, the routed force hurried from the scene of carnage, but of the thousand (or thereabouts) men who met the first shock of the battle, only two hundred and forty answered the roll call on Burlington Heights a few days later. The incompetence displayed by Proctor on this retreat and in this battle threw a pall over his hitherto creditable military record, and gained for him the severe censure of a court martial by whom his conduct was investigated.

Meantime the Indians had held their ground and punished their enemies with savage fortitude and hate; they fought with all the valor of the fearless and all the skill of the experienced warrior, but the odds against them were numerically too great, and resulted in their eventual rout. After stoutly resisting the American advance until deserted by those whose rifles should have covered their retreat, the mounted Kentuckians made a more furious charge than before, during which a Colonel Whittle, of that corps, was pined to the earth by his slain horse falling upon him. Tecumseh, noting the incident, and fired with the double purpose of maiming a scalp and inciting his almost disheartened warriors to renewed efforts, jumped from his shelter behind a tree and sprang with uplifted tomahawk to dispatch his fallen foe. Fatal move on his part; for he had traversed less than half the distance, when a bullet from his intended victim's pistol found a vital spot in his body, and destroyed the life which had been so prolific of bloodshed and butchery. The fall of their chief was the signal for the stampede of the shattered host of the savages; and where the "red cross flag" had flung its shadow over fifteen hundred eager and expectant veterans, the stars and stripes now floated over a scene of gloom, suffering and death.

Undisputed control of Western Canada was the reward of Harrison's success; he assumed nominal control of the Government, and leisurely withdrew the bulk of his forces toward the Michigan border. From that date till the close of the war the Americans retained their supremacy west of Niagara.

Some comment on the character and exploits of Tecumseh will not be out of place in this sketch, his connection with the history of both peace and war in Canada and the western territories having been for several years exceptionally influential. A member of the Shawnee tribe, possessing unusual intelligence, which was fully equalled or eclipsed by his British cruelty, his representative of a savage race grew to manhood upon what was then the border of western civilization. The grievances of his people found in him the intense sympathy born of untutored impulse, and he conceived a deep and fierce hatred of the "pale-face" as the author of those grievances. Upon attaining

to the influence in his tribe which comes of "royal" descent, and being possessed of great energy of purpose, added to an eloquence and personal power rarely found even among Indians, he soon swayed a mightier sceptre over the aboriginal tribes of America than any chief who had arisen in many decades. This influence he applied in promoting discontent and a vindictive spirit among his followers, whom he incited to deeds of blood and revenge against the white pioneer of the territories. He spent many months in making a circuit of the various tribes of Western Canada, Ohio, Michigan and the far west and northwest, and at the council fires of the peacefully inclined aborigines he recited the wrongs which his people had suffered, rehearsed the treachery of the "pale-face," set forth the danger of Indian extermination lurking among the events of the near future, and enlarged upon the departed glories of their sires when they held undisputed sway from sea to sea, and the footing of the usurper had not invaded their rights. He fanned their smouldering fires of hatred into fierce flames; he urged upon them the righteousness, expediency and necessity of human butchery, if they would continue to inhabit their native forests in opposition to the white aggressor. He sought to anneal the weld—previously effected by Pontiac but subsequently broken by his defeat—of the entire Indian population into one vast compact of resistance to the advance of civilization, and construct an engine of terror and tumult, menace and massacre, whose mission should be their emancipation from onlightened restraint, and the extermination of the entire white race.

That this plot did not succeed was owing to no relaxation of his furious hatred of the Anglo-Saxon, but to the lack of essential harmony among the various tribes of his confederation. He was there confined to more restricted means of warfare upon the whites than he desired, but improved to the utmost all opportunities of speeding the arrow to the heart of the unsuspecting white settler, or smothering the scalps of defenceless women.

Upon the outbreak of the Anglo-American war of 1812-15, his alliance (with all that it implied) was sought and gained by the British; he entered with savage zeal upon his combined mission of support toward the British and destruction of the Americans—not that he hated the former less, but that he hated the latter more. A new scope was thus given him for the exercise of his inherent rapacity; the brutal treatment which some American prisoners of war received at the hands of his savage horde on the Maumee being at once characteristic of his and their native brutality, and in the highest degree disgraceful to the British commander who tolerated it. The scene more particularly referred to was the tomahawking, one by one, of a party of prisoners, each of whom was invited to run for his life; when, if he refused, he was butchered in revenge for his stubbornness; if he showed good speed, he was dispatched for fear of his ultimate escape. This means of "recreation" on the part of the "noble red man," the ally of the British, was witnessed with horror by some of the Kent Militia, who were individually powerless to prevent it.

The character of this master of diplomacy and butchery has been extolled by "humane" historians to a point coequal with that of the saints, but an impartial review of his career furnishes slight ground for compliment either of his sentiments towards the whites or his sanguinary method of expressing them. His arm was ever raised against the vanguard of progress, his hand ever imbrued in the blood of the innocent; while from beneath those repulsive characteristics shone the solitary virtue of physical courage. That he should have met his death in the manner described was but a fitting *finale* for a life spent in the distribution of misery and death, and the humanitarian can but profoundly regret that the closing scene was so long deferred.

Different theories are entertained as to the disposition of the chief's body after his death, and doubts exist upon that point which will probably never be settled, owing to the lapse of so many years since the enactment of the tragedy. The day succeeding the battle some Indians from the village reported at the settlement on McGregor's Creek the death of Tecumseh, and alleged that he had been buried within a short distance of where he fell. On the other hand several of General Harrison's riflemen are said to have displayed strips of skin cut from the chief's dead body, on their way down the river after the battle, and declared they intended converting them into razor-strops, to keep as souvenirs of the warrior and the occasion of his death. As in the case of Moses, so with Tecumseh, it may be said that "no man knows his sepulchre."

The battle of the Thames, as this engagement is called in American histories, was the only action of considerable note which occurred in Kent County during that unhappy war. There were, however, some unimportant collisions between militia and scouting parties of Americans, who sent out detachments to capture what stores were to be found. One of these parties descended upon the farm of John Crawford, just east of Rond Eau in Howard, and drove away a herd of about 300 cattle, most of which belonged to settlers along the Thames, and had been removed to the marshes in that vicinity with the double purpose of securing fodder on the natural grass, and protecting them from the anticipated raid of Americans.

Even after the occupation of this territory by Harrison there were a few encounters of some moment between scouting Americans and "irregular" Militia, the greater number of whom had been previously disarmed to prevent their being imprisoned by the invaders. In one of these skirmishes, the militia (now partially armed) were under command of Lieutenant Metcalf, and though only twenty-eight in number, are declared in a history of Canada to have captured thirty-nine American regulars near Chatham. This statement will probably be news to many of the residents, and should be taken with reserve. The tide of warfare ebbed away from this region with the defeat of Gen. Proctor, however, and the slight disturbances of later days were merely ripples upon the otherwise placid current of events. The Treaty of Ghent put a stop to the deplorable struggle early in 1815, when the normal condition of affairs was resumed as soon as the circumstances always attendant upon war would permit. The conduct of the Kent Militia throughout the struggle had been exceedingly creditable, and in full keeping with the sentiments of courage and loyalty which pervaded the people of the county. In addition to the engagements alluded to as having been participated in by them, there were contingents from this county engaged in several of the battles along the Niagara frontier during the campaign of 1814, and at Lundy's Lane especially did they render effective service; and many anecdotes—cruel, pathetic and humorous—are preserved among the traditions of that period, when slaughter had its carnival among nations of identical lineage, who should never have unheated the sword, and turned the venomous unbridled hate of savages loose upon each other.

Nearly a quarter of a century of unbroken peace succeeded the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Britain. At the end of that period, however, a war cloud appeared upon the horizon, which, bursting in sudden fury, enfolded this Province in brief but bloody war, not upon external foes but internal factions, if the respectable minority who followed MacKenzie's lead at that date may be described as a faction. Many years of power, and a natural disposition to corruption and intolerance on the part of its members, had made the Government of the day exceedingly distasteful to a large proportion of Canadians, who chafed under administrative oppression and the withholding of many reasonable constitutional privileges from the people. The affairs of state were conducted exclusively by an irresponsible oligarchy, who consequently held control of all the "constitutional" machinery which should have been utilized for the reform of abuses. Hence the attempt to brand the revolt against their authority as being without justification, is equally absurd and contemptible.

Toward the close of 1837 the pent-up fires of revolt burst through the shackles of constitutional restraint, and warmed into energetic action the latent spirit of discontent then so extensively prevalent. The disaffection of that period did not find any formidable expression in this county, where sentiments of the most rigid loyalty to the constituted authorities prevailed. The outbreak of civil war was the signal for most energetic measures by the loyalists of Kent, who immediately enrolled all the available men to support the Government. As a precaution against a rising in the county, however, squads of improvised police were dispatched throughout the different townships, armed with authority (from the magistrates to search the premises of "suspected" parties and seize whatever arms they possessed, and also to forage for provisions and feed. This process was made an engine of oppression to many who had personal or political enemies among the "truly loyal," by whom indignities were in many cases offered to citizens fully as loyal and respectable as themselves.

Among the first troops mustered for the defence of the Government was a company recruited by Captain Bell, an ex-army officer, of Dover Township. His command was comprised chiefly of men from the vicinity of Chatham, while John Shaw of Chatham Township, Frederick Arnold of Harwich Henry Tuck of Raleigh, Thomas Pardoe of Raleigh, James Price, George Duck of Howard, and others, received commissions as captains. The supreme command of the Kent troops was held by Lieut.-Col. James W. Little, of the Lake Shore, Raleigh.

The enrolment of militia in Kent on that occasion was a spontaneous act on the part of the prime movers, as there was no Government authority for such proceedings until the military affairs of the county had assumed a very tangible shape. The credit of the first move in that direction appears to be merited by Captain Bell, whose previous experience was put to good account in the organization of the force hereabout as soon as the alarm sounded through the land. His company consisted of a hundred men, who marched at once to Windsor through the biting blasts of the early winter when the intervening low lands were covered waist-deep with water, encrusted by thin ice. But these physical obstacles did not prevent, though they impeded, the march of the sturdy volunteers, many of whom were from Chatham Township; they held their arms and ammunition aloft and floundered fearlessly through the water which gave such a chilling reception, thereby acting upon at least a portion of Franklin's advice to the Continentals: "Put your trust in Providence, but keep your powder dry."

Early in January, 1838, an expedition set out from American territory under command of one Sutherland, and arrived opposite Amherstburg. The Kent Militia were among the opposing force, and participated in the skirmish on Bois Blanc Island and the capture of the schooner *Assac*, which left Detroit armed with muskets and supplies, and manned by a numerous crew. Attempting to pass between the island and the mainland, however, her rigging was so badly damaged by the fire of the Canadian Militia (about 600 in number), that she drifted helplessly upon the beach near Amherstburg, where the men of Kent assisted in her seizure.

In the succeeding month (February) other excursions of a turbulent character were made against the border, one of which was directed against the river front of Essex. The commander of this expedition was a disaffected Canadian named McLeod, who established himself on an island in the river, thenceforward called Fighting Island, a short distance below Sandwich, whence he was dislodged on the 24th February by the fire of artillery and the advance of militia in boats. He left a small cannon behind in his retreat, which the Kent Militia bore away as a trophy of the skirmish, since which time the gun has remained in possession of the Chathamites, to instil in the minds of the youth remembrances of the martial glory of their sires.

Though the military demonstrations of the "Patriots" did not cease with the incursion last mentioned, those subsequently happening did not involve the militia of Kent, who were disbanded during the summer when the safety of the frontier appeared to be established. The only company retained in service was that commanded by Frederick Arnold, and quartered in Chatham during a period of several months. With the collapse of the rebellion, in the latter part of 1838, the necessity of further armed vigilance on the part of the people passed away, and the province relapsed into its wonted serenity, except that the political trials of the succeeding months kept public interest still on the alert, while the result of many of them—entailing the ignominious death of several patriotic but imprudent citizens, whose chief crime was a want of success in an undertaking which public sentiment has long since condemned—cast a pall of gloom over the friends of the unfortunate, but awakened the stern exultations of many of their enemies. The period was one of distress, the occasion one of misfortune; and while all can heartily sympathize with the motives which induced the insurrection, we can but regret the necessity of an appeal to so stern an arbiter as the sword for the acquisition of larger constitutional liberties.

Since the scenes referred to, nearly half a century has elapsed in which there has arisen no necessity to again test the valor of the "Kentish men" on the field of strife. Their record during the disturbances of 1812-15 and 1837-8 was exceedingly creditable to them as soldiers, and won the encomiums of the authorities. The fortitude displayed by them amid the hardships and privations of military life, rendered doubly difficult by their wretched equipments, their courage in circumstances of danger, and their devotion to what they considered their country's interests, command admiration, while justifying the prediction that their posterity, inheriting the courage and loyalty to principles which then characterized their ancestors, will ever be found "ready, aye ready," to uphold their rights and liberties against the assault of either domestic faction or foreign foe.

The stirring events incident to the American civil war, especially the circumstances connected with the Trent "affair," aroused the latent spirit of martial pride among the people of this county in common with the balance of the country. Active preparations to meet the threatened storm were at once inaugurated, and the alacrity with which the young men of this county responded to the call of danger proved them no unworthy sons of those whose fealty had been previously put to the test. Happily the war cloud of that period passed harmlessly over our land, but with the herald of danger which announced the Fenian invasion of 1866, the sturdy spirits of Kent again sprang to arms, and evinced once more their loyalty to Canadian interests while clamoring to be led against the marauding "Bashi-Bazouks" who infested, even for so short a time, our national border. But the brevity of the Fenian stay upon our soil cheated the militia of their desire to measure strength with them. Again in 1870, when the Dominion was visited by a mob of the same outlaws, the patriotism of the residents of this county found expression in the organization of volunteer forces who went to the "front," and remained on active duty while the menace of invasion was suspended over the country.

Nor has the military spirit yet deserted the youth of Kent, as one of the most efficient Regiments of Infantry, the 24th, of the entire Canadian force, apply testifies. This fine body of men, whose headquarters are located in Chatham, contains six well disciplined companies, the following being the staff: Lieut.-Colonel, commanding, A. B. Baxter; Major, Mathew Martin; Adjutant, with rank of major, James H. Riley; Paymaster, with rank of captain, Henry G. Reed; Quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant, Theo. H. Nelson; Surgeon, T. K. Holmes, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, Geo. A. Tye, M.D. The six companies referred to are located and officered as follows:

No. of Company.	Company's Headquarters.	Captain.
1.	Chatham.	James G. Weir.
2.	Chatham.	Rufus Stephenson, M.P.
3.	Ridgeway.	Carroll D. Rowe.
4.	Chatham.	Simeon M. Smith.
5.	Bothwell.	John Robinson.
6.	Dresden.	W. H. Hughes.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of municipal institutions in Canada is by no means an extended one, they having been introduced into our system of government as late as 1842. The record of territorial subdivisions within the Province extends back to the time of the inception of our political government, when the Province was divided into four "Districts" by Proclamation of Lord Dorchester, then Governor-General. The names of these districts, in their location from the eastern limit of the Province, were Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, within the latter of which the present County of Kent was of course included.

During the incumbency in executive office of the Family Compact, who did not reach the end of their tether till after the Rebellion, there was little or no legislation looking to the development of the internal interests of the Province, and especially was there a creditable lack of attention to the establishment of municipal Government, for which the people of many sections became clamorous. As early as 1824, however, an Act was passed delegating the townships the authority to appoint their own officials for the construction of high-ways, the assessment of property, the control of schools, &c.; but the scope of their official functions was very limited, and served as but a prelude to the more extended privileges soon after bestowed.

One of the most important measures advocated by Lord Durham in his report to the Home Government, and subsequently made a part of the Administrative policy when the union of the Provinces had been consummated and affairs of state had revived from the shock caused by the then recent insurrection, was the establishment of local administration by local machinery. This was introduced through the medium of an Act passed in 1841, entitled: "An Act to provide for the establishment of local or municipal institutions in that portion of this Province formerly known as Upper Canada." It provided for the establishment of new Districts (where those formerly erected for judicial purposes were too cumbersome to meet the object of the Act) and of District Councils therein, comprised of more "District Councillors" chosen by the electorate of each township or union of townships within the District.

The County of Kent (which originally included the territory now constituting the two Counties of Kent and Lambton) had been comprised within the old Western District, established in the last century, and embracing the County of Essex in addition to Kent. With the provision for local Government, the municipal confines of the Western District were confirmed as identical with those previously bounding the District for judicial purposes; and the seat of municipal government was fixed at Sandwich, where the judicial machinery of the District had been previously located.

The District Council met at Sandwich during the entire period of "District" government, but owing to complaints of inconvenience attending the journey from remote parts of the District to Sandwich to transact necessary business, an Act was passed July 18th, 1847, entitled: "An Act to divide the Western District of the Province of Canada," by the terms of which the County of Kent (still including what is now the County of Lambton) was detached from the Western District and erected into the Provisional District of Kent.

The establishment of a "Provisional" Council for the new District was provided for, with the stipulation that "provisional" existence should continue till the necessary county buildings should be completed upon the site reserved by Government for that purpose, during which period the representatives from Kent attended the District Council meetings at Sandwich as they had previously done.

The Councillors of Kent met in Provisional Council for the first time at Chatham, August 17th, 1847, and proceeded to the business of securing the construction of a Jail and Court House, for which purpose they appropriated the proceeds of a proposed loan (afterwards effected) of £4,000. The county at that time contained the Townships of Camden, Chatham, Dover, Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Tilbury, West Tilbury and Zone; West Tilbury was subsequently detached from Kent and annexed to Essex; so our reference to East Tilbury will be by the name of "Tilbury" merely in this sketch.

At its first meeting of the County of Kent to have been present: named Councillors from the County the list shows the following: Camden, Jacob Aubrey, Henry Maxwell; Chatham Township, John Crow; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, William Thompson, George Young; Howard, Wm. Ruddle, Geo. Duck; Orford, George Henry; Raleigh, Edwin Larwill; Romney and Tilbury, Peter Simpson, Jos. Heatherington; West Tilbury, — Hyde.

They organized by appointing George Duck of Howard, Chairman, and Charles Wiggins, Clerk, *pro temp.*, and bestowed the office of Treasurer upon Alexander Charteris, father of the present County Treasurer, who defeated Thomas McCrae and John G. Weir in a contest for that appointment. The list of members for the two years next ensuing, was as follows:

1848.—Chairman, George Duck, of Howard. Council: Camden, James Smith; Chatham, John Crow; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, Wm. Thompson, George Young; Howard, Wm. Ruddle, Geo. Duck; Orford, George Henry; Raleigh, Edwin Larwill, Archibald McKellar; Romney and Tilbury, Peter Simpson, Thomas Heatherington.

1849.—Chairman, Lionel H. Johnson, of Sombra, Lambton County. Council: Camden, James G. Shaw, James Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, Alex. McKay, George Young; Howard, William Ruddle, George Duck; Orford, Wm. Decow, George Henry; Raleigh, Edwin Larwill, Thos. Jenner; Romney and Tilbury, Peter Simpson, Jos. Heatherington.

On the 30th of May, 1849, an Act was passed which abolished "Districts" and substituted "Counties" in their stead, at the same time making some very acceptable improvements in the composition of the municipal code. The preamble of the Act recites as follows: "Whereas by reason of the subdivision of Districts, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada, the boundaries thereof have in many cases become identical with the boundaries of Counties, and there being no longer any sufficient reason for continuing such territorial divisions of that part of the Province, it is expedient to abolish the same, and, following in this particular the Mother Country, to retain only the name of County as a territorial division for judicial, as well as all other purposes, &c."

The Act referred to came into force the following year, and is therefore commonly alluded to as the "Municipal Act of 1850." Among its salient features was the erection of the County of Lambton—which by its terms then extended as far south as the main branch of the River Sydenham, and which was attached to Kent as junior county of the municipal union—into a "Provisional" County. It soon thereafter entered upon its "provisional" existence, and subsequently upon its career as an independent municipal corporation. Another important feature was the substitution of Reeves and Deputy Reeves for the District Councillors of earlier days, and the provision that the Wardens of the respective counties should be elected by the County Councils from among their own number, whereas they had been formerly appointed by the Government. The County of Kent, not having yet completed her public buildings, remained until their completion one of the "United Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton," at the same time maintaining its existence as the senior of the "Provisional United Counties of Kent and Lambton."

The members of the County Council, representing minor municipalities of Kent, from the date mentioned to the present time, have been as follows: the name first appearing being that of the Reeve, the succeeding ones those of the Deputy Reeves, in order of seniority since the statute provided for "first" and "second" Deputy Reeves.

1850.—Warden, George Duck, Reeve of Howard. Council: Camden and Zone, James Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robt. Mitchell; Harwich, Alex. R. Robertson, Alex. McKay; Howard, the Warden; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, John G. Weir; Romney, Thos. Jackson; Tilbury, Jno. Wilson; West Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1851.—Warden, Geo. Duck, Reeve of Howard. Council: Camden and Zone, Jas. Smith; Chatham Township, William A. Everitt; Chatham Village, George Witherspoon; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, J. W. Shackleton; Howard, the Warden; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Nathaniel Hughson; Romney and Tilbury, John Wilson; West Tilbury, Pierre Desjardins.

1852.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Village, Thomas McRae; Chatham Township, William A. Everitt; Dover, John M. Dolson; Harwich, George Young; Howard, William McKerricher; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Henry Ronald; Romney and Tilbury, Isaac Russell; West Tilbury severed its connection with Kent County at the close of 1851.

1853.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Village, Archd McKellar; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Andrew Pelletier; Harwich, George Young; Howard, John Wilson, Jno. Desmond; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Henry Ronald; Romney, Thomas Jackson; Tilbury, John Wilson.

1854.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Village, Archd McKellar, J. S. Vosburg; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, Jas. A. Rolls, George Sinclair; Orford, Daniel Morehouse; Raleigh, Jas. Ronald; Romney, Thomas Jackson; Tilbury, John Wilson.

1855.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Town, John Waddell, Jno. Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Thomas Shaw; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, James A. Rolls; Orford, Alex. McLean; Raleigh, Thomas Pardo; Romney, Thomas Jackson; Tilbury, Isaac Russell.

1856.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden and Zone. Council: Camden and Zone, the Warden; Chatham Town, Archd McKellar, John Smith; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, Jas. A. Rolls, Charles Ashwin; Orford, Alex. McLean; Raleigh, Henry Ronald, Stephen White; Romney, Jos. Heatherington; Tilbury, Isaac Russell.

1857.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town and Township same as in 1856; Dover, Thomas Crow; Harwich, John McMichael, John Meikle; Howard, James A. Rolls, John Desmond; Orford, Alex. McLean; Raleigh, Henry Ronald, Thomas Pardo; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Tilbury, James Smith; Zone, H. D. Monroe.

1858.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Thos. Cross, Richard Monck; Chatham Township, Duncan Campbell; Dover, Robert Mitchell; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, William McKerricher, Frank Ogletree; Orford, John Stone; Raleigh, Stephen White, Wm. Emerson; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Tilbury, James Smith; Zone, Henry D. Monroe.

1859.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, James Burns, John Smith; Chatham Township, James Houston; Dover, George Wade Foote; Harwich, George Young, John McMichael; Howard, William McKerricher,

Francis Ogletree; Orford, Ed. H. Ridley; Raleigh, Stephen White, Henry Ronald; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Tilbury, Isaac Russell; Zone, H. D. Monroe.

1860.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, Thomas Cross; Chatham Township, James Houston, Lionel H. Johnson; Dover, George Wade Foote; Harwich, John McMichael, David Wilson; Howard, William McKerricher, Francis Ogletree; Orford, Jno. Stone; Raleigh, Stephen White, Charles McNeil; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alex. Coutts; Zone, H. D. Monroe.

1861.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, James Higgins; Chatham Township, Dover, Romney and Tilbury, same as in 1860; Harwich, George Young, J. G. Laird; Howard, Richard Green, William Coll; Orford, Edward H. Ridley; Raleigh, Stephen White, John Edwards; Zone, Adin McIntyre.

1862.—Warden, Jas. Smith, Reeve of Camden. Council: Camden, the Warden; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, Thos. Holmes; Chatham Township, Dover, Orford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury and Zone, same as last year; Harwich, J. G. Laird, George Young; Howard, John Duck, Francis Ogletree.

1863.—Warden, Lionel H. Johnson, Reeve of Chatham Township. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, R. S. Woods, Rufus Stephenson; Chatham Township, the Warden and Stephen Kinney; Dover, G. Wade Foote; Harwich, David Wilson, J. G. Laird; Howard, John Duck, Francis Ogletree; Orford, E. H. Ridley, Lawrence Gonnell; Raleigh, John Edwards, Timothy Dillon; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Peter McAnnally.

This was the first year of the county's division into different school inspectorates, the municipalities being thus grouped for the purpose, and the following named Inspectors appointed for the respective divisions: Howard and Orford, David Mills; Raleigh and Tilbury, E. R. Morrison; Dover and Chatham, Rev. J. Rennie; Harwich, Rev. Mr. Waddell; Romney, Horatio Mills; Camden and Zone, Rev. T. Hughes. Rev. Dr. Sandys and G. Wade Foote, were appointed Grammar School Trustees. Resuming the succession to membership in the county, we recite the list for

1864.—Warden, Geo. Young, Deputy Reeve of Harwich. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, J. H. Dolson; Chatham Township, L. H. Johnson, Samuel Everitt; Dover, G. Wade Foote; Harwich, John McMichael and the Warden; Howard, John Duck, Francis Ogletree; Orford, E. H. Ridley, Lawrence Gonnell; Raleigh, Stephen White, Nath. Hughson; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Peter McAnnally.

1865.—Warden, Geo. Young, Deputy Reeve of Harwich. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, R. O. Smith; Chatham Township, Lionel H. Johnson, Stephen Kinney; Dover, G. Wade Foote; Harwich, John McMichael and the Warden; Howard, William McKerricher, William Coll; Orford, E. H. Ridley, Lawrence Gonnell; Raleigh, Stephen White, Gilbert H. Dolson; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, John Kerr; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1866.—Warden, John McMichael, Reeve of Harwich. Council: Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, C. J. Askin, M.D., A. B. McIntosh; Chatham Township, L. H. Johnson, Samuel Everitt; Dover, Robert Steen; Harwich, the Warden and George Young; Howard, Francis Ogletree, William Coll; Orford, Hugh D. Cunningham, D. Morehouse; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolson; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, John Kerr; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1867.—Previous to this year the Reeves and Deputies had been elected by the Councils of the minor municipalities from among their own number, but in 1867, for the first time, they were elected by direct vote of the people.

Warden, Caleb Coatsworth, Reeve of Romney. Council: Bothwell, John C. Collier. There were no further changes in the personnel of the representatives as named for last year.

1868.—Warden, Jno. Duck, Reeve of Howard. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Boon; Camden, Arthur Anderson, Alex. Watson; Chatham Town, Thomas Holmes, D. R. Van Allen; Chatham Township, L. H. Johnson, J. H. Meikle; Dover, G. Wade Foote, Geo. Peel; Harwich, Geo. Young, E. L. Stoddard, D. J. Van Velsor, M.D.; Howard, the Warden, and William McKerricher; Orford, H. D. Cunningham, Augustus Crane; Raleigh, S. White, Timothy Dillon; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, John Richardson; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1869.—Warden, George Wade Foote, Reeve of Dover. Council: Bothwell, Howard, Orford, Romney and Zone, same as in 1868; Chatham Town, Jas. Higgins, Israel Evans; Camden, Alex. Watson, J. H. Johnson; Chatham Township, Geo. Rogers, Alex. McDougall; Dover, the Warden and George Peel; Harwich, David Wilson, E. L. Stoddard, D. J. Van Velsor, M.D.; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolson; Tilbury, Alex. Coutts.

1870.—Warden, Stephen White, Reeve of Raleigh. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Boon; Camden, James Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, Israel Evans, Richard Monck, J. Cleve; Chatham Township, Samuel Arnold, James Houston; Dover, G. Wade Foote, Robert Steen; Harwich, David Wilson, Dr. Van Velsor, Isaac Swarthout; Howard, John Duck, William Coll; Orford, H. D. Cunningham, Augustus Crane; Raleigh, the Warden and G. H. Dolson; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Jos. Roberts.

1871.—Warden, Israel Evans, Reeve of Chatham Town. Council: Only changes from last year: Chatham Town, the Warden, Thomas Holmes and Sylvester Hadley; Chatham Township, Alex. McDougall, Reeve; Dover, Richard Brayne, Deputy Reeve; Harwich, Dr. Van Velsor, George Young, Isaac Swarthout; Howard, Wm. McKerricher, G. C. Wood.

1872.—Warden, Daniel J. Van Velsor, M.D., Reeve of Harwich. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Boon; Camden, Jas. Smith, Arthur Anderson; Chatham Town, H. Smyth, Thos. Holmes, E. W. Seane; Chatham Township, Alex. McDougall, E. Bedford, Christopher Magon; Dover, Richard Brayne, Francis Baly; Harwich, the Warden, Geo. Young and John Cameron; Howard, John Duck, William Coll; Orford, Augustus Crane, John Lee; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolson; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Tilbury, Alexander Coutts; Zone, Jos. Roberts.

1873.—Warden, Jos. Roberts, Reeve of Zone. Council: Bothwell, Hugh Tins; Camden, Robert Ferguson, A. J. C. Shaw; Chatham Town, D. R. Van Allen, P. E. McEernall, Richard Monck; Chatham Township, Lionel H. Johnson, E. Bedford, T. W. Wright; Dresden (newly incorporated), Alex. Watson; Dover, Howard, Raleigh and Tilbury, same as in 1872; Harwich, Dr. Van Velsor, John Cameron,

J. H. Langford; Orford, John Lee, J. J. Stewart; Romney, George Robinson; Zone, the Warden.

1874.—Warden, Arthur Anderson, Deputy Reeve of Camden. Council: Bothwell, Thomas Dillon; Camden, James Smith and the Warden; Chatham Town, Thos. Holmes, S. Hadley, Richard Monck; Chatham Township, E. Bedford, T. W. Wright, D. H. Everett; Dover, George Peel, Peter Robert; Dresden, T. F. McInnis; Harwich, Dr. Van Velsor, John A. Langford, J. G. Laird; Howard, John Duck, William Coll, Arch. McKinley; Orford, John Lee, J. J. Stewart; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolson; Romney, George Robinson; Thamesville (newly incorporated), Robert Ferguson; Tilbury, James Stewart; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1875.—Warden, John Lee, Reeve of Orford. Council: Bothwell, Thamesville, Romney and Zone, same as last year; Blenheim (newly incorporated), A. L. Binnett; Camden, A. Anderson, William Hopper; Chatham Town, H. J. Eberts, E. J. Roche, John L. Bray, M.D.; Chatham Township, E. Bedford, T. W. Wright; Dover, Frank Baby, Peter Robert; Dresden, Alex. Trevice; Harwich, George Young, J. A. Langford, John Cameron; Howard, William Coll, Richard Wade; Orford, the Warden and Arch. J. McDonald; Raleigh, R. J. Morrison, Malcolm McNeil; Tilbury, John Richardson; Wallaceburg (newly incorporated), Alex. McDougall; Zone, Joseph Roberts.

1876.—Warden, Jno. A. Langford, First Deputy Reeve of Harwich. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Dillon; Blenheim, Thos. R. Jackson; Camden, John Dobbey, A. J. C. Shaw; Chatham Town, Richard Monck, Thos. Holmes, A. B. McIntosh; Chatham Township, E. Bedford, D. H. Everett; Dover, Peter Robert, John Wright; Dresden, Alex. Trevice; Harwich, George Young, the Warden and James McMullen; Howard, Richard Wade, Daniel McKerricher, Benjamin W. Wilson; Orford, John Lee, Daniel Mills; Raleigh, R. J. Morrison, Thos. L. Pardo; Romney, George Robinson; Thamesville, Robert Ferguson; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson; Wallaceburg, Alexander McDougall; Zone, James Cruickshank.

1877.—Warden, Robert Ferguson, Reeve of Camden. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Dillon; Blenheim, T. R. Jackson; Camden, the Warden and A. Anderson; Chatham Town, Thos. Holmes, William Northwood, S. J. Somerville; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, D. McArthur, Bernard Gallagher; Dover, Peter Robert, Jno. Dunlop; Dresden, Alex. Trevice; Harwich, David Wilson, J. A. Langford, Wm. Cameron; Howard, Michael Arnold, Henry W. Wilson, Alex. Clark; Orford, John Lee, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, G. H. Dolson; Ridgeway (newly incorporated), Jacob Smith, M.D.; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson; Wallaceburg, J. H. Beattie; Zone, J. Cruickshank.

1878.—Warden, Alexander Trevice, Reeve of Dresden. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Dillon; Blenheim, T. R. Jackson; Camden, Robt. Ferguson, A. Anderson; Chatham Town, Thos. Holmes, William Craddock, William Ball; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, John Tassie, A. W. Crow; Dover, Peter Robert, Cornelius Purser; Dresden, the Warden; Harwich, George Young, James McMullen, William Cameron; Howard, Michael Arnold, Henry W. Wilson, Alex. Clark; Orford, John Lee, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, T. L. Pardo, G. H. Dolson; Ridgeway, Jacob Smith, M. D.; Romney, Caleb Coatsworth; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson, William Hickey; Wallaceburg, J. H. Beattie; Zone, James Cruickshank.

1879.—Warden, Thos. R. Jackson, Reeve of Blenheim. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Boun; Blenheim, the Warden; Camden, John Dobbey, David V. Hicks; Chatham Town, Thos. Holmes, T. W. Jackson, Arch. Campbell; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, David McArthur, Bernard Gallagher, Dover, James Archibald, C. Purser; Dresden, Alex. Watson; Harwich, John A. Langford, Wm. Cameron; James McMullen; Howard, John Ferguson, John Serson; Orford, John Mason, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, R. J. Morrison, William Irwin; Ridgeway, John White; Romney, Thos. M. Fox; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson, William Hickey; Wallaceburg, George Mitchell, M.D.; Zone, L. E. Vogler.

1880.—Warden, Jacob Smith, M.D., Reeve of Ridgeway. Council: Bothwell, Thos. Dillon; Blenheim, Geo. Morgan; Chatham Town, having withdrawn from its municipal connection with the county at the close of 1879, was not thereafter represented at this Board; Chatham Township, William H. Stephens, A. W. Crow, Abraham Blackburn, Dover, Wm. Stephenson, C. Purser; Dresden, Hugh E. Winter; Harwich, David Coughill, David Wilson, William Cameron; Howard, John Ferguson, B. W. Wilson, Arch. McDairmid; Orford, John Mason, A. J. McDonald; Raleigh, Stephen White, R. J. Morrison, William Irwin; Ridgeway, the Warden; Romney, T. M. Fox; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, Andrew Wilson, William Hickey; Wallaceburg, George Mitchell, M.D.; Zone, L. E. Vogler.

1881.—Warden, William Hickey, Reeve of Tilbury. Council: Bothwell, Robert Martin; Blenheim, John G. Mountford; Camden, George R. Langford, W. T. Prangley; Chatham Township, W. H. Stephens, D. McArthur, A. Blackburn; Dover, John Wright, Cornelius Purser; Dresden, Bedford Kimmery; Harwich, David Coughill, David Wilson, Colin Campbell; Howard, John Ferguson, B. W. Wilson, Samuel H. Spenser; Orford, Jno. Mason, Henry G. Gilmore; Raleigh, T. L. Pardo, Patrick T. Barry, William Irwin; Ridgeway, John Moody; Romney, Jonas Robinson; Thamesville, Lemuel Sherman; Tilbury, the Warden and Major Mathew Martin; Wallaceburg, Lionel H. Johnson; Zone, L. E. Vogler.

During the thirty-one years of municipal government in this county, the respective municipalities have been represented in the Warden's chair as follows: Camden, thirteen years; Harwich, five years; Howard, three years; and all other municipalities in the county, except the Villages of Thamesville and Wallaceburg, one year each. The longest consecutive term in the Warden's chair was that enjoyed by James Smith of Camden, who filled the position eleven years without intermission; the only other members who have been their own successors in the office were George Duck of Howard, 1850 and 1851, and George Young of Harwich, 1863 and 1864.

The succession to the offices of Clerk and Treasurer have been comparatively few in number; the present Treasurer, C. G. Charteris, succeeded his father, Alexander Charteris, who was the first incumbent of the office. From Charles Wiggins, appointed Clerk to the Provisional Council in 1847, that office passed into the hands of James Hart in 1862, who was succeeded in 1872 by Daniel Kerr, the present efficient and courteous incumbent, to whom our acknowledgments are due for his kindness in furnishing information in connection with this sketch.

A review of the material status of this county reveals a fairly satisfactory condition of affairs. The tangible assets include only the County Buildings and bridges, the former consisting of a Court House

and Jail built in 1849 at an expense of about \$16,000, the material used being a fine grade of grey stone from the Anderson quarries. These buildings, though eligibly situated on a site reserved for that purpose by Government, are so far from the heart of the town as to render inexpedient and inconvenient the location of the County Office therein; and therefore they are temporarily located wherever convenience dictates in the centre of the town, and are by no means as elaborate and extensive as so large and wealthy a county should afford. Plans for new official buildings on an extensive and creditable scale have been prepared, however, and ere long they may be expected to adorn the eastern front of Tecumseh Park.

The expense annually incurred by the County Council of Kent is in the vicinity of thirty-five thousand dollars, about sixteen thousand of which is on account of debentures issued in support of various public enterprises. The chief of these was the Erie and Huron Railway, a proposed line from Ron Egan to Sarnia through Chatham and Dresden, with a branch from the latter place to Wallaceburg. This road has been already prepared for the iron between Chatham, Dresden and Wallaceburg and indications point to its early completion from lake to lake, a much desired consummation in the interest of local improvement throughout the county. The amount granted to this enterprise was \$155,000, which has not yet produced any valuable return. The county previously granted a bonus of \$80,000 to the Canada Southern Railway, but the terms of the bonus not having been complied with, they were never called upon to pay it.

Among the heaviest items of expense to the county are those for the construction and support of bridges over the Thames and Sydenham rivers. Several fine structures span these streams, that of Kent Bridge, ten miles above Chatham on the Thames, being an especially creditable iron highway of American manufacture, built at a cost of about \$9,000. Another over the Thames at Moravia town, one at the Middlesex and Elgin Counties line, one across the Sydenham at Dresden, and one spanning either branch of that river at Wallaceburg, complete the list of considerable bridges under county control, all the last mentioned being of wood, those on the Sydenham unusually fine, and provided with "draws" to admit of the navigation of the stream. Prominent among the last estimate of expense appear the items of \$1,500 for Councilors' wages; salaries, \$1,860; administration of justice, \$4,500; and school expenses, \$2,485.

The connection of the educational affairs of the county with its municipal management has been quite intimate, and demands mention in this place. The county was divided into several inspectorates, (according to recent statute) in 1863, and the Inspectors named on a previous page appointed by the Council. In the following year a share in the control of Grammar Schools was vested in County Councils, who were authorized to appoint trustees of these institutions. In the year named the Council appointed Rev. Angus McCall and Hon. Walter McCrae to that dignity, at the same time consolidating all the public school inspectorates of the county, and appointing Mr. (now Hon.) David Mills to the Inspectorship. In 1865 Mr. Mills succeeded in this office by Edmund B. Harrison, present Inspector for East Kent, while Geo. Young and Dr. C. J. Aikin were appointed to Grammar School Trusteeships. Among those who have since received appointments to that and the High School Board at the hands of the County Council have been: G. Wade Frott, of Dover; Rufus Stephenson, of Chatham; Rev. Wm. King, of Baxton; Stephen White, of Raleigh; Rev. Angus McCall, of Chatham; and Daniel Kerr, County Clerk, to the latter of whom great credit attaches for his energetic action in securing much needed improvements in the management of the Chatham High School, the influence and efficiency of which has advanced very materially of late, and now entitles it to take rank among the Collegiate Institutes of the Province.

The County of Kent has ever been fortunate in the personal composition of its Council, including, as it always has, a class of men much above the average in intellectual requirements and legislative ability. The just and economical administration of its local affairs, characterized, nevertheless, by a spirit of liberal enterprise, attests their proficiency in municipal legislation. Several of those who have occupied seats at this Council board have subsequently participated in the more extended duty of provincial and national legislation, where their influence has been practically exerted in the promotion of legislation affecting local interests, and their personal worth attested by the high rank some of them have taken in the councils of their respective parties.

EDUCATIONAL, JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL.

The most accurate standard, probably, by which to judge of the intelligence and enterprise prevailing a community is a knowledge of the degree of excellence to which educational institutions have there been brought. If we may judge the County of Kent by this criterion, the high opinions of its enlightenment otherwise suggested suffer no shock, but find confirmation and more intense decision by an insight into the working of our vast educational system within its limits.

The most imposing structure connected with the educational affairs of the county is the Ursuline Convent of Chatham, illustrated elsewhere in this work. This institution is situated on Head Street, Chatham North, where it occupies one of the most eligible sites in town. The building is large, handsome and commodious, three stories high, and surrounded by attractively designed and finely ornamented grounds of large area. The school has been in successful operation a considerable number of years, and has attained a high place among kindred institutions for the comprehensiveness and excellence of the instruction imparted by a numerous and efficient staff.

There is as yet no Collegiate Institute in the county, though indications point to the early elevation of the Chatham High School to that dignity. This school has lately emerged from a somewhat indifferent degree of success, and extended the scope of its usefulness to vastly greater proportions than formerly. The attendance has rapidly increased until about 150 regular students partake of its advantages, and the management, both by the Board of Trustees and staff of teachers, is now creditable in the extreme. The building is extensive, and, with impending improvements, will be one of the best adapted to school purposes in Canada.

Several fine Public, one Model, and one Roman Catholic Separate School complete the list for Chatham. The building containing the latter is among the finest school edifices in Western Ontario, large and elegant. The Model School is of recent establishment, and is conducted in the Central Public School building, in connection with the latter, each being first class of its kind. The ward schools are four in number, all of brick, and of a grade of architectural excellence quite creditable to the town. Twenty-two teachers in all are employed in the Model and Public Schools, and four in the High School, the average annual expense to the town for their maintenance being about \$12,000.

Of the Public School buildings in the county outside of Chatham, that at Blenheim bears the palm for beauty of design, elegance of finish, extent, and perfect adaptation to the purposes for which intended. Not only does this building eclipse any in the county, but compares favorably with the best in any village of Ontario. Its cost was \$13,000; it has six departments, controlled by as many teachers, and enjoys an enviable reputation as an institution of learning.

The schools of Ridgeway, Bothwell, Thamesville, Dresden and Wallaceburg, though creditably conducted, are not rendered conspicuous by the elegance of the buildings in which they are held, but in regard to Bothwell, the noticeable features of its school buildings are of the wrong order, they being of a very interior class, and entirely out of keeping with the high standard of their proficiency.

The latest reports of the Public School Inspectors for this county reveal the status of the system here to be about as follows: In the West Riding there are 63 departments recognized by the Government Educational authorities, including four Roman Catholic Separate schools and the three departments of the Wallaceburg school. The total amount received by the several boards of trustees for school purposes during 1879 (to which year the reports pertain) was \$33,678.90, of which amount \$20,391.50 was expended in teachers' salaries, and \$8,768.01 for general expenses of buildings, repairs and furnishings. The average salary received by male teachers in this Riding is \$410.04; average received by lady teachers, \$303.05. Without respect to sex, the average salary received is \$356.53. The best attendance reported was only 45 per cent. of the pupils enrolled, while the average attendance throughout the riding was about 35 per cent. of the number of pupils registered. The census of the different school sections and villages shows a total of 4,556 children of school age, but sufficient of those above or below that age attend school to bring the number of registered pupils up to 5,246.

Greater attention to detail marks the report of the Inspector for East Kent, which shows the total amount there received by trustees for school purposes (exclusive of the Town of Bothwell) to have been \$48,322.20; their expenditures \$41,888.19, of which amount \$8,255 was for the purchase of sites, erection of new school houses, &c. Exclusive of moneys received from other sources, it required a direct tax by the respective board of trustees of 4 1/2 mills on the dollar, to sustain the schools in that Riding and making the improvements noted during 1879. The cost of educating each pupil advanced 73 cents over the preceding year, being now \$6.41, as estimated from the number of pupils on the different school registers; but estimated by the average of attendance, the cost per capita was about \$7.15, an increase over previous figures of 83 cents. By all methods of comparative estimation, the expense per capita of education in East Kent shows a decided advance from the cost of former years.

The total number of schools and departments in this inspectorate was 82, including 52 rural Public schools, and one R. C. Separate school. Eighty teachers were employed in conducting this educational machinery; only two of them held first-class certificates, 19 second-class, one an "interim," one an "Old Country" first-class, and 57 third-class. The number of pupils of school age in the Riding is reported at 5,859, the number enrolled on the registers 6,534. There are 62 school-houses, only 15 of which are brick, and three logs, the remaining 44 being frame.

Following is a list of officials—judicial, municipal and educational—for the County of Kent at this writing: Judge, Archibald Bell; Sheriff, John Mercer; Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney, William Douglas; Clerk of the County Court, William A. Campbell; Master in Chancery, R. O'Hara; Registrar, P. D. McKellar; Warden, William Hickey; County Clerk, Daniel Kerr; County Treasurer, Charles G. Charteris; Jailor, Robert Mercer; Jail Surgeon, John L. Bray, M. D.; High Constable, William Wemy; County Auditors, W. Mackenzie Ross and John Duck; Inspector Public Schools, East Kent, Edmund B. Harrison; Inspector Public Schools, West Kent, W. M. Nichols; Members Board of Audit, Lionel H. Johnson and Stephen White; High School Trustees for county, George Young, Stephen White and Daniel Kerr; County Examiner for teachers certificates, Rev. Angus McCall; License Inspector, East Kent, Thos. Boun; Board of License Commissioners, East Kent, Isaac Swarthout, William Ward and Augustus Crane; License Inspector, West Kent, Israel Evans; Board of License Commissioners, West Kent, D. R. Van Allen, Duncan McVicar and E. L. McCallum; Inspector Weights and Measures, W. J. Heyward; Inspector of Hides, John Carpenter; Clerks of Division Courts: Chatham, No. 1, W. B. Wells, Jun., No. 2, John Duck; No. 3, S. W. Wallace; No. 4, George Young; No. 5, Wallaceburg, John Lillie; No. 6, John Taylor; No. 7 (Valletta), Donald R. Farquharson.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

To trace the development of Canadian counties by reference to Government statistics, is an exceedingly difficult, if not impossible task as regards the early period of their existence, owing to the double cause of meagre material from which to compile a review of their progress, and the summarizing of such figures as have been published under the head of "Districts," up to the date of the abolition of those territorial subdivisions. In a few instances, however, the returns for the different counties of the respective Districts have been kept so far distinct as to admit of tracing the increasing population at least.

We have no record of the location of any white settlers within the confines of the present County of Kent prior to 1790. As early as 1794 there were a shippard and mill among the "industrial institutions" of the county, both located at Chatham; and within a short time thereafter another mill was built on the Thames, in Howard. No figures appear to show the ratio of increase in the population during the first quarter of a century of the county's settlement, but the fact is obvious that prior to 1825 very few locations had been made at points remote from the river banks and Talbot Street, though settlement was quite dense along the Thames as early as 1800, while the lower banks of the Sydenham were settled in 1804, and Talbot Street from 1817 to 1820.

The progress of the county's material development was necessarily tardy, however, as the pioneers had to contend against all the obstacles incident to life in the woods, remote from the centres of wealth and commerce. Poverty restricted them to the most primitive means of subsiding the forest, and was the fountain from which sprang many of the most serious retarding influences. McCallum, Inspector Weights and Measures, the absence of mills and machinery to which the county was subject; the difficulty in opening highways through the densely wooded forests; the periodical overflows of the low level region, owing to lack of drainage facilities, natural and acquired; and the high price of such necessities as had to be purchased, united to clog the wheels of material advancement to a great degree during the early history of Kent.

In the census return of 1825 we find the first reference to this county, its population at that time being reported at 2,609, of which 1,431 were males, and 1,178 were females. The County of Kent at that period included the territory subsequently erected into the County of Lambton. The census of 1826 reports an increase to 3,036 in the population, which has expanded to 5,116 souls one year later. In the same year (1827) there were in the Western District 25,514 acres under culture, and 5 grist and saw mills in operation.

By the census of 1828 the county is shown to have had a population of 3,449, while the return for the succeeding year shows a total of 3,714; from which figure a decline to 3,626 is shown in 1830; while the census return for 1831 again displays an increase to 3,985 souls. The population in 1832 is stated at 4,895, thus showing the greatest increase over any preceding year; an improvement which was sustained during the following year, when 5,370 inhabitants were reported. In 1834 the number had swollen to 6,268; and in 1835 the figures given represent 7,644 inhabitants. Continuing in progressive course, the county contained 9,316 souls in 1836, and 10,741 in 1837; and despite the outbreak of the Mackenzie Insurrection, the population had reached 11,164 in 1838, but showed an increase of only eight by the figures of 1839. The following year, however, witnessed an advance to 12,265 souls, from which a further increase to 13,368 is shown to have taken place before the enumeration of 1841.

The census of 1851-52 is the first in which appear detailed figures for the County of Kent, independent of Essex and Lambton. As the last named county was but then newly erected, all previous references to "Kent" in this sketch include the present County of Lambton, as the two were then identical. A population of 17,469 is credited to Kent by this census. The area of land occupied was 216,422 acres, in the possession of 2,042 occupiers, who had 64,260 acres under culture, and raised 279,989 bushels of wheat, 182,741 bushels of corn that year. There were 12 grist mills in the county, 31 saw mills, 1 carding and 1 woolen mill, besides 2 distilleries, 1 brewery, 1 tannery, 3 iron foundries, 3 sheries, and 20 churches, 18 of which were under Protestant auspices. A period of ten years elapsed before another Government census was taken; and by it we learn that Kent then contained 31,183 inhabitants.

The latest Government census was taken in 1871. From the returns as published we glean the following figures relative to the County of Kent: total population, 40,634; total area occupied, 399,735 acres; area improved, 200,693 acres; under crop (1870), 141,459 acres; in gardens and orchards, 7,147 acres; total number of occupiers, 4,969; occupiers who own their holdings, 3,813. Among the products of the field, forest and dairy, for 1870, were 385,932 bushels wheat, 309,738 bushels barley, 495,674 bushels oats, 450,536 bushels corn, and 35,336 bushels beans. The timber products, which are large, have not been published for each township. To the electoral division of Kent was also accredited the production of 617,910 lbs. of butter, 129,772 bushels of apples, and 54,679 lbs. of grapes. The extent to which manufacturing is carried on in this Riding may be approximately estimated from the return in 1870; there was \$405,462 invested, 1,186 hands employed, \$429,850 expended in yearly wages, \$754,124 worth of raw material used, and \$1,421,401 worth of manufactured articles produced.

When it is considered that Chatham, Blenheim and Wallaceburg are the only places of considerable commercial importance included within the electoral division of "Kent" (the balance of the county being attached to "Bothwell," as before intimated), the figures quoted carry a very satisfactory significance, and establish the claim of Kent to the distinction of being one of the most fertile in resources among all the counties of Ontario, while evincing also that material development is onward and upward. Of course great improvements have taken place during the decade since the returns cited were compiled; and when the result of the forthcoming census of 1881 shall have been published, the chief interest now attaching to that of 1871 will be transferred to the later one, a perusal of the various tables of which will no doubt reveal a gratifying degree of advancement in all the departments of physical progress, so far as concerns this county.

There is not in Canada a county whose soil and climate contribute in more admirable proportions to the success of either agricultural or horticultural pursuits. The rich, durable clays and loams are capable of producing successive crops of fall wheat and corn for many years, while all other cereals known to the Canadian farmer find here an equally genial clime. In reports of eminent horticulturists whose knowledge of geology commends their opinions to special respect, this county, and particularly that portion in the vicinity of Chatham, is declared to be the most advantageously adapted of any in Canada to the culture of apples; and that small fruits, grapes and peaches are among the products most natural to Kent, is fully attested by the numerous large and thrifty orchards, vineyards and gardens which grace the different localities, the most favored in this particular being the vicinity of the Lake Shore.

Traversed by two noble rivers, one navigable to the heart of the county, the other for twenty miles along its northern border, and washed on its southern shore by Lake Erie, affording opportunities at frequent intervals for marine transportation; pierced from end to end by two first-class trunk lines of railway, the Great Western and Canada Southern, and with the prospect of another road along the Lake Shore and a fourth to traverse it in a north and south direction; the county under review may be justly stated to possess commercial advantages of an order at least equal to any other in the Province.

With the acquisition of other advantages, the agricultural status of Kent has kept steadily and rapidly advancing, as is evinced by a comparison of its assessed valuation during the past scores of years. In 1863 the property within the county was rated at \$4,360,625; seven years later it had reached \$4,782,178, from which figure an increase to \$11,383,145 in 1880 has occurred. As the return of assessed values does not represent more than one-third of the actual value of property, that within the County of Kent may be estimated at thirty-five million dollars without danger of soaring too high; and this property, in the hands of about 55,000 inhabitants whose enterprise is liberal and industry unremitting, forms a resource upon which the people of Kent may confidently depend for the means of conducting their future municipal government.

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Situated on either bank of the River Thames at the point where it receives the volume of McGregor's Creek, and fifteen miles from the mouth of the first named stream, the enterprising, progressive, handsome Town of Chatham occupies a position of attractiveness and advantage such as has fallen to the lot of few Canadian towns. Placed in the centre of a large area of the most fertile land in the Province, constituting the "hub" whence all the commercial, official, and, to a considerable extent, the social interests of a wide and flourishing

region radiate; forming the "heart" toward which all the arteries of trade traversing this territorial system conduct the streams of material advantages, the cause of Chatham's advance to the proud position she now occupies is by no means difficult to trace.

The site of the town, in common with the contiguous region, is of an almost level nature; scarce fall enough marks the surface to serve for thorough drainage; yet the elevation of the plain above the river secures a healthy character for the location, and imparts a decidedly pleasant aspect to the scene. The tortuous course pursued by the river and "creek" through the town has precluded the possibility of following a very attractive plan of street location near their respective margins, where right angles are rare, and those of acute or obtuse character much too frequent to admit of even moderate uniformity. Neither are picturesque features very prominent here, there being no relief to the extreme level of either the town site or surrounding region, thus precluding commanding views of the town itself or the adjacent territory, where fine landscape scenes are rendered conspicuous by their rarity.

It is upon its consequence as a commercial centre that Chatham's high reputation is almost exclusively founded, that feature attracting in its wake many others of minor material import. The advanced and advancing position attained by this town among the long list of progressive Canadian centres furnishes an eloquent commentary upon the wisdom of the Government by whose authority and command this site was selected for the future metropolis of the Western District. In the early days of our Provincial history, when government was prosecuting the surveys of its wild lands in anticipation of ensuing settlements, the custom obtained of platting "towns" at what were considered eligible points, and reserving the territory so platted for grant or sale by lots to those who would plant industrial or commercial institutions within their limits. The map of the entire Province is now studded with these "paper towns," none of which, in the recollection of the writer, with the single exception of Chatham, have ever attained even respectable village proportions.

As above intimated, it was in pursuance of this custom on the part of Government that the town under review was first created—on paper, the fiat of the magistrate went forth and "gave an airy nothing a local habitation and a name"—the name of "Chatham," bestowed in honor of the illustrious Earl whose star was then at its zenith, whose oratory was as brilliant and irresistible as was his statesmanship profound or his "Colonial policy" humane and reasonable.

Civil and military considerations alike contributed to this happy selection. The Treaty of Versailles had established the independence of the United States, which in turn suggested the expediency of the thorough establishment of British Government in Upper Canada as a check upon the supposed aggressive intentions of the Americans. Accordingly the E. Loyalists, discharged soldiers and others, were invited to make homes in the wilderness, as elsewhere recited. The selection of a capital became soon after a leading governmental problem, and it was in the attempt at its solution that the site of Chatham was first officially visited. There appeared, as late as 1790, a probability that England would insist on retaining the territory of Michigan, which, although ceded by the Treaty of Versailles to the United States, yet remained in British possession, and continued so to remain till 1796. With that prospect in view, the advisability of locating the capital in the western part of what is now Ontario suggested itself to Governor Simcoe, to whom in 1792, was entrusted the organization of the new Upper Canadian Constitution. Newark (now Niagara), where the capital was temporarily located, was deemed too exposed a situation in case of a war with the Americans, and the Governor is credited by historians with cherishing a desire to "found a new London in the heart of the Western District, on the banks of the winding Thames."

With this object, the site of Chatham was inspected and most favorably commented upon. Its navigation facilities, the ease with which it could be protected from hostile invasion, the luxuriant forests surrounding it, and the excellent character of the soil, all combined to recommend Chatham to the dignity of selection as the future capital and metropolis. Other influences, however, militated against it, the chief of which was the desire on the part of the Commander of the Forces, Lord Dorchester, to remove the Capital from Newark eastward to Kingston, the centre of naval operations. A compromise was effected by locating the seat of Government at York, now Toronto, and the prospects of Chatham faded into nothingness so far as metropolitan aspirations were concerned.

In spite of this determination in regard to the Capital of Upper Canada, the advantages possessed by this locality led to the survey and reservation of the town plot in 1795, by order of the Governor-in-Council. The original plot embraced six hundred acres, consisting of Lots 1 and 2 Harwich, and 28 Raleigh. The surveyor of the town site was Abraham Iredell, who laid out 113 lots of one acre each, along the river and creek fronts, reserving from the land so laid out that beautiful plateau between the two streams now called Tecumseh Park.

The previous year, 1794, the Government had established a shipyard on the river flat at the north side of this reserve, almost opposite the foot of Victoria Avenue. To the charge of this naval enterprise the Governor called William Baker, to whom a grant of what is now known as the Eberts farm, on the Chatham Township river front just without the corporation, was given, among other inducements which secured his removal hither. Mr. Baker had been previously employed in a position of responsibility in the Brooklyn N. Y. navy yard when that portion of the Atlantic coast was in possession of the British to a Republican Government. Upon the accession of the Colonies to Detroit, still in the hands of the British, whence, in turn, he came to superintend the new yard at Chatham as described. This gentleman continued to reside at Chatham several years, returning to Detroit subsequently. His daughter Anne married Joseph Eberts in 1810, and from that union sprang the numerous and respected family of that name who have since been so intimately identified with the history and progress of the town.

The buildings in connection with the shipyard stood on the bluff or bank overlooking the stocks, and included a log block-house which served the several useful purposes of sleeping apartment, commissariat depot and fort, a few guns being mounted upon its walls, from which, it is said, a royal salute was once fired in honor of Governor Simcoe as he rounded the curve in the river in a craft bound on a voyage of exploration and inspection.

For many facts connected with the history of Chatham about that period we would here acknowledge our obligation to some condensed extracts from an excellent local historical work called "County Landmarks," now in progress of publication by James Soutar, Esq., of Chatham.

The ship-building enterprise progressed steadily if not swiftly, a force of 25 men having been employed in that vocation in 1795; a dry dock was then seriously contemplated though never constructed, and the navigation of the Thames to "the Upper Forks," now London, sought to be established in pursuance of a report by an engineer named McNiff who, in 1793, found the stream "quite practical, with the erection of one or two locks." Like the dry dock project, however, this was also abandoned when all prospect of locating the seat of Government at this point was dispelled.

Of the 113 lots referred to as having been surveyed by Abraham Iredell, thirty were taken up soon after, but the patents were not executed till 1802, except in a few instances where they bore date a short time previous to that year. Among the grantees of those lots were John McGregor, Abraham Iredell, William Forsyth, Matthew Donovan, William Fleming, Alexander, Charles and John Askin, and Matthew Dolson; these being the only ones whose names have been perpetuated in the list of those intimately connected with the later history of the town. In fact, the transfer of those lots at that time was not pregnant with interest to the welfare of Chatham, for it appears few of them were built upon for many years thereafter. Neither were other transfers numerous during the next quarter of a century, none appearing to have been made during the first thirty years of this century except a few to Colonel Burwell, whose connection with the surveys of the county is so well remembered by some of the pioneers. Lot A (site of the Merchants' Bank) was sold to Stephen Brock in 1830. Lot B (site of Eberts' block) to P. P. Lacroix one year later, and in 1834-5 transferees became frequent, Thomas McCrae and Daniel Forsyth being among the purchasers at that period who subsequently obtained prominence in the town.

Just without the eastern limits of the town, on what is now known as the McGregor farm, the first location in Harwich was made by Thos. Clark not later than 1792, and though situated geographically outside of the town, the intimate practical relations which he and his successors bore to the embryo village suggest the propriety of a reference to them in the Chatham sketch. Mr. Clark was one of the original locatees of the Dover River front, where he drew 400 acres, intending to remain; but when the surveyors reported a mill site on the creek a short distance above its confluence with the Thames, he decided otherwise. This was of material consequence to the settlement, unprovided as it was with milling facilities short of Detroit, and promised an equal measure of profit to the future owner and operator. Mr. Clark therefore secured possession of the site and a grant of several hundred acres, one of the conditions of ownership being that he should erect a mill and keep it running in perpetuity. Being without sufficient capital to complete his enterprise, it is said he became financially involved to John McGregor, a Sandwich merchant, which fact carried in its wake a long list of disasters to Clark.

The law then allowed the oppression of the poor by permitting a creditor to imprison his debtor at will, and of this legal provision McGregor is said to have taken advantage after Clark had put his mill in running order. Being unable to discharge his obligation of a few pounds, he was incarcerated in the Sandwich Jail, where he languished until he acceded to the very magnanimous terms of release said to have been offered by McGregor, viz., that he would hand over all his property in the county to the latter, including his mill site and Harwich and Dover land grants. If old tradition is reliable, it was thus that the McGregor farm passed into the hands of him for whom it was named, and owing to his connection with the subsequent history of the place, McGregor's Creek received its cognomen from him.

This mill was a prodigy of architectural skill, its peculiarities having even evoked a reference by Governor Simcoe in some of his letters. It was of square form, built of hewn logs, which were nearly all considerably larger than the respective sides, and were allowed to project over without regard to uniformity or the "fitness of things" in the way of appearance, a condition of affairs doubtless produced by the generous potations of old time whisky taken by the pioneers who assisted at the "raising."

During Clark's enforced residence in Sandwich, however, this mill, which stood some distance above the head of King Street on the left bank, was demolished by flood, and upon his release he built another at the mouth of Little Creek, some distance farther up the river in Harwich, still on the McGregor farm, an arrangement to that end having apparently been effected between the parties. This establishment was less pretentious in design than the original mill, being little more than a floor and frame in which rested the primitive stones, protected from the weather by a bark roof and walls of the same material, through which the black squirrels scampered to wallow in the flour. By comparing the statements of several elderly gentlemen, we conclude this mill was burned soon after its construction, and that McGregor had built another mill on McGregor's Creek, some distance below the first one erected by Clark and on the right bank, some years before the War of 1812; and it was this mill which Tecumseh's Indians destroyed October 3rd, 1813, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Americans. McGregor afterwards, in 1818, rebuilt his mill about the head of King Street, and it continued to be conducted by some of the family for many years thereafter, his son Duncan having control in 1825.

Meantime the shipbuilding industry languished and died. It is said by some of the pioneers that five or six boats had been built under Baker's superintendence, only two or three of which were launched and armed with one gun each, probably taken from the old block house walls before referred to, while the remaining vessels were suffered to decay upon the stocks. Mr. Baker and most of his men returned to Detroit or moved to other points, and the town plot of Chatham was left without a resident, except Iredell, though something of a hamlet sprang up to the eastward on the river bank, Harwich, where one Scott conducted a store and attracted considerable trade to that point.

The first dwelling house built in Chatham is said to have been erected by Abraham Iredell the surveyor, during the latter years of the last century. His location was Lot 17, and at the corner of William and Water Streets he planted the first orchard in the settlement, and probably the first in the county, in 1800. He afterwards removed, however, and a spirit of "masterly inactivity" brooded over the site of the present stirring town.

In 1820, William Chrysler and his son Henry located on the lot now occupied by the fine residence of Dr. House, where they built a habitation at the river edge, and proceeded to clear up the neighboring bank. The son, Henry, was a blacksmith, and as early as 1823 had erected a shop for the pursuit of that trade, standing partially on Third Street and partially on the lot to the west where Boyd's warehouse now stands. To these Chryslers, father and son, is accorded the distinction of having been the first permanent settlers to locate upon the town plot of Chatham. The family were subse-

quently prominent in the history of the town, the westerly ward having been named in their honor.

On the location chosen by Chrysler, he is related to have raised a ton of tobacco from one acre in 1822. He soon afterwards removed farther up King Street and William Harvey, a colored carpenter, occupied the premises vacated by him. The credit of having built the first frame house in Chatham has been conceded, though undeservingly, to Harvey, that distinction obviously belonging to Daniel Forsyth and Wm. Dolson, who built on John Forsyth's property the frame house a portion of which is now used as an office for the skating rink, near the Planet Office. Those whose information should be accurate, give the date of the erection of this building as 1834 or thereabouts. The house built by Harvey, and by some claimed to be the first one of frame in town, stood on Dr. Holmes' lot, whence it was but recently removed to another part of the town.

In 1830 a church of a rather primitive order had been built under Anglican auspices on the river bank above the jail, just at the corporate limits, the incumbent of the benefice being a Rev. Mr. Morley, who continued his residence here a number of years. The church is said to have been built through the unaided generosity of a resident of Sandwich. There were at that date some itinerant Methodist preachers who held occasional services in the houses of the settlers, the most widely known of these being a "Brother Harman," so-called, who used to traverse the entire south-west peninsula on horseback.

Several fresh arrivals marked the years 1823 and 1825. One of these was Peter Paul Lacroix, who built a small log shanty on the immediate river bank at Fifth Street, succeeding in the possession of that property one Sharp, who had a short time previously located thereon. Another family, whose name has escaped the memory of the pioneers, resided about that date in a shanty on the river bank in rear of the Custom House. A prominent acquisition to the population in 1825 was Israel Evans, Sen., father of the present License Inspector, who has now held residence in town the longest of any of its living citizens. Mr. Evans was a miller by trade, and for about five years followed that calling in the McGregor mills, but in 1830 purchased the site now occupied by the Garner House from a Dr. McMillan, who had practised the healing art hereabouts for some time, but removed to Sandwich after disposing of that lot to Mr. Evans.

About 1833 Mr. Evans erected a carding and grist mill on the north side of King Street, where William Ball's shop now stands, this being acceded with having been the pioneer industry of the town, McGregor's mill being located without the town limits. The motive power used for Evans' mill was furnished by horses. In the log building erected by Dr. McMillan on the Garner House site, the "Farmer's Exchange" Hotel was subsequently kept by "Billy" Dolson, whose house was the headquarters for travellers, newsongers, rural settlers, political meetings, &c., and there.

"Village statements talked with books present,
While news much older than their own went round."

The "Exchange" was decidedly one of the prominent institutions at that date.

As early as 1830, as claimed by some parties, though circumstances seem to fix 1835 as a more probable date, Stephen Brock opened the first store of Chatham in a frame building on the site of the Merchants' Bank. King Street at that date was little or no better than a trail through a partially cleared bush, but some time thereafter its improved condition reflected the spirit of progress which then began to be displayed in the numerous locations of desirable settlers, the opening of other commercial and establishments of new industrial institutions. Among those most deserving of notice was the store opened by Wm. and Walter Eberts, who purchased the property corner King and Fifth Streets from Lacroix, and commenced business in 1836 in a frame building, afterwards replaced by the present block.

The connection of this family with the progress of Chatham entitles them to more than a passing notice. The paternal ancestor of the American branch of the family was a Hessian of noble blood who held a commission as surgeon in the Hessian contingent, who aided the British in America during the War of Independence, and received an honorable discharge from the service while his corps lay before New York. His name was Herman Melchior von Eberts, but the aristocratic prefix of "Von" has since been dropped by the family. Dr. Eberts resided in Montreal from the time of leaving military service till 1794, when he was commissioned Governor of the Territory of Michigan, still in the possession of the British, and not abandoned till 1796.

The ex-Governor then removed to Sandwich, where he continued to reside. In 1810 his son Joseph married Anne Baker, daughter of Wm. Baker before alluded to as having control of the Chatham ship yard in the last century. Mr. Eberts kept store at Movey on the Detroit River thence till his premises were sacked by the Americans toward the close of the War of 1812-15, when he removed to the Baker farm (now known as the Eberts' farm) in Chatham Township, which continued to be his residence thereafter. There he raised his family of several sons and daughters, including William and Walter before mentioned, some of whom had been born prior to his removal to Chatham Township. Mr. Eberts opened a store on the River road just east of the town limits as since extended, and conducted a large and profitable business until his sons alluded to established themselves in trade in the centre of the town, when the store on the farm was abandoned.

In 1830 the attractions presented by this town were few in number and of a rather negative order. There were some half dozen habitations dignified by the name of houses between the creek and the river in the vicinity of Jail Street, one of them being occupied by Abraham Ireddell up to the time of his removal from the county. In another of them lived Peter Ackerman, a tailor, and his father-in-law, — Finlay, while a gentleman named Holmes resided and had formerly kept school in another. Other pedagogue flourished about the same period, though it is difficult to determine at this date which of them merited the honor of being first in the professional field. James Chrysler kept school in his house, King Str. West, as early as 1826, and was succeeded in that role by William Cochrane, who utilized as a school-room the house on the river bank behind the Custom House before alluded to, and taught the elements of education, the three "R's"; but it would seem that Holmes had been in the profession before either of the gentlemen last named. The first public school was erected where the Central School now stands, in 1831, being opened the same fall, with Norman L. Freeman branding the birch.

Fresh accessions to the town's attractive features continued from time to time, increasing in frequency as the social and commercial fabric gathered strength, showing signs of rising superior to the retarding influences which for so many years had held almost supreme sway over its destinies. Some of the most notable arrivals between 1832

and 1840 were the Eberts before mentioned—who, although they had previously lived so near the town, only now became thoroughly identified with its interests—Joseph Northwood, Henry Van Allen, James Reel, Henry Verrall, several of the Baxters, Jos. and R. S. Wood. A local historian has written that about that time (meaning probably 1836) the population of Chatham reached 300, as proved by a census taken by Henry Verrall, who was remunerated for the task by a "pass the hat" subscription, taken among the "solid men" of the village.

From "County Landmarks" we learn that the appearance of the village at this time was not very prepossessing. The street forming part of the London or Tecumseh Road was little better than a decent trail full of holes and stumps, twisting along the bends of the river, and barely passable for the stage and wheeled vehicles. Within the town plot there was little clearing. Along the river bank as far as Fourth Street, the land was under cultivation; between Fourth and Third Streets, along the river, there was a sugar bush with less or more clearing; and the square on the south side, comprised within King, Wellington, Fourth and Third Streets, a common. The Barrack ground was under crop, having been cleared since the War of 1812-13, but with the exception of a few other spots near the market, there were no further clearings. . . . The school lands were a dense bush even as late as 1840, and a large swamp lay along Wellington Street in the neighborhood of the churches. Toward the station and eastward the country was a black ash swale.

Up to the dates mentioned the town had been confined almost exclusively to the south side of the river, what is now North Chatham, constituting a third of the entire town, being then occupied partially by the virgin forest and partially by a cultivated farm or two. The land on which the major portion of this part of the town stands had been long in the possession of James Woods, the first legal practitioner of Sandwich, father of Joseph Woods, ex-M.P., and R. S. Woods, Q.C., of Chatham. Passing from the hands of the father into those of the son last named, that portion of the property skirting the river was surveyed into town lots in 1835, and two years later another large tract further north was similarly platted. For some time thereafter, however, the demand for lots north of the river was chiefly for residences, the commerce of the town being still confined to the southern bank of the stream.

The business of ferrying was carried to quite a profitable extent before any bridges spanned the river, and even later in the intervals between the sweeping away of one bridge and the construction of another, Joseph Eberts used to control the ferrying trade, which he conducted in conjunction with merchandising and farraging. There was a bridge constructed from William Street across to the rear of Bennett's Mill, in the present, in 1816, this being the pioneer bridge, so far as records inform us. In 1833 or thereabout, a second one was erected at the Eberts' farm. In 1838 the destroyed structure at William Street was replaced by another, and about ten years later the first bridge was built at Fifth Street.

During the first third of the century navigation on the Thames does not appear to have been carried to great proportions. After the descent of the gun boats, built by Government about the end of last century out of one or two sailing vessels built at the mouth of Little Creek about 1820, it does not appear that the place enjoyed any benefits from marine commerce prior to 1851, which is stated as the date in which the first steamer trader approached the town. That craft was owned in Windsor, called the *Argo*, was sailed by a Captain Burton, and came no nearer than within two miles of Chatham on that occasion, it is said. Long prior to that date, however, as related by a descendant of the late Matthew Dolson, of Dover, the latter gentleman had built the first vessel which traded on this river, she being run between Dolson's large mercantile and manufacturing establishment in Dover, and Buffalo. As early as 1840 the Eberts brothers were running a boat regularly to Detroit, and from that time forward the profitable navigation of the Thames may be said to have been established.

During the decade succeeding 1840 nothing of special note occurred to ruffle the current of general progress which characterized the town. The erection of several churches marked a decided interest in spiritual affairs, while commending the generosity of the residents, no less than five having been built during the period under review. The Methodist Church was opened in 1840, the Kirk within about a year afterward, when followed the Free Church (Presbyterian), Baptist and French Catholic, there having previously been an Episcopal Church in use as before noted. In 1847, when this county was "provisionally" detached from the Western District, and Chatham fixed upon as the seat of municipal government, the influence of the town was creative in attracting other residents and industries. The increase in population is traced from 300 in 1835 to 759 in 1840; 812 a year later, and 1082 in 1843, of whom 75 resided in North Chatham. The Court House was founded in 1849, the first Court of Assize being held therein May 29th, 1850, when the building was formally opened by Judge Sullivan, who marched thither at the head of a procession formed by the leading spirits of official, social and commercial life in town.

In Smith's "Canada," published in 1857, Chatham is referred to in these terms: "It is principally situated on a small portion in Harwich, a village in the Township of Dover, on the opposite side of the river, called Chatham North. Being situated in the midst of a fine agricultural country, it is a place of considerable business. It has rapidly increased in size during the last three or four years; numerous brick houses have been erected, and property has greatly increased in value. Chatham now contains six churches and chapels; a new stone Jail and Court House have been erected at an expense of six thousand pounds, preparatory to the separation of the county from Essex. A new bridge has been constructed across the Thames at a cost of two thousand pounds; and to suit the convenience of the inhabitants, it has been placed in the centre of the business part of the town—the old bridge having been erected at some distance, and the town having gradually grown away from it. Two steam grist mills and two steam saw mills have been erected, as well as two foundries and machine shops; a brewery; two tanneries; a woollen factory, and four distilleries. There are two principal taverns, 'The Royal Exchange' and 'Chatham Arms.' Two Common schools are in operation, one Protestant and the other Catholic, and two female schools. The steamboats *Brothers* and *Hastings* leave on alternate days, the former for Amherstburg, the latter for Windsor and Detroit only, returning the following days. A stage leaves Chatham every morning at eight o'clock for London—fare three dollars and a half. A newspaper, the *Kent Advertiser*, is published weekly."

One of the steam saw mills referred to was that owned and operated by Mr. (now Hon.) Archibald McKellar, which was located where the gas works now stand, and was for many years a leading landmark of the town, as was also the tannery of Pratt & Granger, located just

below on the river bank—the first establishment of the kind started in Chatham—the date of its construction reaching back beyond the Rebellion.

Yet an architectural appearance Chatham had little to boast of during the first half century of its history; nor indeed did any very proud elements of this nature enter into its composition until within comparatively few years. King Street, the principal avenue, was flanked, until quite recently, by an indiscriminate mixture of brick and frame buildings, many of the latter standing with their gables to the street. Uniformity in design, height and color, was conspicuous by its absence, the quality of the buildings was generally poor, and their combined appearance inelegant. True, Smith's "Canada" mentions the prevalence of brick houses in 1850, but they were chiefly dwellings, the few buildings of that material which graced the chief thoroughfare being as a rule of indifferent appearance; and it was not till within the past twelve years that any considerable improvement was effected in its architectural appearance. The reform was first inaugurated on the south side of King Street, where an extensive configuration exercised a cleansing influence, and prepared a site for the erection of the fine blocks which now adorn that locality; and the Music Hall Block, illustrated on another page, subsequently lent a grace to the western portion of the street. This fine block, now owned by E. W. Scane, is fitted with several elegant stores on the ground flat, the upper flat being devoted to one of the most extensive, well equipped, and handsomely decorated public halls in the Dominion outside of the large cities. It has a seating capacity of 1,500, is well ventilated, cheery, and extremely creditable to the enterprise which secured its construction and ensures its support.

The Garner House block, elsewhere illustrated in this volume, was founded and built in part during the summer of 1873, since when additions have been made which place it among the finest blocks in Western Canada, the fine features of the building being fully equalled by the excellence of the hotel kept within its walls. The Central Block, built in 1876, the Federal Bank, in 1880, and the Urquhart, Green and Northampton blocks, opposite the Music Hall, have been among the most noticeable improvements in the adornment of the chief business avenue during the past few years, though the list might be extended to include a dozen really handsome and creditable edifices at intervals along the street.

Having attained to such importance as demanded separate municipal government, Chatham was incorporated as a village in 1852, the charter coming into force the following year. Though the records of its village administration have not been preserved, we learn from other sources the names of those who occupied the Chief Magistracy during the period of its village life, which extended over only three years. Thomas McCrae officiated as Reeve during 1852, and was succeeded by Archibald McKellar, who held the office during 1853-4.

Chatham received incorporation as a town in 1855, when the following named gentlemen were elected to the Municipal Council: Thomas A. Ireland, Archibald McKellar, Alex. D. McLean, Joseph Northwood, John Smith, John Waddell, R. Stewart Woods, John S. Vosburg and John Winter. The first Council meeting was held January 15th, when Mr. McLean defeated Mr. Northwood in a contest for the Mayoralty by a vote of five to three; he voting for himself, and Mr. Northwood refusing to vote. By the same vote Mr. Waddell was chosen Reeve over Mr. McKellar, while Mr. Smith was elected Deputy Reeve without opposition. Applications were received from John F. Delmage and Thomas McCrae for the position of Police Magistrate. The latter was appointed *pro tem.* to that dignity, and was subsequently made the permanent incumbent of the position, the duties of which he still continues to fill.

The succession to the civic chair for the town since the date mentioned has been as follows: 1856, A. D. McLean; 1857, C. G. Charters; 1858, C. J. S. Askin, M.D.; 1859, Walter McCrae; 1860, Dr. Askin; 1861, John L. Dolson; 1862, John Smith; 1863, Thomas Cross; 1864, John Smith; 1865-67, Henry Stenhouse; 1868, Israel Evans; 1869-70, Henry Smyth; 1871, William McKough; 1872, R. O. Smith; 1873, Robert Lowe, who resigned, when Thomas Holmes was elected to the vacancy; 1874, D. R. Van Allen; 1875, Thomas Holmes; 1876, Henry Smith; 1877, Richard Monk; 1878, William Gray; 1879-80, William Northwood.

For 1881 the municipal slate for Chatham bears the following names: William Young, Mayor; John M. Northwood, Isaac Smith, S. T. Martin, Councillors for Northwood Ward; John Holmes, E. J. Roche, C. P. Lennox, Councillors for Eberts' Ward; Warren Lambert, Thomas Holmes, R. G. Fleming, Councillors for Chrysler Ward.

When the town was incorporated in 1855, the civil service was administered by the gentlemen named below: Duncan McColl, Clerk; Malcolm Weir, Treasurer; William A. McCrae, William McKough, Richd. Monk, Assessors; Henry Chrysler, Collector, Street Surveyor, Town Beadle and Fire Inspector; John Smith, Market Clerk; Kenneth Urquhart, Oliver I. V. Dolson, Auditors; Wm. Northwood, George D. Ross, Henry Baxter, Inspectors of Taverns. But one incumbent of the Clerkship has intervened between Mr. McColl and the present official, viz. Thos. Keating, who received the appointment in 1863, and was succeeded the following year by John Tinsman, who has since discharged the duties of the office with a degree of combined courtesy and efficiency which has won for him a wide personal and official popularity. The balance of the town officers of importance are thus filled for the present year, viz.: Treasurer, Malcolm Weir; Chief of Police, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Baxter; Town Physician, Dr. Richardson; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Joseph Dolson.

A salient feature in the history of any town is a record of its journalistic enterprise, and the varying phases of success or failure which have characterized the efforts of different representatives of the Press to establish themselves in the public favor. The pioneer newspaper of Chatham was issued in 1841, under the name of the *Chatham Journal*, and the ownership of Charles Dabson and Dr. Fulford. About 1844 this journal was merged in the *Chatham Gleaner*, published by Edwin Larwill and George Gould, the former of whom was editor. This paper lived a number of years as the organ of the Conservative party in the county. Soon after the appearance of the *Gleaner*, about 1845, James O'Reilly came here from St. Thomas and started the publication of the *Canadian Freeman* (Reform), which, however, did not survive very long, but was succeeded about 1847 by the *Kent Advertiser* (Reform), published by Thomas A. Ireland, who warmly espoused the cause of Hon. Malcolm Cameron against Hon. John Hillyard Cameron in the election of a member of this county in 1848. Though Mr. Ire and retired from its control, the *Advertiser* continued to exist under the ownership of a Mr. Rose until 1854.

The *Planet* was first published in 1851 by Jacob A. Dolson and Miles Miller. It was brought into existence to fill a vacuum left by the decline of the *Chronicle*, which had been conducted for a stock company by Captain Keating and Dr. Cross, and advocated Conser-

vative principles. The *Planet* also espoused the Conservative cause, and being ably conducted, soon secured a firm footing in the favor of the public. In August, 1852, Mr. Miller succeeded to its sole ownership, and so continued up to 1857, when it was purchased by Rufus Stephenson who continued in its control up to 1873. In that year his sons, S. and E. F. Stephenson, assumed the ownership of the journal and have since conducted it in the interest of Conservative politics, local progress and private emolument, with a marked degree of ability and success. Soon after Mr. Stephenson's acquisition of the *Planet* he commenced the issue of a tri-weekly edition which has since successfully continued in connection with the weekly issue.

Some time prior to 1863, the *Western Union*, having tri-weekly and weekly editions, was published here by Messrs. I. B. Richardson and Nelson Killam; it was Liberal in its political leanings, and its literary department well conducted; but not meeting with a very flattering degree of success, it subsided prior to the issue of the *Banner*. The paper last named was founded in 1864 by J. R. Gemmill, who has since retained its ownership and conducted its editorial department. The *Banner* is of an advanced Liberal type politically, has always been zealous and effective in its advocacy of moral reform, temperance and local interests, and has consequently attained an enviable place in the list of successful Canadian weeklies. The latest venture in Chatham journalism was the issue of the *Tribune*, December 28th, 1877, by W. R. Dobbyn, editor and proprietor, who still conducts it.

The *Tribune* is an eight page (forty-eight columns) paper, owing allegiance to no party, but supporting liberal ideas in politics. It is edited with ability, and enjoys a wide patronage.

To review with any degree of detail the attractions of the now large and rapidly growing town of Chatham, would require more space than the scope of our work allows. Its trade has swollen prodigiously in volume during the thirty years which have elapsed since its incorporation as a village. In 1850, for instance, its imports were valued at \$6,395 17s. 1d., on which duties to the amount of \$264 0s. 3d. were collected; while in 1880 the imports at the port amounted to \$114,976, on which \$22,776.89 duties were collected, and the exports from here direct were valued at \$414,899. These figures, however, represent scarce a tithe of its trade, most of which is of a domestic nature, and consequently is not recorded by Government.

No town west of London occupies a more mutually pleasant and advantageous site than Chatham. Its location on the navigable Thames, at the mouth of a considerable creek and at the junction of the four excellent townships of Chatham, Dover, Harwich and Raleigh, could not be bettered in Canada so far as concerns local or general trade interests. A station on the Great Western Railway, the most important west of London, offers the facilities incident to so good a road, and the prospective early completion of the Erie and Huron cross-tie road will furnish all the advantages of a competing line.

Though essentially a centre of agricultural trade, manufacturing interests have been here brought to a high state of development; and though few of the factories are remarkable for their extent, their scope is sufficiently diversified, and their numbers sufficiently great, to constitute Chatham quite a manufacturing town. There once flourished here an extensive and lucrative trade in shipbuilding, several of the finest Canadian steamers on the upper lakes having been built here, among the list being the *Teumessah*, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, the latter two of the Beatty Lake Superior Line. This interest languished in 1874, however, that being the date of launching the last craft built on the Chatham stocks—the *D. R. Van Allen*, so called out of compliment to the gentleman who was so largely instrumental in securing and retaining this trade. The most extensive in the list of operative concerns is probably Messrs. Howard & Northwood's mammoth maling establishment, the extensive woollen and flouring mills of Thos. H. Taylor & Co. ranking next in importance; the agricultural implement factory of Fleming, Errett & McLeod; Wm. Gray's carriage factory, and Small's implement factory being among the most notable. The list further embraces several important flouring mills, saw and door, engine and boiler, carriage, organ, and broom factories.

The public property of the town includes an unpretentious brick Town Hall and Fire Hall combined, and a decidedly inferior market building or "shed," in the centre of Market Square, a plot extending from King to Wellington Streets toward the east end of King, reserved for this purpose by Government. Although the area is extensive, more so than any other western town affords, it is no unusual spectacle to see the entire space crowded with farmers' waggons laden with all manner of produce, and constituting the best market outside the large cities of the Province, notwithstanding the continuance here of the questionable and thoroughly contemptible financial policy of taxing every load of produce of a certain weight at the town by the imposition of vexatious "market fees." One of the most handsome fire halls in the Province adorns Thames Street, North Chatham, and enters into the list of town properties. The Fire Brigade is an usually well-disciplined and effective one, consisting of two companies, served by as many excellent steam engines, and a hook and ladder corps, well equipped and highly efficient.

Victoria Park, containing eleven acres of attractively laid out and highly adorned ground on the south river bank near the eastern limit of the town, provides the facilities for rest and recreation incident to that class of institutions, but the chief pleasure resort of future years will evidently be Tecumseh Park, the old Military Reserve, which has recently been planted with trees and otherwise ornamented as becomes a handsome park of the future.

The churches are also quasi public property, those of Chatham completing this list with the exception of the schools, elsewhere separately referred to. The most numerously attended of the churches in this town is the Canada Methodist of Park Street, built in 1873, of red brick with cut stone trimmings, at a cost of \$35,000. Externally handsome and internally elegant, this edifice has but one rival in its claim to local superiority. The one alluded to is the Canada Presbyterian on Williams Street, recently remodelled at an expense of \$18,000, and fitted up in a style reflecting the highest credit upon both architect and furnisher. The Methodist Episcopal and St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Churches on Victoria Avenue, North Chatham, rank next in point of elegance; then follow Christ Church on Wellington, and two other Presbyterian edifices on the same street, the Baptist on William and Roman Catholic on Queen Street, which, with one or two chapels used by colored congregations, combine to render Chatham one of the most highly favored of Canadian towns in regard to facilities for spiritual education.

The beauty of King Street is somewhat impaired by a curve in its course at the Garner House, a defect attributable to the direction of the streams whose banks it skirts. The street is well paved with Nicholson, cedar block and cobblestones successively, throughout its length, cedar block being the most extensively used. The size, style

and appearance of the numerous stores by which it is flanked will compare favorably with those of any Canadian city outside Toronto, the resplendency of plate glass windows and other adornments contributing to make this street, lined by a generally superior class of commercial buildings, one of the most attractive business avenues in the Province.

There are few towns which can boast a uniformly better class of private residences than Chatham. The "aristocratic" quarter is Victoria Avenue, North Chatham, whose width of one hundred feet, adorned with double rows of maples, boulevards, and the excellent order of architecture displayed in its dwellings, give it rank among the handsomest streets of the kind to be found in Canada. The river banks, both above and below the business centre, also display many large and highly ornate residences, bespeaking the wealth, taste and liberality of their residents.

In all respects Chatham presents evidence of a satisfactory and progressive status, and a spirit of business and social enterprise among her inhabitants which will soon work out at least one feature of the town's manifest destiny, by placing it in the ranks of Canadian cities. From a population of 5,036 in 1871 the number of its residents has now increased to about 9,000, and present indications point to the early acquisition of the number requisite to entitle it to city incorporation. We anticipate with pleasure and congratulation its elevation to that dignity, and while to other cities of the Province are accorded distinguishing titles of honor or compliment—as the "Royal City" of Guelph, the "Ambitious City" of Hamilton, the "Forest City" of London, &c.—let us suggest that upon Chatham, situated as it is in the very garden of Canadian agriculture, be bestowed the euphonious and suggestive title of the "Garden City."

BLENHHEIM AND HARWICH.

The Township of Harwich occupies a place of geographical advantage in the centre of the southern tier of Kent County townships, extending from the Thames on the north to Lake Erie on the south. A portion of its north-westerly corner has been included within the town limits of Chatham. It is bordered on the east by Howard and on the west by Raleigh. Of an average depth of sixteen and width of ten miles, this township embraces about 160 square miles of territory, or 96,000 acres. Its surface partakes of the same uniformly level nature which distinguishes this entire county, the only relieving feature being the "Ridge," which traverses the township from Buckhorn in a north-easterly direction to the Howard town line. This natural elevation is quite narrow in extent along the westerly half of its course through Harwich, but east of Blenheim it broadens somewhat, and expands in places into the form of a plateau of considerable width.

The principal stream by which Harwich is traversed is McGregor's Creek, which, crossing the Howard townline about six miles from the Thames, flows in a generally westerly direction to within a few miles of Chatham, when it diverges toward the north-west, and discharges into the Thames within the town limits. Other streams of less considerable volume traverse different sections of the township, but McGregor's is the only well defined water course crossing its entire width. The current of all the streams not only in this township, but throughout the county, is exceedingly sluggish, and, except during freshets, almost imperceptible, owing to the intense level of the surface. This latter feature of course prevents any great facility of drainage, but not to such an extent as to preclude the highest agricultural excellence being attained.

The soil of Harwich is fairly representative of the hard, stubborn, tenacious, but exceeding productive and durable clay for which the County of Kent is noted. Its fertility is evinced by the enormous crops of cereals, hay and roots, which here reward the labor of the husbandman, and the effects of this high culture reflected in the comfortable and well-to-do appearance which characterizes the farmsteads throughout the township. In some localities, however, the compact character of the soil relaxes into a decided loam, and even into an approach to sandiness, as is the case along portions of the Thames River front, and at places along the Ridge. These displays of lighter soil do not impair the general fertility of the township in the least, however, the prominent feature of those localities being of greater adaptation to fruit and root crops, and a greater facility of culture.

The incorporated Village of Blenheim is located pleasantly upon the Ridge referred to, at a distance of about five miles from Charing Cross on the Raleigh town line, that being its nearest railway station on the Canada Southern. The village is distant about twelve miles from Chatham at the north-west, and five miles from Rond Eau Harbor on Lake Erie. The site of Blenheim is elevated 150 feet above the lake, and presents a most attractive appearance when viewed in contrast with the level expanse north and south; also permitting a commanding view of the handsome territory intervening between here and Rond Eau.

The history of pioneer effort in Harwich dates back to 1792, when Thomas Clark located Lot 2 on the river front, on what is now known as the McGregor farm, at Chatham, but our remarks on this subject in connection with the sketch of Chatham render further reference unnecessary. Farther east, along the river bank, the pioneer settlements were made in the year 1796, if the statements made by descendants of the original settlers are accurate as to dates. The pioneers of that section were the Traxlers, a family consisting of father (Peter) and several sons—Peter, Michael and John—who located about three miles above Chatham; John Shepley, who took up a farm a short distance down stream from them; Adam Everett, whose the Traxlers; and one or two representatives of the Arnold family, whose descendants are still so numerous along the river fronts of Harwich, Howard and Chatham. These parties were all U. E. Loyalists, and though arriving here at so late a date after the revolutionary war, many of them had resided in British territory during the interval, and now claimed their "U. E. rights," in the shape of land grants which had been here surveyed for them. In 1796 Hugh Holmes settled Lot 25, River Front, near Kent Bridge. He was of Irish birth, but coming to America in childhood, he remained a time in Montreal, then took a course in Dartmouth (New Hampshire) College. He afterwards removed west, and taught school in Detroit, where he married, removing thence to the location named in the year mentioned. Here his son Abraham, still living in Chatham, was born in 1797, this being the first birth in Harwich, so far as we have been able to ascertain. The elder Holmes, being liberally educated, had his services in a clerical capacity widely sought by his less-favored fellows, for whom he acted as notary in the preparation of all legal writings, and was in fact for many years the scribe for the entire community of the River Front. He was subsequently removed to Sandwich, where he taught school in the old stone school-house, which then constituted a promi-

nent landmark of the frontier, his family remaining on the farm meanwhile, and retaining its ownership even to the present day.

To those who thus braved the terrors and hardships of pioneer life in the Canadian forest—endured the privations, bore the burdens and suffered the sacrifices incident to their poverty, far removed from the benefits of commerce and pleasures of society—belongs a full measure of honor and commendation for their industry and fortitude thus displayed in the founding of agricultural and social institutions in the western wilderness.

In 1795, the Township of Harwich was partially surveyed by Abraham Iredell, whose instructions included an order to lay out a "road of communication between the Chatham Settlement and Rond Eau or Little Lake, and to lay out 200 acre lots on either side thereof for settlement by U. E. Loyalists." This was accordingly done, as some parties claim, as late as 1797, but the road was not established to the lake till 1844, though that portion between Chatham and where Blenheim now stands had been long previously cut out and named the "Mill Road" or "Communication Road." By the peculiarities of the survey, Harwich has been favored with four "first" concessions, one at the River Thames (R.T.), one at Lake Erie (L.E.), one east and one west of Communication Road (E.C.R. and W.C.R.), the concessions numbering back from each of these fronts.

Although reserved for settlement by U. E. Loyalists, the land along the highway mentioned was not so taken, except a few lots in the vicinity of Blenheim which, although drawn from Government by representatives of that class was not settled by them, but subsequently transferred to other parties. In the nearer vicinity of Chatham, however, settlements were made along the Communication Road at an early period of the present century. As early as 1804 Philip Toll had located Lot 6, Con. 6, R.T., having removed thither from the Raleigh River Front, of which locality he was a pioneer, but he subsequently removed farther south in Harwich, and became one of the first residents in the vicinity of the Ridge.

In 1804 Patrick McGavin drew Lot 5, Con. 4, R.T., but did not take up his residence there till four years later, he having meantime lived in the neighborhood of Louisville, Chatham Township. Nearer Chatham, on the site of the present cemetery but on the opposite side of the creek traversing that lot, Solomon Messmore and Peter Smith had also located at that early date. The removal of some of these settlers, and the accidental death of two others, left this locality almost tenantless about 1811, in which condition it remained a considerable time. The accidents referred to were the drowning of McGavin in the Thames above Louisville in 1811, and Messmore's death by a falling tree the spring following, when only Toll was left upon the creek, and his removal sometime after left a deserted locality hereabouts.

The lot formerly occupied and abandoned by Toll was taken up by Daniel Field in 1816, he becoming thereby the pioneer of the second settlement in this vicinity, being followed sometime later by Michael McGavin, son of the original locatee of Lot 5, Con. 4, who had now attained an age warranting his assumption of backwoods labor and responsibilities. The settlement of this portion of the township was by no means rapid for some years thereafter. Among the next to locate along the creek (McGregor's) was John Seames, who located his wife's U. E. right about 1820, and was followed in 1822 by Neil McQuarrie.

The pauceness of the population, and their pecuniary inability to provide the facilities for education, public worship, social enjoyment, etc.—not to mention many of the more necessary elements of life in the shape of food, raiment and household furnishings—rendered the early existence of Harwich pioneers the reverse of luxurious, while in many instances, and at different periods, their material status subsided several degrees below ordinary comfort; but the will-power and courage which had guided them to the selection of this region as their future homes, sustained them in uncomplaining patience during the reign of want and poverty, till they eventually in safety through those narrow straits, and assuring to them a degree of comfort and independence highly complimentary to their energy and application. Longfellow has described the Puritan pilgrims as having "short allowance of victual, and plenty of nothing but gospel," which degree of plenteousness was denied to Harwich pioneers; but under the order of things long since inaugurated, through the medium of their muscles they and their descendants now enjoy plenty of either commodity.

That portion of the township contiguous to the creek from Bridge End to McKay's Corners on the Howard town line, was not settled until toward the time of the Rebellion of 1837. Among the first to locate in that section were David Gallineau, James O'Keefe, Edmund Thatcher and Cyrus McCully, the latter of whom settled upon Lot 18, Con. 13, L. E., just west of where is now Zion Church. George Young, who located a short distance farther east in 1842, was also among those who have been locally prominent in the past.

The Village of BLENHHEIM was first settled in 1833 or 1834, when Richard Chute took up his residence south of the Ridge Road, or Talbot Street, and west of Communication Road, building a habitation of logs opposite where the Sheldon House now stands, and as early as 1834 one Brundage lived in a log shanty on the site now occupied by the Vester House. Neither of these parties were the original owners of the land so occupied by them, it having passed into the ownership of the Scotch Laird of Inches, after being drawn by other parties from Government, together with other land in the county, to the extent of 27,000 acres.

This section had for many years been commonly referred to as the "Ten Mile Bush," from the fact that the entire width of the township—ten miles—along Upper Talbot Street, or the Lower Ridge Road, as it is variously called, was up to that date entirely unsettled, and so moderate was its advance in this particular that the name quoted stuck to it up to a comparatively late date. A short distance west of the village on the Ridge Road, Wm. McGregor settled, the first in that direction, while on the east side of Communication Road, John Jackson took up the lots on either side of Talbot Street, the pioneer of the east end of the village. Mr. Jackson had previously settled in Romney, where he held residence for some time after locating the lots referred to, but afterwards established his residence here, and became one of the prominent figures in Blenheim's history.

At the date of these settlements the territory adjoining Lot 9 on the south was a Clergy Reserve, upon which no settlement was made for many years after. In or about 1840 Col. James W. Little, of Talbot Street, Raleigh, purchased Chute's location (east half Lot 10, Con. 1, W. C. R.), and a portion of Lot 11, north of Talbot Street, and platted thereon the Village of Blenheim. In 1846 John McMichael, now the respected "Squire" of the village, took up Lot 9, Con. 2, W.C.R., at which date there were but three residents upon Col. Little's village plot. These were Harvey Halstead, Thomas Lynch, and George

Hughson. Mr. Halstead was a farmer and contractor, having assisted in the latter capacity in constructing the continuation of Communication Road from Talbot Street to Rond Eau in 1844. Lynch was a tailor, plying the needle and thread in a primitive building located where J. S. Bell's store now stands. Hughson sold whiskey in a diminutive crib where the east wing of the Vester House now stands, the site occupied by the more westerly part of that hotel being then devoted to Hughson's residence, an unpretentious structure of logs.

Jackson's property, east of Communication Road, had not yet been platted, but upon that part of it lying north of Main or Talbot Street there were two families living, Thos. Hicks and Thos. Maxwell's, while about a mile further east on Lot 13, Con. 5, L. E., John Cleveland was located—though prior to his settlement there the farm had been occupied by George Hughson, who came there in 1840. The increase of settlement in this part of the township soon created a demand for mercantile conveniences within easier distance than Chatham, then the nearest business centre, and one result of this was the establishment of a store in Blenheim by two brothers named Pass, in 1845, this being the pioneer trading concern of the village. Their shop was located on the site now occupied by A. L. Bisnett's store, but they abandoned the business and premises some time later, and were succeeded, after a considerable interval, by the brothers Orrin and Rodman Gee, who occupied the premises deserted by the brothers Pass.

The Gees built the first brick house in town, being themselves manufacturers of the bricks, this industry leading all others in Blenheim in date of establishment. The village did not expand very rapidly for some years after the inception of commercial institutions. In 1851 its status evoked the following reference in Smith's "Canada": "Blenheim, which is a small village, is situated on a gravelly ridge running through Harwich and Raleigh, at the junction of the 'Ridge Road,' with the road from Chatham to the Rond Eau. The settlement does not improve very fast; a few buildings, however, have been erected, and a steam saw mill and ashery are in progress."

In 1849 a post office was opened here, with Orrin Gee as Postmaster. Owing to the name of this village having been already bestowed upon a post office in Oxford county, that of Rond Eau was accorded to the new office, partly because of its proximity to that sheet of water. The inconvenience experienced through a want of identity in the names of village and post office is considerable, and calls for reform.

Blenheim showed a decided improvement during the decade succeeding the opening of its post office and establishment of its first industries. Being in the midst of a splendidly timbered region, mills for the working of this natural product into various forms of usefulness sprang up, and around the nucleus formed by their operations a village of considerable and advancing importance soon clustered. Institutions of secular and spiritual education were established, the first school in the southern half of the township being built in the east end of this village, and the Methodists soon after erected the pioneer church of the locality. With each stride toward a higher material consequence, the village appeared to gather strength for greater efforts which, judiciously applied, resulted in placing Blenheim among the most busy and progressive rural villages in the west.

Its favorable position, at a safe distance from Chatham or other competing ports, secured to this place a large volume of agricultural trade, especially from the excellent districts to the south-east, which was rapidly settled up when once the tide of progress reached it. Mercantile, industrial, educational and social institutions multiplied, and Blenheim assumed the dignity of municipal "capital" of Harwich, with the Town Hall there located. It remained part and parcel of that township until separately incorporated as a village, its charter taking effect with the beginning of 1875.

The Council then elected consisted of Messrs. A. L. Bisnett, Reeve; T. R. Jackson, John McMichael, George L. Mallory, and Lewis Kinne, Councillors; the official scribe being thus composed: W. R. Fellows, Clerk; John Campbell, Treasurer; Henry Robinson, Assessor; John G. Mountford, Collector; Amos Auger, Inspector of Licenses; J. P. McGregor and J. K. Morris, Auditors. The succession to the Reeveship since then may be seen by perusing our Municipal History. For the current year the local government is administered thus: Jno. G. Mountford, Reeve; Jno. K. Morris, Jno. M. Burk, Jno. Nichols, and Frank C. Kinnaird, Councillors; W. R. Fellows, Clerk; and James Rutherford, Treasurer.

Among the present attractions of this pleasant little village may be noted a population bordering upon 1,200; an area of about 465 acres, assessed at \$169,124, which added to other items, makes a total assessed valuation of \$124,949, less than one-third the actual value of the property, divided as it is among 412 ratepayers. The village is well provided with churches of a creditable order of architecture, the creeds represented being the Baptist, whose church—a really elaborate one—is the finest in the village; Methodist, Presbyterian, Universalist, Latter Day Saint, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, the place thus showing the most thorough diversity of religious sentiment found in any village of its size in Canada. Another of its intellectual attractions is a well conducted and very readable weekly journal, which is published under the name of the Rond Eau News and the proprietorship of Thomas O. Steele. This paper was established October 1st, 1875, by Samson & Ash, who conducted it a year, when Dr. Samson assumed full control, subsequently disposing of the paper to H. Doherty & Co., from whose hands it passed into those of the present owners. The News enjoys a large circulation, wide influence, and extensive popularity for its independence in politics, advocacy of high morals, and the ability displayed in its local and editorial departments.

The manufacturing interests of Blenheim are fairly prosperous, and include two considerable wood-bending establishments; sash, door and blind factories; several extensive saw and grist mills; foundry and implement factory; besides minor establishments of divers kinds. Being now without railway communication nearer than Charing Cross, five miles distant on the Canada Southern, the trade and industries of the village naturally suffer somewhat as compared with more favored towns; but the near future promises very valuable railway advantages to Blenheim which, when obtained, will necessarily exert a most beneficial influence upon her material condition and prospects. The line most certainly promised is the Erie and Huron, from Rond Eau to Sarnia, through Chatham and Dresden. The history of this enterprise is somewhat checked with varying phases of good, bad and indifferent prospects. The inception of the project is largely due to Dr. Samson, of this village, whose efforts in its behalf, had they been more liberally supported by others whose pecuniary interests in its promotion were greater, as their enterprise was less, than his, would long since have secured to this locality the

desired boon; but lacking that support from other parts of the county, his endeavors and those of his co-workers of Blenheim were rendered temporarily unavailing through the sharp practice of outside parties, who secured control of the charter in ways that were rather "dark." Having now been rescued from the hands of speculators, its early completion is hoped for and confidently expected.

The increased demand for railway accommodation throughout this region has set on foot a project of a road from Port Dover to the Detroit River, along the bank of Lake Erie, the course of which will pass within convenient distance of Blenheim, and when completed, as it is hoped this laudable undertaking may soon be, it will bring a list of substantial advantages to this, as well as other villages along its route.

Returning to a consideration of the history of Harwich, we may note that that portion of the township south of the Ridge was early inhabited by portions of the Pottawatomee and Ojibway tribes of Indians who receded before the advancing tide of civilization, until now the last representative of their race has removed hence. This part of the township began to receive settlers in 1818-20, in common with the region of the Lake Shore in the townships to the east and west. The land in this vicinity was under the control of Col. Talbot, the continuation through this township of the road in other townships called Talbot Street receiving a like name here, with the alternative of the Old Street, to distinguish it from the Lower Ridge Road through Blenheim, also sometimes called Talbot or Upper Talbot Street. Old Talbot Street was not very early improved, but considerably extended owing to a discovery by its first settlers—among whom the names of Boulton, Croft and Baulter were prominent—that the land occupied by them had been previously deeded to non-residents. They therefore abandoned what improvements they had made, and receiving liberal grants along the Sydenham in Camden, many of them removed thither, after which the vicinity of Old Talbot Street reverted to its virgin state of solitude and silence, a condition which continued many years.

The instructions given to Ireddell the surveyor, when he surveyed the Communication Road, included a command to survey and plot a site for a town at its southern terminus on the shore of Rond Eau. This indentation of Lake Erie, whose name signifies "round water," constitutes a lake in itself, having a length of about eight miles from south-west to north-east, and an average width of about two and a half miles, its eastern extremity reaching within a very few rods of the lake shore again, when intersected by the Howard town line. The "Eau" is conveniently navigable by deep vessels to Rond Eau harbor, formed by the influx of a creek, the docks of J. M. Soper, whose premises are elsewhere illustrated, being extensively used for shipping. The entry to the "Eau" is protected by narrow strips of land extending from either side, between which piers have been constructed, armed by a lighthouse, the channel deepened, and the passage of vessels facilitated; and with the opening of traffic on the Erie and Huron Railroad, this splendid natural harbor cannot fail to prove of immense benefit to the township and county.

The "town" platted on the shore of Rond Eau still exists—on the map. Showbury is the name bestowed upon the future port of Harwich; it is platted partially in a swamp, and beyond its sounding cognomen possesses few attractions.

Along the Lower Ridge Road between Blenheim and West Troy on the Howard Line, and the locality thereabout, there was little improvement made prior to 1840, the most prominent pioneers of the vicinity being John Toll, George Maynard, John Ridley and one Gibson, who kept tavern about midway between the two points named at a very early day. A Mungo Samson, father of Dr. Samson, of Blenheim, became a resident of the township in 1835, and five years later located Lot 11, Con. 2, E.C.R., thus taking rank among the early residents of that section.

The western part of Harwich, along the Raleigh town line, was far in rear of the other localities in the date of its settlement, and the highway named is of comparatively recent construction, there having been but the mere semblance of a road between the two townships in 1840. There were no settlers along the Harwich side prior to the Rebellion of 1837; many of those who first settled there afterwards removed; but of those who were both early and permanent residents of that locality, Robert Wilson is perhaps most deserving of mention.

Although municipal government had an early birth in Harwich, the destruction of all local records bearing upon that period prior to 1850, when our present municipal system came into operation, precludes the possibility of our tracing the personnel of those who then administered its local affairs. Our municipal history, however, contains the list of those who, from year to year, represented this and other townships in the District and County Councils, and to that the reader is referred. Upon the advent of the law providing for Township Councils in 1850, the people of Harwich elected the following named gentlemen to that body: Alex. R. Robertson, Alex. McKay, Samuel Field, J. W. Shackleton, and George Young. Of these, Mr. Robertson was elected Reeve, and as the assessment roll for 1849 bore upwards of 500 names of ratepayers, a deputy was chosen in the person of Alex. McKay, Wm. Cosgrave was appointed Clerk, Wm. McCann, Assessor, and Wm. Dolan, Collector; but Mr. Cosgrave receiving the appointment of Clerk to the Provisional County Council, he resigned the Clerkship of Harwich, and George Dack, Junr., was appointed in his stead. For 1881 the Council is composed of Messrs. David Coughill, Reeve; David Wilson, First Deputy Reeve; Colin Campbell, Second Deputy Reeve; John Vester and David A. Hutchinson, Councillors. W. R. Fellows, of Blenheim, has discharged the duties of the Clerkship for more than twenty years; T. S. Bell, of the same place, now holds the Treasurership.

Besides Blenheim, the villages within this township are neither numerous nor important. BUCKHORN and CHARING CROSS, on the Raleigh town line, will be referred to in connection with the township named. GULLIN, on Old Talbot Street, has few attractions beyond a school house, church, harness and blacksmith shops, and two small stores. EAST TROY or WEST TROY (the former being the name of the Post Office) is a village of about 150 inhabitants, steam saw mill, two stores and post office, and is located on either side of the Harwich and Howard town line, 18 miles from Chatham. WELDON, on the same line, where crossed by the Canada Southern, consists of a station on that road, and Post Office, store and hotel combined. MCKAY'S CORNERS (HARWICH Post Office) is also located on the line between this township and Howard, 12 miles east of Chatham; it contains about 100 inhabitants, two stores, hotel and several shops, besides a steam saw mill. There is also a village-like cluster of buildings around LOUISVILLE STATION on the G. W. R., a short distance from Kent Bridge, but neither store nor post office grace this scene, whose prominent feature is an extensive steam saw mill. Similar remarks will apply to the embryo Village of PIKEVILLE, about two miles above Chatham on

the Thames, where are located extensive saw and stave mills owned by Pike and Richardson.

The people of Harwich merit high encomiums for the high standard of excellence to which they have brought their township, and the inviting aspect of thrift, industry and progress which meets the view in all sections. The schools are unusually numerous and elegant, churches the same, residences neat and attractive, outbuildings and equipments of a strictly first class order; all combining to place Harwich in the very front rank of Canadian townships, and constitute it, with the one possible exception of Howard, the banner township of Kent County.

BOTHWELL AND ZONE.

The Township of Zone forms the north-eastern corner of the County of Kent, being bounded on the north by the Township of Euphemia in Lambton County, on the east by Moss, in Middlesex County, on the south by the River Thames and a portion of Camden, and on the west by the Gore of Camden. With the exception of a small Gore extending south of its general boundary, it lies entirely to the north of the line reaching from Lake St. Clair to the River Thames, between the Gores of Chatham and Camden and the old time townships of those names, a line which bounded on the north the original Indian cession granted to the Government in 1790.

The outline boundaries above given include the Town of Bothwell, which is situated near the north-west corner of the township, and though its chief attractions are confined to a comparatively small area, its corporate limits extend to the Thames on the south and the Middlesex line on the south-east; and we find the town possessing the anomalous features of a population numbering about 1,200, and an extent of nearly 2,400 acres, or about two acres per capita for its population.

The Township of Zone does not rank highest among those of Kent County in point of either agricultural excellence or advanced development. Its soil is of a generally loamy consistency inclining to sand, and in some localities the sandy feature predominates to such a degree as to render the surface almost sterile; nevertheless the township generally is fairly fertile and well adapted to the culture of such cereals and root crops as find warm, light soils congenial. The surface is very level, with only sufficient fall towards the Thames and Sydenham to admit of moderate convenience of drainage. No streams of considerable dimensions traverse its area, the only ones of even slight importance being those flowing through ravines to the Thames south of Bothwell. The area of Zone is less than any of its sister townships in the county, being but 24,948 acres, of which 618 are non-resident lands, and added to the area of Bothwell makes up a total original area for what is now the Township of Zone, of about 27,350 acres.

The history of Zone is alike brief and without incidents of thrilling interest. In date of settlement it lagged behind the entire balance of the county, but its development since the pioneer's axe first awoke the echoes of its forests has been of an order to place the township in a very favorable condition, whether viewed in the abstract or in comparison with surrounding townships. The first men to invade the woods of Zone in the capacity of settlers appear to have been the brothers Richard and John Stephenson, who located Lot 11, Con. 2, in 1842, where they remained several years without white neighbors on either side. In 1849 Wm. Corlett settled the western half of Lot 10, Con. 2, just south of the Stephenson's, and was followed in 1852 by Samuel Harris, present Township Clerk, who took up a location immediately adjoining on the south, Lot 9, Con. 2. In the vicinity of Florence there were few settlers on the Zone side at that date; one Ackland, a tenant to another party, being the only one in that immediate locality, and he occupying the corner lot of the township.

Along the western border of Zone, Henry Buchanan, Sr., and Peter McAnnally were prominent among those to whom the development of that section is attributable, while the names of Ferguson, Shaw, Brooks and Miller appear in connection with the settlement of the more south-westerly portion. The vicinity of the Euphemia town line is of quite recent settlement comparatively, as is also the case with a large area of the more central portion of the township. A considerable tract fronting the River Thames continued up to 1858 to be held as a reserve by the Moravian Indians, but they surrendered it in that year, it was thrown open for sale and settlement, the first to permanently locate within the precincts of the former reserve being Joseph Seawell, who still resides on his location, now included within the corporate limits of Bothwell.

The pioneers of Zone experienced comparatively few of the hardships which usually fall to the lot of the pioneer, as, owing to the establishment of prosperous settlements on all sides of them, and the reasonable proximity of mills, stores, markets, &c., they escaped many of the privations endured by those who founded the settlements from which Zone's settlers now draw many of the conveniences of life. We would not, however, detract from the credit due to those who braved the solitude and sacrifices inseparably connected with a location in the midst of a forest of such area as the township under review, nor from the toil and suffering, never slight, necessary to the transformation of the pathless woods into a scene of agricultural development as to-day meets the eye of the visitor to Zone.

Prior to the coming into effect of the Municipal Act of 1849, which erected the County of Lambton, the Township of Zone included the territory now embraced within the Euphemia Township limits, but by virtue of the Act referred to, the line now dividing the two townships was drawn, and Zone being almost uninhabited, was attached to Camden for municipal purposes. In 1857 it succeeded to its municipal independence, and elected a Council composed as follows, viz.: Henry D. Monroe, Wm. Carson, John Tinney, Peter McAnnally, Jr., and William Corlett. At its first meeting Mr. Monroe was elected Reeve, G. A. Smith appointed Clerk, and Hugh McLachlin, Treasurer. For 1881 the township government is administered by L. E. Yagler, Reeve; Thos. Lunn, Arthur Leverton, John McGaffey, and Alexander Cruickshank, Councillors; Samuel Harris (Florence P.O.), Clerk; John Lidster, Treasurer; Henry Osborne, Assessor; and Alex. Sussex, Collector.

This township has much to boast of in its financial status, it being entirely free of debt, and possessing a neat and commodious brick Town Hall on Lot 10, Con. 5, erected at a cost of \$11,100. With the further attractions of a population embracing about 1,400 souls, real property assessed at \$295,817, and personal property at \$15,776, a goodly supply of schools and churches of a creditable order, the advantage of a railway traversing it in a convenient locality, and a large degree of intelligent industry among its inhabitants, the Township of Zone seems destined to take a high and enviable place among the rural municipalities of the west.

The settlement of Bothwell and its immediate vicinity did not commence until 1852. In that year, the line of the Great Western Railway having been meanwhile located through here, the Hon. George Brown purchased a tract of about 4,000 acres lying to the north of the Indian Reserve above alluded to, and including the entire site of the present town. This extent of land he proceeded to have cleared up, selling immense quantities of wood, cut therefrom, to the Great Western Railway Company after their railway was put into operation. Conceiving the desire to plant a town in the midst of his newly acquired tract, and being warranted in the attempt by the remoteness of competing points and the future promise of the surrounding country as an agricultural district, Mr. Brown had that part of the town lying north of the railroad surveyed and platted after the process of clearing the forest had been there completed. In the meantime, as fast as the neighboring land was cleared he had it placed under the plough and put to agricultural purposes in general, and thus he had at one time many hundred acres under cultivation. He also established extensive saw mills to work up the timber product of the land so cleared, and a furniture factory employing about thirty hands, standing where the grist mill now stands, furnished further evidence of his business energy and enterprise.

The "mighty dollar" was of course the moving impulse in this investment of Mr. Brown's, and though his connection with this locality proved of great advantage to others, the enterprise was undertaken as a pecuniary speculation rather than as a philanthropic endeavor to develop the country for the benefit of others. Agreeable to his original plan, he had laid out several of the principal streets of the town, and had Main and Peter Streets graded, the former to connect with the Lambton County Line, the latter to connect with the London Road. Among the institutions of civilization earliest obtained was the inevitable grog shop, the pioneer concern of that character being one which stood on Elm Street where the Canada Methodist Church now stands. That dispensary of misery was under the proprietorship of one Brown, its dimensions were 15x24 feet, and the risk of patronage so great that crowds were often unable to gain admission, and were served with the "ardent" out of doors. Upon this elegant retreat was conferred the name of "Sebastopol." It was followed by others in rapid succession, until no less than five so called hotels graced the town in 1857.

The earliest residents of Bothwell now living in town are Captain Taylor, Messrs. Alex. Duncan, Thomas Boon, and William Loughton, the two first named having arrived in the fall of 1857, the two latter a year later. Captain Taylor, who now officiates as Postmaster of Bothwell, was then acting in the capacity of clerk or secretary to Hon. George Brown, in his transactions hereabout, and continued in connection for several years. There had been a store opened about where Boon's furniture store now stands, in 1856, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Campbell and McNab, who subsequently removed to Chatham. The second store in town was opened by Wm. Loughton on Peter Street, soon after his arrival in 1858. About this date also there had been a store south of the railroad, opposite Gordon Street, kept by one Crawford, who succeeded in business by an ex-foreman of Mr. Brown's named Prosper Denim, but this gentleman didn't prosper in his new undertaking, his store being burned some time later. During those early days money was a commodity almost unseen in Bothwell, about the only circulating medium being paper in the form of I. O. U's, from or orders upon Hon. Mr. Brown; nor did this condition of affairs pass away entirely until the outbreak of the oil fever in 1863. The greater proportion of workmen in the village and vicinity were then in the immediate employ of Mr. Brown, and being paid in his scrip, it was accepted by merchants in exchange for goods, and in fact passed current for all debts in the new and promising village.

The sale of lots in Bothwell had been very extensively advertised, and the future prospects of the town most glowingly depicted, which resulted in creating a large demand and obtaining most profitable prices for building sites in the future centre of wealth and commerce, as many supposed it would become; and at the auction by which Mr. Brown disposed of nearly all the lots in his town plot, prices were paid which would now be three times the extent of land then purchased, though the actual value has since greatly increased by the construction of extensive improvements and their location in a *de facto* town.

The bubble of speculation which had inflated the prices of real estate hereabout in the days mentioned had scarce collapsed, when another of more stupendous proportions was wafted into the air from the pioneer oil well of this locality, the discovery of which created an immediate and most feverish excitement among property holders. The well referred to had been commenced by a Pennsylvania man named John Lick, in 1863, after considerable prospecting and experimenting hereabouts. He at length centred his efforts on the Colville farm, near the Moosa town line, and close to the London Road, where a ravine, since called the Lick Ravine, distorts the symmetry of the surface. There he continued his attempts until everything but his health and faith were exhausted, and with money gone and lack of enthusiasm on the part of the property holders, he was on the point of abandoning the territory when a few gentlemen formed a joint stock company and furnished means for the completion of the well.

Prominent among those who thus came forward with their money to aid this enterprise were Joseph Swallow, Capt. Taylor, and a Mr. Gardner. Boring was continued to a depth of 370 feet, when an abundant quantity and good quality was struck. Shipments to market at once began, the first sale being that of 1,000 barrels, at one dollar per barrel. The payment for that consignment was the first fruit of the Bothwell oil excitement, and was divided among the shareholders in the well, seated on and around a log lying on the town line between Zone and Moosa, the log serving as a counter.

The price in oil went up like a rocket, closely followed by the price of land in this vicinity. The well referred to, called the old company's well, continued pumping 100 barrels per day until about 30,000 barrels had been discharged, when it was blown out through the carelessness of the engineer in charge. The "boom" in oil lands had already reverberated over Canada and the Northern States, and thenceforward each train brought large numbers of speculators to Bothwell, some of whom engaged in boring or prospecting, while others went immediately to work erecting stores, hotels, boarding-houses, etc. A second well was sunk some distance west of the first, on the Chambers farm, just south of town, by a man named McEwen, this being quickly followed by a well on the Gordon farm, opened by Wm. McMillan, and called the Victoria well, which yielded a hundred barrels per day. Mr. McMillan was among the most important and extensive of the early operators here, but he soon sold out his interest to a Mr. Pease of New York, a gentleman who formed the advance guard of a legion of

American operators who now began to flock to Bothwell with practically limitless wealth, which they lavishly and, in many instances most injudiciously, expended in the attempt to "strike it," both literally and figuratively.

That commodity, in its crude state, had by 1864 risen to ten dollars per barrel, the market being affected to this degree of buoyancy by the American War, and the temperature of Bothwell's commercial system rose from fever to boiling heat. Speculation and inconsiderate expenditure of money ran rampant, the glowing prospects of the town inflated prices beyond the limits of reason, and lifted men's minds from their normal poise to a height whence commonplace things appeared diminutive and contemptible. Companies were organized in almost every city of Canada and the north to carry on the petroleum business in Bothwell, the speculator's El Dorado. Wealthy corporations sent representatives to superintend the purchase, boring or operation of wells, whose business qualifications displayed themselves in riotous living among the attractive hotels and other less reputable institutions which the excitement had called into existence, while their companies' interests progressed as best they might. Wells were sunk without regard to prudence or prospects, there being a full complement of "sharks" ready to sink them in any spot selected, at such prices as the speculators would consent to pay; and having thus secured profitable contracts for boring, at so much per foot, it is not surprising that in many instances they kept boring until the petroleum veins were passed and veins of water pierced, the water from which "drowned out" the oil, and destroyed the utility and prospects of such wells. Notwithstanding these disastrous circumstances, however, the oil-producing business flourished, a forest of derricks flanked the London Road from the Moosa town line two miles to the west, while the territory between the road and river was studded with similar evidences of enterprise and industry.

In 1865 Hon. George Brown sold out his interest in the land hereabout to a company of Scotch speculators, incorporated under the name of "The Bothwell Land and Petroleum Company," but better known as the "Scotch Company," who operated more extensively than successfully in oil from that time until the decline of the enterprise. The formation of that company had been promoted chiefly through the influence of Mr. McEwen, before referred to, and Col. Walker, now of London, who acted as the company's managing agent. The land which, under Mr. Brown's ownership, had been devoted to agriculture, was now allowed to run to commons, while all the energies of the company were concentrated in the efforts to pump wealth from the bowels of the earth.

In the meantime many fortunes had been lost and won in the petroleum trade at this point; several men whom the outbreak of the excitement found in poverty had become immensely wealthy, while an exactly opposite condition of affairs was experienced by others. A number of "oil kings" had arisen, among whom were John Lick, the original discoverer of the valuable fluid in this locality; B. T. Wells, and a Mr. Reid, of Hamilton. The Lick Ravine and Pepper Fan were transformed into vast pumping grounds; the inevitable engine house and derrick met the view in every direction, and the enterprise grew and developed under the genial influence of an apparently permanent "boom." With the outbreak of the Fenian raid, however, in the early summer of 1866, fears of war between our country and the United States materially curtailed the speculative spirit of the American element, to whom the development of the petroleum interest was mainly due, and even induced the removal of Americans in large numbers. This proved the turning point in the history of the enterprise. It had reached its apex, and now came the decline, more sudden and disastrous than its rise had been brilliant and profitable, accelerated by a fall in the price of crude oil from twelve to two dollars per barrel.

The anxiety of operators gave way to a panic, succeeded by a stampede from the territory, whose "usefulness was gone," so far as concerned the trade in petroleum. And what a contrast to the recent confused bustle of business was presented by the desolate district thus deserted. The operators "stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once," leaving, in most instances, their entire plant and machinery just as it had been used. The rush of travel and crowds of transient residents incident to the late excitement had induced the building of numerous immense hotels, not only where the town now stands but at intervals through the entire area of oil operations. The most extensive and elegant of these was the "Green Mountain House," on Lot 19, River Front, between which and the railroad depot a line of omnibuses ran at short intervals during day and night. These hotels were likewise deserted, and, with a few exceptions, were either burned or wrecked soon after.

As the development of oil interests had benefited, so their collapse crushed, the commercial status of the town. During the height of the speculation either side of Main Street, from the railway grounds to Oak Street, had been built up with business blocks, some of which were three stories high and of brick; including hotels, banks, billiard halls, gaming houses, and the numerous other institutions usually found in a town possessing a population of six or seven thousand, the larger number of whom are transients, as was then the case with Bothwell. A magnificent public hall, called Gattling Hall, after the owner, a brother of the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, graced George Street west, fronting the railway, while just west of it stood an immense frame hotel built by John Lick, and which had been opened but a very short time when the crash came which left Bothwell a commercial ruin.

In 1867, after many of the attractions had deserted the town, a disastrous fire swept away the major portion of its finest buildings, devastating George and Main Streets for considerable distances, and including Gattling Hall in its course. The hotel built by Lick was abandoned upon the bursting of the oil bubble, and has not since been occupied.

The inception of the oil excitement found Bothwell a very commonplace and unattractive village, notwithstanding the efforts which had been put forth to enhance its growth. It was here demonstrated once again that some natural advantages are essential to the rise and prosperity of a great centre. The village had no church until the time referred to, when the Presbyterians led the van in erecting one for their use, which was soon followed by others of different denominations, until now we find this town boasting the possession of church-seating accommodation for its entire population—a feature, it is claimed, possessed by no other town in Canada.

Bothwell never enjoyed a municipal existence as a village, but when the increase in its wealth and population rendered it too cumbersome for government in conjunction with the township, a Special Act of Parliament was passed in 1866 incorporating it as a town. Its charter took effect in 1867, when the first Council was elected, composed of Messrs. John Taylor, Mayor; John C. Collier, Reeve;

James E. Wood, Thomas Boon, Councillors for St. George's Ward; George Wilson, Colin Reid, St. Andrew's Ward; Wm. J. Beel, Wm. Rosebrough, St. David's Ward; Wm. McMillan, Robert Louden, St. Lawrence Ward; Wm. Gordon, Robert Marcus, St. Patrick's Ward. George Kallton was appointed Clerk; Gilbert H. Elliott, Chief of Police; and James McVittie, Treasurer. The succession to the Mayoralty since then has been as follows, viz.: 1868, Octavius Prince, who was unseated, and Daniel McCraney declared the Mayor elect. Mr. McCraney took the chair May 8th, and continued to fill it by annual re-election till the close of 1873; 1874 to 1877 inclusive, Colin Reid; 1878, John Crotty; 1879, Colin Reid; 1880, John Crotty. For this year the following named gentlemen control the municipal government of the town: J. W. Squire, Mayor; Robert Martin, Reeve; Richard Chambers, John A. Campbell, William N. Johnson, Councillors for St. George's Ward; George Johns, Colin Reid, Wm. Regan, Councillors for St. Andrew's Ward; Singleton Gibb, Wm. Swallow, Alex. McRoberts, Councillors for St. Lawrence Ward; H. F. Smith, Clerk since 1869; W. M. Glover, Treasurer.

The history of the press in this town has been one of varied success and failure. The *Reveille* and *Advance* successively succeeded to adverse circumstances, when both their places were filled by the *Times*, established in 1875 by James F. Croteau. In 1877 it passed into the hands of its present proprietor, W. C. Holland, by whom it is now conducted in a spirit of energy, liberality and independence, acknowledging allegiance to no party and fidelity to no creed.

The architectural attractions of Bothwell include a fine Town Hall of red, trimmed with white brick, built in 1872 at a cost of \$4,500. It is well furnished at a cost of several hundred dollars additional, has a seating capacity of about 400, contains stores and offices on the ground floor, and presents a very creditable appearance. Several handsome brick blocks grace the two principal streets, but the general tone of the buildings in town is not of a high order. A Fire Brigade, equipped with a hand engine, in conjunction with an efficient tank system, furnish protection against fire. Several factories of considerable extent flourish, among which we may note carriage, sash, door and blind, hub and spoke and pump works, grist and saw mills, foundry, and the numerous minor shops incident to a town of 1,200 inhabitants, this being about the number of residents in Bothwell. There is nothing further calling for special mention in regard to the present condition or future prospects of Bothwell beyond the facts of its favorable location in the midst of an improving agricultural community, enjoying good railway facilities, and having its commercial destiny in the hands of a class of enterprising and progressive men, whose pecuniary status and business ability seem to insure a satisfactory future for the town.

CAMDEN, DRESDEN, AND THAMESVILLE.

The Township of Camden includes within its bounds the two incorporated villages above named, one of which, Thamesville, is situated on the north bank of the Thames; the other, Dresden, on either bank of the Sydenham. The original Township of Camden West (there being another Township of Camden in the County of Addington) embraced but a small gore-shaped territory, lying between the Thames on the south-east, the Chatham township line on the west, and the line which bounded the original Indian grant on the north, forming also the northern limit of Camden. The line referred to, running due east and west from the Thames to Lake St. Clair, now forms the division between Camden proper and the Gore of Camden, so called probably because it bears not the slightest resemblance to a gore. The so-called "Gore" is an oblong-shaped piece of territory, stretching about twelve miles from east to west, and four from north to south. The fitness of things has been utterly disregarded in the naming of these two sections of the township; for while the shape of the so-called gore attests the inaccuracy of its nomenclature, the balance of the township is really a gore in shape, and the combined circumstances justify the conclusion that when the names of township and gore were decided upon, their bestowal was decided by lot, with a result the reverse of what it should have been.

Camden extends on the east almost to the intersection of the line before alluded to, with the Thames and Gore of Zone intervening. Zone forming its northern boundary till the Gore of Camden is reached, when it forms the eastern limit of that subdivision; the Township of Dawn, in Lambton County, lies immediately to the north; the Township and Gore of Chatham to the west; and the Thames to the south or south-east. The Gore of Camden also extends about half its length to the west of Chatham township line, its westerly portion being bordered on the south by that township. The surface of Camden is fairly representative of the general level which distinguishes the entire county. Its southern portion is marked by an entire absence of streams, with one or two insignificant exceptions, but the gore is traversed diagonally by the Sydenham, which enters its borders on the north-east corner at Florence, and pursues a remarkably tortuous course to the Gore of Chatham border. The banks of this stream are very fertile and highly cultivated, which remark applies with equal justice to the banks of the Thames. Great natural fertility likewise marks the greater part of the balance of the township, but lack of drainage prevents its utilization in some localities remote from the rivers named.

Camden, in common with the townships to the west, received its first settlers about the close of the last century, when the altered relations between Great Britain and her former thirteen colonies induced the removal of so many Loyalists to Canada. Of the representatives of that class who came into Kent County, but very few found their way to Camden, which township remained almost unsettled until flourishing communities had been formed along the river front of the neighboring townships. About 1796, however, or soon thereafter, Joshua Cornwall located Lot 14 of the River Front. He was a U. E. Loyalist from Connecticut, who had come to this locality directly from Detroit, at which point many of the pioneers of Kent *renowned* and others resided, prior to making their onslaught upon the forests of the Thames. Mr. Cornwall's descendants still living cannot locate the exact date of his arrival, but it was certainly prior to the year 1800, which was the date of the birth of his son Nathan, a native of Camden, the first white child born within its limits, and from 1834 to 1841 a member of the Canadian Assembly for Kent, as his father had been from 1812 to 1816.

Others among the early residents of the river front were Absalon Shaw, whose descendants are now quite numerous in the township, and Lemuel Sherman, a Connecticut Loyalist, who located Lot 15, where Thamesville now stands, in 1805 or the following year, his house being situated just south of the present village on the river bank. This was about the extent of the Camden settlement until after the war of 1812-15, when a new resident came to the township in the

person of Lieutenant Knight, who took up a location about a mile east of Kent Bridge. He had served in the British army during the then recent unpleasantness, and soon after its close had married a daughter of Wm. Baker (who had superintended the Government ship-yard at Chatham), after which he settled down to a pioneer's life on the bank of the Thames, Lot 3, Camden. Some of this gentleman's descendants still reside in the county.

The most important settlement following that on the Thames was effected along the Sydenham between Dawn Mills and Florence about 1820, the pioneers being parties who had previously settled on Old Talbot Street in Harwich, whence they removed to acquire grants in this locality, on discovering the land occupied by them in Harwich to have been already deeded to other parties. Among those who thus located along the stream named were John and Wm. Tiffin, Job Hall, and a family named Boulton, they forming at that time the first settlement on that river, south-west of Stratford or east of Wallaceburg.

The locality of Dawn Mills was first settled in 1830, the pioneers being William Taylor and James Smith, who built a grist mill on the south bank of the Sydenham. Prior to the construction of that mill the settlers were obliged to go to Detroit in canoes to have their gristing done, the only mills nearer that point being on the Thames, between which stream and the Sydenham was as yet a pathless forest. These two gentlemen wielded great influence in shaping the destiny of their locality: being upright, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, their efforts were soon marked in the development of the surrounding section. During the rebellion, Mr. Taylor was commissioned a captain, and raised a company in which Mr. Smith served as lieutenant, their property being left to take care of itself until the welfare of the state was secured. Mr. Smith married the eldest daughter of the captain; soon thereafter succeeding to the sole control of the mill, he took an active part in municipal affairs after the introduction of that system, was many years Reeve of Camden, and eleven consecutive years Warden of Kent County.

A village gradually clustered around the mills so erected by Messrs. Taylor and Smith, to which was accorded the name of Dawn Mills, for what is now the Gore of Camden was then part and parcel of Dawn, hence the name. By the provisions of the Municipal Act of 1850, however, the township limits of Camden were extended northward to the Sydenham, and later to their present location on the Lambton County line. Another of the early residents of Dawn Mills was Charles Prangle, who officiated as miller in Smith's mill for many years, establishing thereby a wide acquaintance among the residents of that region. A. B. Baxter, father of Lieut.-Colonel Baxter of Chatham, located there soon after 1835 with his sons, one of whom, Charles, was then grown to manhood. Mr. Baxter was a partner in the first store in Dawn Mills, it also being the first in the township, opened about 1835 with Mr. Taylor, before named, as the other partner; and among other early residents, David Wallace deserves mention.

The banks of the river below Dawn Mills did not become settled until some time after the establishment of a considerable village at that point. The Sharpe family were the earliest to locate on the south side, about midway between there and the present village of Dresden, while nearly opposite them, on the north side, were a family of Traxlers, and on Lots 4 and 5, Con. 5, just in the northern part of Dresden of the present, Abram Devens chose a location about 1844. Below Dresden, John McDonald settled on Lot 3, Con. 3, among the earliest residents of the south bank, and a similar distinction in regard to the north bank is due to William Boylan.

The ground now covered by the south part of Dresden remained a virgin forest till about 1846, when William Van Allen and his son Henry located there, the latter having his habitation near where the colored church is now situated. These gentlemen proceeded to clear up and convert their possession into a farm, and were followed some time later by another son, and brother, Daniel R. Van Allen, who the most extensive mill operator in Chatham. Conceiving and appreciating the natural advantages possessed by the location—the Sydenham being easily navigable to this point, the timber of the surrounding region of excellent quality and practically inexhaustible quantity, and the agricultural capabilities of the soil when once cleared—Mr. D. R. Van Allen determined to plant a village at this point. He accordingly had that part of the site lying between Main Street and the river surveyed and laid off in lots in 1852. The portion south of that and east of St. George Street was similarly laid out in 1854 by William Wright, who bestowed upon it the name of Fairport, by which cognomen it continued to be known for several years.

From Mr. Alex. Trerice we learn that when he first visited the site of Dresden in 1849 it contained two stores; one kept by Wm. Wright, on his "Fairport" property, the other stood where Shaw's hotel now occupies the north-east corner of St. George and Main Streets, being then kept by Messrs. Gilmore and Morton, their premises consisting of a small and unpretentious log edifice. There were also at that period a hotel, kept by Wm. Wright, and a school-house.

The growth of the village was not rapid for a few years thereafter, new residents arrived in moderate numbers, with considerable intervals between the different accessions to the population. John Chapple, present Village Clerk, was among the earliest arrivals, as he has since been among the most active in forwarding the community's interests. Several hundred acres lying south of Main and west of St. George Street, was early purchased by an eleemosynary corporation called the "British American Institute," whose object was to care for colored refugees from American slavery. This company was most ably, charitably and humanely managed. Prior to 1840 there had been a number of locations of colored people in this section of the township, among the earliest of them being Rev. Josiah Henson, the "Uncle Tom" of Mrs. Stowe's pathetic novel, who settled on Lot 2, Con. 4, in 1839. The Institute afterwards established a store, mill and house of refuge, near to and since included within the village, where they dispensed necessities and comforts to the many destitute refugees whom this generosity ultimately attracted to the locality. The philanthropic action of the Institute resulted in securing to very many of those unfortunate the comforts of life, by supporting, assisting and sustaining them during their first struggle with the altered condition of affairs which the Canadian forest presented as compared with the cotton fields of the sunny South. There was a goodly portion of the Gore of Camden populated by those who fled from the thralldom of the slave driver, to an asylum where traffic in human flesh was held in justly merited abhorrence by both state and sentiment.

The name of Dresden was bestowed upon this place by the Post Office authorities, when the local post office was established in 1854, John Blackwood being the first Postmaster. The name was novel in its application to the locality, however, for as early as 1839 it was called by the same euphonious name by those who annually resorted hither to hold long protracted camp-meetings on a flat adjoining the river just below where the village stands. These meetings were very

largely attended by residents from long distances in all directions, many people coming as far as forty miles, it is said, by steamer, skiff, canoe, or wheeled vehicle. Though the custom of thus meeting at Dresden has long been discarded, no doubt disturbs the mind of the writer as to the efficacy of the meetings so held in promoting the spiritual and moral interests of the widely surrounding community.

One addition to the attractions of Dresden followed another, until in 1862 there were in the village one grist and two saw mills, four stores, and a population of about 350, a majority of whom were colored. The village did not extend across the river till after that date, nor was any bridge erected here until 1864, all traffic previous to that time having to be ferried across. About that date, however, the prospects of the village brightened materially, under the influence of an increase in the milling facilities of the place, the utilization of the navigable waters of the Sydenham, and the increasing density of settlement in the surrounding township, especially that part lying north of the river. The development of the fine natural resources possessed by the contiguous territory attracted much trade to this place, and its growth to a condition enabling it to compete with all rival villages was soon accomplished, whereupon succeeded an increased degree of prosperity such as always attends a centre whose supremacy over competitors is established. Mills grew more numerous, new factories were opened, the streets became lined with stores, the "hum of industry" deepened, and Dresden floated to a place of high commercial consequence on a tide of auspicious circumstances. The enterprise of shipbuilding was carried on to a considerable extent, and several fine craft attested the advantages in this line possessed by the place, among those here constructed being the *Walrus*, *Havestock*, *City of Dresden* and *Enterprise*, some of which now pursue the routes between here and Sarnia and Detroit.

In 1871 separate incorporation was granted this village, which by that time had attained a population of nearly a thousand. The incorporating-by-law took effect in 1872, when a Council was elected composed of Messrs. Alex. Trerice, Reeve; Alex. Watson, C. M. Clancy, W. G. Huff, and Horatio Hughes, Councilors. John Chapple was appointed Clerk; C. P. Watson, Treasurer; and J. L. H. Leonard, License Inspector. For 1881 the municipal and official states bear the following names: Richard Kinmonth, Reeve; Robert P. Wright, Jacob Kilham, Isaac V. Webster, and Rufus L. Cascaless, Councilors; John Chapple, Clerk; C. P. Watson, Treasurer; Robt. Aiken, Assessor. The material status of the village may be thus briefly summarized: It covers an area of 623 acres, about two-thirds of which lies to the south, the balance to the north of the River Sydenham; its assessed valuation is \$372,940; population as per Assessor's census, 2,082; number of ratepayers, 547. Its financial standing is very favorable, considering the expenditure for public improvements incurred since incorporation.

The municipal indebtedness amounts to less than \$5,000 00, while, to counterbalance this item, there is public property of considerable value, including a fine Town Hall of red brick, built at a cost of \$9,000, and three Public School houses, one of which cost \$2,200. In these schools are employed six teachers, who have earned for the institutions under their charge a commendable reputation for efficiency.

Prominent among other attractions possessed by Dresden are those of an intellectual order, including flourishing lodges of Free Masons, Oddfellows, and numerous other secret and benevolent societies, and a live weekly newspaper, the *Times*, published by Hughes Brothers. The *Times* succeeded the *Gazette*, established in 1870 by Alex. Biggs, who sold out to McClellan and McSweeney about three years later, by whom the name was changed to the *Times*. It subsequently passed into the hands of McSweeney and Struthers, was afterwards purchased by T. R. Stobbs, from whose hands it passed into those of the present proprietors, who conduct their journal very creditably on a plane of political independence.

Dresden owes much of its progress and present importance to its manufactures, chief among which have been saw mills and other wood-working establishments, several important concerns in these lines being now in operation, the list also including extensive grist and woolen mills, carriage factories, and the numerous other mechanical institutions incident to a town of this size and similar location. The business blocks of the village are of a good order, many of them exhibiting a degree of elegance not often seen in rural towns, and to its private residences, the same reference may be justly applied. Its business is continually expanding, its commercial prosperity assured by its firmly founded advantages; and with the advent of railway facilities, now confidently expected in the near future, and which will bring this village within eleven miles of Chatham, we may anticipate a stride toward the goal of its ambition, on its part, which will result in placing Dresden among the representative towns of the Western Peninsula.

The VILLAGE OF THAMESVILLE was ushered into existence by the influence attendant upon the construction of the Great Western Railway. The pioneer location upon its site was Lemuel Sherman, before mentioned, whose residence was upon the southern portion of the lot on which the major part of the village is built. He had located there about 1805, and the present village site had become a cultivated farm when the developing influences of railways reached this section about 1852. The apparent demand for commercial and mechanical advantages which followed the construction of that road, induced David Sherman, son of the first proprietor, to survey a portion of his farm into a village plot, which was accordingly done in 1854. There had meantime been a small grocery store established by Joshua Cornwall, and a hotel by William Watts, these concerns being followed soon after by a general store, under the proprietorship of H. Cumming, now of Chatham.

The village increased quite rapidly during the few years immediately following its inception, attaining to almost its present proportions before a reaction set in, but when the inactive influence asserted itself the progress of Thamesville terminated, and though its growth had been rapid it held the ground it had won, supported by the trade of a rich territory adjacent, and showed few signs of retrogression. The name bestowed by its founder upon this village had been "Tecumseh," but with the removal hither of the Thamesville Post Office, established on the adjoining lot to the west in 1834, with Nathan Cornwall as Postmaster, the same name was gradually adopted by and applied to the village, and the cognomen of Tecumseh allowed to sink into oblivion so far as related to this place. There had also been a mill built on the lot alluded to by Joshua Cornwall, the pioneer of the township, its construction having been accomplished soon after his location here.

A revival in the trade, industries and prospects of Thamesville occurred about 1870, which was soon evinced in the growth of the

village to enlarged proportions, the opening of new stores, and acquisition of fresh attractions of many varieties. In 1873 the number of inhabitants warranting, and the advantages to be gained suggesting such a course, the village was incorporated as an independent municipality, electing, the following year, the gentlemen named below as its pioneer Council: Robert Ferguson, Reeve; George A. Tye, M.D., Geo. F. Spackman, F. J. Mayhew and Lemuel Sherman, Councilors; William McKinley received the appointment to the Clerkship, and D. McFarlane to the office of Treasurer. The municipal affairs of the village for the current year are in the hands of Messrs. Lemuel Sherman, Reeve; Robert Adair, Peter Duffus, James Ferguson and Erastus Wallace, Councilors; G. R. Gordon, Clerk (since 1877), and D. McFarlane, Treasurer, having held that office since his first appointment.

Thamesville is situated on the main line of the Great Western Railway, 49 miles east of London, and 15 miles east of Chatham, the county seat. It is built at a distance of about half a mile from the river from which it takes its name, here spanned by a bridge connecting the village with the prosperous territory of Northern Howard and North-western Orford, whence it draws much of its trade. The commercial and industrial attractions of the village embrace a full complement of shops and stores of different kinds, much enterprise and thrift being displayed by some of the latter. The architectural aspect of Thamesville, though of a nature to compare with ordinary villages of this size, is not elegant or elaborate; there are, however, a few business blocks of more than common place pretensions and neatness. The village lies conveniently to the railway station. It is supplied with Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, none of which display much architectural beauty. The list of industries includes saw, grist and planing mills, carriage and some less important factories in successful operation; the assessed valuation is \$74,910, its population numbers 753 souls, and it contains 178 ratepayers.

No local newspaper now enlivens the village, the *Express*, formerly published here, having expired after maintaining a prosperous existence of several years. Prosperous lodges of several of the secret orders here exist, the principal being the Masonic and Oddfellow bodies, who have elegant halls in the Spackman Block. Many other attractive and commendable features might be noted in connection with this substantial little village, but their mention would be superfluous; suffice it to say that, though its situation at a point offering few inducements to open factories, and the proximity of competing points on either side, repel the presumption that Thamesville will ever become a metropolis, yet the signs of the times accord to it a prospect of fully maintaining the importance to which it has arisen as a centre of local trade.

The other villages in this township are neither numerous nor important. The only other one along the river is KERRY BARNER, situated partially in Chatham Township, ten miles east of Chatham. This place contains a store, Post Office, wagon- and blacksmith shops, church, Temperance Hall and two hotels. The chief feature of attractiveness here is the fine iron bridge spanning the Thames, and connecting the four Townships of Camden, Chatham, Harwich and Howard, which corner at this point.

DAWN MILLS, alluded to near the beginning of this sketch, is now a village of about 100 inhabitants, situated 9 miles from Thamesville and 4 from Dresden, on the stage route between the two villages. It contains mills, stores, &c., to the number incident to a place of that size. In earlier days this village possessed more importance than now, it being, before the rise of Dresden, the only village on the Sydenham within long distances; and even after Dresden began to develop its energies, Dawn Mills disputed with it for some time the right to supremacy, but being worsted in the unequal contest, its consequence subsided to its present status.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP, AND WALLACEBURG.

The Township and Gore of Chatham form the largest territorial subdivisions under one municipal government within the County of Kent. The original Township of Chatham extended from the Thames on the south to the line which bounded the original Indian grant on the north, the same line now forming the dividing line between the township proper and the gore. The side boundaries of this township run at substantially right angles with the Thames. The western town line separates it from Dover, and the eastern from Camden. Between the Thames and the base line of the Gore at the west side of the township the least distance is about sixteen and a half miles, but owing to the convergence of those lines toward the east, the distance between the points named at the eastern town line is less than six miles. The Gore of Chatham is called thus probably because, like the Gore of Camden, it is less similar in shape to a "gore" than any other geometrical figure) consists of four concessions of seven-eighths of a mile each, lying between the base line referred to and the Lambton County boundary, and stretching from the Gore of Camden on the east to Lake St. Clair on the west.

The area of Chatham Township and Gore is 84,139 acres, of which, in 1890, 31,955 acres were returned as "cleared," an increase from 26,381 acres in 1871. The peculiarities noticeable in the surface of other townships in this county are generally observable in Chatham, one of the most marked being an absence of small living streams within its borders. The Thames on the south, and the Sydenham traversing the gore from east to west, are the only bodies of water approaching the dignity of living streams, but the township is intersected in different localities by depressions of about six feet below the general level, and appearing to have been scooped out by early freshets. These gullies pursue a very tortuous course, substantially from east to west, are dignified by the name of creeks, and by some called canals. Most of these creeks dry up during the summer season, when their bottoms (usually averaging forty feet in width) yield luxuriant crops of wild hay, which the cultivation of repeated cutting elevates to a good grade.

The principal creeks of Chatham Township are Arnolds (the only one flanked by banks of respectable height), emptying about two miles above Chatham; Pain Court, rising near Louisville, and draining the third and fourth concessions, thence to the Dover town line; Big Creek, rising near the Thames, above Louisville, and coursing thence through the third, fourth and fifth concessions into Dover; and Little Bear Creek, the most considerable of them all, which drains the territory between those before named and the Sydenham. The quality of the soil bordering these creeks (except a few localities on the Little Bear) is strictly first class, being of a generally heavy, durable and productive clay, which the drought and heat of summer transforms into flint, making tillage well nigh impossible until the visitation of after-harvest rains. As the land recedes from these creeks, its con-

stenicity becomes more pliable, and a fertile loam, overlaid by a rich vegetable mould, succeeds the more stubborn grades nearer the creek banks. Another peculiar feature of the topography of this region is the sloping of the surface gradually away from the banks of rivers or creeks until the slopes meet in semi-swampy land, whose surface is below the level of creek bottoms. These low-lying sections are in turn drained by municipal drains, some of which have to extend many miles to secure eligible outlets.

This township is now traversed by a perfect network of these drains, constructed under authority of the Drainage Act, so that little now remains to be done to secure its surface from the effects of floods and freshets. The most extensive of these works is the Dover town-line drain, running nearly a dozen miles along that highway, and discharging into the Sydenham. Did it run parallel with that stream one would find difficulty in determining, from a superficial glance, which was the river and which the drain, so large is the volume of water discharged by the latter. At periods of high water, in fact, it is no unusual occurrence for small streams to ascend this drain considerable distances and load with wood, logs, timber, stove bolts, &c., immense quantities of which are annually floated down its surface to its junction with the Sydenham. The Prince Albert drain, from the western centre of the township northward to the Sydenham, is also a stupendous affair, while the Mills drain, traversing the territory lying between Pain Court and Big Creeks, and many others of lesser magnitude, contribute to make Chatham one of the best drained townships within the area of the level lands of the west.

Comparatively little of this township is incapable of being brought under cultivation, as little of it lies too low to admit of drainage. There are, however, somewhat extensive stretches of "plain" land contiguous to the western border and north of the centre on which the water lies during the greater part of the year, the surface level sinking as it approaches the Sydenham. This stream, towards its final end, runs between banks scarce higher than its own water level, which it overflows in unusually wet seasons, thus inundating large areas of the plains referred to. The river has even been known to attain a greater height of water than the drains emptying into it, when the tactics of Hollanders have been resorted to, and dykes constructed, over which the water from the drains has been pumped by windmill power.

The Township of Chatham received its first settlers when the original influx of pioneers to the County of Kent took place, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. No authentic record exists of any settlement having been made within the bounds of this township prior to 1794, when Mr. Baker (referred to in our sketch of Chatham) was awarded a grant of several hundred acres on the river front, apparently as one of the conditions of his leasing here to superintend the construction of Government ships at the wharves then established on the river near "Barnack Ground," now called Tecumseh Park. It is related by the descendant of a pioneer, however, that the land alluded to had been previously drawn by the brothers Jacob and Valentine Her, who surrendered their claim to Government when the latter found it expedient to establish Mr. Baker in that location. At any rate, the Her's did not again choose a location in this or any other township of the county where their names have come under the notice of the writer. This farm remained the property of Mr. Baker for many years, and finally passed into the hands of Henry Eberts, whose father, Joseph Eberts, married Mr. Baker's eldest daughter.

Much uncertainty exists concerning the dates at which those whose early location in Chatham demonstrates them the pioneers of the township took up their residence here, neither the presence of men's graves nor the apparent accuracy of tradition serving to locate dates during that early period with any degree of precision. It would appear, however, that among the first to follow Baker into this township was George Sickelstele, who settled on Lot 9, River Front, probably not later than 1794. He was of Hessian birth, and had been a member of the Hessian contingent of troops who in the British Government hired to assist in the fruitless task of subduing the Americans during the Revolution. A son of that pioneer, David Sickelstele, who so long kept a hotel on the lot mentioned forming one of the prominent landmarks of the township, was among the first children born here, the date of that event being 1802. This gentleman still lives to note the workings of the spirit of progress, which has accomplished so much in this locality during his life.

Other prominent families in the early history of this township, and Blackburns, and Frenches. Representatives of the three first named of these families arrived in or about 1795. They were all U. E. Loyalists from Pennsylvania, who had remained in Michigan some time after coming west; but when the surrender of that territory to the Americans became a foregone conclusion, they removed up the Thames, impelled by a sentimental preference for the British flag. There were two brothers Arnold who settled in this township, sons of Frederick Arnold who, with the balance of his family, chose a location on the River Front of Howard. The brothers who remained in Chatham were Lewis and John, the former of whom settled upon Lot 13, and the latter on Lot 14, next adjoining on the east, building his home near where G. E. Grover's house now stands.

The Everett family then consisted of William Alexander, the father, and his sons Adam, William, David and John. Mr. Everett located Lot 15 where Louisville is now built, and continued there during the balance of his life. Not all his descendants remained in the township; still there has ever since been a respectable and influential representation of the family here, several of its members becoming prominent in municipal affairs, as notably Wm. A. Everett, J. P., grandson of the original settler of that name, now living near Louisville. The Blackburn family was then even more numerous than the Everett's, and consisted of John, the father, and his sons Anthony, Joseph, Robert, James, Leonard, Isaac, William, another son who died in youth, and one daughter. With this numerous staff of assistants Mr. Blackburn located east half of Lot 10, Con. 2, now occupied by his grandson, Abraham Blackburn. He also drew several other lots in the second and third concessions, some of which were afterwards settled by his sons, nearly all of whom raised large families here, and, with a continued increase through succeeding generations, the name of Blackburn has become one of the most common in a township noted for the numerical extent of several of its families.

The fountain head of the French family in this township was Peter French, who came here with the pioneers while yet in early boyhood. He subsequently took up Lot 11, Con. 2, where his son John still resides. The elder Mr. French distinguished himself in the war of 1812, as did several of his sons in the quelling of the Mackenzie Insurrection. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, several of whom, as well as a host of more remote descendants, continue to reside in the locality of the third and fourth concessions from the

Prince Albert Road eastward, in consequence of which this part of the township has long been known as French's Settlement.

Another of the pioneers of the Louisville section was Richard Jackman, who came in and settled about the same time as the other families named, or at any rate prior to the dawn of the present century, but this name has become extinct in the Township of Chatham. The above named families constituted the bulk of the settlement in the township for a good many years, during which the current of progress was not directed towards its interior. Nor was the River Front brought to a very flourishing condition of improvement until the first quarter of the present century had sped by. It was but shortly before that period that Lot 8 was occupied by the Knapp family, in whose possession it still remains, but at a somewhat earlier period than that John Messmore located Lot 7, holding his residence about where the Messers, William's house now graces the scene.

The Fisher family arrived in the township in 1827. It comprised the father, John, and the sons Peter, John, Robert S. and James, the two last named of whom are still numbered among the highly respected residents of the River Front. They settled Lot 11 along the river, on which a Frenchman named Fortier had kept store before their location there, the said store, the first in the township, having been situated on the site now occupied by Mr. James Fisher's home. One of the sons, John, subsequently settled on Lot 9, Con. 3, where one Moe had located as a "squatter" very early, and it is related, had cleared 40 acres, when he was obliged to surrender his possession and improvement to Fisher.

With the exception of Moe and Peter French, there were no settlers back of the second concession of this township up to 1830, but about the date mentioned a bachelor named Scott had taken up a residence in a mud-walled shanty on the banks of Pain Court Creek, Lot 7, Con. 4. He remained at least long enough to raise a crop of wheat, a portion of which, instead of sustaining, deprived him of his life in this manner: He was following up along the creek, carrying a bag partially filled with wheat, and coming to a fence on Moe's place, turned his back to transfer his burden (carried partially across his shoulder and breast), when it fell across the Log rail, catching his throat in its embrace, and there he died of strangulation.

About 1835 Peter McGeechey located on the lot rendered vacant by Scott's death, becoming practically the pioneer of a considerable expanse of territory; but three years later, in 1838, there settled further down the creek, on Lot 6, Robert McCabbin and his sons Robert and William, since quite prominent in this part of the township. They had come from the Township of Nelson, in Halton County. During the period between 1830 and the Rebellion, the nucleus of the Scotch settlement was formed by the location of John McVicar and several sons on Lot 11, Con. 4 (north part), Malcolm McKerrall on the lot adjoining on the west, and Donald and John McKerrall in the immediate neighborhood, on the banks of Big Creek. Mr. McVicar's sons were Duncan, Neil, Malcolm and Donald, the former of whom, still residing on their original location, has long been a gentleman of much influence in the township, and one of the younger brothers is now a widely noted doctor of divinity connected with the Presbyterian College of Montreal. Prominent among others who contributed to the composition of the Scotch Settlement were Duncan McNaughton, now residing in Chatham, who located Lots 9 and 10, Con. 5, in company with his brother Dugald and their father's family, at a date prior to the Rebellion; Henry Robertson and Wm. Wallace on Con. 6, and James Simpson on Con. 8. Of these Messrs. Simpson and Duncan McNaughton have been perhaps the most actively and popularly identified with the progress of the township, both holding places on the Commission of the Peace and contributing largely to the enviable status to which the Scotch Settlement has attained.

Highway facilities were neither numerous nor elaborate in those early days, and this remark in regard to the comforts of travelling holds good with respect to the comforts of living. The River Road had been cut out along the devious windings of the river bank, but nothing save the most primitive kind of cart tracks pierced the interior of the township up to the period of the Rebellion. The settlers along Pain Court and Big Creeks followed these trails along the banks of the streams named to a point nearly in rear of Louisville, whence they took a cross-cut route to the River Road, and thence to Chatham, the centre of their undeveloped commerce. With the closer attention to internal improvements which followed as a consequence of the Rebellion, however, Chatham received material benefit in the opening of the Prince Albert, Cambridge and Lindsay Roads, and an increase of settlers in the interior. It was well into the present century before even a name was bestowed upon this township, the style of its denomination having previously been "the third township north of the Thames;" Dover East and West having then been separately numbered to correspond with the numbers of those along the south bank.

The date is comparatively recent at which the tide of progress extended inland from the Scotch Settlement, whose northern limit may be stated as the eighth concession. The intervening period was devoted to settling more densely the territory already circumscribed by the slight outline of pioneers named above. In the section in rear of Louisville, and eastward to the Camden boundary, the Arnold, Everett and Blackburn families became very numerous; the Merritt family, the original representatives of which came in somewhat later than the others named, also rose into numerical prominence, and grasped large tracts in that part of the township, while the Shaws and Traxlers along the River Front above Louisville, and several of the second generation of Frenches along Pain Court Creek, added density to the population of the southern half of Chatham.

Referring, after this lengthy allusion to "southern affairs," to the settlement of the Gore of Chatham (which, prior to 1850, belonged to the Township of Sombra), it should be stated that the pioneers of this section were principally the descendants of the emigrants brought out by Lord Selkirk, and settled at Baldoon in August 1804. That venture of the Scottish Earl will be more lengthily referred to in our sketch of Dover, to which the history of the enterprise largely appertains. Suffice it to say in this place, that of one hundred and eleven persons so located in a little colony on the Baldoon farm, many, and eventually all, removed to the adjacent lands bordering the Sydenham, Chancel Esprit, and other portions of Chatham Township and Gore, Dover and Sombra. Among the more prominent of those who located along the Chancel Esprit is French, French signifying "last channel," applied to the most easterly channel of the St. Clair delta, but which has been corrupted into "Soy Charly" through mispronunciation; was James Johnson, father of Lionel H. Johnson of Wallaceburg. He had accompanied his father to Baldoon, where the latter was employed by Lord Selkirk in the capacity of overseer of stock. The location chosen by Mr. Johnson was Lot 5, Con. 1, of the Gore, just at the head of St. Anne's Island, the date of his settlement there,

about 1809. Further up the "Soy," Charles Fisher, a blacksmith, was one of the first to settle, while on Lot 2, Con. 1, James Stewart, another of Selkirk's settlers, located about the same time as Johnson. Others of these pioneers took up locations along the Sydenham, then called Bear Creek, among the earliest to settle in the vicinity of Wallaceburg being a numerous family of McDougalls, several of whom, including John and James, settled in the first concession of the Gore, where traversed by the river, quite early in the century.

Above the village named the settlement is only about fifty years old, the first to penetrate that locality in the capacity of settlers being George Little on the north and William James on the south side, the former on Lot 18; and about the same time, along the same stream, between Wallaceburg and the Camden Gore border, Paul Duxtan located on the north bank opposite Even Cameron on the south. Along the south bank of the river and adjacent territory, lying partially within the present limits of Wallaceburg, Captain John McGregor drew a grant of 850 acres in consideration of services rendered during the War of 1812, in which he lost an arm. This tract he divided among his eleven children, only two of whom, one son and one daughter, are now living.

One of the earliest localities within the present limits of Wallaceburg was Lechin McDougall, who took up a residence on the south bank, just east of where the north branch enters the main stream. There he opened a store and hotel, the first of each in the village. Opposite him, in the angle formed by the main river and branch, and east of the latter, his brother Archibald located, also very early in the history of the place, and just east of him was another brother, Hector, Lot 12, Con. 2, on which the major portion of the village now stands, received a settler about 1830 in the person of Hector McLean, who resided on the north part of the lot, leaving the southerly portion, where the village has since been built, still a dense forest.

The advantages of the situation occupied by the settlers named, on either bank of a deep and easily navigable river, which branched at this point and pierced with its silvery streams the fertile tracts lying to the north and east, the increasing density of settlement along the banks of these branches and the neighboring Chancel Esprit, and the remoteness of other commercial centres, suggested this point as the site of a future village, and led to surveys of the ground with a view to inducing and providing for the anticipated influx of villagers. The first of these surveys was made under the direction of Lechin McDougall on his farm, where stands the south-eastern portion of the present village on what is called the Eberts Survey. This was accomplished not later than 1837, and in 1840 the north-western corner, formed by the angles of the river, was similarly laid out by James Baby, of Sombra.

In 1841, when Lionel H. Johnson arrived and located on the Baby Survey, that portion was still a forest, containing but one habitation, on which Hector McDonald dispensed public entertainment on temperance principles. Mr. Johnson built the second house on that survey, and being a blacksmith by trade, opened a shop to which he added, some time later, a store, the first on the north-west angle. Wm. McGregor had meanwhile opened the second store in the village on the south bank, but in 1846 both he and McDougall had retired from trade and left Mr. Johnson with a monopoly of the mercantile business of Wallaceburg.

The reason for conferring this name upon a village owing its inception to representatives of the most intense order of Scotch Highlanders is no mystery. The name was bestowed upon the post office, opened on the south side of the river in 1834, with Hugh McCallum as Postmaster. He was one of the original Selkirk immigrants, having been but a boy when they arrived. He was subsequently the pioneer pedagogue of the Baldoon settlement, as well as the first to direct the marksmanship of the "young idea" on the Chancel Esprit at a later date. The settlement in and around the named Village of Wallaceburg took a decidedly favourable stride about 1850, and the new centre of commerce grew into great local significance under the genial influence of the lumber and timber trade, which began to assume vast proportions and attract to this spot and beyond considerable fleets of steam, sailing and tow craft. Each newly acquired factor of its progress exerted in turn an influence in the attraction of others, until the permanency of Wallaceburg's status as a trade and navigation centre became firmly established. With the decline of the timber trade that of agriculture advanced, and through its effect upon the growth of the village was in proportion to that reaction to the gradual cessation of the trade in timber or its removal to other points, yet it was sufficient to prevent any retrograde movement in the history of the place. If its progress thereafter was moderate, it was also safe and healthy, based upon the gradually extending requirements of the surrounding region, which influence eventually wrought a more rapid onward impulse; and the practical response of liberal enterprise to this impelling force resulted in the growth of the village to proportions which suggested its severance from the municipal control of Chatham Township, and the inauguration of a village government.

Separate incorporation was accordingly granted to Wallaceburg in 1874, taking effect January 1st, 1875, when the first Village Council was elected, composed as follows, viz.: Alex. McDougall, Reeve; John Lillie, Joseph Beattie, J. B. Newman, M. D., and Geo. Mitchell, M. D., Councillors. For the present year the Council is thus constituted, viz.: Lionel H. Johnson, Reeve; Dennis Duggan, Thomas Forhan, T. B. Gillard, and Robt. T. Riddell, Councillors. The offices of Clerk and Treasurer are respectively held by D. B. McDonald and James Scott, the original appointees, the first named gentleman being also Postmaster and Clerk of the Division Court.

The site of Wallaceburg, though not highly elevated above the river and its branches, is nevertheless a decidedly pleasant one, lacking of course in many of the attractive features incident to a "city set on a hill," but rendered inviting in appearance by the neatness of its buildings, the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, and the conspicuous elegance of its two swing bridges, one spanning the north branch, the other the main stream below the *débarcadere* of the former. Its most conspicuous buildings are, the Village Hall and the "Church of Our Lady, Help of Christians," Roman Catholic. The former is of red brick, pleasant design and neat finish, built at a cost of \$8,000; the latter is also of brick, its design displaying unusual elegance, its interior adornment exceptionally good, taste, skill and liberality, and its spire of perfect symmetry and dizzy height is, with perhaps one exception, the finest in the county. Several neat brick blocks grace the business streets, the most notable being the Masonic Hall and Post Office building, but the greater number of even its business blocks are of neat frame patterns. An effective Fire Brigade, supplied with a steam engine and other approved appliances, afford security from the ravages of fire; prosperous lodges of the Masonic and other secret orders furnish the attractions incident to such institutions; and a very readable weekly newspaper stands sentinel over

the material and social interests of the community. This journal was established in 1872 under the name of the *Western Advertiser*, and the proprietorship of Messrs. Cronk and McClellan. After a few months' publication its office was destroyed by fire, but it rose from its ashes some time later, with Mr. Cronk in the saddle. This gentleman subsequently admitted Malcolm Ferguson to an interest in the paper, and later sold out his interest to that gentleman. With the beginning of 1880 the name of the journal was changed to *The Valley Record*; it is now conducted by George Wrigley, who shared in its management during a brief period as one of the firm of Ferguson and Wrigley.

The future of Wallaceburg is full of promise. With the construction of the branch line of the Erie and Huron Railway from Dresden, it will be brought within easy reach of the eastern markets by land as it is now by water, and though the distance to Chatham will be about 22 miles, it will discount the advantages now offered by 16 miles of the worst turnpike road in the world connecting the two places. A population of about 1,800, among whom are 348 ratepayers owning property, assessed at \$176,585, constitutes a decidedly substantial foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of commercial greatness which the future appears to hold in store for this progressive village.

The western margin of Chatham Township is not so highly developed as other portions to which we have alluded. The Dover townline, forming the great highway by which this section is reached, was not opened for years long after flourishing settlements had been planted beside the waters of the Sydenham. The first settler on the Chatham side of that road was Stephen Kinney, who located soon after the rebellion in the ninth concession. Here he opened a tavern and entertained those who were so unfortunate as to be forced by the pressure of circumstances to travel the town line in those early days, a task bordering on the impossible even at this late period, when the putty-like soil is overcharged with moisture. The tavern established by the father is still kept by a son, and there is also located a post office bearing the unusually euphonic name of "Oungah."

The history of municipal government in Chatham Township dates back to 1832, on the first day of which year a meeting convened in the school house standing on the river bank, Lot 12 (now owned by Adam Arnold), when the following named residents were placed upon the official list for the township: David Everett and Benjamin Knapp, Assessors; Louis J. Arnold, Collector; David Sicklestein and John Traxler, Roadmasters; John Fisher, Sr., and John Arnold, Town Wardens; Joseph Blackburn, Pound-keeper; Samuel Arnold, Town Clerk. No meeting was held in 1833, but certain Magistrates appointed Samuel Arnold, Clerk, and other gentlemen to the minor offices. For 1834 the list included the names of Samuel Arnold, Clerk; David Everett and Jacob Arnold, Town Wardens; Michael M. Traxler and Peter French, Assessors. Thereafter and to 1849 Mr. Arnold continued in the incumbency of the Clerkship, and our Municipal History shows that he represented this township in the County Council for many years thereafter. After retiring from his representative capacity, he again filled for several years the office of Township Clerk, and at a comparatively recent date severed a connection with township affairs which had yielded him much credit but little profit. After a record of usefulness in municipal matters greater than any other resident of the township can boast, Mr. Arnold is spending his declining years at the house of a son in Louisville, having already attained a ripe old age, and an enviable reputation for personal virtues and fidelity to public trusts.

In 1842 the law establishing District Councils came into effect, and Chatham Township that year elected a District Councillor in the person of Jacob Crowe, who was succeeded the following year by Joseph Tissiman. The parties who filled this office for the years 1844-5 do not appear on record, but for 1846 the office was again held by Joseph Tissiman, followed by John Crowe in 1847-8, and Samuel Arnold in 1848. With the introduction, in 1850, of the more matured municipal system, which has since developed to its present efficiency, a Council was elected consisting of Messrs. Samuel Arnold, John Blackburn, Wm. A. Everett, John W. Keating, and John Shaw. At its first meeting Samuel Arnold was elected the pioneer Reeve of the township, and the municipal offices were thus distributed: Clerk and Treasurer, Richard Houston; Assessor, Duncan Campbell; Collector, Duncan McVicar; Auditors, John Fisher and John M. Taylor; Supt. of Schools, Rev. Wm. Griffith. Our sketch of the municipal history of this county contains the names of all representatives in the County Council between 1850 and the present, and for the current year of 1881 the following named gentlemen comprise the Council of Chatham Township: Wm. H. Stevens, Reeve; David McArthur, First Deputy-Reeve; Abraham Blackburn, Second Deputy-Reeve; Simon Julian and C. W. Knight, Councillors. The office of Treasurer has long been and is still satisfactorily filled by J. B. Grover of Louisville, and the duties pertaining to the Clerk's office are efficiently and acceptably discharged by Joseph B. French, of Darrell P.O.

The material affairs of this township are reasonably satisfactory. It participated in the recent Municipal Loan Fund. Distribution of the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, which sum was expended in experimental road making, about four miles of the River Road leading out of Chatham receiving a coat of alleged "gravel" dug from a sandy loam pit, besides other injurious attentions, so bestowed as to require the statute labor of years to neutralize their effect. To those who are obliged to travel this portion of the road in wet seasons, the reflection that the ratepayers of the township have persistently refused to allow the re-entry of its "architects" into public life, comes with a refreshing influence. The township owns no public property except its system of drains, which are not a tangible asset. Of these there are about sixty, ranging half a mile to ten miles in length, and aggregating about 200 miles. The municipality is still heavily bonded for their construction, but owing to the imposition of special rates on the property benefited to cover their expense, these debts may be deemed private rather than public. The debt of the township, apart from this source, is but slight; its revenue last year was \$46,889.59; its expenditures about \$42,500; and the amount of taxes collected, \$23,436.78.

Of the numerous post villages within this township, the most important is
LOUISVILLE, on the River Road, six miles above Chatham. This village formerly wielded more commercial influence than now, and for a time in its prosperous history even disputed with Chatham the right to supremacy, but the advance of the latter place spared the vitality of its less fortunate sister village, and has left it a fairly accurate model of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." This was once the scene of shipbuilding, election riots, and kindred trades and pastimes; the facility of navigation to this point imparted its beneficial influence, and everything prospered for a season, but the causes noted produced its decline from its high aspirations, and to-day we find its list of attractions to contain about 100 inhabitants, 2 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, a few mechanics' shops and a school house. The post office

at this point was established in 1842, with John Crowe as Postmaster, and took its name, as did the village sometime before, from Louis Arnold, a pioneer of the locality.

DARRELL is a Post Office, pure and simple, on the Calceonia Road, in the fourth concession, 5 1/2 miles from Chatham. Its serves French's and the Scotch Settlements, the most populous and highly cultivated portions of the township. It was opened in 1863 with Edward Hall, the present obliging incumbent, as Postmaster. Its name was bestowed in honor of some Irish connection of Lord Monck, then Governor General. Mr. Hall first came to this locality in 1834, and in 1837 formed one of the body of militia who waded the marshes between here and Windsor, whither they marched against the insurgents. He has been a respected and influential citizen of the township, contributing much to its agricultural status by his ventures in experimental farming. He is a gentleman of advanced ideas, deep thought, and no novice in many of the sciences, his familiarity with some of the comparatively unpracticed branches of architecture being reflected in the unique design of the farm buildings erected by him.

APPELTON, on the Lindsay Road, Onondago, on the Dover town line, and KITTIT, north of the Sydenham near the east end of the Gore, with those already mentioned, complete the list of post villages in the Township of Chatham. The prosperity of this municipality may not be fairly measured by the number and size of its villages, however, as the large and thriving town of Chatham at its south-west corner attracts the trade which might otherwise be bestowed on smaller centres. In reviewing the spectacle presented by the different localities of this township, with their many evidences of thrift, enterprise and moral enlightenment, the impression forced is formed that if Chatham does not really bear the palm of present superiority of development among the townships of the county, yet the excellence of her soil and progressive attributes of her people are destined to ere long elevate this township to a place second to none in Kent.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER.

There are nominally two townships of Dover in this county—Dover East and Dover West, but the existence of the latter is discernible only during periods of low water, when Lake St. Clair has temporarily withdrawn its floods from the region which the exuberant imagination of early surveyors coined into a township, under the name mentioned. Dover, by which name we shall hereafter refer to both townships, is the most westerly of the northern tier of townships in this county, stretching from Lake St. Clair on the west to the Chatham Township line on the east, and from the Gore of Chatham base line on the north to the Thames on the south, a portion of its south-eastern extremity being included within the corporate limits of the Town of Chatham.

The topographical features here displayed are similar to those prevailing elsewhere throughout the level areas of the west, except that in this township a greater percentage of low lying land is met with than in neighboring townships, a large area of its extent bordering the Sydenham, Chenal Ecarté, Lake St. Clair, and the Lower Thames being submerged a considerable portion of the year. In the interior too there occur considerable areas of semi-swampy lands distributed in many localities, but the excellent character of the soil in more favored sections efficiently neutralizes these disadvantages, and secures to Dover the reputation of possessing as high an average of arable land as any of the townships adjoining. This average is being constantly elevated too, through the medium of an extensive and extending system of drains, some of which assume immense proportions, as notably the Bear Line Drain, emptying into the Thames, which at its mouth presents much the appearance of a trench cut through high banks by a narrow gauge railway. The natural drains traversing Dover are Pain Court, Little Bear and Big Creeks, each of which enters its territory from the adjoining township of Chatham. Little Bear takes a tortuous course through an excellent agricultural section about the centre of the township, and discharges into the Chenal Ecarté after flowing some distance towards its mouth through low plains. Big Creek also traverses a very fertile tract to within a short distance of its point of discharge into Mitchell's Bay, and Pain Court Creek is flanked by some so fair and fertile fields as ever lay exposed to the sunshine, producing the best barley grown in Western Canada, besides excellent wheat and grades of all other cereals.

The pioneers of Dover were the Dolson family, the Canadian branch of which sprang from a U. E. Loyalist who left the valley of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania soon after the close of the struggle for American Independence. He was of Dutch or German extraction, and bore the name of John Van Dolzen, the surname having been since anglicized into its present form. Mr. Dolson (as we shall henceforth call him) was then far advanced in years, and beyond the age of active participation in the toils of pioneer life, but his two sons, Matthew and Isaac, were in the vigor of manhood. The former chose a location on the Dover side of the river, though the name of Dover was not then thought of in connection with this township, which after his survey, was referred to as the "second township north of the Thames," Dover West of the present being then the "first township." Isaac Dolson, the other brother, located on the Raleigh side of the river, in connection with which township he will be at greater length referred to.

The location selected by Matthew Dolson was Lot 19, where he settled probably as early as 1792, for it is related that when his family, including his two sons, John and Isaac M., arrived in 1794, he had already made considerable improvement upon the lot. Next lot east of Dolson and of the present Bear Line Road, was early occupied by Thomas Clark, who removed thence to the creek banks above Chatham, very soon after his first arrival on the Thames, and there he established the pioneer mill of the county, as related in our sketch of Chatham. On the next lot east one Wilmore located also very early, but the removal of both of those pioneers left the River Front between the Bear Line and Chatham without a settler for many years thereafter.

The centre of attraction along the River Front for a long period was the Dolson farm (now owned by William Gray), where the proprietor's enterprise had established several manufactures of considerable magnitude, which he continued to operate until the second decade of this century was past. One of his first ventures there was a general tradin' mart, which he supplied with goods brought from Buffalo and Detroit in a vessel of his own construction, said to have been the first vessel built on the Thames, it having been launched within a few years of his settlement there. Later he opened a distillery and grist mill, the former fitted with four "worms," and the combined establishments employing eight horses to furnish motive power for grinding. The immense quantities of whiskey thus manufactured were disposed of chiefly to the North-West Company, but as Mr. Dolson's possessions

at that point included a tavern, and the red ribbon pledge had not yet become popular among the settlers, it is but reasonable to suppose that a goodly share of the "ardent" went to supply the local demand. A tannery, blacksmith shop, and cooperage, in which quite a large staff of men were employed, added to the volume of the trade and height of the dignity centring at this place; but with the increase of settlement throughout the country, the collapse of the North-West Company, the division of trade in general among other marts which an increased population called into existence, and the many other indefinable reasons which attended the decline of small trade centres in the early days, the spirit of commerce deserted this point, and the "hum of industry," which here established its original dwelling place in Canada, left for parts unknown.

Neither was the settlement of the river below the Dolson centre either rapid or dense for many years after the pioneer locations were made. Matthew Dolson's two sons grew to manhood here, when John (famously known as "Squire John") retained his residence on the old homestead, and Isaac M. took up a home on the lot adjoining on the west, their father having drawn a 400 acre grant here originally. Still farther down stream the settlement was formed during the present century by John Hamilton, the Poquetts, and Babay. The banks of Pain Court Creek, below the village of that name, were first settled by French residents from 1815 to 1820, the pioneer of that locality being J. Bte. Louzon, who was followed by Gabriel Peltier, J. Bte. Fobert, Louis Dezilva and J. Bte. Primeau, in the order named. All these parties took possession of the land as "squatters," but at their request Surveyor-General Rankin was sent up to survey a tract hereabout (to which is now accorded the name of the Pain Court Block), whereupon the squatters were granted patents for their holding.

The intention of the township was not settled until about the time of the Rebellion and the years succeeding that event. The vanguard of settlement along the east centre was formed by Thomas Smith, who located on the Chatham town line, in the tenth concession. He was followed somewhat later by the McPhersons, Rankins, and Ashers, in the vicinity of Baldoon Street and Little Bear Lane, while in connection with the settlement of the region intervening between their locations and the north end of the township, the names of Bishop, Owen and Hyatt prominently appear.

Pursuing the course of our narrative northward necessitates retracing dates to the year 1808, when the Selkirk immigrants arrived at the Baldoon farm lying within the angle formed by the Gore of Chatham base line on the north, the Chenal Ecarté on the west, and the Sydenham on the south-east. These pioneers came to the New World under the patronage of the Earl of Selkirk, at that time a nobleman of considerable wealth, vast enterprise and great philanthropic attributes, the latter of which he demonstrated by his endeavors to better the condition of many of his countrymen by transplanting them from the sterile Highlands of Scotland to the fertile plains of Canada and the West. The first ship-load of his immigrants left Greenock in the ship *Ogishko*, landing at Montreal in July, 1804. They were conveyed thence to Lachine in French carts, thence up the St. Lawrence to Kingston in *batteaux*, thence to Niagara by sailing vessel, thence across country on foot and in vehicles to Fort Erie, and from that point to Amherstburg and up the Detroit River and Chenal Ecarté to their landing place, which they reached during the month of August.

To this place the name of Baldoon had already been given, in honor of a parish in the Earl's Highland estate. The number of arrivals at that time and place was one hundred and eleven, but another large party who came across in the same ship continued their course to the banks of the Red River of the North, where they founded the Selkirk Settlement, which now forms so important a factor in the composition of Manitoba. Earl Selkirk had received from Government a grant of all the land lying between the Chatham town line and Little Bear Lane of the present, and extending from the northern limit of the township to within one concession of the Thames; among other conditions of the grant being one for the colonization of the territory by a certain number of settlers. With the object and expectation of accomplishing this purpose and fulfilling those conditions, he brought out a great quantity of very choice farm stock, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the sheep so brought being said to have been the first introduced into the County of Kent.

The colony of Highlanders who first arrived included numerous families bearing the names of McPherson, McCallum, McDougall, McLean, and Stewart, but the McCullums and McPhersons of this party have since become extinct, while the other families have vastly increased in numbers. The entire community *reimbursed* on the Baldoon farm of about 1,000 acres, for some time drawing their means of support from a common fund provided by the Earl, when their individual efforts were not successful in gleaming a sufficiency from the soil. The triangle referred to was considerably improved by Lord Selkirk at great personal expense, erecting suitable buildings, constructing drains, etc., but the entire grant subsequently passed out of his hands, through his becoming financially involved and being unable to carry out his grand scheme in detail. While the partial failure of his large enterprise is to be regretted, the noble Earl is deserving of high eulogiums for the liberal and courageous spirit displayed in bringing to our shores so large and eminently useful a class of citizens as has been developed from the party alluded to, only five of whom now live to relate the trials, privations and vicissitudes attendant upon their early experiences in the vicinity of the Sydenham and Chenal Ecarté. Lord Selkirk paid several visits to his colony after first planting it here. He used on such occasions to come in by way of the settlements on the Thames, whence he would traverse the river St. Clair, always again removing to adjacent localities in Dover. There were some who remained on the original farm, however, but these were ultimately driven off by the rise in the water level of the neighboring network of streams and channels. This rise commenced about 1825, and to resist the threatened inundation, dykes and levees of sufficient height were constructed where the variations of surface rendered them necessary. Despite their efforts, the water level continued its upward tendency, and stories are told of harvest fields on

Within a few years of their settlement at Baldoon, objections to the locality began to present themselves in the increasing number of inhabitants without a corresponding increase in the facilities of gaining a livelihood on that piece of territory, though it had meanwhile been divided up between the settlers in small farms, while some of them removed to the south bank of the river, or to the bank of the neighboring Chenal Ecarté, and a general disintegration of the community succeeded. Some of the settlers located in what is now the Gore of Chatham, while others penetrated beyond into the Township of Sombra, settling along the north branch of the Sydenham and the River St. Clair, others again removing to adjacent localities in Dover. There were some who remained on the original farm, however, but these were ultimately driven off by the rise in the water level of the neighboring network of streams and channels. This rise commenced about 1825, and to resist the threatened inundation, dykes and levees of sufficient height were constructed where the variations of surface rendered them necessary. Despite their efforts, the water level continued its upward tendency, and stories are told of harvest fields on

which the shocks of ripened grain stood in luxuriant beauty, being flooded to the depth of several feet by a break in the levee. By 1839, the water had reached its utmost height, and in that year, it is related, the former wheat fields were navigated by moderately deep draught vessels. During that period also, as is stated by some gentlemen still living in this region, canoes were used as vehicles to carry children to school across what had formerly been arable land, and the practice of thus riding on the tide to a seat of learning, and mooring their craft to the schoolhouse door, is said to have been not infrequent.

This state of affairs of course necessitated a retreat of the settlers from the inundated localities, and now the once fair scene of prosperous agriculture is a desolate waste, over which the floods sweep during several months of the year.

After the release by Lord Selkirk of his claim to the tract granted him, it was settled by families coming principally from the north of Ireland without any concerted plan of immigration, among whom were some of those referred to as locating the Balloun Street and Rear Line. As another prominent pioneer of the township should be mentioned Robert Mitchell, one of the earliest settlers, and the most influential resident in the locality of Mitchell's Bay, so called in his honor.

The history of municipal affairs in this township has not been wholly preserved on record, but from the book of earliest minutes extant, it appears that in 1848 the list of township officers contained the following names: Robert Mitchell, District Councillor; Thomas W. Smith, Clerk; William A. Crowe, Assessor; Thomas Crowe, Sr., Collector; John Toll, Isaac D. Doosen and John Lawless, Town Wardens. On the introduction of the Municipal Act in 1850, Robert Mitchell, St. Luke Emery, Adolphus Reanne, Andre Volin and Alexia Urquhart, were elected to the Council Board. Mr. Mitchell was subsequently elected the first Reeve, and the following appointments to municipal offices were made: T. W. Smith, Clerk; William Gordon, Collector; Wm. A., John, and Robert Crowe, Assessors; and Thomas Crowe, Treasurer. The list of township officers for the present year stands thus, viz: John Wright, Reeve; Cornelius Purser, Deputy-Reeve; Philip Blair, Henri Thibodeau and Thomas Bordau, Councillors; J. W. Welsh (Dover South P.O.), Clerk; Jos. Bechard, Treasurer.

There are but few post villages in Dover, and none of considerable importance. The list includes BALLOUN, about the centre; OLPIFIELD, on the Chatham town line; MITCHELL'S BAY, near the shore of that inlet; and Pain Court, on the banks of the creek of that name, about seven miles from Chatham. This village is almost exclusively French, and contains a very fine Catholic Church and Presbytery, store, hotel, steam saw mill, and a population of about 100. Its peculiar name (signifying "short bread") was bestowed under the following circumstances: Before the erection of a Catholic Church nearer than Sandwich, the settlers along this creek were annually visited by a Priest from that point on a tour of inspection and collection of contributions to the Church. The settlers were then very poor and lacked the essentials of comfortable diet. One of them, with whom the Priest used to stop over night on such visits, once expressed his wonder at the coincidence of these visits always falling upon a date when he was without bread in the house. The circumstance, thus brought to the notice of the reverend gentleman, resulted in him bestowing the above name upon the settlement, as a reminder to the residents of their former poverty, and to his successors of the rough experiences attending clerical duties among the French settlers of Dover in the early days of its history.

TOWNSHIP OF ORFORD.

This is the most easterly township of Kent County, lying south of the Thames. From that river it extends a mean distance of about twelve miles to Lake Erie, its respective eastern and western boundaries being formed by the Townships of Aldborough in Elgin County, and Howard. Being about seven miles in width, Orford contains a superficial area bordering upon 54,600 acres, about 4,000 acres of which, bordering the Thames midway between its eastern and western limits, are reserved for the residence of the Moravian Indians, of whom more will be said anon. Exclusive of this Indian Reserve, 46,973 acres of the township are occupied by actual residents, leaving only 901 acres of non-resident land. The assessed valuation of this area, including the personal property thereon, is \$1,018,811.

Orford presents more varied topographical features than any other township in the county. Entering its eastern border along Talbot Street, one meets a succession of quite sharply defined hills, which extend westward about to Clearville, where the surface subsides into a gentle roll, which it retains thence to its western border. Remote from the Lake Shore, a ridge of slight elevation traverses the township in rather irregular order from east to west, and along the crest of that "Middle Road" has been surveyed, with a range of lots extending on either side, out of uniformity with the later surveys. North of this ridge the surface is a generally level expanse, with slight knolls in some localities, succeeded by corresponding depressions below the general level, but neither so strongly marked as to merit the application of the term "undulating." The soil of Orford is also varied in character and consistency, that lying to the south of Talbot Street being considered the most productive. It is of clay composition, inclining to loam in some points; while north of that thoroughfare a tendency to sand is in some places observable. Farther north, the sterner features which mark the Lake Shore relax into a decided loam, which is in turn succeeded by a light sandy soil around Highgate and the northern centre of the township, the vicinity of the Thames partaking of much the same features.

A large area in the northern part of Orford was early granted by Government to the Moravian Indians, together with a considerable tract on the north bank of the Thames in Camden and Zone. These Indians were the principal remnant of the once flourishing congregations of the Moravian or United Brethren Church in the United States, on account of their hostility to the American Government. By an Order in Council dated July 10th, 1793, a tract of about 50,000 acres flanking the river in this vicinity was granted to them, and there they proceeded to build a church, habitations, and other premises. This village, which was located on the north bank of the river, was burned by the victorious Americans under General Harrison, October 4th, 1815, when its defenders, including the notorious Tecumseh, were so disastrously defeated and the chief mentioned killed. After that catastrophe the band removed to the southern bank and built another village, now called Moraviantown, but which was formerly called New Fairfield. In writing of these Indians in 1851, the author of "Smith's Canada" says that about 350 acres of the river flats had been cultivated by them, and that as late as 1817 the community

numbered 167 Indians of the Delaware and Iroquois tribes. Up to that date no natural increase of the number had occurred, but it had received accessions through conversions from other bands. A German missionary was supported by them; the habit of drinking had been conquered to a great extent, and as stated, they "had kept themselves more sober than the white people." By a second Order in Council, dated February 26th, 1795, a survey of this tract was ordered, and the land appropriated to trustees of the "Moravian Society," to be reserved forever to the society in trust, for the sole use of Indian converts. In 1836 a treaty was made with these Indians, by the terms of which they surrendered about thirty-six square miles of their territory in return for an annuity of £150. In 1858 a further surrender was made of all their land except the block whereon they still reside, consisting of Lots 8 to 15 inclusive, between the twelfth concession and the river. At their little village, Moraviantown, they have a church, school-house, and several other village attractions. They number about 150, receive substantial annuities, are generally temperate and moral, but cannot be accurately described as successful or thrifty agriculturists.

The southern portion of Orford, in common with the balance of the Lake Shore territory, from Elgin County westward, was early placed under the control of Col. Talbot, as Government Land Agent. The first survey of that part was made about 1816 or 1817, a double tier of lots being laid out, one on either side of what is now called Talbot Street, which is located one and a quarter miles from the shore, the southern tier of lots extending to the latter point, the northern tier an equal distance in an opposite direction. The tide of settlement reached this township from the east in 1816, but pioneer locations were not at first so numerous throughout its extent as along this same street in Howard, next adjoining on the west. The first actual settler within the township was John Bury, who located at the mouth of Clear Creek on the Lake Shore in the spring of 1816, being followed about a year later by David S. Baldwin, John Kitchen and Samuel Burns. Accompanying Mr. Bury was his son Philip, then grown to manhood, who settled upon the northern part of the lot occupied by his father, the one next east of the creek and south of Talbot Street (No. 58) being taken by Mr. Baldwin referred to; Burns located opposite Baldwin, and Kitchen on Lot 54, north side, near the Aldborough town line. But a short interval passed between the location of the first and the last of the three last named. There followed soon after them several families who remained but a brief period, being frightened out of their forest localities by the many hardships and privations which characterized the life of the pioneer, unattended by comforts of a corresponding degree to neutralize the former. Of these families little can be said that would interest the reader at the present day, their stay in Orford having been about equally brief and uneventful, and their names in most instances forgotten by those who remained behind and reaped the fruit of their severe exertions in the "times that tried men's souls."

Among the next prominent arrivals whose posterity still possess the land of their fathers was Eliakim Newcomb, who settled on Lot 62 north in the fall of 1820. He brought with him a numerous family, including the sons Timothy, Dan Webster, Elijah and James, the second of whom still resides, at an advanced age, on the old homestead. Farther to the west, the prominent pioneers were Jacob Street and John Eberle, who settled, each with a family of sons, on Lot 72, where Palmyra is now located, the former on the north and the latter on the south side of Talbot Street. Among Mr. Street's sons, some of whom were that but boys, were Joseph L., Charles and Samson, the homestead still remaining in the possession of the former. The sons of Mr. Eberle, some of whom still reside in the vicinity, were Abram, Anthony, John, Joseph, Jacob and William. Nathaniel Mills was another of those to whom the early progress and pioneer development of this locality is largely due. He located on Lot 69, north side of Talbot Street, among the earliest residents, and for many years held a place of influence and esteem in the community. Several of his sons are still among the most popular and useful members of society hereabouts, one of them, the Hon. David Mills, having long since acquired a national reputation in the political arena.

On Lot 63 south, David H. Gesmer located at an early date, though not until that lot had been already drawn and occupied a short period by another party who removed from the township. Mr. Gesmer took a very active and leading part in the management of public affairs for a long time after the introduction of a very crude form of municipal government; he was a man of more than ordinary ability, and as popular as he was useful to the interests of the township in general and the "street" in particular. Other pioneer names which figure in the history of progress along this thoroughfare are those of William Ridley, who located Lot 61 north, and Alex. McTavish, who settled farther west at a somewhat later date.

Another of the influential men of his day was George Henry (whose sons now conduct grain merchandising in Chatham), a gentleman of considerable enterprise, who came to the township about 1830, and built a grist mill on the Lake Shore on Lot 61, this being the first mill in Orford. Prior to the date of completion the settlers were obliged to go to the neighboring Townships of Aldborough and Howard for milling conveniences. About the time of Henry's building his mill, Duncan McLaren established a saw mill on the creek traversing Lot 52, adjoining the Aldborough town line. One of the most noted institutions then possessed by the township was the tavern opened at Clear Creek (now Clearville), by David S. Baldwin, soon after his location there. At that locality a good share of the public interest centred, and there were all reforms and improvements, either proposed, impending or accomplished, discussed around the cheery log fire that blazed on the spacious hearth of "mine host." That, too, was the "seat of government" after the privilege of partial self-government was extended to the people; there the town meetings were held for many years, and the political features of the times were discussed with all the profundity of rural statesmanship. A school house, erected on the creek bank south of the road, was added to the attractions of the locality, and "there in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule," David Herring taught the young idea how to shoot, he being the first or among the first to wield the tawse in Orford.

The vicinity of the Middle Road was settled about eight years later than Talbot Street, the survey of this locality having been deferred until about 1826. The first house in this portion of the township was built by John Blue on Lot 7 north, where he still lives, though now in the decline of life. He arrived in February, 1826, and the spring following, Lot 4, both north and south of the road, was taken over by the brothers Duncan and Daniel McIntyre. The pioneer location on the site of Duart was made about two years later by John Hatch, Timothy Newcomb located west of that point, and one Smith, who had assisted in the survey of this tract, took up a farm somewhat nearer the setting sun, as did also John Sinclair, who had been

similarly connected with that work. As the settlement of this section progressed, the need of milling facilities was met by T. A. McLean, son of the then Chief Justice of that name. He established at Duart an extensive steam saw mill and other branches of industry connected with the timber trade, and for a long time wielded a vast local influence, through this medium, and from him did the village receive the euphonious name it bears. The first store in the village was opened by James Tait, who was also the first as he is the present Postmaster, the post office having been opened in 1857.

North of Duart, in the vicinity of Muir Kirk of the present, the settlement lagged considerably behind that of the Middle Road, and not until about 1840 did that section receive its pioneer settlers, among whom may be reckoned John and Duncan Gills, Thomas Simpson, David Ford, Thomas English and Wm. Curtis. Still farther toward the river, the land was held by the Moravian Indians until 1858, when they surrendered all except the block above referred to as being now held by them, whereupon the portion so released was thrown upon the market, and soon thereafter sold among numerous settlers, the list of names identified with the history of this section including those of Marcus, Sussex, Donald, Grant and Parker on the east, and Brown, Norton, McFarlane and Richardson, on the west of the present Reserve.

The locality of Highgate was first settled by several brothers of the Gosnell family, who arrived there some time prior to the survey and settlement of the Middle Road. Most prominent among the early residents of that name were Joseph, John and James, whose posterity have now become very numerous in that section. The members of this family early exercised a leading influence in township affairs, and have in later days been closely identified with the progress of this community and the municipality at large. Others who bore the burden of pioneer life in and adjoining the Gosnell Settlement, as that locality was then called, were John Lee, since Warden of Kent, Finlay McKerriehar and his son William, now one of the leading citizens thereabouts, and Thomas Tape, which latter name is now borne by a large number of the enterprising residents of that neighborhood.

Those were indeed times of wild and rough experiences, when the unsmoothed surface of trying circumstances presented alternate aspects of distress and danger, jeweled by the occasional visitation of comforts which, though so abstractly indifferent a grade as would now give them a place among the so-considered hardships of life, yet then, by the very force of their contrast to the prevailing monotony of toil and privation, became decided luxuries. True, game was plentiful in the dense forest which then stretched almost from limit to limit of the township, but its very plenty robbed it of pecuniary value beyond such as attached to it as an article of food for the settlers, not always provided with the means of purchasing supplies. In fact, the number of beasts and birds then haunting the forests was often productive of annoyance and danger rather than sport; wheat fields required watching to prevent the foraging expeditions of deer and turkeys, while the sheepfold was in constant danger of receiving wolfish attentions. Stories are told by the pioneers of remarkable achievements in gunning during that period, one disciple of Nimrod having, as is related, brought down an even dozen wild turkeys at one shot. The absence of streams probably alone accounts for the non-recital of equally reasonable fish stories. It not infrequently happened that settlers would get bightened in their journeys to or from other settlements or villages, and while awaiting the dawn, be entertained by the clearing refrain of a wolfish chorus, reciting their desire for more intimate relations with the settler's ox team. On one occasion a deer was chased by those denizens to the door of a settler in the night, whereupon he went out and caught the hunted and exhausted creature as easily as though it had been domesticated.

But the exercise of those habits of industry and perseverance so eminently characteristic of the average pioneer soon transformed the wilderness of Orford into a series of progressive settlements; and with the additions to the population and increase in the wealth of the people, the pace of progress quickened, the forest became diminished, the clearing expanded, and this township was soon accorded a place among the most promising in the west. At no time has a halt in the onward march of improvement and development been here observable. The industry of the sire, inherited and exercised by the sons, and aided by the spirit of enterprise which has characterized the people of this township throughout its entire history, is now reflected in the handsome villages and succession of smiling farmsteads throughout its limits, where tidy premises, elegant buildings, blooming orchards, and other equally attractive features, denote the fertility of the soil and thrift of the people.

The inception of municipal government in Orford took place in 1829, on the 24th day of January of what year a Town Meeting was held at David S. Baldwin's tavern, Clear Creek, at which the following named parties were elected to official positions: David H. Gesmer, Clerk; James Morehouse, John Kitchen, Assessors; John Stewart, John Bury, Jr., Joseph Gosnell, Daniel McIntyre, Roadmasters; Wm. Bury, Constable; Wm. Ridley, Collector; Alex. McTavish, Eliakim Newcomb, Poundkeepers; Fred Lempuan, James McLaren, Town Wardens. Mr. Gesmer was continued in the Clerkship until the close of 1841, when he was elected District Councillor, and succeeded in the Clerkship by Arch. Walker, who was in turn followed by Peter Lammman in 1843, he giving place to Daniel Morehouse the year following. In 1845 Mr. Gesmer was again installed in the Clerk's office, and held that position thenceforward till 1855, when he was succeeded by his son John H., who continued in the incumbency of the position till 1865. In the latter year James C. McDonald received the appointment, holding it ten years, and in 1875 the present efficient and courteous officer, Henry Watson, of Clearville, was entrusted with the duties of the office. The succession in the District Councillor's chair was divided about equally between Messrs. Gesmer, Morehouse and George Henry up to 1850, when our present municipal system was inaugurated. In the year last named the Council elected was composed of Messrs. Daniel Morehouse (subsequently elected first Reeve of the township), Duncan McLaren, Arch. Walker, John Stewart and Francis Johnston. The names of Orford's Reeves and Deputies since that date may be found in our Municipal History, and for the present year we append the names of local magnates as follows: John Mason, Reeve; H. C. Gilmore, Deputy Reeve; Robert Henderson, Joseph L. Street and Andrew Marcus, Councillors; Henry Watson (Clearville P.O.), Clerk; John D. Gills (Duart P.O.), Treasurer.

The list of Orford's villages is but moderately extensive, which remark will also apply to the villages themselves.

DUART is the township "capital," as there the Town Hall is located. Its other attractions embrace a brewery, steam mills, three stores, several shops, and a population of about 100, including one or more practitioners of the healing art. CLEARVILLE, situated on Talbot

Street at the crossing of Clear Creek, contains two stores, churches, hotels, shops, and a small rural population. PALMYRA, also on Talbot Street, near the western border of the township, boasts attractions similar to those of Clearville. HIGHGATE is a station of some importance on the Canada Southern Railway, which traverses the township from east to west near the centre. It is 26 miles from Chatham, contains a population of about 300, steam saw, oat and flouring mills, two churches, and the conveniences in rail, telegraph and express matters incident to railway villages.

MERIN KIRK is a station on the Canada Southern Railway, about four miles east of Highgate. It contains two churches, and a like number of stores and hotels.

TURNER, a post village between the tenth and eleventh concessions near the Howard town line, and containing church, school and shop, completes the list of trade centres within a township whose chief attractions consist in its highly wrought fertility, and the intelligence, industry and thrift for which its people are noted.

TOWNSHIP OF RALEIGH.

Raleigh lies to the south of the Thames, bordering Lake Erie on the south, with the Townships of Harwich and East Tilbury forming its respective eastern and western boundaries. Lying immediately to the south-west of Chatham, a portion of its original territory is included within the corporate embrace of that town. The area thus included is 71,083 acres, of which, in 1830, 35,238 acres were returned as cleared, and 66,299 acres as owned by actual residents of the township. The assessed valuation of the municipality is \$1,692,866, of which sum \$1,566,480 is assessed upon "resident" real property, \$69,616 upon non-resident realty, and \$66,360 upon personality.

Raleigh displays topographical characteristics similar to those which distinguish the surrounding townships, being generally level plain which in no place rises to any considerable elevation, though in some localities it sinks to a level too low to admit of successful tillage. In the vicinity of the Thames there are quite large areas of these plains or low prairies which become flooded in periods of high water, and, as is the case in some localities, remain in a semi-submerged condition a good portion of the year. These low expanses stretch considerable distances into the interior, in places forming a contrast to the scarcely more elevated but densely wooded areas bordering and, in some instances, surrounding them. The characteristics of surface prevailing throughout the balance of the township are decidedly monotonous, the face of the country being generally quite low and thickly covered with a fine growth of elm, among which is intermixed a considerable proportion of excellent oak and black ash of goodly size, these forming the principal though not the only grades of wood produced in Raleigh. The neighborhood of the Lake Shore is marked by the "Ridge," so often before referred to as skirting the banks of Lake Erie. Its average height does not vary far from forty feet, nor does its distance from the shore vary materially from half a mile throughout this township. The soil along the "Ridge" is of a light gravelly consistency, easy of tillage and very productive of hay, grain, root and fruit crops, the latter flourishing better in this than any other township of the county apparently. Between the Ridge and the Thames the soil is generally a heavy, adhesive character of clay, almost utterly lacking in porous qualities, and so compact that horse tracks on the highway often retain the water as would a cup, until it evaporates.

Underlying this surface soil is usually a very heavy grade of blue clay intermixed with gravel, which contains but few and unsatisfactory springs of water, the difficulty of obtaining which fluid in sufficient quantities forms one of the most serious disadvantages of the central or Middle Road section. Farther north, among the lower wood levels, this difficulty is not so observable. The clay subsoil is generally overlaid with a deep mould of vegetable accumulation and great fertility, though not very durable. The soil of the plains is much the same as that last referred to, differing in no essential features. An extensive drainage system has now released nearly all the redeposited lands of the township and greatly improved the agricultural value of sections more favored by nature, placing Raleigh in the front rank of Canadian townships in so far as concerns agricultural capabilities. The plain lands thus far brought under culture yield the finest crops of corn to be found in this eminently corn-growing county, the lower areas furnish a good quality and immense quantity of wild hay as well as luxuriant pastureage, while the more elevated localities produce in great abundance the many other crops for which this region is noted, as well as the first settlers from among the vanguard of civilization which moved up the Thames in 1792. Unfortunately for the precise accuracy of dates, no memoranda touching the events of its earliest history appears to have been preserved, and some confusion of opinion consequently prevails as to the exact dates of certain occurrences. There appear to have been three separate periods of settlement here during the last century—the first in 1792, the second in 1794, and the third extending over the interval between 1796 and the dawn of the present century. It is known that by the close of 1796 the population of the Raleigh river bank had assumed quite a numerical importance; but at this distance of time from the dates named, it is well nigh impossible to determine to whom is due the distinction of having been its pioneer, or the respective years in which subsequent settlers located. Among the first, however, were the Dolson, McCrae, Renne, Peck, Jacobs, Drake, Parsons and Toll families. It is related that Edward, a son of the pioneer Parsons, was born in this township in 1790, but other circumstances fail to confirm this early date, though he was evidently the first white child born in the county.

The Dolson family, now so numerous along the lower Thames, sprang from John Van Dolson and his two sons, Matthew and Isaac, who located along the bank in 1792, and whose surname has since been altered to the more Anglo-Saxon style of Dolson. The elder gentleman was then far past his prime, but his sons were in the summer of life, each having a family at that date. Matthew settled on the Dover side, while Isaac and his father chose a location on the south bank, about five miles below the present Town of Chatham, where their descendant, William Dolson, now resides. Isaac's family then or subsequently consisted of seven sons and three daughters, the names of the former being Isaac, Daniel, Gilbert, Matthew, Peter, Jacob and John, several of whom afterwards removed to the States, but at least three of these made their permanent abiding place. The McCrae family consisted of Thomas, the father, and several sons, including Thomas, Alexander and William. The parent is credited with having built the first brick house in the County of Kent. He was among the early Parliamentary representatives of the county, the influence which he asserted in the pioneer history of the community being perpetuated to a considerable extent in his sons, one of

whom (William) was M.P. for the county from 1834 to the union of the Provinces. The brick house referred to as having been built by Mr. McCrae was erected soon after the present century opened, one Lenover being the artisan employed in the undertaking. George Jacobs was another of the pioneers. Soon after his settlement he opened a small trading post on the river bank, and continued in that line of business for a number of years, raising a family whose posterity are still reckoned among the highly respected residents of the locality.

On Lot 11 Philip Toll settled in 1796, being then little advanced past the age of boyhood. He, in common with several of the other settlers of that date, had removed hither from the village or vicinity of Detroit, when the cession of Michigan to the Americans was formally decided upon and announced. He lived a long period in the township though not in this vicinity, as he subsequently became a pioneer of Talbot Street, where his life was closed many years since. On the west of his location on the river bank were the houses of John Williams, John Peck, Andrew Hamilton (with his son John), and Frederick Drake and his son Francis, the latter afterwards gaining a local celebrity as a Colonel of Militia.

In 1817 the Thames settlement in Raleigh had increased to no very formidable or promising proportions, considering the length of time since its foundation. It then contained but twenty-eight inhabited houses, tenanted by one hundred and ninety-eight residents; while the Lake Shore or Talbot Street settlement, though started only the previous year, then contained twenty-five houses and seventy-five inhabitants. There was then no church in the township, but one Methodist preacher, James residence here. One school, two horse mills and brick-yard were also among the attractions.

The settlement of Talbot Street in this, as in neighboring counties, was formed under the supervision of Col. Talbot, who allotted their locations to the settlers and exercised a general superintendence over their performance of "settlement duties," consisting of cutting out the road fronting their property, and making certain stipulated improvements thereon, these duties constituting the purchase price of their farms, which were decided to them on payment of notarial expenses connected with drafting and registering the necessary documents, then amounting to nearly thirty dollars. Many of the locations in this, as in other sections of the township, came to their new homes in abject poverty of worldly goods, some of them having but an axe, an industrious disposition and indomitable energy as a capital stock on which to begin the conquest of the forest. But their poverty did not deter them from the effective exercise of the advantages which nature had furnished them, and the result of their courage and perseverance in coping with difficulty cannot but challenge the respect and admiration of all who commend those sturdy qualities.

The pioneers of the Lake Shore located quite numerous in 1816 and the following year. Some of them came direct from the British Isles, but many came from other parts of Canada and the Maritime Provinces, the Township of Harwich contributing a few who had been ousted from their locations there on finding the land already deeded, and the southern townships of Essex County furnishing likewise a few who have since ranked among the most influential citizens of that locality. Prominent among those to whom belong the distinction of identification with pioneer effort along this street was John Sovereign, who "squatted" on Lot 133, afterwards disposing of his interest to Richard De Clute, from whose hands the farm passed into those of its present owner, Magnus Crawford, in 1831. Samuel Watson, on Lot 135, achieved a local prominence by building there the first mill in southern Raleigh, where he charged one shilling per bushel for grinding. Located at intervals along the front were also Nathan Slater, William Wedge, the twin brothers, John and Solomon Shepley, David Quick, Nathan and William Harvey, Frederick Flater, — Wilcox, — Hantel, and Thomas and Samuel Pardo, the two last named of whom arrived in 1817. On the border of Harwich, south of Talbot Street, where W. S. Stripp's store and a portion of the Village of Buckhorn now stand, James Dolson was the first to settle, his claim being subsequently transferred, and passing through the hands of several owners, was purchased by Mr. Stripp at a comparatively recent date.

Flater's location was chosen near the west border of the township, and was transferred about 1820 to James W. Little, afterwards commander of the local militia during the Mackenzie Insurrection. Mr. Little opened a store soon after acquiring that property, and that enterprise was continued in operation for many years, being co-existent at different periods with others of less pretensions magnitude, one of which was conducted at the house of Thomas Pardo by another party, who subsequently sold out to Pardo, by whom the store was carried on several years. The highway at that date ran in close proximity to the lake bank, being flanked by but one tier of lots; but convenience afterwards suggested its location in its present position. As early as 1825 a school house was erected where the cemetery on Samuel Crawford's place is now located, the road not having been removed at that date from the place of its original survey.

In 1825, or thereabout, Col. Burwell contracted with Government to finish the survey of townships in this region, left uncompleted by Abraham Iredell and Patrick McNiff, who had conducted all surveys up to that date. By the terms of the contract referred to, the interior portion of Raleigh was prepared for occupation by settlers in 1823 or before, the vicinity of the Middle Road, being the first settled. The pioneer of the "Middle Road" was William White, who took up Lot 24, in Cons. 11 and 12, during the fall of 1823. Mr. White was of Kentshire nativity, removing thence to Pennsylvania, from which State he removed to Canada in 1825. Locating at Talbotville, in Elgin County, he conducted a farm for Col. Talbot until 1828, when, as before stated, he came to the forests of Raleigh and laid the foundation of his subsequent prosperity at a time when his sons were in their boyhood. He was accompanied also by a son-in-law, Thos. Williams, and George Harvey, making the trip thither through the bush with ox teams and waggon brought from Pennsylvania, and was obliged to cut out a road from their point of leaving the Talbot Road, where Bleisheim now stands, to their destination in Raleigh. The stock then brought in by that party consisted of fourteen cattle and one horse, which were compelled to subsist on browse in the absence of more palatable fodder.

Mr. White and his companions had effected a clearing of considerable size before the arrival of any other settlers along the Middle Road, which was then marked only by a line of "blazed" trees. The next or among the next to settle after the White family was John P. Powell, on Lot 2 south, just east of the present Village of Merlin. He located in the fall of 1830, and was followed by his family the succeeding year; while at intervals between there and the eastern town line quite a number of locations were made, including the families of Joseph Ake, Lot 4 south, John Pardo, Lot 13 north, and his

brother William, a short distance to the east on the south side of the road. One Green was an early settler on Lot 8 north, but within a short time of his location there he mysteriously disappeared, failing to return home after starting to visit the Talbot Street settlement. The circumstances of the case gave rise to a suspicion of his murder, but no tangible clue to such a deed was ever discovered. Samuel Hall and his son Samuel, who had preceded him on Lot 4 north, and an Englishman named Cook, on the north side of Middle Road flanking the Harwich town line, were also among the pioneers; the Village of Cook's Corners (now known as Charing Cross) having received its name from the last named gentleman, the original locatee upon its site.

The vastness of the forest and scarcity of "landmarks" constituted a source of combined annoyance and danger in those early days. It was not an unusual occurrence for settlers to lose their way amid the wilderness, while it long remained positively dangerous to allow children to traverse the primitive trails lest a like fate should befall them. On one occasion, a little daughter of John Powell, now Mrs. Samuel Hall, of Merlin, strayed from the path she was attempting to pursue, wandering for five days, and sleeping for five nights amid the wild and awe-inspiring surroundings of the forest fastnesses before being found by the "Vigilance Committee," into which the entire community formed itself to search for her. During that period she carried her father's gun, and sustained life by feasting off the brace of pigeons which he had shot and given her to carry home while he pursued his way to the Lake Shore.

Tales of privation and distress prevailing during that period form a more interesting than edifying link in the chain of early reminiscences. Some of those who have since risen to affluence in the community arrived in the country with only the proverbial "shilling" in the form of cash assets, and one gentleman, now resident near this street, declares his cash capital on arriving in Canada to have been but six cents. So rare was the "purchasing power" in those days, that many of the settlers hereabout, as stated by some of them, were for years unable to provide tea for their tables, and for a like reason were they unable to purchase the thread necessary for ordinary use, and were obliged to unravel strands from such cotton garments as they were so fortunate as to possess. To persons of the present day it appears almost incredible that women should then have been driven to such shifts to procure thread for patching purposes.

The first preacher to visit this part of the township was a Methodist minister named Jeffrey, who used to hold service in the different houses along the street. The first Sabbath School was organized about 1836 on Lot 4 north, by Samuel Hall and his mother. There had been previously built a Catholic church at the Thames on the boundary between Raleigh and Tilbury, this being the first ecclesiastical edifice in the township. A mill was opened by Joseph Ake (who was an American) on his lot some time previous to 1840, prior to which time the settlers were supplied by the mills at Chatham or the Lake Shore. Until improved by artificial means, the drainage of this part of Raleigh was very defective, the surface being submerged at seasons to a depth of nearly two feet, and one year this state of affairs continued as late as July, thus preventing agricultural operations that year. Scarcity of food and money of course resulted, and during a famine of more palatable and nourishing viands, it is related that pig-wood was extensively resorted to as an article of diet.

It was many years subsequent to the location of the pioneers along this thoroughfare that highway communication with the then insignificant Village of Chatham was opened, and until the establishment of such facilities the settlers were obliged to traverse the intervening woods and plains on foot or in ox carts, when dry weather or winter's frosts permitted the latter condition of things. It is related by one lady how she once made that trip on foot, wading through water two feet deep on portions of the plains, and carrying half a bushel of salt on her homeward route. Nor were these the only difficulties and privations presenting themselves. Shoes could scarcely be purchased by those possessing money, while those lacking that potent commodity were compelled for several years to swaddle their pedal extremities in cloth, this being the prevailing style of winter foot dress. Their crops were sown upon the rough and only partially cleared land, and hoops substituted for harrows in covering the seed. Many of the women, fired by a commendable zeal for forest conquests, were none too delicate to shoulder the axe when household duties permitted, and chop side by side with the sterner sex of the family, often displaying a degree of skill in the use of that implement which would shame a youthful farmer of the present day. The music of axe was accompanied by psalm-singing in the cases of several of the ladies mentioned by the pioneers, this combination of industry with piety displaying a degree of mutual Christianity highly commendable.

The settlement along the road alluded to did not become very dense for a score of years after the first locations were made, and when the attention of philanthropists was drawn to the project of providing in Canada asylums for colored refugees and liberated slaves from the United States, a tract of 18,000 acres of Government land, located in the interior of Raleigh on either side of the Middle Road, was set aside for that purpose, under the ownership of the Elgin Association. The prime mover in this humane enterprise was Rev. William King, who had emigrated from his native home in the north of Ireland to Louisiana at an early age. He there cultivated the anti-slavery sentiments natural to his humane disposition, and when by process of law he found himself the possessor of several slaves, he settled them on a plantation in that State, where he gave them the pecuniary benefit of their labor until he completed preparations for their removal to Canada.

When the rumor spread over this region that the planting of a negro colony in this section was designed, the most violent opposition was manifested in mass-meetings and petitions to Government to prevent a grant of land being made for that purpose. Through the persistence of Mr. King, however, and the co-operation of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, all obstacles to the project were surmounted, and in April 1848 Mr. King arrived with his fifteen slaves, whom he emancipated, and with them formed the nucleus of the Elgin or Buxton Settlement, called by the latter name in honor of Sir F. Buxton, who interested himself largely in the formation of the Elgin Association, of which corporation Mr. King was appointed the agent. Other accessions to the population of the settlement followed, land being sold to the settlers at \$2.50 per acre on easy terms of payment, and the colored population of the township became an increasingly important factor, the success of the colored people in wringing from the northern forests a fair livelihood, with growing prospects of ultimate independence, quite justifying the estimate of their capabilities formed by the philanthropic founders of the colony. Time progressed by the educational and commercial institutions were established; the latter became self-sustaining as early as 1866, churches were added, and the Buxton Settlement strode forward to a position of very considerable

importance, embracing about 1,200 inhabitants in 1866, since which date the number has increased materially, though at this writing no authentic figures of its resources have been published.

The township records of Raleigh contain no information of municipal affairs prior to 1850, when our present municipal code was introduced. In that year a Council was elected consisting of Messrs. John Weir, Thos. Jenner, Alex. Peck, Nathaniel Hughson and Thos. Dillon. The first named of these gentlemen was elected Reeve; Walter McRae (then of the unincorporated Village of Chatham, who was subsequently elected to the Legislative Council and is now Judge of Algoma) received the appointment to the Clerkship; William West was appointed Treasurer; John Smith, Assessor; and Martin Drew, Collector. These offices are now held by Thomas L. Pardo, Reeve; Patrick T. Barry, first Deputy Reeve; William Irwin, second Deputy Reeve; Alex. Goulet and William Drew, Councillors; J. G. Stewart (Fletcher P. O.), Clerk; Silas J. Harvey, Treasurer. The Clerkship was formerly held for many years by John Jenner, whose family settled on the Middle Road at a comparatively early date, and have since ranked among the most useful residents of that community.

The villages of Raleigh are not very numerous, nor is their commercial consequence highly developed. Probably the most important of them is

CHASKING CROSSLAND, situated partially on either side of the Harwich town line, about seven miles south of Chatham. It contains a station on the Canada Southern Railway at which all trains stop, connecting with a line of stages for Chatham, steam saw mill, two hotels, church, store, post office, and several shops. This village is connected with Chatham and Blenheim by what is alleged to be a gravel road, though that feature was not apparent to the writer when he last narrowly escaped foundering in its bogs. Some dignity is imparted to the highway by toll-gates at frequent intervals, whose rates of toll suggest the excellence which is not observable in the road.

MERLIN is a village of about 150 inhabitants, situated on the Tilbury town line where crossed by the Middle Road, sixteen miles from Chatham. It contains a few shops, a steam saw mill, and a few churches, and a good temperance hotel. It is located about three and a half miles south of Fletcher station on the Canada Southern Railway, and has risen to its present status since 1877, when the Messrs. Marshall established their extensive mills at this point.

BUCKHORN is built principally on the Harwich side of the town line, between that township and Raleigh, where intersected by Talbot Street. About 1855 this little centre was founded by Nelson Chapman, who opened a hotel on the Raleigh side, using as a sign a pair of buck's horns placed on top of a high pole, from which incident the place took its name. Buckhorn now contains a population of about 150, and the usual concomitants in the way of stores, shop, &c., including a mill and two churches.

FLETCHER, on the Tilbury town line where crossed by the Canada Southern Railway, is a place of few attractions, and only such as are incident to a country post village of 75 inhabitants, possessing railway facilities.

BUXTON, on the Middle Road, before alluded to, is but a small place, whose residents are principally colored. It lies about two miles south of the Canada Southern Railway at NORTH BUXTON station.

The high development of her agricultural interests and prosperity of her people, rather than her possession of numerous important trade marts, form the chief attraction of this township. Its public affairs are well administered, its schools are neat, numerous and efficient; its residences uniformly indicative of taste, comfort, and in many cases, wealth. The adoption and enforcement of the Dunkin Act evinces a decidedly moral inclination on the part of the people, while an almost total absence of crime among the residents furnishes an argument in favor of Local Option as enforced in this municipality.

HOWARD AND RIDGETOWN.

The Township of Howard occupies a position between Orford on the east and Harwich on the west, the River Thames on the north, and Lake Erie on the south. It contains an area of about 105 square miles, and ranks second to no township in the county in point of agricultural excellence. It is quite densely settled by a peculiarly thrifty and enterprising class of farmers whose labor has rendered Howard one of the most attractive townships in appearance to be found on the map of western Ontario. Especially has the feature of attractiveness, both natural and artificial, been highly developed in the vicinity of Talbot Street and the Lake Shore, where a succession of handsome and even elegant farmsteads form a picture of rural beauty rarely surpassed in the agricultural sections of Canada.

The topographical characteristics of Howard are somewhat more varied than those of the townships farther west. The township is traversed by a gravelly ridge running at a distance of about five miles from the shore of Lake Erie, toward which sheet of water the surface gently slopes on the south, while to the north of the elevation alluded to a gradual decline toward the north-west is observable. The "Ridge" forms the only "watershed" in the township, numerous small streams flowing thence into the lake on the one hand, and toward the Thames on the other. A network of rivulets combine to form the volume of McGregor's Creek in this township, and to the north of that system several others of local importance, Field's, McGorgan's and Arnold's Creeks, afford convenient drainage. The soil of Howard is of a generally lighter and more porous consistency than is found in the West Riding of the county, the vicinity of the "Ridge" being especially devoid of the stubborn clay features which characterize other townships of Kent. There a gravelly loam of great fertility and pliability predominates, and this in other parts of the township a somewhat heavier grade of soil is found, it in no locality assumes a nature too compact to forbid its classification as a rich loam, with alternate inclinations to clay, sand and gravel. By nature Howard has been more favored than any of her adjacent sister townships, in being provided with a soil quite as productive as is elsewhere found, while being more convenient of tillage, and drained by natural water courses.

The Township of Howard remained uninhabited by representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race until the American Revolution had been brought to a successful issue, and the contemplated early cession of the territory of Michigan had suggested to the numerous adherents of the British Crown, who had removed thither after the close of hostilities, the sentimental desirability of transferring their residence once again to British territory. Accordingly, when the surrender of British authority in Michigan became a foregone conclusion, a considerable exodus of residents of Detroit and vicinity to the western counties of Canada took place. Among the devotees of British institutions who then filed up the Thames seeking a new home under the flag that many of them had fought for during the then recent struggle were the pioneers of Howard.

Among these was Isaac French, who located Lot 3 on the River Front probably as early as 1794, but removed thence about two years later after disposing of his interest therein to Frederick Arnold, who settled here with a family of several sons then grown to manhood. Mr. Arnold was a native of Berlin, whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania. Embracing the Royalist cause, he bore arms against the Continentals during the Revolution, and was obliged to quit the country or take the oath of allegiance after the termination of that struggle. Coming west to Detroit, he resided there a short period, then removed to Petite Côte below Sandwich, remaining a couple of years, and removing thence to the Thames about 1796 as above outlined. His sons, four in number, were respectively named Louis, John, Christopher, and Frederick; the two first named of whom located on the River Front in Chatham Township, the younger ones remaining in Howard, where their posterity to a large number still reside.

Previous to the location of the Arnolds, Lots 1 and 2, adjoining the Harwich town line, had been taken up by J. G. Ribley, and Lot 4 by one Miller, who was subsequently drowned while fishing in Lake St. Clair. Lot 5 was settled by Wm. Howard about the same period, and Lot 6 next adjoining on the east was patented to Wm. McCall, who was soon after succeeded in its possession by John Carpenter, and beyond him to the east were John Gordon on Lot 8, Nicholas and Elishu Cornwall on Lot 9, and Jacob Quant, who had borne the chain for Pat. McNiff, in the survey of this tract along the Thames, on Lot 12. One McDonald settled on Lot 13 at quite an early date, though not at so early a date as the others named, who were U. E. Loyalists, and beyond the location occupied by him the settlement of the Howard River Front did not extend for several years. The community did not expand in any direction with great rapidity for a considerable time after its first settlement, though new accessions to its population arrived from time to time, the progress of the entire county during the first two decades of its settlement being of a very moderate order. Quite early in the present century, however, Joseph Johnson settled on Lot 1, and with the location of others the population of this locality became gradually quite dense.

Soon after his advent upon this scene the elder Arnold erected a small saw mill on Lot 3, on the banks of a small creek, since called Arnold's Creek. To these facilities were soon added gristing apparatus, both of which branches of industry were extensively utilized by settlers from long distances for many years.

There was no rapid development observable in this township prior to the War of 1812, except such as took place within the limits of the locality outlined in the foregoing paragraphs. The entire southern part of the township was still an unbroken forest without a white resident, save John Crawford and family, who took up a residence on the Lake Shore adjoining the Harwich town line in 1809, and there continued to reside until the settlement of the mighty forest, and the murmur of the lake until their isolation was broken in upon by the influx of other settlers. Soon before the outbreak of the Anglo-American War of 1812, the brothers Joseph and Edward Hackney settled on the shore of Rond Eau in Harwich, but after the healing of that political breach, in 1815, removed to Lot 88, Howard Lake Shore, where the latter built the first mill south of the Thames in Kent County. The Hackneys were Englishmen, remained in single blessedness during the greater portion of their natural lives, and exhibited other peculiarities which distinguished them from the "common herd," and gained a considerable degree of prominence along the shore. It is related of "Ned," as one of the brothers was invariably called, that chancing to visit a house in the neighborhood where an infant girl was asleep in a cradle, and the mother expressing a desire for a new splint broom, he offered to "swap" such a broom for the child when it should have grown to womanhood. The offer being jokingly accepted, as is stated, "Ned" performed his part of the contract, and in after years successfully solicited the fulfillment of the other part.

In 1817 the first general influx of settlement along Talbot Street occurred, in furtherance of the governmental plans which Col. Talbot, as General Land Agent, was sent out to superintend. Here, as elsewhere along the shore of Lake Erie, free grants were made to settlers on condition of the not very onerous "settlement duties" prescribed at the time, which have been repeatedly described in this work. The previous fall of 1816, however, had marked the arrival of the pioneers upon the site of Morpeth, in the persons of three Nova Scotians, the brothers Joseph and Robert Woods; and the former's son James, who cut the first tree on the site of that village, has ever since resided in the vicinity, and is now spending his declining years at Troy. The trio named returned east with the approach of winter, and the following spring returned to their western location and formed the vanguard of a numerous colony who, in 1817 and the years immediately following, settled along Talbot Street in this township.

Early in the year 1817 the Cull family moved into the neighborhood of which Morpeth now forms the centre, coming from the River Front. There were six in number, named respectively John, William, Samuel, Jesse, James and Thomas. James Cull settled on Lot 92, north of Talbot Street; his brother Samuel opened a blacksmith shop in the vicinity; Lots 91 and 92 south were taken by the Woods brothers mentioned; and the arrival of others in the same locality speedily transformed the recent forest into a scene of pioneer development. Those whose location here came next in order were John Desmond, afterwards one of the most prominent men in the township, and Nicholas Cornwall from the River Front, who built a mill on his new location.

The settlement along this street became quite dense within a year after the arrival of those named, the locations on the south side, commencing at the Orford town line (in addition to those already mentioned), being Freeman Green, William Brown, David Palmer, Murray, Walter Galbraith, McGill, John Armstrong, Jos. Lyons, John Shippy, Peter Stover, James Clarke, James Leonard, Jacob Smith, James Brown, William Fisher, Isaac Bell, Thomas Lambert, and Samuel Crawford. On the north side of the street at the same time were located one Tipp, on the east, and thence toward the west Stewart, Isaac Swartz, Edward Scartlett, George Hewitt, Alex. Goff, Wm. Desmond, John Bell, Rufus Hubbard, Lovell Harrison, Israel Smith, Thomas Brown, Joseph Richardson, Joseph Oakley, Joseph Wheatley, Mark Chase, Benjamin Bell and Adam Richards. The only survivors of those named above who then invaded the wilderness armed with the implements of husbandry, and the courage and patience so characteristic of the pioneer, are John Desmond and James Woods, both of whom have considerably exceeded the age prescribed by the Psalmist.

The first store in Morpeth was opened by Edward Lee, who had established a similar institution on the Howard and Harwich town line about 1822, and removed to Morpeth about 1826. It was about

the latter date that the name now borne by the village was conferred upon it by choice of the people, that of "Jamesville" having been diligently urged by James Cull, who owned the lot forming the north-west part of the village. In 1828 or soon thereafter George Duck came to the township, settling on Talbot Street about midway between Morpeth and the Harwich border, where he opened a store and continued its management for a long period. Mr. Duck was one of the most active and influential public men of the township up to a comparatively recent date, serving the people repeatedly in a representative capacity in Township, District and County Councils, and contributing in numerous ways to the material interests of the community.

The locality of the "Ridge" in this township was included in the tract under the management of Col. Talbot, but continued in its primeval state until 1823. The first stage in its development was marked by the location of settlers upon the site of the present town of Ridgetown. The distinction of cutting the first brush heap here is accorded to Edmund Palmer, who still resides in town, a son of David Palmer mentioned among the early residents of Talbot Street. The occasion of that incident was a trip to this place by the gentleman named in company with Alex. Marsh, their object being to clear a space and erect a log habitation for the reception of the family of William Marsh, father of Alexander, who had drawn Lot 9, Con. 10, upon which he took up his residence early in 1824, becoming the possessor of the Ridge Road. The same year Edmund Milton located Lot 10, Con. 9, and built a house opposite where the Town Hall now stands. Several other families settled here about the same time, including John Wilson, John Scane, James Watson, Richard Thyerist, and Ebenezer Colby. Among others whose connection with the early settlement and subsequent development of the Ridge rendered them conspicuous were Thomas French, George, John and Henry Reeler, Levi Cornwall, James Scafe, John Palmer, David McKinley, Thomas Dickson, Samuel Kitchener, John Brylstrom, and Richard Rushton, the last named of whom settled at the Harwich border and gave to that point the name of Reabton's Corners, which it still bears.

The development of this section was not particularly rapid for some years, though the gradual expansion of the clearings and appearance of well cultivated farms proclaimed that industry and energy were the order of the period among the pioneers. The settlement progressed as is usual with rural localities. With the production of grain which followed the clearing of the forest, came the establishment of numerous distilleries, whose product was liberally partaken of by those whose inclinations took that bent. It is related that, for want of more convenient vessels in which to carry this fluid, metallic bells were used, being carried by the "clapper"—these articles having been cut plentifully manufactured by an Orford blacksmith, who used to send them to the local centres for sale by such of the neighbors as chanced to be thither bound; hence their utilization of them for the purpose named.

The styles of wearing apparel, both in texture and design, were then of a very primitive order, the fabrics being spun at the domestic wheel, woven in the home looms, and dyed in lye to impart a "fat" color of bitternut brown for Sunday wear. Churches and schools were few and far between until the settlement advanced in age considerably; but previous to their establishment, itinerant preachers expounded holy writ in different houses throughout the township. A log school house, the first south of the Thames settlement, was built on Lovell Harrison's farm, Talbot Street, where one Eastman first presided as pedagogue, being followed in that capacity by a gentleman named Boyd. The first school house on the site of Ridgetown was erected about 1830 by Wm. Nash, on James Watson's farm, being first taught by one Gowdy; and to John Moody is ascribed the credit of having built the first mill in this flourishing town.

For more than a quarter of a century after the settlement of this locality nothing to justify the name of a village was observable on the site where now stands the busy and progressive little town of which the residents of Howard are so justly proud. The agricultural excellence of the locality had induced a settlement of considerable density along the Ridge, though few or no locations had been made on the lower lands in its immediate vicinity. Though a prosperous farming community had supplanted the forest scene of the early settlement, commerce did not here assert its sway until a date within the comparatively recent past. In 1851 the place contained only the agricultural institution natural to so thrifty a neighborhood—a school house in which Charles Grant, present Clerk of the town and township, had opened a union Sabbath school in 1831; a blacksmith shop conducted by James G. Mitton; and a store carried on by Malcolm McLean. Some time previously the post office had been established under its present name, suggestive of its pleasant and commanding situation on the Ridge. Nor was the progress of the village toward the goal of commercial consequence at all rapid during the quarter century following the date just referred to. It remained but a rural trade centre for the supply of a strictly local demand during that entire period, though receiving additions to the number and nature of its institutions as the needs of the surrounding community suggested or demanded, skimming at no date any inclination to the "mushroom" growth which has characterized so many of the western Ontario towns. No church was erected here till 1851, when the Presbyterians built one on the site now occupied by their more modern structure, the site for which, as well as that for the Methodist Church and Town Hall of Howard adjoining, have been donated by Ebenezer Colby.

Thus in uneventful and moderate development the current of Ridgetown's affairs flowed on until the Canada Southern Railway was constructed through this region in 1873, passing nearly a mile to the north of the village. This place then presented few features of which nearly a dozen villages in the county could not boast, containing but a few hundred inhabitants, and the small number of stores, churches and factories incident to so diminutive a place. With the extension of railroad facilities hither, however, there came a change over the spirit of the dreams entertained by this village, and with the immediate impetus imparted to its progress by the railroad agitation, came a corresponding elevation in the ambition and aspirations of the community. Under the potent influences attendant upon railway construction, the village strove rapidly forward to a more important place in the list of western centres, capital was attracted, factories established, new and handsome residences built, offices opened and business blocks erected, and, as though by a magical influence, Ridgetown bloomed into a busy and enterprising village. At no time since then has its progress received a check and degenerated into inactivity, but with a steady impulse its interests have moved forward to the high state of development in which we now find them.

In 1876 the increase of population warranted the assumption of independent municipal honors by Ridgetown, and it was accordingly incorporated the same year, entering upon this new stage of its exist-

ence January 1st, 1877. That year the first Village Council was elected, composed as follows, viz: Jacob Smith, M.D., Reeve; Zeis Watson, David Waterworth, Chas. E. Scane, and H. W. Westland, Councillors; John Law was appointed Clerk, and John A. Moody, Treasurer. The present Council is composed of Messrs. John Moody, Reeve; Charles Baker, George Hockey, William Baker, and James Rushton, Councillors. The Clerkship is efficiently filled by Charles Grant, and John A. Moody continues to officiate as Treasurer.

The present attractions of Ridgetown are of an order both numerous and substantial. Its population is in the immediate neighborhood of 2,100; this increase from former figures has led to its being gazetted as a town, upon which form of government it will enter after the close of the present year. Several manufactures of considerable importance are here conducted, including extensive flooring, saw, and woolen-mills, foundry, bending work establishment, a number of extensive and popular carriage factories, and an establishment for the manufacture of recently invented burial cases of sheet iron and plate glass. The churches of this town are of an unusually elegant order. The finest of the number is that owned by the Presbyterians, recently erected at a cost of about \$20,000; then follows the Canada Methodist, of scarce inferior design or finish. The Roman Catholics have erected the next most elaborate church, and those of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptists follow closely in order of beauty and cost. There are also churches of some of other congregations in town, but those mentioned are conspicuous for their beauty.

Intellectual advantages are liberally bestowed upon Ridgetown, containing as it does a flourishing Mechanics' Institute with extensive library, several lodges of the most prominent orders of secret fraternities, and two live newspapers, the *Plainsider* and *Standard*, the former supporting Liberal and the latter Conservative principles in politics.

The general aspect of Ridgetown, viewed from any point, is decidedly attractive and handsome. Situated on the eminence formed by the ridge, it commands a pleasant and extensive view of the adjacent levels on either side. Its streets are lined by numerous handsome and in some cases elegant business buildings, the chief of which is the Porter Block, corner Main and Erie Streets, fitted with handsome stores on the ground flat, and containing above a neat and spacious public hall called the Opera House. A high grade of private residences grace the suburbs; a spirit of enterprise pervades the population; evidence of thrift and commercial prosperity abound on every hand; and all signs point to the growth and development of Ridgetown in the not distant future to such proportions as will bear comparison with the representative towns of the west.

The Township of Howard is remarkable for the number of Scotch residents and their descendants within its borders. Among the first of these to arrive were the McKinlays—Duncan, Robert, and Peter—who located between Talbot Street and the Ridge about 1819, the latter choosing a location at the Harwich town line, near Troy. They were followed at a considerably later date by numerous representatives of the clan Campbell, who had resided some years in the vicinity of Utica, N.Y., whence they removed to Howard and located in its central section, where large tracts of Clergy Reserve and Canada Company land were situated. Others of the same name came in direct from their native Scotia, and formed a colony of Campbells extending over nearly half the township, including the vicinity of the Harwich town line. Members of the Cameron, McDonald, and McGregor families also fled into the township about the same time, and the central portion became rapidly and thickly settled.

Farther north, in the vicinity of Botany, the pioneer settlement was formed about 1830, when several members of the McBrayne family located in the Block concession, followed after a short interval by Hugh and William Simonton and William McKercher, the last named of whom arrived in 1833, and has ever since occupied a position of esteem and influence, not only in this locality but in the township at large.

The municipal records of Howard show that local self-government was here inaugurated as early as 1843, on the second day in January of which year the ratepayers convened in "town meeting" in the school house in the Rushton settlement, and appointed Christopher Arnold to the chair, when the following officers were elected, viz: Geo. Duck and John Williams, District Councillors; Thomas Rushton, Clerk; Richard Rushton, Assessor; and William Sheldon, Collector. During the three years following, George Duck, Jr., officiated as Clerk, being followed by John Unsworth, who held the position up to 1849. During the same period the names of Arch. McLarty, John D. Wilson, Malcolm Campbell, William Ruddle, Frederick Arnold, and William Dewar appear among those of prominent participants in township matters. In 1850 the first Township Council was elected, consisting of Messrs. John Wilson, George Duck, Frederick Arnold, William Ruddle, and John McKercher. Mr. Duck was elected Reeve, Edmund B. Harrison appointed Clerk, and Hooper King, Treasurer. The municipal offices of the township for the current year are filled by John Ferguson, Reeve; Benjamin W. Wilson, First Deputy Reeve; Samuel H. Spence, Second Deputy Reeve; Isaac Gardner, John McKercher, Councillors; Charles Grant (Ridgetown), Clerk since 1861, with the exception of the year 1868, when Michael Lattimer officiated in that capacity.

The only village of considerable importance in Howard besides Ridgetown, already referred to, is MORPETH, containing about five hundred inhabitants, and very pleasantly and prettily situated on Talbot Street, 22 miles from Chatham, with which town it is connected by a daily line of stages, another line running to Ridgetown and Thameville. Its commercial and mechanical institutions embrace a list such as villages of similar size usually possess, three hotels and a like number of churches perform their respective functions and contribute their quota, in common with other attractions, toward constituting Morpeth one of the most progressive and pleasant little rural villages in this region.

TOWNSHIP OF ROMNEY.

Romney is the smallest in territorial extent of any township in Kent County. It is of nearly triangular shape, and occupies a position in the south-western extremity of the county, being bounded north and east by Tilbury East, south by Lake Erie, and west by the Township of Mersea, in the County of Essex. Its superficial area embraces 26,452 acres, of which extent 18,019 acres are owned by actual residents, among whom are 285 ratepayers. The surface of Romney is generally very level, and too low to admit of the highest convenience in agricultural affairs. The shore of Lake Erie is here skirted by the "Ridge," which forms the only relief to the monotonous levels of the entire county, the elevated outline referred to running in close proximity to the lake throughout the greater part of this township, toward

its eastern boundary forming a bank or bluff directly overlooking the waves, and from which the surface slopes away nearly twenty miles to the river Thames, falling only twenty-six feet in that distance. The characteristics of soil in this as in other townships heretofore include a tendency to gravely loam along the Ridge; and in its rear a general inclination to clay loam, underlaid by a heavy clay subsoil, and capped in many localities by rich deposits of vegetable matter, constitute the leading topographical features.

The lake front of Romney was first settled in 1817 by parties from the north of Ireland, England, the Maritime Provinces, and the United States. The two first to locate within the limits of this township were Nathan Baldwin and James Stewart, who were settled but a short time when the Jackson family took up 600 acres near the eastern town line. The brothers Samuel and Jonathan Wicklow were among those who located here the same year, and in 1818 Robert Cotterworth, from Durham, England, took up Lot 200, where his son Caleb now resides. Peter and Joseph Heatherington, John Robinson, Thomas Renwick, Robert Shanks, John Dawson and John Edwards followed soon after, and took locations farther east along the shore. The settlement of the Ridge was for many years confined to these families, who experienced their full share of the difficulties and hardships attendant upon pioneer life in the woods, in being so far removed from a source of supplies. Their nearest trading post was then Malden (Amherstburg), which offered but indifferent attractions, they being often obliged to go clear to Detroit to obtain the necessities of life. The nearest mill was on McGregor's Creek at Chatham, 40 miles distant, and accessible only on sleds in winter; but at a somewhat later date a mill was erected in the Township of Gosfield, in Essex County, which reduced the inconvenience incident to a trip through the woods to Chatham. They made their journeys to the mills of Gosfield and Malden in canoes, coasting along the shore in their freighted crafts with comparative ease.

That portion of Romney remote from the Ridge did not attract settlers for many years after the forests had disappeared from the shore, and their former sites had long since bloomed with the fruits of successful agriculture. In fact, the date when settlers began to select homes in the section referred to is still so recent as to constitute no text for an historical reminiscence, and the record of their progress in the fight with the forest has been so uneventful as to call for no comment unless expressions of respect and admiration for the zeal, industry and patience displayed by those who braved the hardships which presented themselves to the settlers, and by their persevering energy have wrought such substantial improvements in this originally uninviting portion of the township as to-day meet the eye of the visitor.

Prior to the inauguration of our present municipal system the townships of Romney and Tilbury East were united for representation in the District Council, the honor attaching to that office being shared in about equal degrees by Thomas Heatherington of this township, and Peter Simpson of Tilbury. In 1850 a separate Council was elected for Romney, consisting of Thomas Jackson, Joseph Heatherington, John White, John Robinson and Robert Shanks. Mr. Jackson was elected Reeve, and the minor offices were filled as follows, viz: Ralph Stobbs, Clerk; John Dawson, Treasurer; Jacob Hyatt, Assessor; John Cotterworth, Collector. For 1881 the Council is composed of Messrs. James Robinson, Reeve; James Shanks, Henry Healey, Wm. C. Lounsbury and Thomas Hodgins, Councillors. Alfred Coatsworth (Romney P.O.) fills the position of Clerk, and T. C. Renwick holds the Treasurer's office.

Romney contains no villages of importance, nor any in fact deserving a more dignified appellation than rural post villages. On the Essex county line, where crossed by Talbot Street, the village of WHEATLEY stands, principally in Essex, however, at a distance of 40 miles from Chatham. Its attractions are not extensive, consisting of such evidences of industry and commerce as usually accompany a population of 200 people.

Romney has a post office on Lot 200, where are also a telegraph office, a few small mechanics' shops and docks, over which considerable quantities of forest products are annually shipped.

TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY EAST.

This township lies to the south of the Thames, directly west of Raleigh, its western border being formed by Tilbury West, in Essex County. It extends southerly to the Romney town line, along the east side of which township a narrow strip of Tilbury stretches to the shore of Lake Erie. These limits embrace an area of 38,151 acres, of which 11,485 are under cultivation. The seemingly small proportion of cleared land in the township is in a measure accounted for by the large area of low lying plain land in its northern portion, a wide expanse in that section being unfit for agricultural purpose as at present; nor will anything but the construction of dykes, drains, and pumps similar to those for which Holland is distinguished, effect a remedy for this state of affairs, the surface of the land being so nearly on a level with the waters of Lake St. Clair. Few features of difference exist between the soil of this township and of others in the western portion of the County of Kent. A surface soil of loam overlying a heavy clay subsoil in the higher forest areas, and the same features covered by a varying thickness of vegetable mould in the lower areas and plains, combine to constitute a degree of fertility in the soil of Tilbury which is unexcelled elsewhere in the county.

Tilbury remained until 1818 uninvaded by the pioneer, except a few French families who squatted on the low lands bordering the Thames and Lake St. Clair, where they wrung a precarious living from the use of their fishing and trapping appliances. In the year above named, however, the narrow strip of this township bordering upon Lake Erie and traversed by Talbot Street, invited to its forests a few localities, the most prominent of whom were Peter Simpson and Thomas Askew. Mr. Simpson was of English nativity; coming to Tilbury in early manhood, he settled on Lot 171, where he continued to reside during the balance of his life. He filled many offices of public trust during the early history of the township, and was considered one of its most enterprising and useful residents. Mr. Askew settled on Lot 173 on his arrival here, and both he and his posterity have since been actively identified with every material interest of that locality.

The settlement of the Lake Shore continued in a rather undeveloped state for a number of years thereafter, though the gradual settlement of new arrivals brought it in time to a condition of greater density. Others among the early residents having been Philip Goffell on Lot 170, and the McDonald family on Lot 166. The first settlement in the interior of the township was formed in 1832, when the Badder family located at what has since been called Baddertown, about the centre of the southerly projection of the township. This family con-

sisted of William, the father, and several grown-up sons, including Samuel, James, Charles, and Emanuel, who resided in that locality a long period and took a leading part in its development; but after the death of a number of the original locusts, nearly all the survivors and their posterity left the neighborhood, where but few of the name now reside.

The Middle Road received its first settlers in Tilbury in August, 1832, though the highway was not cut until after the Mackenzie Insurrection. The pioneers of this vicinity were Thomas Smith and his family, including three sons grown to manhood, Robert, James, and David, who took up Lot 10 north at the time mentioned. The Smiths remained alone in this part of Tilbury for nearly two years, the next arrivals taking date in the early part of 1834, when Matthew Martin, father of Major Martin, located Lot 4, Con. 9, and Alexander Stevenson and sons selected Lot 4, Con. 10, as their future residence; John Graham took up Lot 18, M. R. south, the same year, and that fall the first of the numerous Coultas family came to the township, the entire family making a permanent location the spring following, 1835. The male members of this family, who have been so closely connected with the township's interests during the entire period which has since elapsed, were five in number—John, the father, and his sons John, William, Allan and Alexander, all grown to manhood. They chose a location on Lot 10, Con. 5, in the vicinity of where Valetta now stands. The following year John Wilson and sons arrived and settled on Lot 20, M. R. north, and following at brief intervals came Alexander McLeod, the Farquharsons, Fletchers, Richardsons and others, who have since become prominent in the conduct of township affairs.

Somewhat prior to this time there had been settlements planted in the northern part of the township, where nothing but low plains meets the eye at the present time; but the rise in the water levels of all lakes and streams in this region about 1830, obliged the retreat of the settlers to more elevated ground, and laid desolate the areas of previously attractive prairie where flourishing orchards and other improvements had graced the scenes.

To the south of the Middle Road, toward the Romney town line, no settlement was formed for many years after the location of the pioneers along the highway named, but when the tide of industry found its way thither, it bore on its foremost swell James Gray and Samuel Sloan and sons, who were the pioneers of that section. The brothers John and Daniel Kerr were also early residents of Tilbury, the former having opened the first store in the township on the Middle Road west of Valetta, near where the old Town Hall stood. In this store the proprietor's brother Daniel, present County Clerk of Kent, was for a long time principal attendant and clerk. The first school in the township was located on Lot 6, Con. 10, John Fletcher being its first teacher, and in his honor the station of that name on the Canada Southern Railway was afterwards called, he having displayed his liberality in donating a site of several acres for depot ground.

The land along the principal roads of Tilbury was purchased through Col. Talbot, but large areas had also been set aside as Clergy Reserves, or granted to the Canada Company. Many inconveniences had to be contended against by the early settlers, to some of whom the repulsive exceeded the attractive features of their new homes, and many of those whose selected farms were not near enough natural water courses to admit of reasonably convenient drainage, left the township after a short and unsatisfactory residence therein. Milling facilities were erected at a quite early day on Lot 10, M. R. north, where the Smiths provided a mill operated by horse power, the remains of which still form a feature of the local landscape.

Municipal institutions were introduced into Tilbury as early as 1836. The first town meeting was held January 4th of that year, Robert Smith presiding, and John Norval acting as Clerk. But five officers were elected, they being Donald Cameron, Assessor; Robert Smith, Jr., Collector; John Wilson, Peter Simpson, and Thomas Smith, Highway Commissioners. After the introduction of improvements to the municipal law providing for District Councils, Tilbury and Romney conjointly sent one member to that body, the honor and generally alternating between Peter Simpson of this township and Joseph Heatherington of Romney. Upon the inauguration of a more developed system of local government in 1850, the first Township Council for Tilbury was elected, composed as follows, viz: John Smith, John Coultas, John Wilson, John Fletcher and Francis Wharman. At its first meeting John Smith was elected Reeve, and the Clerkship was bestowed upon James Smith. The local government of the municipality is now administered by William Hickey, Reeve; Major Matthew Martin, Deputy Reeve; Isaac Askew, James Mann, and John A. McGregor, Councillors; Donald R. Farquharson, Clerk; and John Coultas, Treasurer.

Tilbury is an essentially agricultural community, presenting few evidences of commercial development. It is traversed from east to west by the Canada Southern Railroad, but no villages of importance grace its course through this township, though at either town line there are stations of greater or less consequence.

FLETCHER, on the Raleigh town line, is situated entirely in the latter township, except the railway station, which is on the Tilbury side.

TILBURY VILLAGE, on the line of the Canada Southern Railway, where it crosses the town line between Tilbury East and West, is a place of some moment, containing large mills, and the complement of stores, shops, hotels and churches incident to a village of 300 inhabitants.

VALETTA is the principal village of the township, though by no means an extensive one. It is located on the Middle Road, about midway between the eastern and western town lines, 22 miles from Chatham, and embraces a list of attractions such as may usually be found in a rural village of 200 inhabitants.

TILBURY EAST is the name of a post office on Lot 10, M. R. north, and around it are clustered a saw mill, one or two shops, and a thriving farming community, a store in which the office is kept being a further attraction.

ENCKWORTH is a post office and small settlement on the Middle Road, a short distance west of Valetta.

Many evidences of industry, enterprise, taste and refinement on the part of the people are noticeable in every portion of this township where settlements of any considerable age have been formed. The pioneers were principally Scotch farmers, whose skill and energy, applied in the forests of the New World, soon elevated them to positions of independent affluence, neither before nor since accomplishing this result has their intellectual development been sacrificed to worldly gain; and it has become almost proverbial that the younger arising generations of the township have received more liberal advantages of an educational order than those of most other townships in this region, a claim borne out by the advanced intelligence which pervades every quarter of the community.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RUFUS STEPHENSON, M.P. for Kent, is of English descent—his ancestors having emigrated from Lancashire to America as early as 1641. He is the youngest son of Eli Stephenson, and a nephew of Col. E. W. Stephenson, of St. Catharines, where he received his education at Grantham Academy, though born at Springfield, Mass., January 14th, 1835. He was for many years connected with the newspaper press of the town of Chatham, becoming proprietor of the *Paislet* in 1857; since which time, till quite recently, he has conducted that journal in the interest of Conservative politics. He has been ever most prominently identified with local and municipal interests, having served extensive terms on the various School Boards in the Town and County Councils, and as Mayor of Chatham for a number of years. He has also been prominently identified with the Volunteer movement, and is a Captain of the 24th Regiment, V. M. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1867, defeating Hon. A. McKellar. He has been returned at each subsequent election, and is the present sitting member.

HOS. JOSEPH NORTHWOOD, Senator, of Chatham, is the son of John Northwood, of County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born in 1809. His paternal grandfather (also named John) served in the British Army; was present at the taking of Quebec; stood close by General Wolfe when that hero was mortally wounded, and received him into his arms as he fell. The subject of this reference came to Canada with his father's family in 1832, settling in Middlesex County, but in 1835 removed to the present site of Chatham, and became one of the pioneers of the place. He has always been most deeply interested in the prosperity and advancement of Chatham in fact as well as in sentiment, being one of the largest property owners of the town, to the growth and development of which he has probably contributed more largely than any other of its residents. He has served the town in many public capacities, and with such satisfaction as to draw forth the most flattering acknowledgments. He retired from a most enterprising career of active business in 1877, and in 1880 was appointed to the Senate—succeeding the late Hon. Geo. Brown—by the Macdonald Administration, of whose policy and party principles he has been a consistent and influential advocate.

DANIEL McCRANEY, M.P.P. for East Kent, is a son of Hiram McCraney, of Trafalgar, Ont., and younger brother of Dr. McCraney, ex-M.P. for Haldon. He was born at Trafalgar, July 1st, 1834; educated at the Oakville Grammar School; married, at Oakville, 1866, the eldest daughter of the late George Kwan; was called to the Bar, Michaelmas Term, 1871; and has been engaged many years in the practice of law at Bothwell, of which town he was Mayor from 1868 to 1873. He was first returned to Parliament in September, 1876, to fill the vacancy in East Kent, caused by the resignation of Hon. Arch. McKellar; and again at the general election of 1879 was returned by a very large majority. Mr. McCraney stands well in his profession; and in his capacity as legislator he appears to have given good satisfaction; and in his private capacity he is a most amiable and popular gentleman.

ALEXANDER COURTS, ex-M.P.P. for West Kent, was born near Balmoreal, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1824. The family emigrated to Canada when Alexander, the youngest son, was ten years of age, and settled in Tilbury East, where he now resides, when the Township was almost an entire wilderness. Mr. Courts has been among our most prominent representative men. He served nearly twenty years in the Municipal Council, over one half of which he represented his township at the County Seat, as Reeve. At the general election of 1875 he was chosen (in the Conservative interest) to represent West Kent in the Legislature; but at the last general election he was defeated by the present sitting member. He is an extensive land owner, a prosperous and successful farmer, and a man who possesses sterling qualities in an unusual degree, as is proven by his many elections to important and honorable positions in both municipal and provincial politics.

STEPHEN WHITE, of Charing Cross, ex-Reeve of Raleigh, was born in Pennsylvania, U. S., in 1825. His father, William, a native of Kent County, England, came to Canada, from Pennsylvania, the same year of Stephen's birth, and was the pioneer of the "Middle Road" of Raleigh, in the local sketch of which a more extended reference to the family will be found. Our subject, who has witnessed the development of this section from a state of nature to one of advanced prosperity, has been most prominent in promoting this advancement in every way where the energy and enterprise of a most public spirited citizen could conduce to such an end. His identification with public affairs—the number and importance of official positions which he has been called upon to fill—and the ability with which he has ever discharged public trusts—would extend, in relating, a space beyond command in a work of this description. Among other representative positions, he has been a member of the Municipal Council since 1853, for 21 years of which he occupied the Reeve-ship—and in 1870 was Warden of Kent. An advanced and most successful agriculturist, he has been for twelve years a member of the Council of Directors of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, and in 1872 was President thereof. He was one of four comprising the Canadian Centennial Board in 1876, and received from the press and the country at large the highest encomiums for the part he performed. He is an influential member of the Liberal party, whose candidate he was at the general election of 1875, for the Legislature, in West Kent.

W. S. STRIPP, of Buckhorn, settled at that hamlet in 1866, having come from Durham County, where he was born in 1840. Here he has been extensively engaged in farming and grape culture. The "Erie View" vineyard, owned by him, is said to be the largest in Canada. He manufactures therefrom a very fine brand of native wine, in quantities which have exceeded 10,000 gallons in a single season. Mr. Stripp has been very active and influential on the side of Reform politics. He was the parliamentary candidate of that party at the general elections of 1873 and 1874; but was defeated by Rufus Stephenson on both occasions, by small majorities. In 1876 he removed to the State of Virginia, and the generous and spontaneous offering of regard on the part of the citizens, irrespective of party, testified the estimable qualities of the man—a very handsome gold watch and chain having been presented him in memory. After giving the "Old Dominion" a short trial, he tired of the choice and returned again to the "New," having ever since been a resident of Buckhorn, where he still carries on farming, wine-growing, and a general mercantile business.

PETER D. McKELLAR, of Chatham, Registrar of the County of Kent, is a son of Hon. Arch. McKellar, so well known in connection with Canadian politics. He was born of the old McKellar homestead, in the Township of Raleigh, in 1839. He was educated at Upper Canada College, and studied law in the office of Alex. McNabb, of

Toronto, for three years, and after passing the first four examinations of the law course in Toronto University, he abandoned the law on his appointment to his present position in July, 1862. Since this time he has been a resident of Chatham, where he is very popular with the people of all political shades for his gentlemanly manner and courteous official attributes.

WILLIAM NORTHWOOD, ex-Mayor of Chatham, is the son of John Northwood, whose father, was among the early residents of the place, as noted in our local sketch of the same. William was born in Chatham in 1842, and the same year witnessed the death of his father by an accident in his mill. His whole life has been spent in the town of his nativity; his interests, since arriving at maturity, have been intimately connected with those of the town, and his influence has been potent in advancing its growth, prosperity and importance. He was several years engaged in mercantile transactions, subsequent to which he entered the grain trade. In 1871 he became connected with his present partner, Mr. Howard, and the firm are now said to be the largest maltsters in the Dominion. They have a magnificent elevator and malt-house at Chatham, and a branch at Walkerville, where they are building a very large and most complete establishment especially for their American trade. Mr. Northwood has been a representative man in municipal politics since a very early age, having held a seat at the Chatham Council Board for many years, and represented the town in the County Council. In 1879 he was elected to the Mayorship by a large majority over the previous incumbent, Mr. Monck; and in 1880 he was re-elected by acclamation; but at the end of the year he voluntarily retired, for private reasons, though strongly urged to accept a third nomination. During his incumbency of the position, he was chiefly instrumental in effecting a number of important reforms, and securing some most important concessions to the town's franchises. Among these was the transfer of the Garrison Common by the Dominion Government to be used as a public park, and the separation of town and county on terms mutually advantageous and satisfactory to both; while all local improvements have found in him a zealous promoter. He is a leading member of the Conservative party, whose past successes in Kent are acknowledged to be due in very considerable measure to his advocacy. At the same time, he is personally popular with all classes irrespective of party, and admitted on all hands as among the most substantial and reliable of the county town, and indeed of the entire county.

WILLIAM GRAY, of Chatham, is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, having been born there in 1826. He learned blacksmithing in the old County, and emigrating to Canada, settled at Chatham in 1853, and commenced to work at his trade. His life since that time has been an example of combined energy, honesty, and industry, followed in an unusual degree by the rewards attendant upon the well directed application of these cardinal principles; and his business has increased from the small beginning above noted to one of the largest wagon and carriage manufactories in the Dominion. He has been the recipient of many diplomas, medals, and prizes from Agricultural and Arts Societies—from the small local fairs, to the Provincial, Dominion, and Industrial Exhibitions—than any manufacturer in British America. Mr. Gray's sterling business qualities are carried into other walks of life as well. He has acceptably filled many public positions, including seats at the Municipal Board and in the civic chair of Chatham; besides which he has been an active promoter of agricultural societies by his material aid and ready assistance, both pecuniarily and as a leading officer, having held the presidency of the County Society. He is also a prominent member of the Reform party, the success of which, in this county, is attributable in no small degree to his aid and energetic effort.

ISRAEL EVANS, of Chatham, is a Pennsylvanian by birth. When a child, he came with his father's family to Chatham, in 1825. As has been seen in our local sketch, Mr. Evans was intimately connected with the development of Chatham. The son commenced business for himself when yet quite young, and at an early age also became actively identified with municipal affairs. He held a seat in the Town Council for twelve consecutive years, has represented the town in the County Council, has presided over the last named body (1871) as Warden, and has occupied the civic chair (1868) as Mayor. He was the only representative of the Town of Chatham ever elected to the Warden-ship; and at the end of his term he voluntarily retired from public life, and has since confined himself strictly to his private business. He is a Justice of the Peace, and License Inspector for West Kent; and it is but truth to say that while his public duties have ever been performed most creditably, he has always, in his private capacity as well, retained the fullest confidence both of his friends and the public at large.

LIONEL H. JOHNSON, of Wallaceburg, is the eldest of a family of ten children of James and Margaret Johnson, the former from Northumberland, England, and the latter from the Isle of Mull, Scotland. The family were the "Salkirk" settlers, and Lionel was born on the "Baldoon Tract" in 1818, and lived there till the village of Wallaceburg sprang into existence, when he took up his residence there and has since continued it. During the time that the Gore of Chatham belonged to Zembra, he was chosen (first in 1845) to represent that township in the then District Council of Essex, Kent and Lambton. On the operation of the Municipal Act he was chosen first Reeve. He has held the office of either Reeve or Deputy Reeve of Zembra or Chatham Township for over twenty-five years, and in 1863 was Warden of the County of Kent—a public record which is of itself the best comment we can offer on the integrity and ability of the man. He has also held various minor official positions, among which are: Justice of the Peace since 1845; Com. in Q. B. since 1844; and Post-master of Wallaceburg since 1840 (with a short interruption occasioned by his retirement, followed by reappointment). In 1857, when quite a youth, Mr. Johnson was attending the old Upper Canada Academy, now Victoria University, and the Rebellion breaking out, he returned home, joined the militia, and served on the frontier till the restoration of peace. He has been U. S. Consular Agent at Wallaceburg for the past twelve years. In all walks of life he is looked upon as one of the best men of the county, either past or present.

ISAAC THERICE, of Dresden, is a Nova Scotian by birth, his parents belonging to U. E. Loyalist families who were driven from America after the Revolution, and settled in the above named Province. He came to Upper Canada when eighteen years of age, and after two years' service with Col. Talbot, he settled in the Township of Yarmouth. Here he resided till 1854, removing in that year to Bosanquet (Lambton County), and seven years later to Chatham Gore, whence he again removed in about six years to Dresden, his present residence. During his younger days he was a man of much activity and more than ordinary intelligence and influence.

ALEXANDER THERICE, son of the above gentleman, is a native of Yarmouth, Ontario. His name is familiarly connected with municipal and public affairs in the vicinity of Dresden, where he has resided since 1862. He is one of the most energetic and successful business men in the County of Kent. He has been extensively engaged in lumbering, and is now largely interested in shipping. He has contributed very materially to the growth and prosperity of Dresden, which village he has many times represented in the County Council, of which body he was chosen Warden in 1878. He has been nearly twenty years on the Commission of the Peace. He was a candidate for Parliamentary honors at the last general election to the Legislature, but was defeated by the present sitting member for East Kent, notwithstanding which he is personally one of the most popular men in this Riding, and is well deserving of the large share of success which has attended his business undertakings.

GEORGE YOUNG, of Harwich, a Scot by birth and parentage, first saw light on the banks of Tweed, in Roxburghshire, in 1809. At twelve years of age he removed to Glasgow, and was apprenticed to a builder. In due time he became a master mechanic, and followed that calling till 1842, when he came to Canada, and soon after settled where he is at present residing, where he has been engaged in farming with more than an ordinary measure of success. He has also been long and prominently identified with local public affairs, having been chosen a member of the old Western District Council the year after his advent, 1845, in which position he continued till 1848, when he resigned to superintend the erection of the new County Buildings. He was elected to the Reeve-ship under the new system in 1851, and from that time till 1873 has been almost continuously either a member of the County Council or in charge of the public works of the county. Among other public works he superintended the Government Docks at Rond Eau Harbor. On his retirement from municipal honors he was the recipient of a very handsome memorial in token of his public services. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1849, and Clerk of the 4th Division Court since 1851. He is an advanced Liberal in politics, and a gentleman of great influence with all parties irrespective of creed or political leanings.

T. R. JACKSON, of Blenheim, is a native of that village. He is the eldest son of John Jackson, one of the early pioneers of the county, who settled in Romney in 1815, when there was scarce a white man's habitation west of St. Thomas. The subject of this sketch was born in 1841, and spent his early life upon the farm. He has been engaged a number of years past in the banking business in Blenheim, as senior partner of the firm of Jackson, Fuller & Co., having a branch in Lenington. He has creditably filled a number of responsible public positions, has served four consecutive years as Reeve of Blenheim, and was Warden of the county in 1879.

JACOB SMITH, M.D., of Ridgeway, is a descendant of American Loyalists of New Jersey, whose ancestors in turn emigrated from England and Holland to the then Colony in the early days of American history. His great grandfather served the King in the Revolutionary War, and being proscribed in consequence, fled to the then wilderness of Upper Canada during the very earliest days of its settlement in 1784. The family are now a very numerous one throughout Western Ontario, but more particularly in the neighborhood of the Niagara peninsula, and among them are many of the best representative men of the country in the various trades, industries, and professions. The subject of this reference was born in Beamsville, Lincoln County, in 1830. He removed to Kent County in 1844 with his father's family, and after spending several years in school teaching he undertook the study of medicine, graduating in that science in Toronto in 1856, since which time he has followed the practice of his profession—for the first two years in Bothwell, and subsequently where he is at present residing. His enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice has not prevented his acceptably filling many important public positions of honor and trust. He was first Reeve of Ridgeway on its incorporation as a village, a position he occupied for several successive years; and the Warden-ship of the County in numbered among the civic honors which have fallen to him; while he is acknowledged as among the best citizens of the county in which he has spent many years of a useful and busy life.

D. J. VAN VEZSON, M.D., of Blenheim, is one of the leading medical practitioners of the county, with whose local public affairs he has also been long and favorably identified. He was born in South-wood, Ont., in 1825. Studied medicine with Dr. Stewart, of Fingal, graduating from Victoria College in 1861; and since that time has continued in active and successful practice of his profession at Blenheim. He was for a number of years Deputy Reeve of Harwich, and Reeve for four consecutive years, during which time he served one term in the Warden's chair. He is Coroner for the County of Kent, and is one of the most highly esteemed of its residents, both as a professional man and a private gentleman.

JAMES SAMSON, M.D., of Blenheim, stands in the front rank among the professional men of the old Western District. A native of the township, in which the greater part of his life has been spent in mitigating the ill which flesh is heir to, the doctor is qualified both by natural attributes and educational attainments to fill any position successfully and creditably; though his strict application to professional duties has thus far stood a barrier against repeated solicitations to accept the keeping of public trusts on the part of citizens, whose numbers and influence tell of true merit as the incentive to such appeals. Dr. Samson, however, takes a great interest in politics, and is one of the most advanced and able members of the Reform party in Kent. He is likewise very energetic in the promotion of all public spirited acts of enterprise, and—what is quite exceptional with men who identify themselves in the slightest degree with matters of public interest—we have failed to hear a single adverse criticism expressed; while, personally, a more pleasant and friendly feeling could not be entertained for any man than we find emanating on all hands from the people, without respect to creed or party.

TRECEMER K. HOLMES, M.D., of Chatham, is one of the leading medical practitioners of Western Ontario. The family is of Irish extraction, though the great-grandfather of the doctor was among the pioneers of Upper Canada. His grandfather was for many years Principal of the celebrated Sandwich Academy, one of the earliest institutions of learning in the country. His mother, who was a Gibson, was a granddaughter of the American General Gates, who performed such meritorious service on the side of the Continentals during the Revolution, though the Gibsons fought on the other side, and came to Upper Canada as U. E. Loyalists. The subject of our reference was born in Euphemia in 1839. He received a thorough professional education and training; is a graduate from several of the best medical colleges on the Continent; and has been the private pupil of some of the very best medical writers and practitioners in America. Having com-

menced the practice of his profession in Chatham, in 1867, he has since devoted himself exclusively to its promotion, and has met with unqualified and well-merited success. He is an active member of a number of associations tending to further the development of medical science; was Canadian delegate to the International Medical Congress during the Centennial; and is the author of various treatises on scientific subjects.

J. B. NEWMAN, M.D., of Wallaceburg, is a native of the evergreen Isle. His father was a large farmer; and his mother, Catherine Yore, was the daughter of General Yore, and a niece of Archbishop Yore, of Dublin. The subject of this sketch, who was the third son, came to Canada with his father's family in 1847. He received his education in this country, graduating at Toronto University in 1864, since which time he has been practicing his profession in Wallaceburg. In 1877 he married a daughter of Capt. C. Pilkington Hutchinson (who served through the Kafir War) and granddaughter of the late Wm. Jones, for many years Registrar of the Counties of Kent and Lambton, and first Indian Superintendent at Sarnia. The doctor has been more or less identified with municipal affairs, but devotes his time almost solely to the practice of his profession.

REV. WILLIAM KING, of Raleigh, the founder of the celebrated "Buxton Settlement," and the first gentleman who reduced to a practical test the colonizing in a free country of the colored slaves of the Southern States, is one whose life is replete with incident and adventure of no common order. A brief outline of his doings in this connection will be found related in the local sketch of the Township of Raleigh. It is to be regretted that space forbids enlargement on a subject fraught at one time with so great importance to the colored race; and we must content ourselves by the remark that the experiment which was the task of a lifetime of exceptional ability and untiring application was entirely successful, and when emancipation became an accomplished fact, the philanthropic originator of this deserving scheme had himself educated over 700 colored pupils, most of whom subsequently went south and became actively employed in the work of elevating the intellectual standard of their downtrodden race. Among that 700 are now numbered (besides teachers) many lawyers, physicians, editors, authors and engineers, the latter including several members of Congress. Mr. King has always taken the deepest interest in educational affairs. He was instrumental in the first establishment of the Chatham Grammar School, and was twenty-eight years actively connected with the Board. He is now spending the evening of his days in quasi-retirement, but preaches regularly to a congregation at Maidstone in Essex County.

REV. THOMAS HANNA, the present Methodist missionary on Walpole Island, was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in 1815, whence he came to Canada with his father's family in 1830, and settled in the Township of Augusta. He served in the Canadian militia during the Rebellion, and was present as a member of the company who brought on the action with the insurgents at the Battle of the Windmill. In 1839 he was called to the ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is still engaged in the good work, having been for the past six years engaged in his present ministry.

MAJOR MATTHEW MARTIN, Deputy Reeve of East Tilbury, is the only son of the late Matthew Martin, from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who came to America in 1832, and settled in Tilbury two years later. The father served with the forces during the Rebellion as sergeant of militia, and during the whole course of his life was a gentleman held in highest esteem. The Major, who was born in 1839, has always resided in Tilbury, and is one of the most public-spirited citizens of the Township. He has been for a number of years a member of the Municipal Council, and is the present Deputy Reeve. He raised a company of Volunteers during the Fenian invasion, whose command he retained till promoted to a majority in the 24th Regt. V. M., and he is now senior Major therein. He has been for a long time a Justice of the Peace, and is looked upon as one of our best local representative men.

ISAAC SWARTHOUT, of Harwich, originally came from New York State. He was born there in 1822, and spent the early part of his life as an engineer there. In 1850, being then a partner of the firm of Silliman & Co., of Troy, N. Y., he came to Canada, and locating where he still resides, engaged in lumbering operations. He has been a number of years in the Municipal Council, is a Justice of the Peace of long standing, and chairman of the Board of License Commissioners for East Kent. He is a man of marked intelligence and acknowledged integrity, and commands—as he deserves—the highest respect of all classes of citizens.

W. R. FELLOWS, of Blenheim, is a native American. When twenty-one years of age he came, in 1841, to Hamilton, Ont., from Chataaugay Co., New York, where he was born. He has carried on business at Clearville, Morpeth, and Rond Eau Harbor, but since 1860 has been a resident of Blenheim. He was appointed Township Clerk of Harwich the same year, and has continued to occupy the position ever since. On the incorporation of Blenheim, he was appointed clerk of that village, and now discharges the duties of that position for both the above municipalities. His genial and gentlemanly habits have given Mr. Fellows a place in the affections of an unusually large circle of friends; while from his long and intimate connection with municipal affairs, he is most widely and favorably known.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN FRENCH, Clerk of the Municipality of the Township of Chatham, was born in 1850 on the old homestead in "French's Settlement," where he still resides. He is eldest son of the late Isaac French, who was also born here, and lived here till his death, which occurred in 1870. His mother was Ellen Jane Campbell, of Scotch descent, but herself a native of New York. The original ancestor of the Canadian branch of the French family, who are very numerous as well as highly respected in this section of the county, was a U. E. Loyalist, and among the very earliest pioneers not only of this county but of Upper Canada. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His son, Peter, fought through the Anglo-American War of 1812-15, and was taken prisoner by the Americans after the Battle of Morvantown; but after being kept in confinement for some time, he was released by an American colonel, a former acquaintance of his father, who accidentally learned his identity. Coming to the next generation, three of his sons, Isaac (above mentioned), John, and Anselm, were in the militia during the Rebellion. When it is added that the Blackburns (our subject's paternal grandmother's family) were U. E. Loyalists from Pennsylvania, it will be conceded that the record of the French family stamps them as being of a very kindred sentiment with the bard who wrote—

"Britain! with all thy faults, I love thee still."

Mr. French possesses natural abilities of no mean order, and has had the advantages of an education which well fits him for the performance

of municipal or public duties. He is married to Fanny Ashford, from Hope, Ontario, where her great-grandfather (who was an officer in the British contingent under Burgoyne during the Revolution) settled in 1795, forming the first settlement between the Niagara River and the Bay Quinté. It is a verdict by no means ill-deserved that in Mr. French the township possesses an efficient and courteous public servant.

D. SMITH DENHARDT, of Chatham Township, is a Canadian by birth and ancestry. His parents were both born in Prince Edward County, as was himself, 1845. His paternal grandfather belonged to the Hessian contingent of the British Army, who fought through the Revolutionary War, and after his discharge settled in Prince Edward during the days of the earliest history of Upper Canada. His mother was a Worden—of the family of Asa Worden, a U. E. Loyalist from Connecticut—who was at one time one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in Prince Edward, which county he represented in the old Parliament of Canada. The subject of our reference attests the military spirit of his ancestors by his own. He is a graduate of all three (infantry, cavalry and artillery) military schools, as operated under the instruction of the British Regulars previous to their withdrawal from this county. In 1871 he came to Chatham, and located literally "in the bush," where the energy of his race, however, has been prolific of results alike creditable and substantial. Though yet a young man, he shares the respect and esteem of the people of his township, and takes the advanced position with men and measures of the period which his talents and attainments entitle him to. He is married to Miss Elizabeth Trampour, of a very old and influential U. E. Loyalist family, who were among the pioneers of Prince Edward.

JOHN WHITE, banker of Ridgeway, is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, having been born there in 1841. When but a child of three years he came to Canada with his parents, who settled in Waterloo County. He subsequently lived in Middlesex County, and followed farming and lumbering. In 1875 he commenced a banking business in Ridgeway, and his business has grown with the growth of the place, till his banking house is now among the leading institutions of like character in the Province. Mr. White is not only highly respected in his private capacity, but has been the incumbent of public positions, and in 1879 represented Ridgeway in the County Council as Reeve.

GEORGE GREEN, of the Township of Chatham, is a native of Norfolk, England, where he was born in 1832. Mrs. Green belongs to the Lane family, so widely known as the proprietors of the celebrated Norfolk Mills for the past 350 years. The subject of this reference came to America in 1856, having previously spent several years as a member of the Metropolitan Police, London. He settled in Kent in 1858, and has ever since occupied a position of high respectability in the community where he resides, having held various offices connected with the municipal government of the township for a period now extending over twenty years.

THOMAS STONE, of Chatham, is one of the most enterprising, liberal, and successful business men in the County of Kent. Born in Leeds County, Ont., he came to Chatham in 1847, and took employment with his uncle, James Burns, in mercantile business. He afterwards formed a partnership with this gentleman and Mr. Turnbull, under the style of Stone, Turnbull & Co., and carried on business as such till 1858. The firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Stone has since been engaged in business by himself. His strict attention to his private affairs has precluded participation in public matters in a representative capacity, though his voice and influence are potent and intelligently directed in all matters touching the common weal; and there are few men in this county who have either deserved or attained a fairer degree of material prosperity in their respective callings.

LENNEL SHERMAN, Reeve of Thamesville, is the eldest son of David Sherman, and grandson of Lemuel Sherman, who was the pioneer settler of that now prosperous village, where the subject of this reference was born in 1827. His family, as will have been seen from the local sketch of Thamesville, have taken a more active part in the rise and progress of the place than any or all others. The subject of our reference has been in no wise behindhand in his contribution to the advancement and material development of his native village, nor backward in promoting its interests by participation in local politics. He has been for the past five years Reeve of the village, and is one of its leading citizens from a social and commercial view, as well as in connection with its municipal government.

J. M. SOPER, of Harwich, is one of the most enterprising and energetic among the farmers and business men of the entire county. Born in Hope, Ont., in 1832, he followed farming there until 1866, when he came to Raleigh, and in company with a brother purchased 700 acres of forest land along Old Talbot Street, bordering "the O." With uncommon energy they applied themselves to the subjugation of the wilderness, and now, after fifteen years of well-directed effort, have over 500 acres under cultivation, comprising one of the finest and most productive farms in Canada. They have their own docks, warehouses and shipping at Rond Eau Harbor, and carry on an extensive business in grain and forest products.

DAVID WILSON, Deputy Reeve of Harwich, is one of those who have been most prominently connected with the local politics of his township. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1819, he came to Canada when twenty years of age, and settled where he has ever since lived. As early as 1858 he was elected to a seat at the Council Board, and has been almost continuously connected with municipal government, either as Reeve or Deputy Reeve, ever since. He is an advanced agriculturist, and one of the very few Ontario farmers who feed and export their stock direct to the English markets. A comment upon the ability of a gentleman who has so long and continuously performed important trusts would be superfluous; while the personal esteem in which he is held is only equalled by his popularity as a local representative man.

JOHN G. MOUNTFORD, Reeve of Blenheim, has been a resident of that village or immediate vicinity since 1860. Previous to this time he had spent some fifteen years in different parts of Canada, engaged chiefly in speculation with a fair degree of success. He was fitted by education for any business requiring more than average attainments, his father being a bank manager in Wilt, England, where John was born in 1822, and whence he emigrated for America when about twenty-one years of age. He has been very extensively engaged in the buying and selling of stock, as well as in farming. He was for a number of years a member of the Harwich Council, and later of the Municipal Council of Blenheim, over which latter body he at present ably presides in the capacity of Reeve.

JOHN MASON, Reeve of Orford, owes his nativity to the evergreen Isle, having been born in Limerick in 1837. When twenty years of

age, he came to Upper Canada and settled at Morpeth, but for the past nine years has been a resident of Highgate, where he is engaged in milling. As a local representative man he has achieved an amount of success as credible as it is deserved.

ARCHIBALD McDIARMID, Deputy Reeve of Howard, is one of the most advanced and successful agriculturists in the county. He is a Scotchman by birth, Perthshire being his native county. In 1835, and but four years of age, he came with his father, Archibald McDiarmid, to Canada, settling where he still resides. He takes great interest in agricultural advancement even outside his own private business. He is the inventor of the celebrated "McDiarmid Plough," so generally known as a prizetaker at many of the great exhibitions of late years, including several Provincial Exhibitions and the Centennial, besides many other competitions, among them the Provincial Ploughing Match held at Wyoming in 1873, in which 56 ploughs competed, and out of five prizes, four were captured by the "McDiarmid." The public position which this gentleman occupies attests the general esteem in which he is held, and his performance of his duty to the body politic has elicited well merited encomiums.

JOHN FERGUSON, Reeve of Howard, is a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1825. Twenty-four years later he emigrated to America, and settled in Lanark County, U. C., but soon after came to Toronto, where he remained till 1857, when he moved to Ridgeway. Some time subsequently he came to Thamesville, and engaged in lumbering, carrying on thenceforth an extensive and lucrative business in connection with that industry. He is also largely interested in farming, the firm of J. & R. Ferguson, of which he is senior partner, having large tracts of land in this county. He has held a variety of public positions, and filled their duties most acceptably. After being a member of the Municipal Council for some years, he was elected to the Reeveship in 1879, has been re-elected each succeeding year, and is the present able incumbent of that office. He is a shrewd and successful business man, and his popularity is attested by his public record.

ROBERT FERGUSON, J. P., brother of the above named gentleman, is also his business partner. He has represented the Township of Camden for a number of years as Reeve. On the incorporation of Thamesville he was chosen its first Reeve by acclamation, and re-elected the succeeding year. He was Warden of the County in 1877, and has been a Justice of the Peace about fifteen years. All in all, he is one of the most enterprising business men and popular citizens of the Village of Thamesville, with whose interests he has been and is intimately associated.

DAVID GAUGHNELL, Reeve of Harwich, is an enterprising and intelligent representative of the agricultural profession. He was born in St. Thomas, Ont., in 1833, his father, Peter Gaughnell, having been among the early settlers in Yarmouth. When only about eighteen years of age, he left home to seek his own fortune. He spent a number of years in the gold fields of Australia, where he was tolerably successful; and returning to his native land in 1854, settled where he now resides, and has since been engaged in farming. That he is an intelligent, energetic, and highly respected member of the community is attested by a number of successive re-elections to the Municipal Council Board, followed by his elevation to the Reeveship for the current year.

ANDREW WILSON, ex-Reeve of Tilbury East, has been a resident of that township since 1844. Previous to this he had resided some twelve years in Canada, having emigrated when twenty-one years of age from Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born. He has held almost every municipal office, both elective and appointive, and has been Reeve for five consecutive years, while his connection with school matters has been continuous and credible. He has a number of sons who are engaged in the professions of theology, medicine and law.

GEORGE MORGAN, ex-Reeve of Blenheim, is third son of the late Arthur Morgan of Harwich. He was born in this neighborhood in 1839, and with the exception of a few years spent in California, has always lived here. He is a builder and contractor; operates a large mill; and carries on an extensive mercantile business. He has been a number of years in the Village Council, and his abilities were handsomely acknowledged last year by his election to the Reeveship.

JAMES McMULLIN, of Harwich, was born in 1831, on the farm where he now resides—Lot 9, Con. 2, R. T. His ancestors were of U. E. Loyalist stock, and settled on the River Front about 1795. Mr. McMullin has always been a resident of Harwich Township, in the municipal affairs of which he has taken a lively interest, and at sundry times filled responsible positions in connection therewith. He was many years a member of the Council, and during three of them was also a member of the County Council. He has been ever active in the promotion of any and all measures for the common good, and claims a high place among the substantial yeomanry of his native township.

DANIEL McFARLANE, of Thamesville, when a child of but three summers, came to Canada in 1836 with his father, Donald McFarlane, from Perthshire, Scotland, the family locating in the Township of Howard. The father dying soon after his arrival, Daniel was reared on the farm. In 1865, however, he commenced a mercantile business at Thamesville, and has since been engaged in a successful trade. He has been Treasurer of the village since its incorporation as a municipality, and is a gentleman possessing the confidence of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual extent.

JOHN GARNER, of Chatham, is extensively known throughout Ontario as the proprietor of one of the finest hotels in the country. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1808, he learned the brewer's trade, which had been followed by his father before him, and spent the early part of his life in his native country, coming to Canada in 1850. He followed his occupation in Chatham many years, accumulating a large property by judicious business management. About eight years ago he built the hotel above mentioned, and his method of conducting the same has not only added greatly to his material prosperity, but given him a place in the esteem of all travellers who visit this growing and busy town.

JAMES BULLER, of Howard, is a very extensive farmer and cheese manufacturer. He is a native of Sladeburn, Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1814. Coming to Canada in 1844, he settled in Howard, and has ever since resided here; being now among the largest property owners and most enterprising and successful business men in the county. He has never mingled in public affairs, though as a citizen and a gentleman none stand higher in the public esteem.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL, of Raleigh, is of Scotch descent, but was born in Halifax County, Ontario, in 1842. His father came from Stirlingshire in 1835, and two years later took up arms during the Rebellion, and was present at the skirmish near Chippewa, on the

Niagara frontier. The family came to East Tilbury in 1855, and Mr. Marshall continued living with his father, engaged in farming and the manufacture of cheese, till 1877, when, in connection with his father and brother, he built the saw and grist mills at Merlin, and also opened a mercantile business under the name of G. C. Marshall & Co. He is a most enterprising and energetic business man, and his various enterprises give an impetus to the Village of Merlin which promises well for its future development.

T. S. BELL, of Blenheim, was born in York County, near Toronto, in 1841. He followed farming for a time, learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade, and took a professional course as a teacher, attending the Toronto Normal School when it was first opened. He has followed a variety of occupations in different sections of the Province; but has been about fifteen years a resident of this county, and since 1870 has been in business at Blenheim, being one of the leading merchants of the place, and Township Treasurer of Harwich since 1871. Mrs. Bell, who was a Miss Louisa Wilson, is a niece of the Montgomery at whose place the battle took place on "Yonge Street" between the Canadian Militia and the insurgents, in which the latter were completely routed, and Little York, the capital, secured to the Loyalists.

ENOCH STEVENS, of Blenheim, is the son of David Stevens, a U. E. Loyalist, who settled in 1796 in the Township of Whitby, where the subject of this reference was born ten years later. The family subsequently removed to Darlington, where Enoch remained till 1855, when he came to Elgin County, then to Harwich in 1854, and purchased a large tract of land. As an early settler of this particular section, Mr. Stevens has been instrumental in the development of the county from a primeval state to its present advanced condition. He is the father of a numerous family, who are all influential and highly respected in the several localities of their residence.

CHARLES COLBY, of the Township of Harwich, was born in the State of Maine, in the year 1800. When seventeen years of age he removed with his father's family to New York State, where he followed farming till 1835, when he removed to his present location. Mr. Colby is one of those who, although giving encouragement and aid to every praiseworthy enterprise, has never sought public position, but has succeeded by a course of upright conduct in gaining the respect of hosts of friends, and no man in his adopted township commands a greater measure of esteem.

J. C. JACKSON, of Ridgetown, is the second son of the late Thomas Jackson, who settled in Romney in 1816, the pioneer of that township, and who subsequently represented it for many years in the old District Council, prior to the establishment of the present municipal system. Born in Romney, July 3rd, 1832, Mr. Jackson has always been a resident of this county, and engaged in various occupations. Though never having filled any representative public position, he is looked upon by the entire community as one of the most deserving and respectable men in their midst.

JOHN McDONALD, of Camden Gore, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1809, and is a lineal descendant of the one time famous rebel chief of that name. Leaving Scotland in 1844, he found his way in the course of the following year to Camden, and settled a short distance down stream from the present site of Dresden, not yet even dreamed of; indeed at this date but two or three settlers had located within as many miles. Mr. McDonald has been quite active in the interest evinced in local public affairs, and has been many times the incumbent of various municipal offices. He also holds a Captain's commission in the Militia, and is a Justice of the Peace of over twenty years' standing.

MICHAEL OWEN, deceased, late of Dover East, emigrated from the "Fatherland" when fifteen years of age, and came to Western Canada in 1818. He took service with Col. Burwell, and was engaged in making the survey of parts of Middlesex County, including London Township, and the spot where the flourishing city of that name now stands. About the same time he took up land in London Township, and settled just north of the present city, being among the earliest of the pioneers of that section. In 1839 he came to Dover with his wife (who was a Miss Peasley, born in Lower Canada in 1807) and six little children; locating on Lot 17, Con. 11, where he resided till his death in 1853, universally respected by a very large circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS RANKIN, of Dover East, was born in Chatham in 1838—coming to Dover with his father's family two years later. The township being at that time a dense unbroken wilderness, Mr. Rankin may be said to have been connected with its every stage of development, from a primeval state of nature to its present prosperous and wealthy condition—a condition which has been attained by him and such as him under circumstances exuberant with the well known struggles attendant on pioneer effort. But the rewards of patience, courage and industry have not been wanting, and to-day he can look back to the hardships of "roughing it in the bush" as pleasant reminiscences of difficulties vanquished. He is comfortably situated in respect to this world's goods, and enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, of Dover East, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1825. In 1856 he came to Canada, and settling in Dover East, has since been a resident of that township. Previous to that date he had lived a long time in the United States, chiefly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He occupies a leading position in his adopted township as a large land owner and successful agriculturist, and is held in high esteem by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

ALEXANDER McDUGALL, of Wallaceburg, is a grandson of one of the "Selkirk" settlers, who came to Canada from the Scottish Highlands in 1804 and located at the "Baldoon" Settlement on the Sydenham—his father being a mere child at the time. The subject of this reference was born about one mile below the present town of Wallaceburg in 1827. He has spent the greater portion of his life in Wallaceburg, and has been closely identified with its every interest for the past quarter of a century; and since 1857 has been engaged in the practice of law. He was Deputy Reeve and Reeve of Chatham Township for a number of years, and was the first Reeve of Wallaceburg on its incorporation. His politics are Reform, and as he is a politician of a very pronounced type, he has very bitter opponents and equally ardent adherents; while all admit his ability and unqualified and lifelong devotion to local public interests.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN, of Camden, was born near Kingston, Ont., in 1822, being the youngest of a family of eight children of James McLaughlin, of that place. After leaving home he lived successively in the Townships of Madoc, Portland, and Sydney, and the Town of Belleville, removing in 1875 to his present location, where he has since resided. Of prudent and industrious habits, he has succeeded in accumulating a competence of this world's comforts, and in raising a family who are a credit to the name—some of them occupying responsible public positions, while he himself stands high in the esteem of friends and the estimation of the public generally, as a gentleman of exemplary habits and substantial worth.

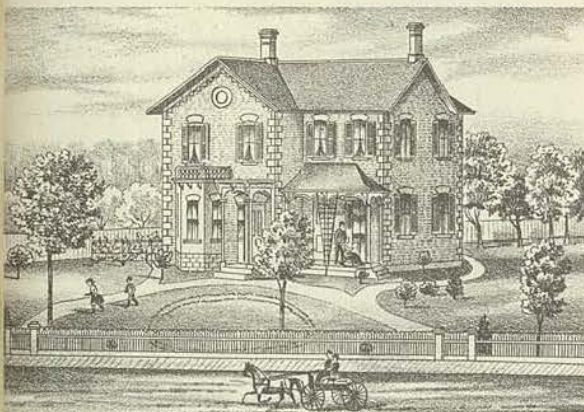
PETER McKERRALL, of Chatham Township, is a son of Dugald McKerrall, who was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, in 1792. Peter was also born there in 1837. The father came to Canada in 1850, and settled on the lot where the son now resides—dying there in 1880. The son is married to Isabella, daughter of George Young, of Harwich, who is one of the leading farmers of this whole section of country; energetic and enterprising in his business, and in his social relations most highly esteemed.

THOMAS JACKSON, deceased, late of Romney, came to Canada at the age of twenty, from the County Armagh, Ireland, where he was born in 1797. He settled in the above township among its early pioneers, as will be seen by a perusal of the local sketch of that municipality. Unlike many of the pioneers, Mr. Jackson was possessed of considerable means at the time of his advent, and these he used with combined prudence and liberality, which yielded him in due time even more than the allotted increase of holy writ, and gave him the good-will of the inhabitants far and wide. He was the first Reeve of Romney on the establishment of municipal institutions as contradistinguished from "District" government; and was for many years prominently and creditably identified with local municipal affairs. Both in his public and private spheres, he was a man who was everywhere respected for his sterling traits of character; and his death, which occurred March 17th, 1873, was very widely and generally regretted.

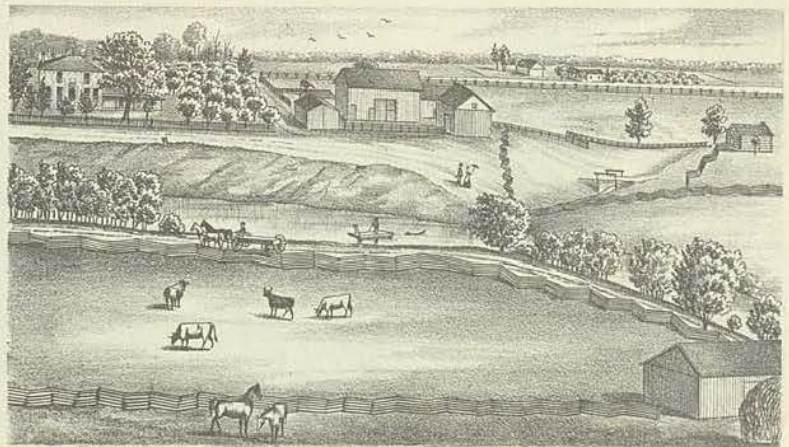
DUNCAN McKINLAY, deceased, late of Howard, was among the early pioneers of that township. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1816, he came to America with his mother and family in 1816, settling temporarily in New York. Removing to Aldborough Township, he drew land from Col. Talbot, but exchanged it soon after for a lot in Howard, to which he and two brothers removed in 1819. By dint of industry and perseverance he succeeded in subduing the forest, and having therefrom a comfortable home. He was a Lieutenant of Militia during the Rebellion, and served with credit till the re-establishment of tranquillity; and though never participating very actively in public affairs, was among the most esteemed of a community who will long hold him in kindest remembrance.

CHARLES PRANGLEY, deceased, late of the Township of Down, was a man whose life offered an example of well-directed talents. Born in Wiltshire, England, 1815, he came to Canada in 1830. After a five years' residence in St. Thomas, he came to Down Mills, and for very many years was numbered among the most prominent and influential citizens of that locality, although never assuming an active part in public matters. At the time of the Rebellion he was among the very first to respond to the call to arms to subdue the insurgents. He subsequently married the daughter of Capt. Taylor, of Dawn Mills; and prior to his death—an event most deeply mourned by the community—he had become one of the largest property owners and most opulent farmers in this whole section of country, wherein he was during his lifetime one of the brightest ornaments to society.

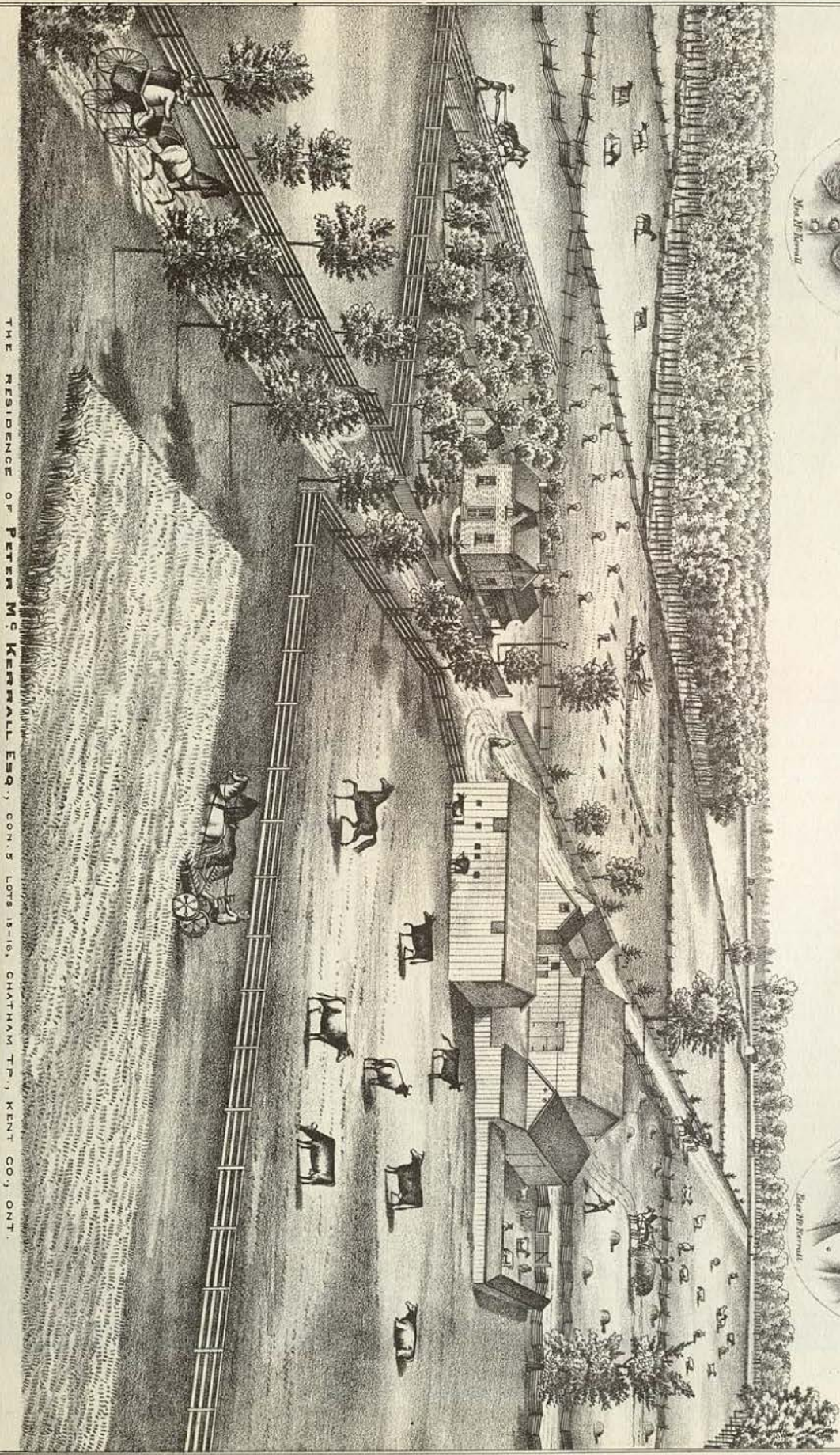
JOHN CUNDLE, deceased, was a native of England. In 1829, when but ten years old, he came to Canada and settled in the Township of Raleigh. Subsequently removing to Illinois, he returned to Canada after a couple of years' residence in that State, and thence till his death, which occurred about six years since, he continued to reside in this county. Of sober and industrious habits, he was during life among the most respected of our citizens, as was attested by numerous accessions to offices of local trust, which he invariably filled in such manner as to call forth high praise from those whose interests he served.



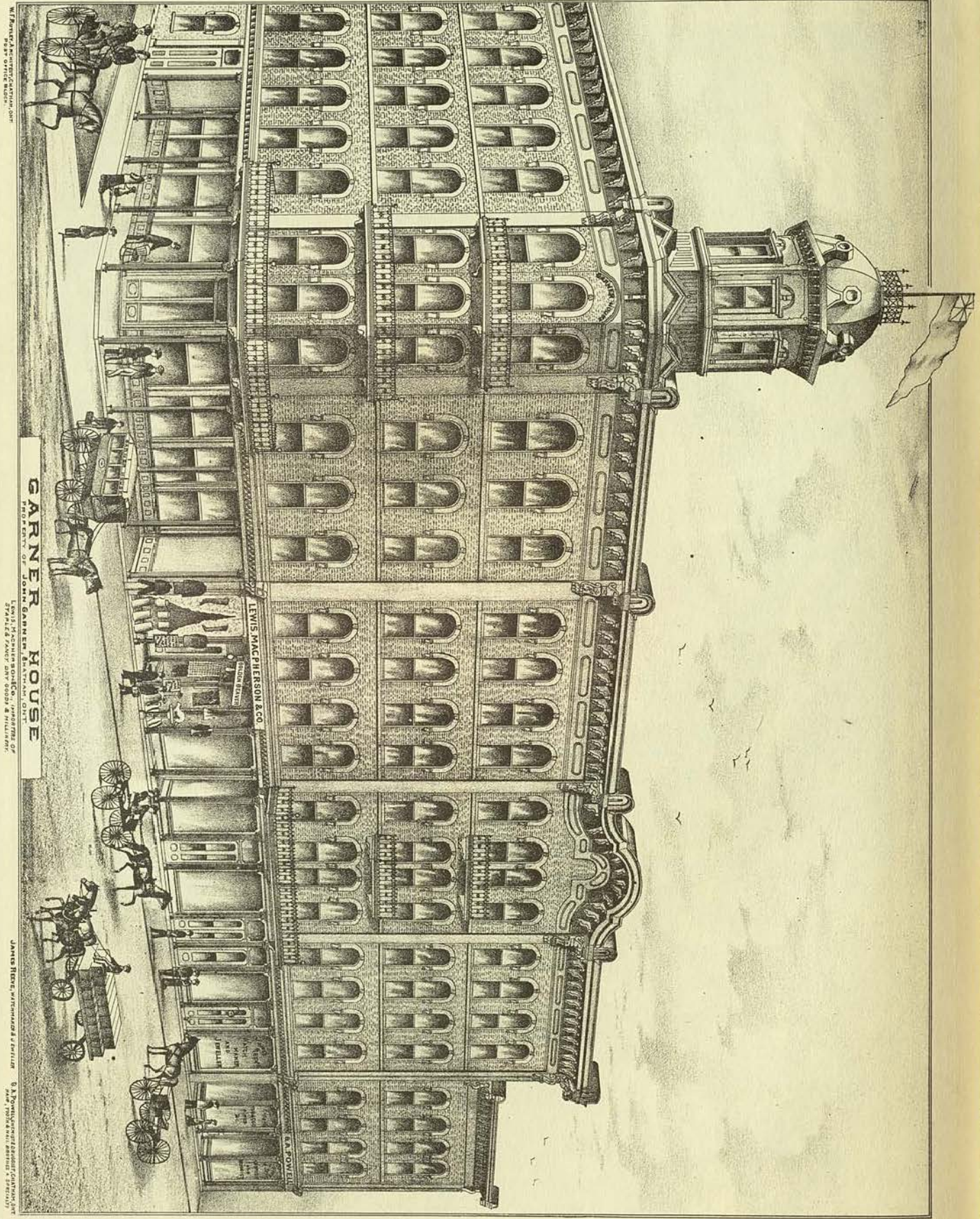
THE RES. OF GEO. ADAMS ESQ., CARRIAGE MAKER, DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF H. MACLAUGHLIN ESQ., CAMDEN TP., KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF PETER M. KERRALL ESQ., COR. S. LOTS 12-16, CHATHAM TWP., KENT CO., ONT.



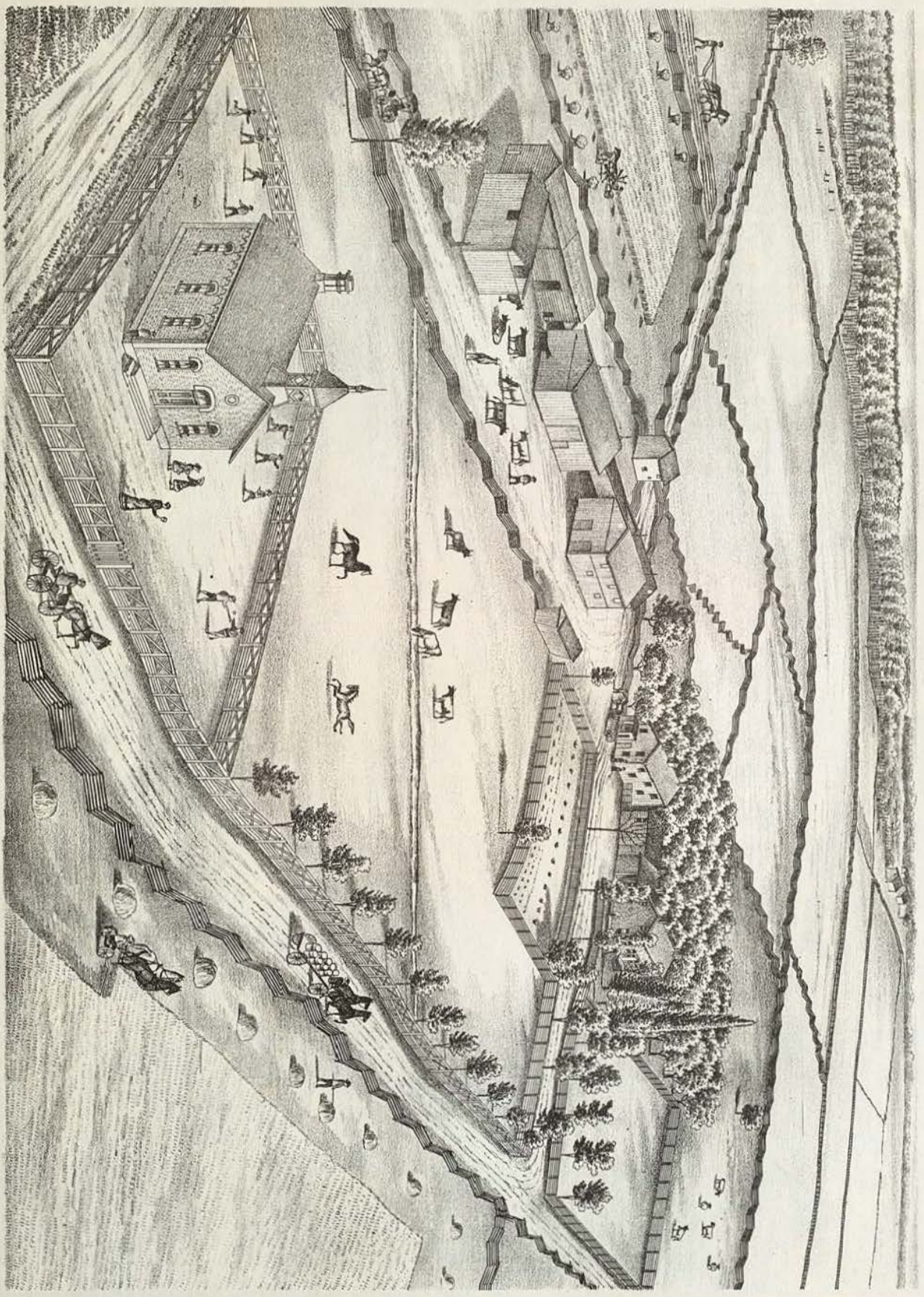
GARNER HOUSE

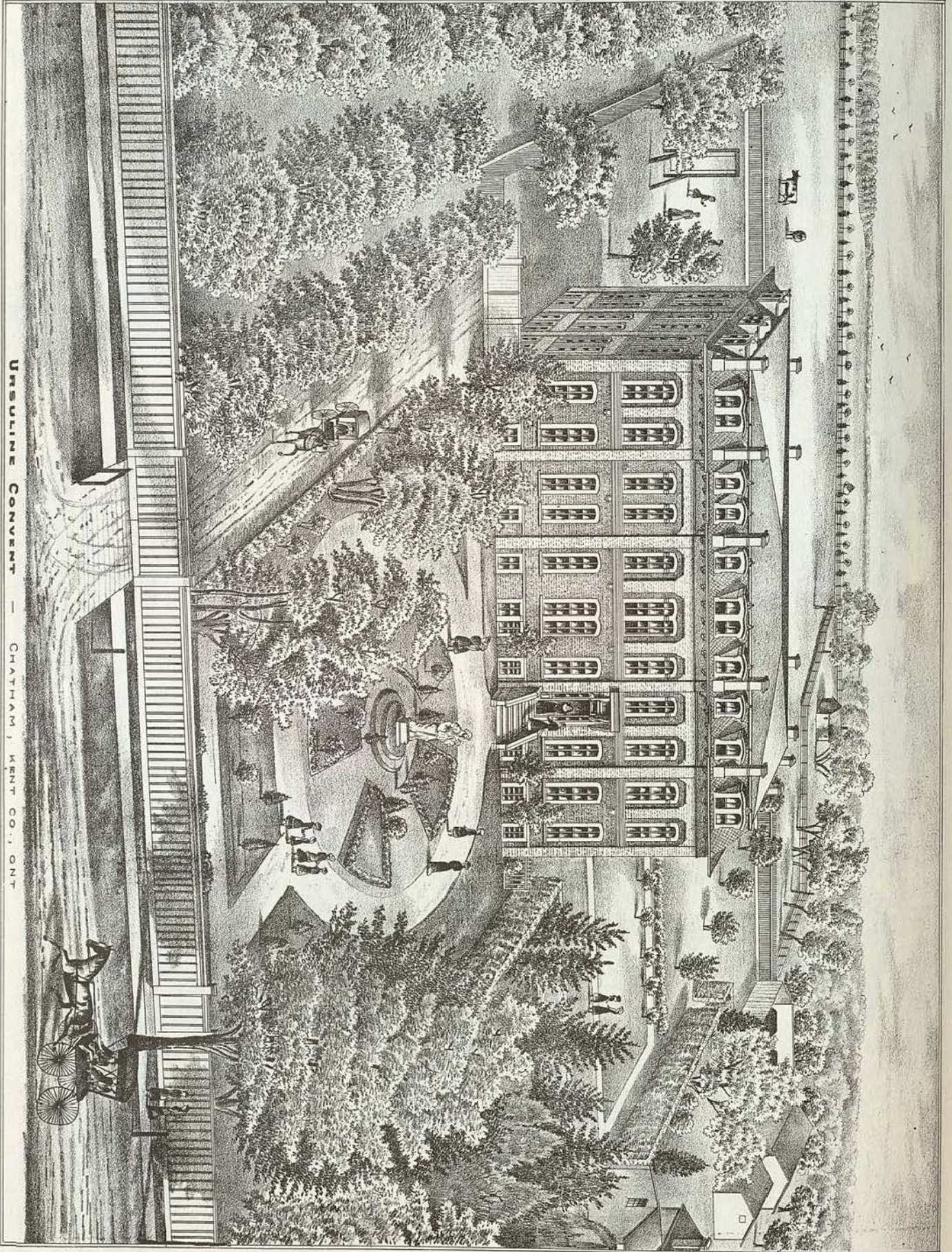
M. F. BROWN, ARCHT. BALTIMORE, MD.
 1885. "THE HOUSE"

PROPERTY OF JOHN GARNER, BALTIMORE, MD.
 LEWIS MACPHERSON & CO., MANAGERS OF
 THE HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES H. ROSE, WITHDRAWAL & SELLER
 BALTIMORE, MD.

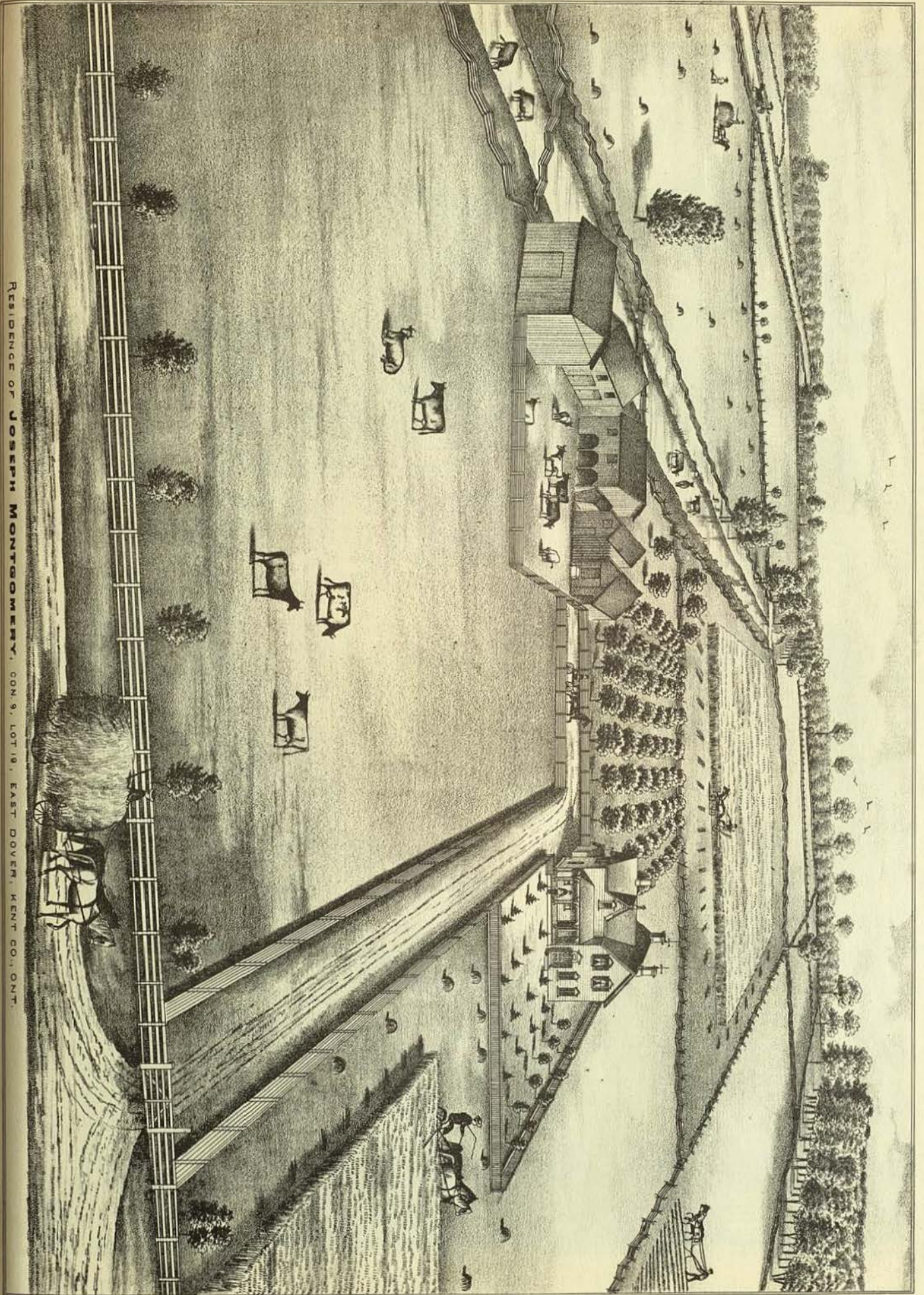
RES. OF JAS. BULLER ESQ. SOUTH-HALF LOT 13, CON. 6, HOWARD T.P., KENT CO., ONT.

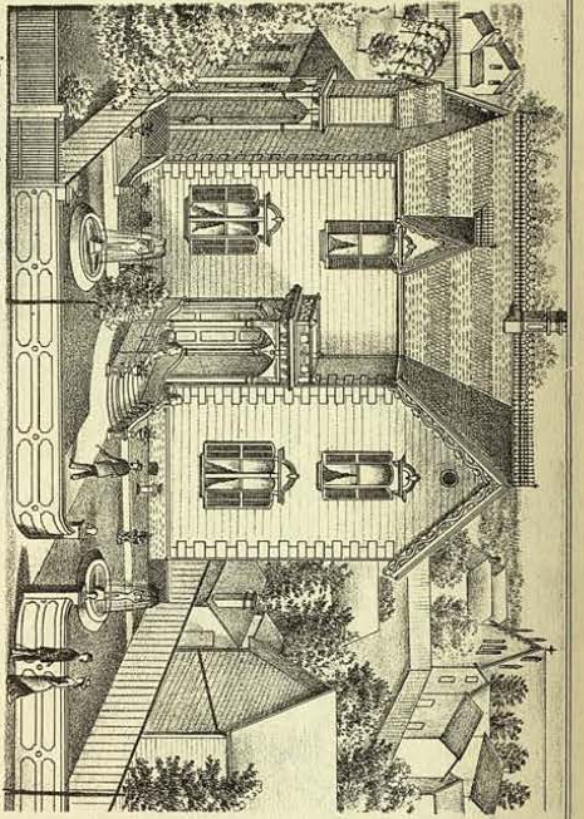




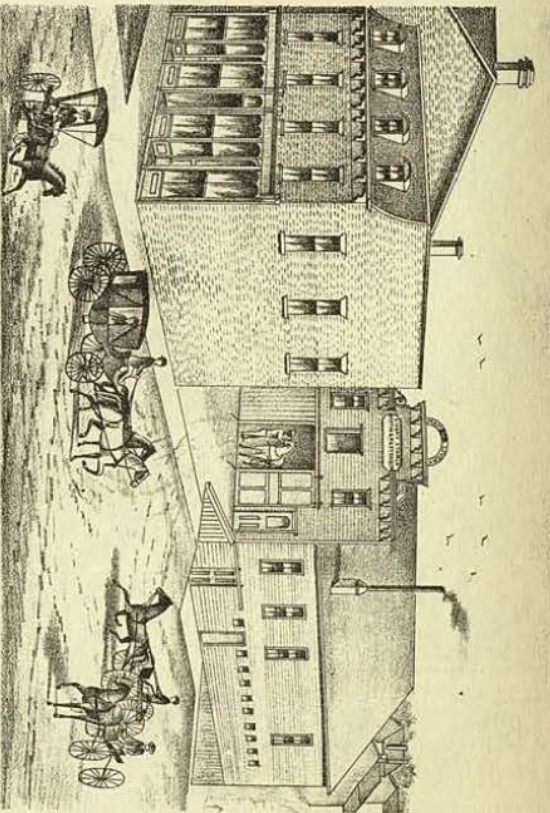
CINCINNATI

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH MONTBOMERY, CON. 9, LOT 18, EAST DOVER, KENT CO., ONT.

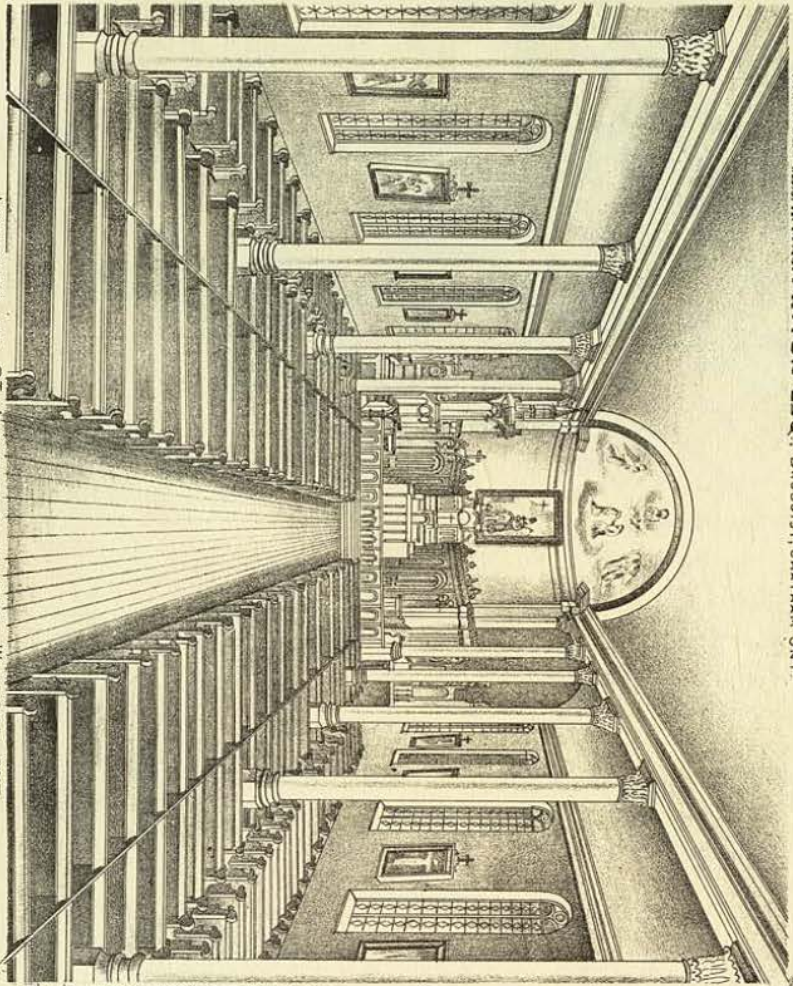




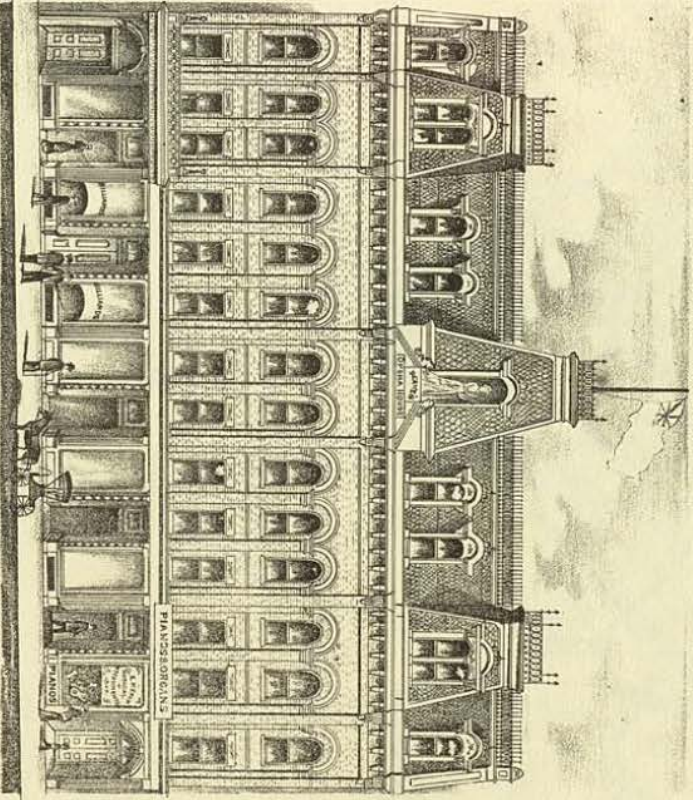
THE LIONS RESIDE R. M. PATTON ESQ., DRUGGIST, CHATHAM ONT.



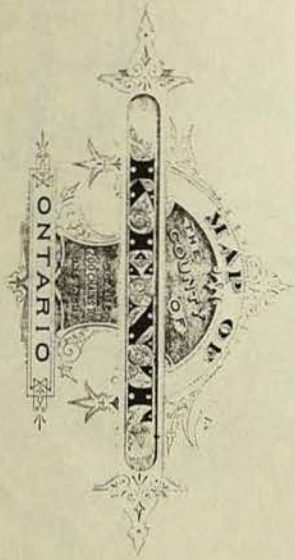
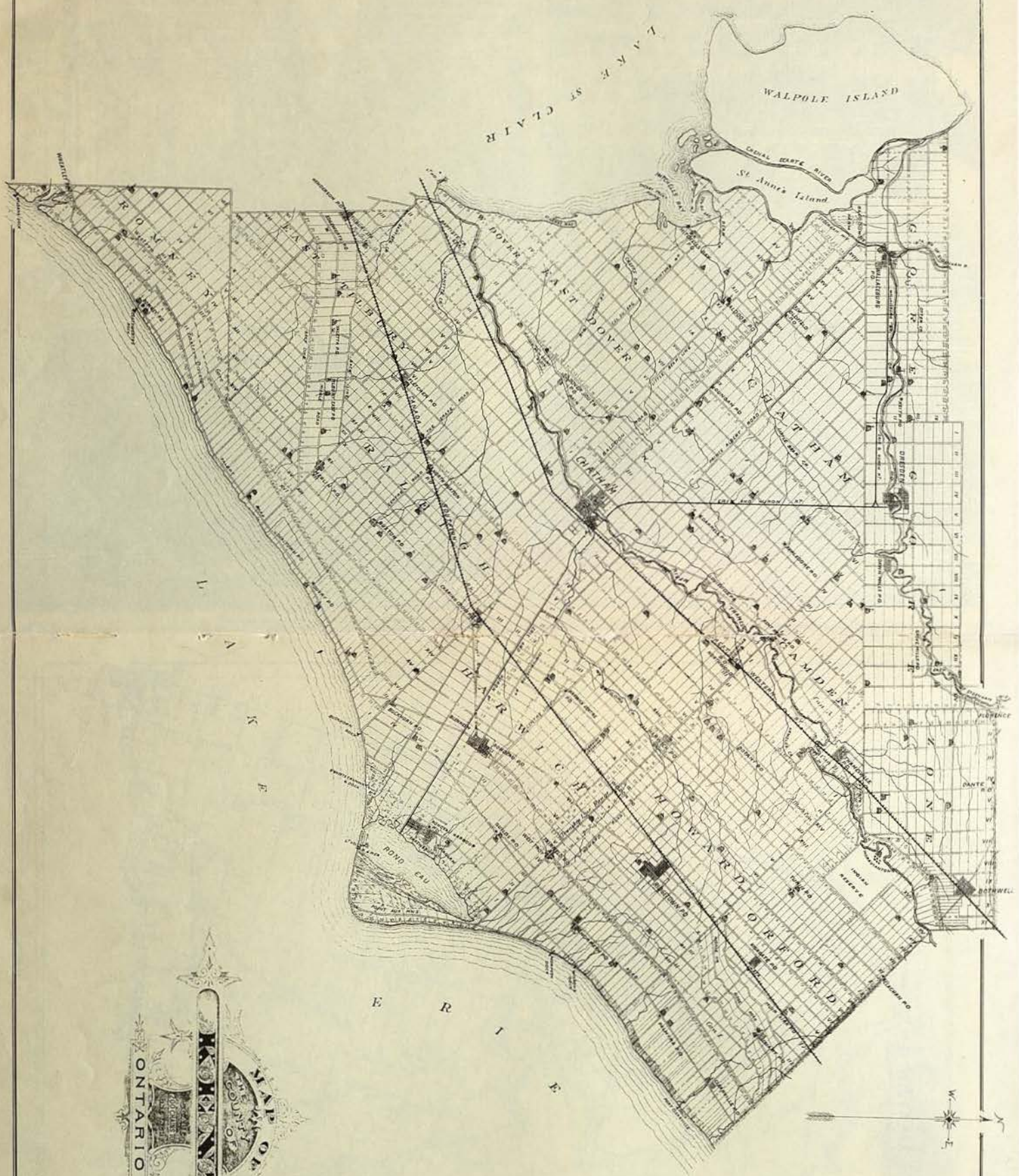
MANHORN LIVERY GUSTIN & PATTERSON PROPRIETORS CHATHAM, ONT.



INTERIOR OF ST ALPHONSUS CHURCH - WINDSOR, ONT.



SCARLETT OPERA HOUSE - CHATHAM ONT.



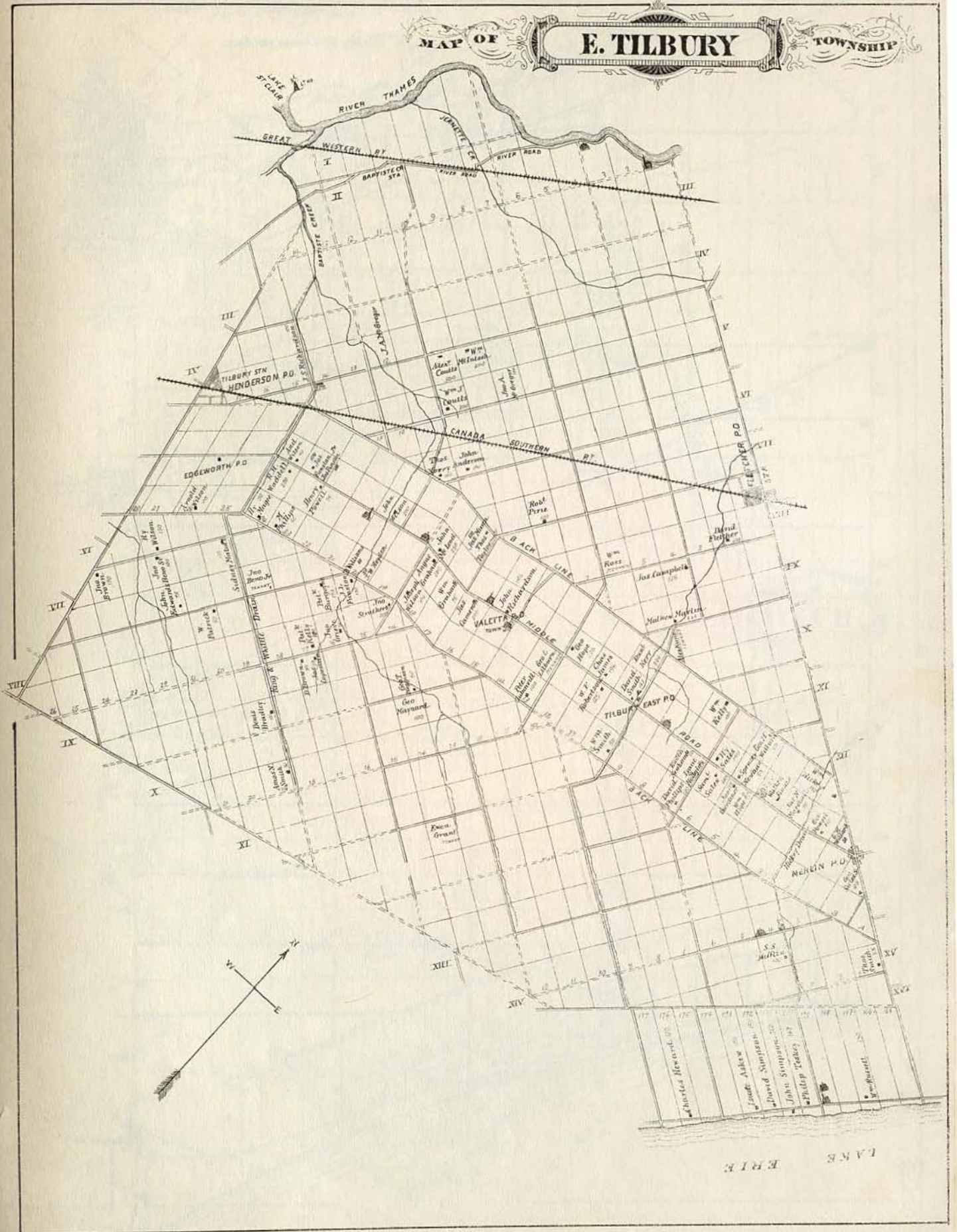
MAP OF E. & W. DOVER TOWNSHIP



MAP OF

E. TILBURY

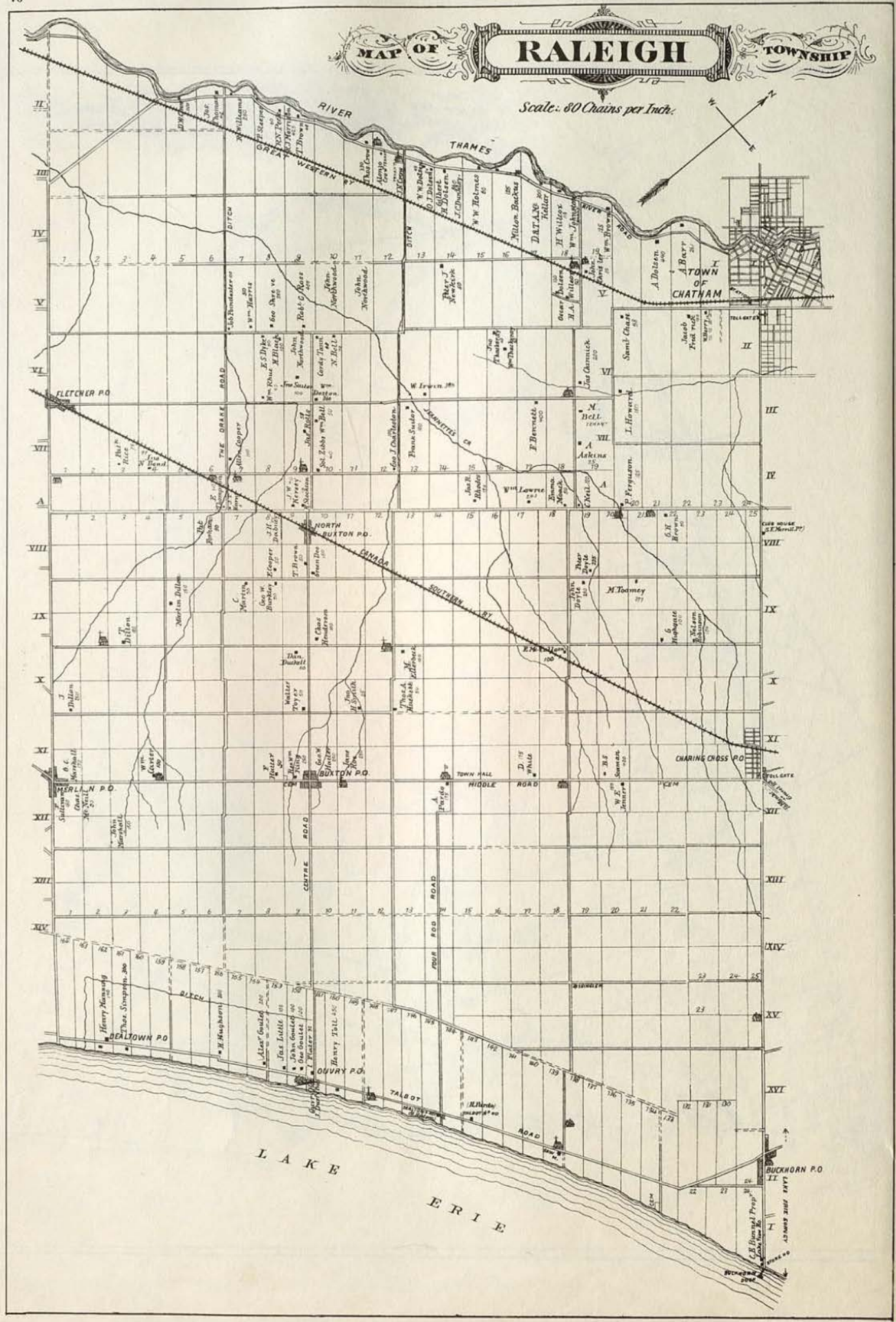
TOWNSHIP



LAKE ERIE

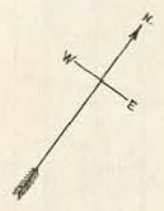
MAP OF **RALEIGH** TOWNSHIP

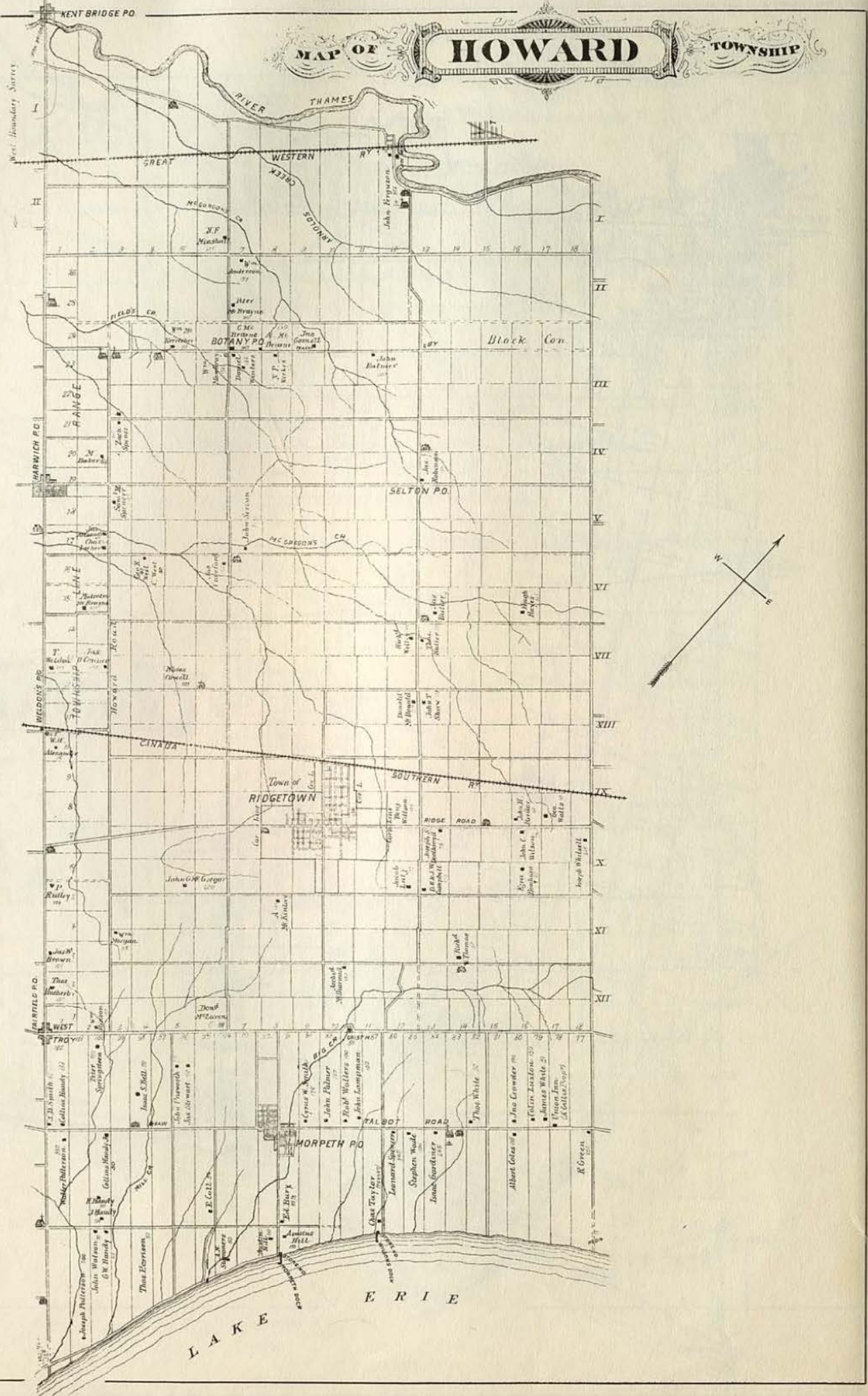
Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.





MAP OF
HARWICH
 TOWNSHIP





MAP OF **HOWARD** TOWNSHIP

KENT BRIDGE PO

West boundary Survey

GREAT WESTERN RY

MORPETH PO

BOTANY PO

Block Con.

SELTON PO.

CANADA

Town of RIDGETOWN

SOUTHERN RY

WINDMILL PO.

TROY

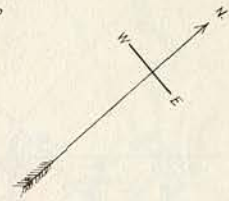
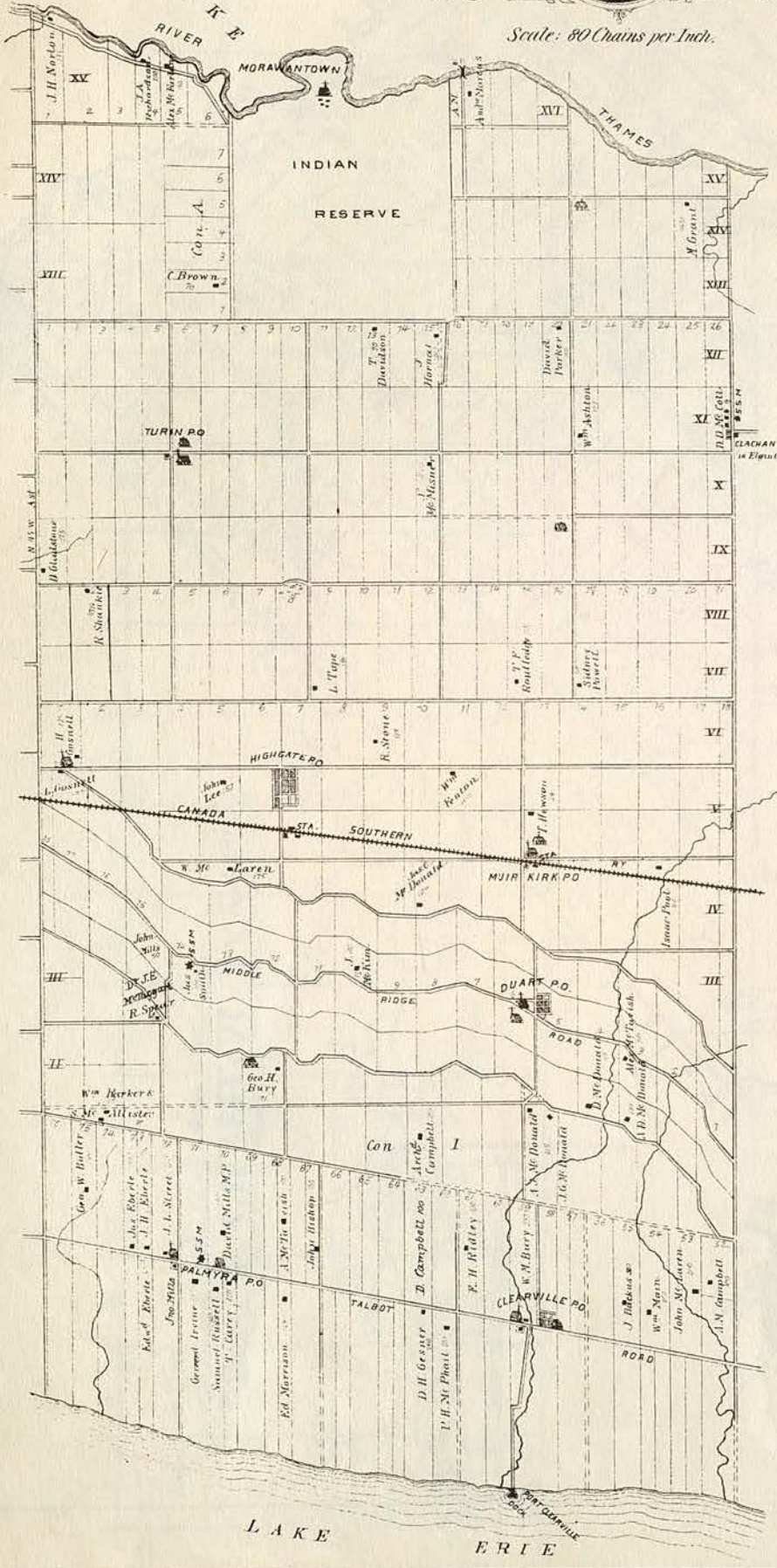
MORPETH PO

LAKE ERIE

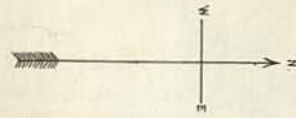


MAP OF ORFORD TOWNSHIP

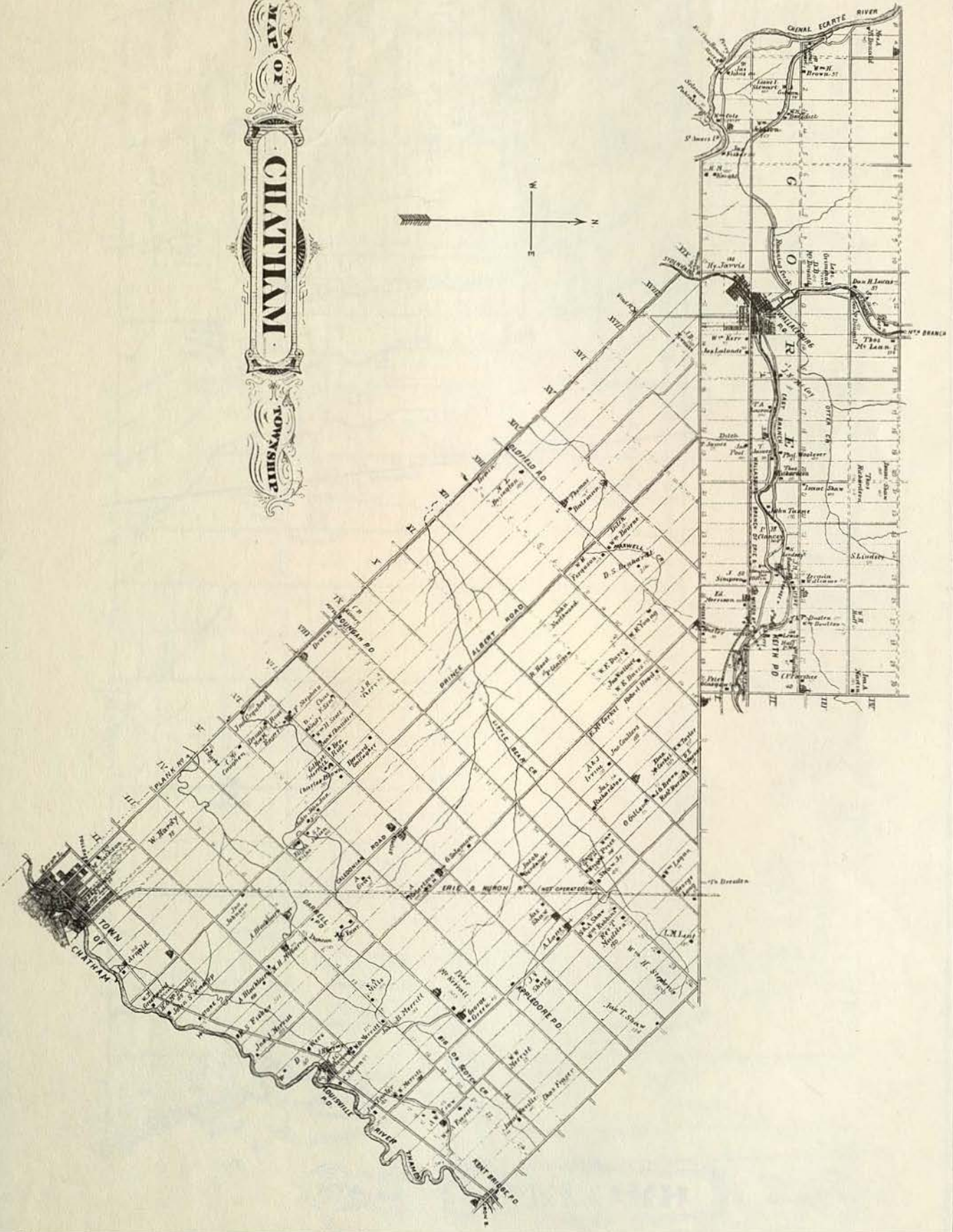
Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF
CHATHAM
TOWNSHIP

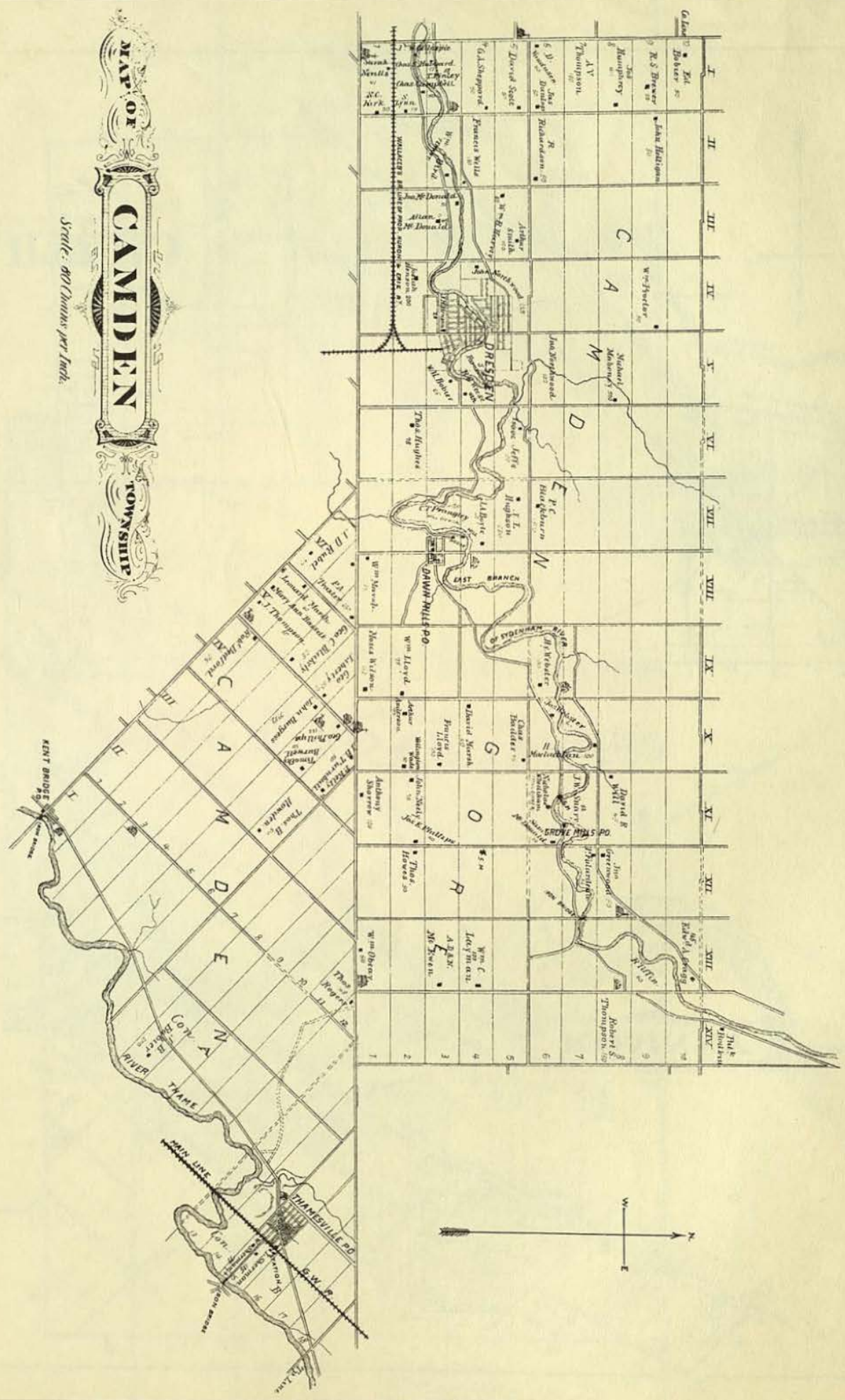


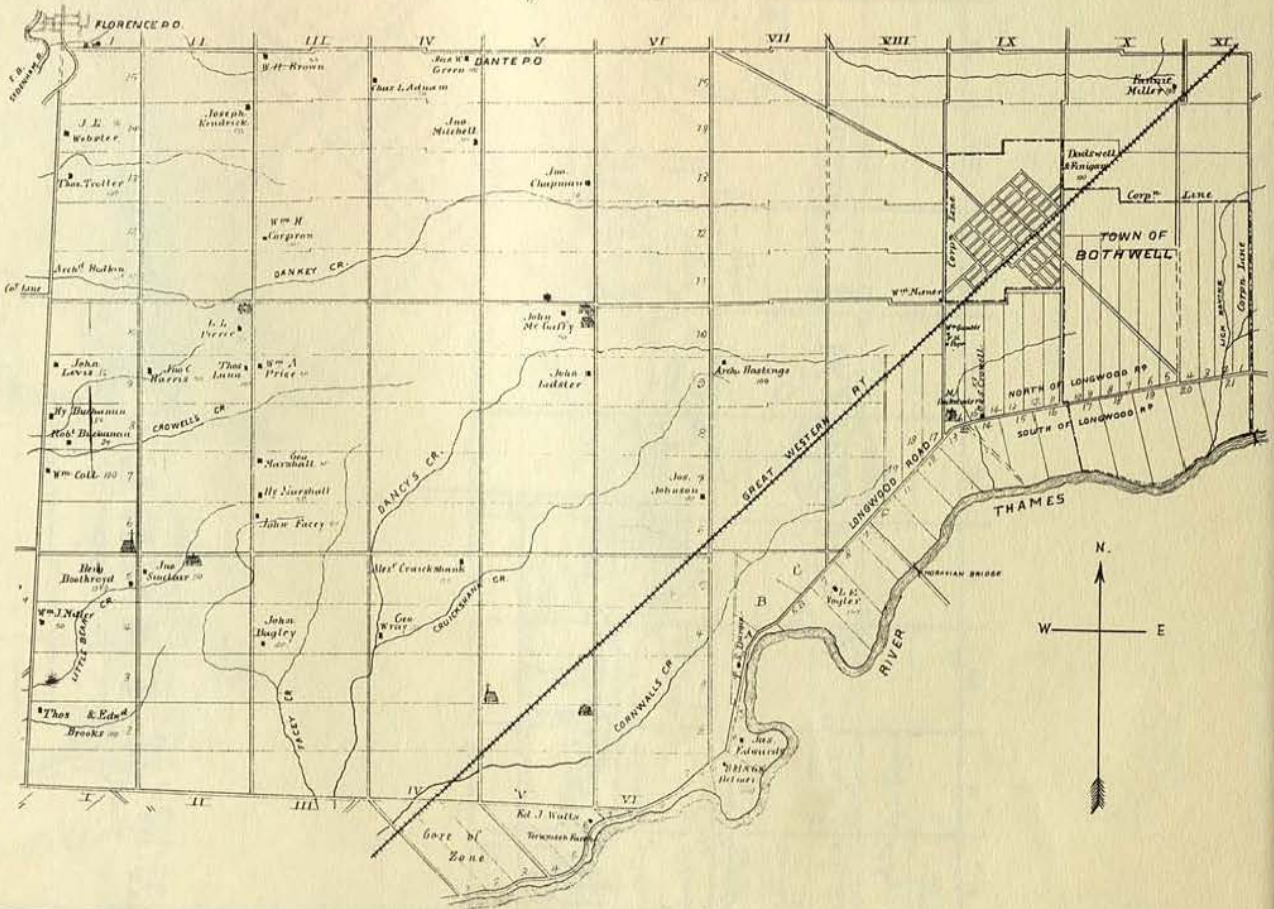
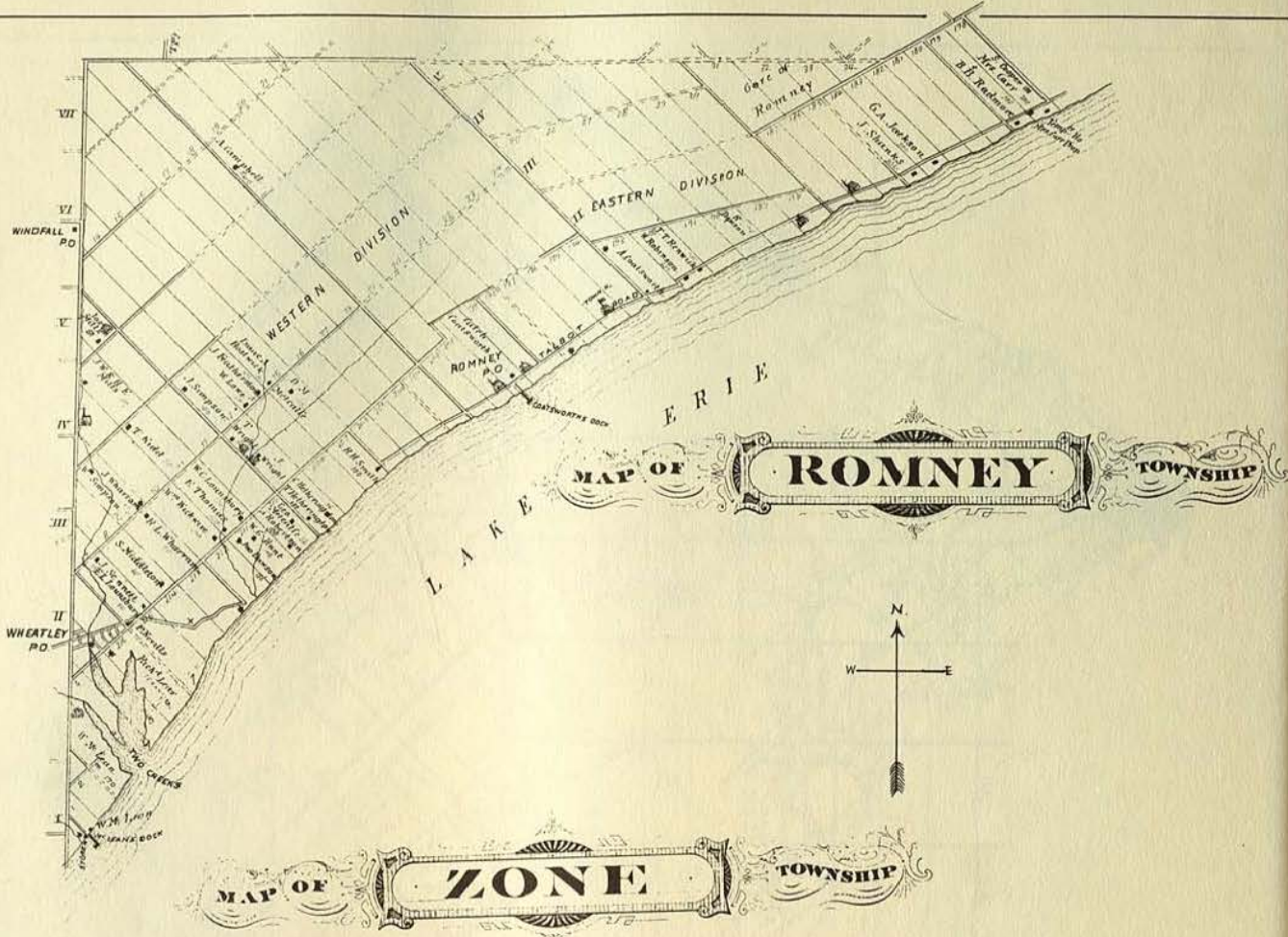
WALPOLE ISD

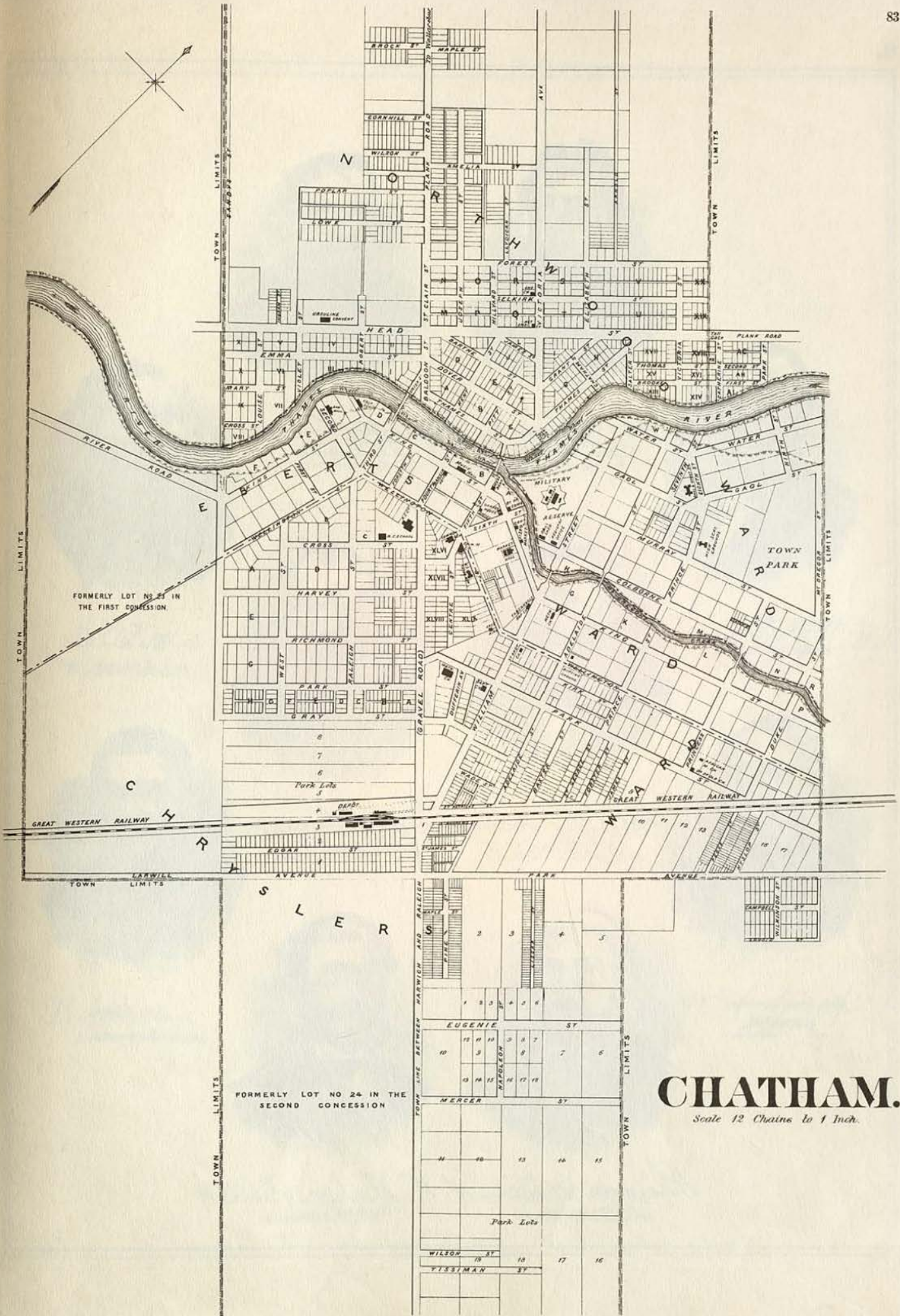


MAP OF CAMDEN TOWNSHIP

Scale: 80 Chains per Inch.







CHATHAM.

Scale 12 Chains to 1 Inch.



Wm Northwood Rufus Stephenson
Ex Mayor - Chatham, Ont. M.P. - Chatham, Ont.



Wm Gray
Ex Mayor - Chatham, Ont.



L. Evans
Ex Warden - Chatham Ont.



J. McCroney P. D. McKellar
M.P.P. - E. Kent. Registrar - Chatham, Ont.



Hon. Joseph Northwood,
Chatham, Ont.

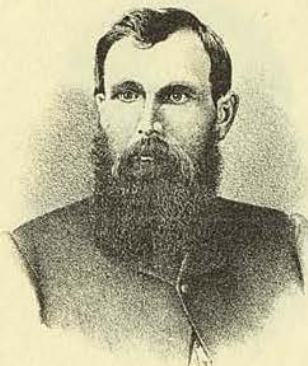


John Garner,
Chatham, Ont.

Thomas Stone S. K. Holmes M.D.
Chatham, Ont. Chatham, Ont.



Lemuel Sherman,
Reeve of Thamesville, Ont.



G. C. Marshall
Merchant & Millowner-Merton, Ont.



J. S. Bell
Treas. Harwich Tp., Ont.



Rev. J. M. King
Buxton, Ont.



Durick Canzwell
Reeve of Harwich Tp., Ont.



Alex Gowls
Ex M.P.P. - E. Tilbury Tp., Ont.



D. W. Farlowe
Merchant-Thamesville, Ont.



W. S. Stripp
Merchant,
Buckhorn, Ont.



J. M. Mason
Reeve of Oxford Tp., Ont.



Stephen White
Ex Reeve of Raleigh Tp., Ont.



W. R. Selous
Clerk of Harwich Tp, Ont.



Jos. Montgomery
Dover East, Ont.



David Wilson
1st Dep^t Reeve of Harwich Tp, Ont.



Chas. Colby,
(Born in 1800) Harwich Tp, Ont.



Geo. Young
Member of old District Council Harwich Tp



Arch'd McDiarmid
Ex. Dep^t Reeve of Howard Tp, Ont.



Thos. Jackson (deceased)
Member of old District Council and 1st Reeve of Romney Tp, Ont.



J. C. Jackson
Merchant - Ridgetown, Ont.



Enoch Stevens
Blenheim - Ont.



Andrew Wilson
Ex. Reeve of E. Wilbury - Ont.



Rev. Thos. Hughes
Kent Co.



L.A. Johnson
Ex. Warden - Kent Co.



Thos. Gillespie
[Born in 1805] Kent Co.



Duncan Mc Kinlay Sr.
Howard Tp., Ont.



Rev. T. Hanna
Walpole Id., Ont.



Isaac Tverice,
of Camden Gore, Ont.



Am. Dmgall
Wallaceburg, Ont.



Matthew Martin
Depl. Rove of Tilbury East, Ont.



Dr. J. B. Newman,
Wallaceburg, Ont.



Robert Ferguson
Ex Warden of Kent Co., Ont.



George Morgan
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont. 1880.



James McMillin
Harwich T^r Ont.



John G. Mountford
Reeve of Blenheim, Ont. 1881.



M. Kromey
Merchant, Amherstburg, Ont.



Jos B. French,
Township Clerk of Chatham.



L. D. Wankelover
M.D.
Blenheim, Ont.



Jacob Smith, M.D.
Ridgely, Ont.



John Ferguson
Reeve of Howard T^r Ont.



Isaac Swarthout
Harwich T^r Ont.



Jas. Sauson, M.D.
Blenheim, Ont.



*Mr Jas Rankin, Chatham, Ont.
Early Settler of Dover East.*



*Mrs Mary Rankin Chatham, Ont.
Early Settler of Dover East.*



*John Mc Donald,
DRESDEN, KENT CO ONT.*



*The Late J.R. Park,
Amherstburg, Ont.*



*The Late Leonard Wigle,
Essex Co Ont.*



*The Late John Cindle
Harwich Twp Ont.*



*Mrs Jane Cindle,
Harwich Twp Ont.*

UNION PUBLISHING CO'S FARMERS' DIRECTORY COUNTY OF KENT FOR 1894-5.

Alphabetically arranged, showing Name, Post Office Address, Occupation, Lot and whether Freshwater or Tenant.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freshwater; t, tenant.

Table listing residents of Camden Township with columns for name, address, and occupation. Includes names like Ackart Cha, Kent Bridge; Adams James, Dreden; Adams Thomas, Thasemville.

Table listing residents of Camden Township (continued) with columns for name, address, and occupation. Includes names like Adams Thomas, Thasemville; Adams Thomas, Thasemville.

Table listing residents of Camden Township (continued) with columns for name, address, and occupation. Includes names like Adams Thomas, Thasemville; Adams Thomas, Thasemville.

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CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freshwater; t, tenant.

Table listing residents of Chatham Township with columns for name, address, and occupation. Includes names like Adams Thomas, Thasemville; Adams Thomas, Thasemville.

Table listing residents of Chatham Township (continued) with columns for name, address, and occupation. Includes names like Adams Thomas, Thasemville; Adams Thomas, Thasemville.

Table listing residents of Chatham Township (continued) with columns for name, address, and occupation. Includes names like Adams Thomas, Thasemville; Adams Thomas, Thasemville.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Brown James, Campbell Robert, and Cook Daniel.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Dickson J V, Dolan T, and Doherty James.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like French Wm, Fretz Clinton, and Fretz G W.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Gregory I H, Herratt P W, and Irwin Wm.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like King F W, Kinney Wm, and Kinney G B.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Lynch C, McAdams Samuel, and McAndrew Lachlan.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Marshall M, Marston O H, and Morrison J.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Reid Wm, Reid John, and Richardson A A.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Shaw A B, Shaw Arthur, and Shaw Chas.

CHATHAM TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Chatham Township, including entries like Stephens W H, Dresden; Tompkins W H, Northwood; and various other residents.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Watson John, Oldfield; Williams D A, Oakville; and various other residents.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Dagnell Samuel, Chatham; Egmont Thomas, ";

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Bishop Walter, Baldoon; Bishop Wm, ";

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; b, d. Boundary Dover; p, c, b. Pain Court Block; h, k, Baldoon Farm; f, Front Con.

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Chalotte Joseph, Dover South; Callender Louis, Chatham; Campbell Toot, Dover South;

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Echeson Jas, Chatham; Evans Jas, Oungah; Evans John, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Gordon Chas, Chatham; Hyatt John, Chatham; Hyatt John, Mitchell's Bay;

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Hyatt David, Baldoon; Laquille J, Mitchell's Bay; Lareaut C, Dover South;

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like McKnight R, Wallacober; McLachlan A, Chatham; McLean Donald, Big Point;

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Pinsonneault J, Dover South; Pinsonneault Napoleon, ";

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Rose Alfred, Dover South; Rose J B, Big Point; Rose W B, Big Point;

Table listing names and addresses in Dover Township, including entries like Stacey Jas, Dover South; Stoen John, Mitchell's Bay; Stoen John, ";

HARWICH TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—L, freeholder; t, tenant; r, river Thames; c, r. Commu- nication Road; L. r. Town Line Range Survey; L. Lake Erie Survey.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Able W K, Chatham f 3rt 1', 'Agar Wm, Charing Cross f 2wr 2', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Bloomfield Jos, Fairfield f 1st 1', 'Blatt Isaac, Road East f 1wr 15', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Blair John, Road East f 1wr 15', 'Blair John, Road East f 1wr 15', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'English A, jr, Road East f 1wr 19', 'English James, " f 1wr 19', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Gales Thom, Road East f 3wr 16', 'Gales Thom, Road East f 3wr 16', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Jewell I, Fairfield f 1wr 21', 'James Chas, Mull f 11to 20', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'McCorvie N D, Mull f 1wr 19', 'McCorvie Neil, " f 1wr 19', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Marrow H, Harwich Centre f 11to 15', 'Marrow John, " f 1wr 21', etc.

Table listing residents of Harwich Township, including names, addresses, and postal codes. Includes entries like 'Parrot Wm, Chatham f 2wr 26', 'Parrot Wm, Chatham f 2wr 26', etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Harvich Township, including entries like 'Raws Conrad, Fairfield', 'Rumble Robt.', 'Russell G. O. Bridgetown', etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Harvich Township, including entries like 'Taylor G. W., Chatham', 'Taylor W. O., Moll', 'Taylor W. O., Moll', etc.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS: f, front; b, back; l, l. T. P. Line Range; l, l. Broken Front; l, l. Lake River; r, r. Thomas River.

Table listing names and addresses in Howard Township, including entries like 'Addeman D., Selton', 'Alexander W. C.', 'Alexander J., Harwich', etc.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Howard Township, including entries like 'Beller John, Selton', 'Beller Jonathan', 'Beller Robt.', etc.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Howard Township, including entries like 'Green R., Morth', 'Greenway Geo., Selton', 'Greenway Wm., Selton', etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Howard Township, including entries like 'McKay John, Selton', 'McKay Robt., Ridgetown', 'McKenzie Alex., Selton', etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Howard Township, including entries like Scarlett Jas, Morpeth, Scott Fred, Ridgeway, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Westcott Wm, Morpeth, White Jan, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Abrey John, Clachan, Abrey Samuel, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Campbell D W, Duart, Carey C G, Palmyra, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Goodbrand Alex, Duart, Haywood J B, Turin, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Hawken H I, Clareville, Keyes C O, Palmyra, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like McCaughran John, Clachan, McCullin Alex, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Maxwell E, Highgate, Maxwell J, Duart, and various other residents.

Table listing names and addresses in Orford Township, including entries like Schuler F, Duart, Stewart Henry, Clachan, and various other residents.

ORFORD TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; r, r. River Road.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Watson Henry, Clearville, Weston David, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Broadbent A, Duxton, Broadbent B, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Crowe T J, Morpeth, Greyer John, etc.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

Annotations.—F. Freshwater; L. tenant; h. l. Boundary Line; L. r. Talbot Road.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Aldie Alfred, Chatham, Allen Richard, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Bennett F, Chatham, Bennett F, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Bonnell J, Chatham, Bonnell J, etc.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Flook Hugh, Chatham, Flook John, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Grey Duncan, Buckhorn, Grice D J, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Kendall John, Duxton, Kennedy H, etc.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Marlot Thomas, Merin, Marlot Wm, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Marrot Edwin, Buckhorn, Marrot John, etc.

Table listing names and addresses in Raleigh Township, including Seaman B S, Blenheim, Seaman Darcy, etc.

Table listing residents of Raleigh Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

Table listing residents of Romney Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

Table listing residents of Robert Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

Table listing residents of Tildbury (East) Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

Table listing residents of Tildbury (East) Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

Table listing residents of Tildbury (East) Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

TILDURY (EAST) TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; m, r, Middle Road; t, r, Talbot Road.

Table listing residents of Tildbury (East) Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

TILDURY (EAST) TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; m, r, Middle Road; t, r, Talbot Road.

Table listing residents of Tildbury (East) Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

TILDURY (EAST) TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; m, r, Middle Road; t, r, Talbot Road.

Table listing residents of Tildbury (East) Township with columns for name, lot number, and address.

ZONE TOWNSHIP.

(The address given after each name is the post office address.)

ABBREVIATIONS.—f, freeholder; t, tenant; h, block; l, r, London Road; r, r, River Range.

Table listing names and addresses in Zone Township, including Admum C L, Danto, Andrews R O, and others.

Table listing names and addresses in Zone Township, including Parrel M, Thamesville, Penicler D, and others.

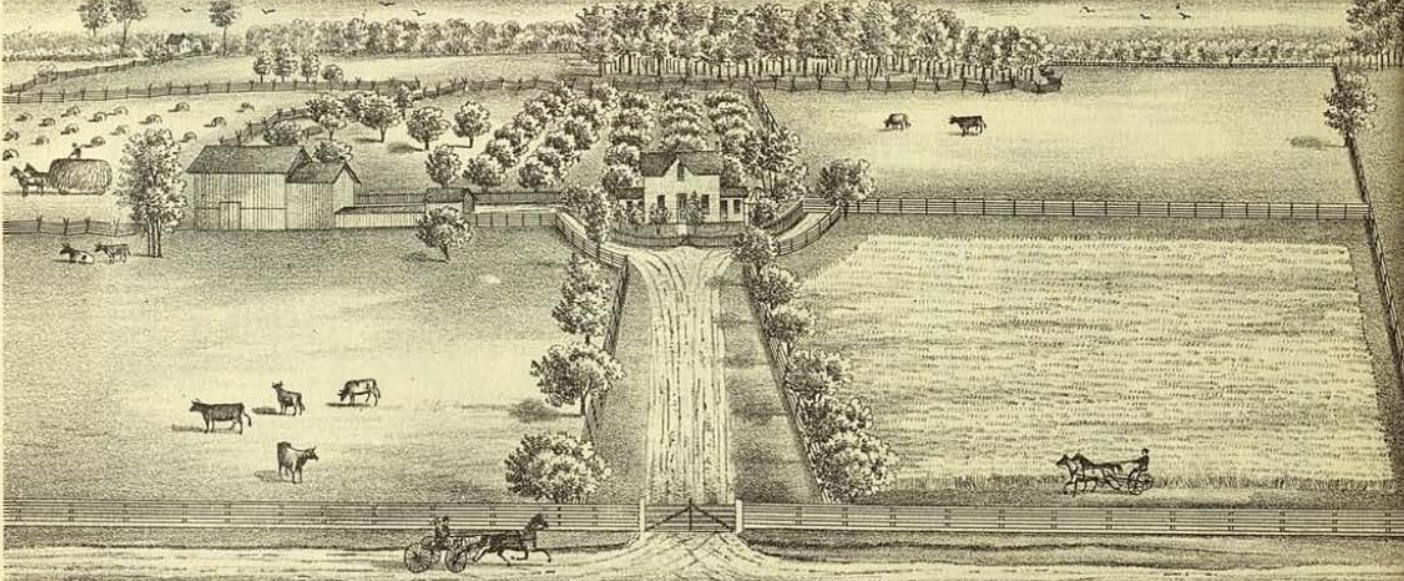
Table listing names and addresses in Zone Township, including McGaffey R H, Bothwell, and others.

Table listing names and addresses in Zone Township, including Sussex Alex, Bothwell, and others.

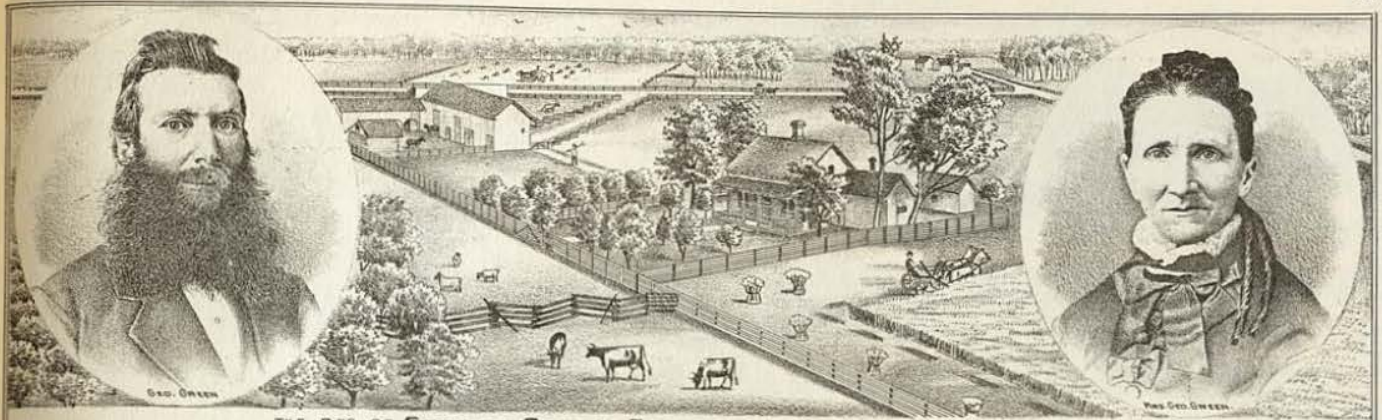
Table listing names and addresses in Zone Township, including Walker J B, Danto, and others.

Table listing names and addresses in Zone Township, including Oliver J T, Bothwell, and others.

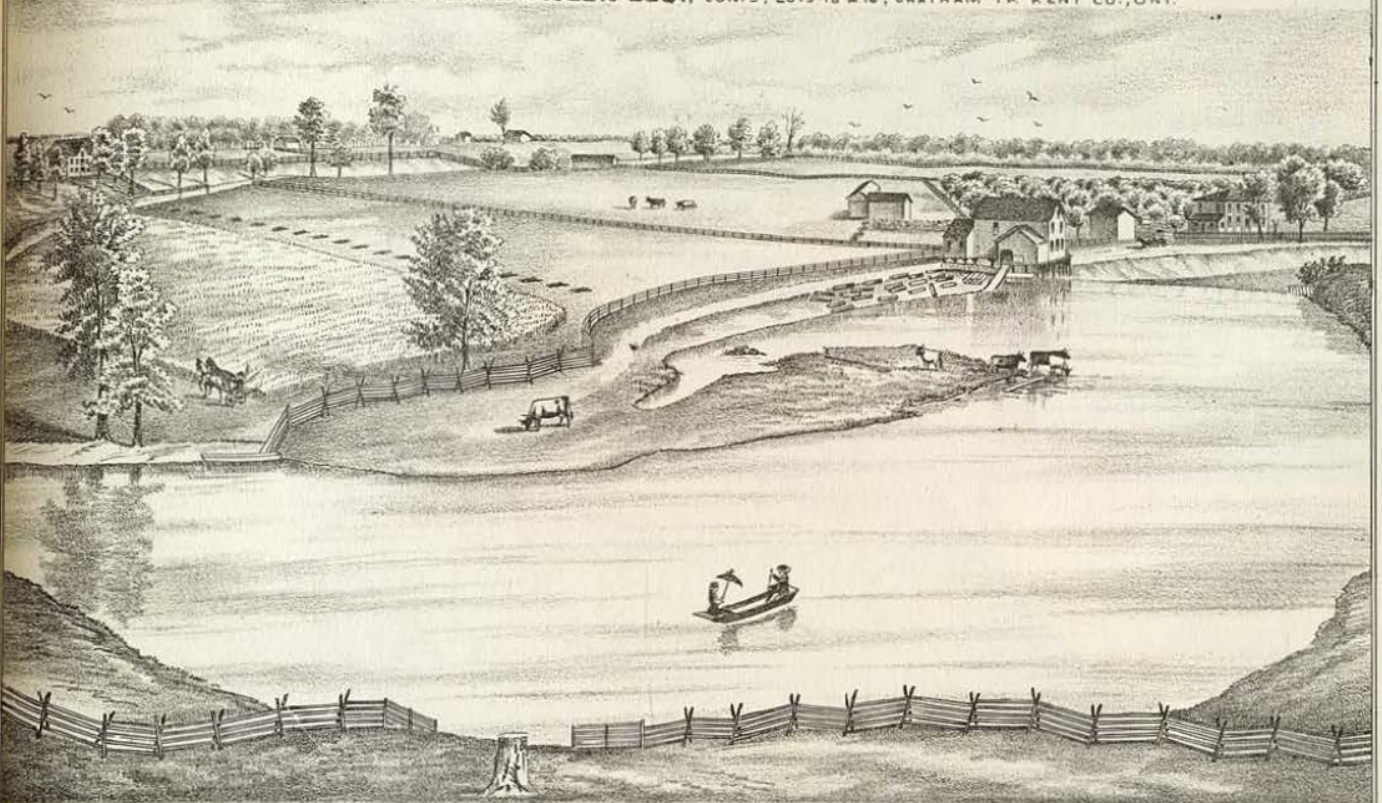
RES. OF THOS. GRIMSTON, LOT 23, CON. S. MARIPOSA TR. VICTORIA CO., ONT.



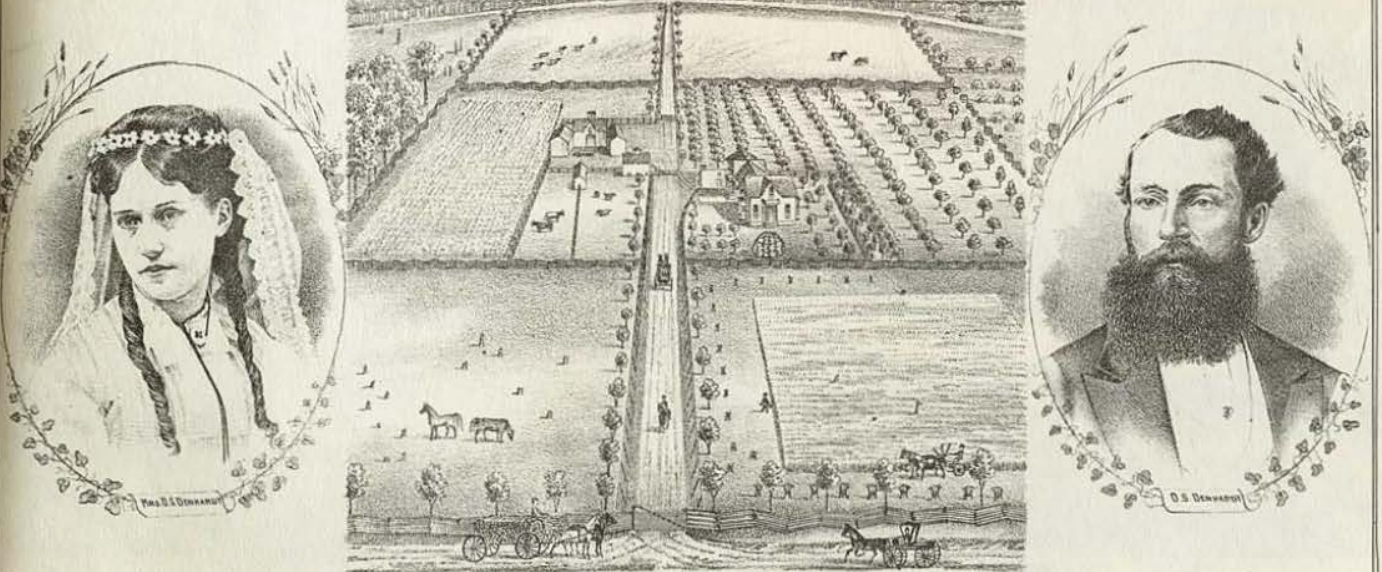
RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF WM BRADLEY, NEAR DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RES. OF **GEORGE GREEN ESQ.**, CON. 5, LOTS 18 & 19, CHATHAM TP. KENT CO., ONT.



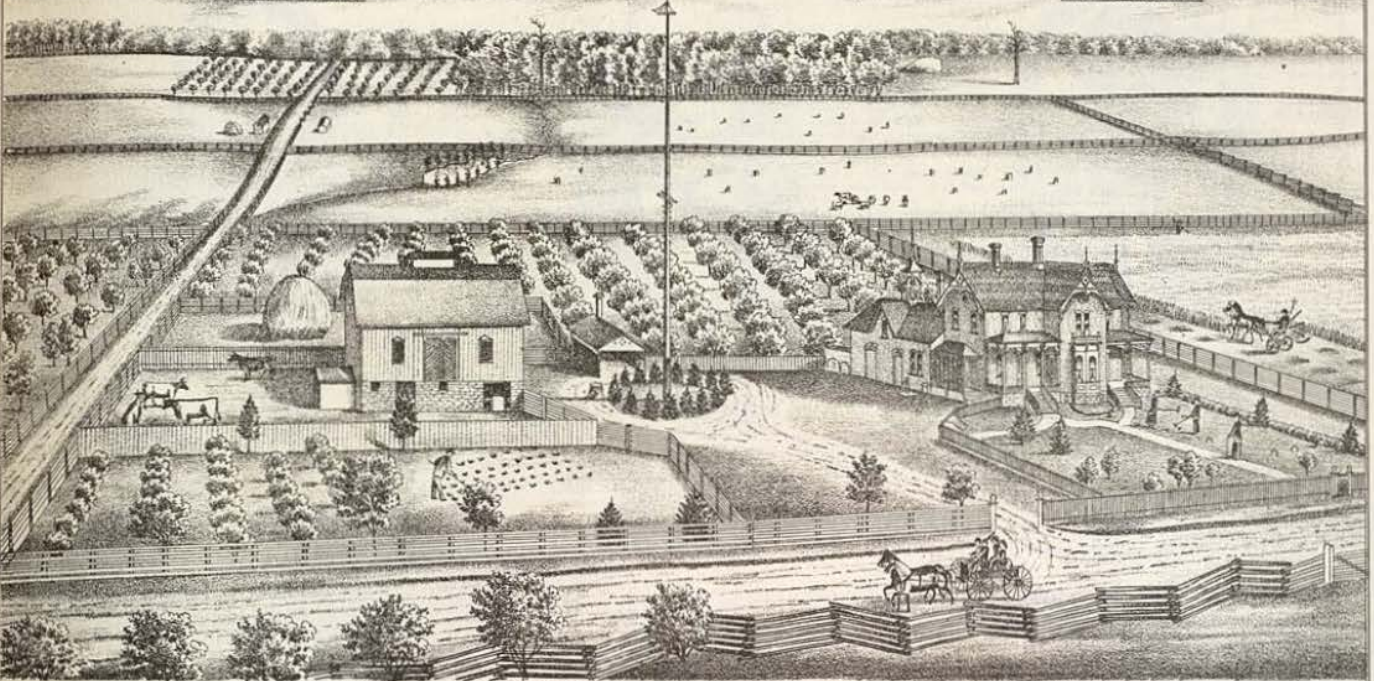
THE RESIDENCE & MILL OF **C. T. PRANGLEY ESQ.**, LOT 3, CON 7, CAMDEN TP. KENT CO., ONT.



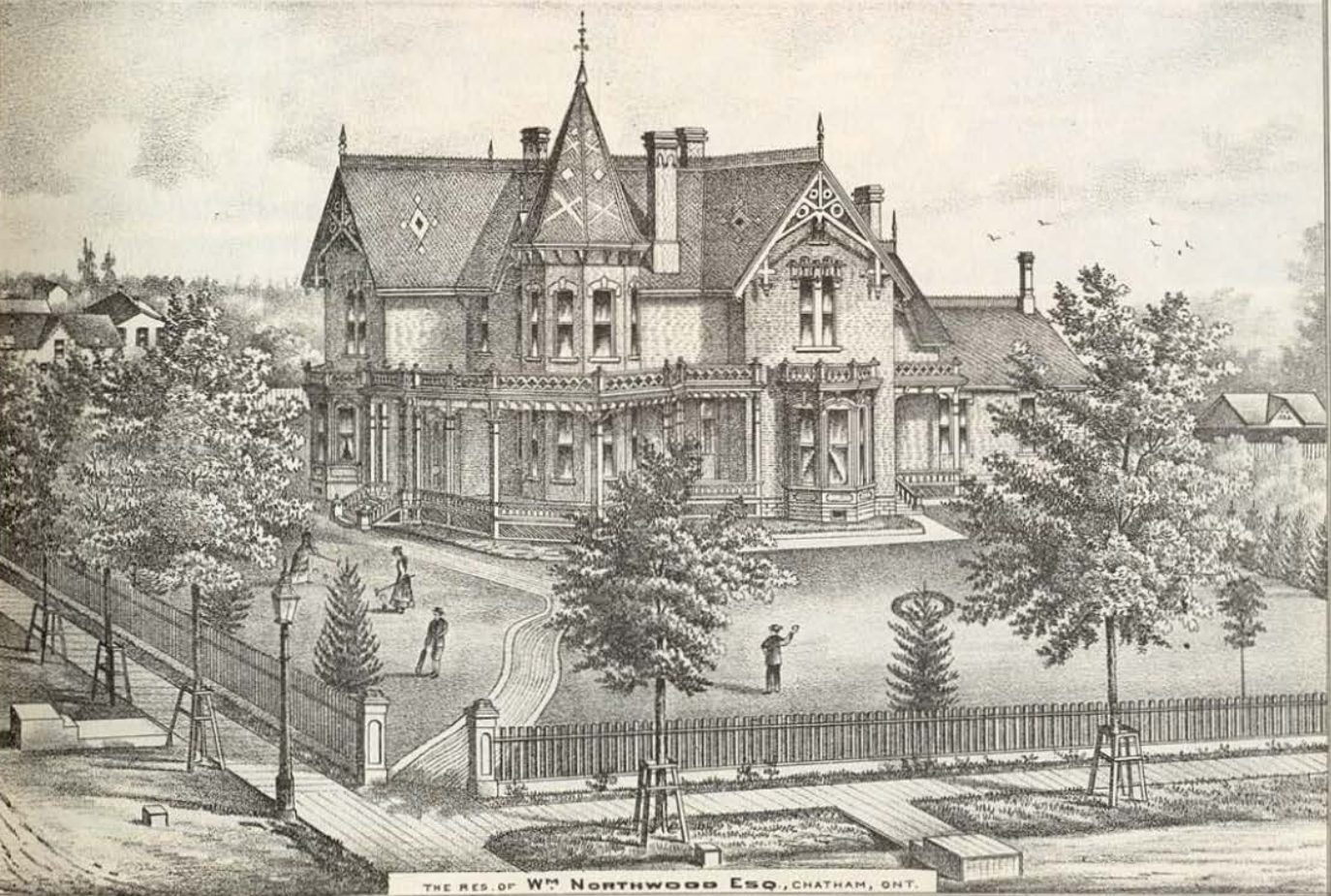
THE RES. OF **D. S. DENHARDT ESQ.** GENL FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, LOTS, CON. 14, CHATHAM TP., KENT CO., ONT.



CHURCH OF OUR - LADY - HELP - OF - CHRISTIANS - , WALLACEBURG.



BAY VIEW THE RES. OF J. M. SOPER ESQ., HARWICH TP., KENT CO. ONT.



THE RES. OF WM NORTHWOOD ESQ., CHATHAM, ONT.



*Mrs. Susanna Wigle [Deceased]
One of the 1st Settlers in Gosfield Tp.*



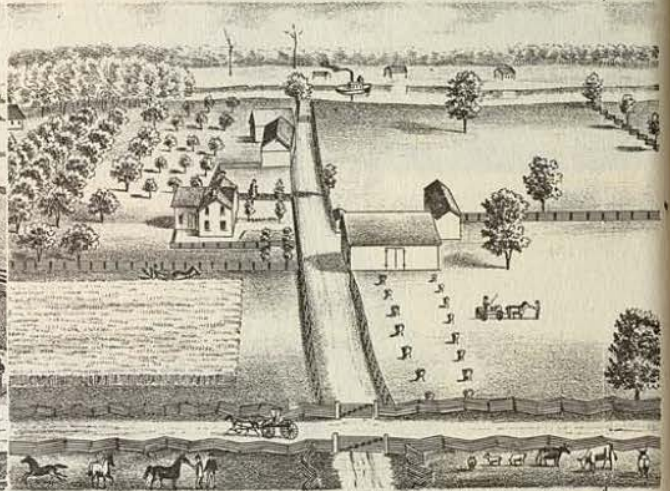
*John Wigle [Deceased]
One of 1st Settlers in Gosfield Tp.*



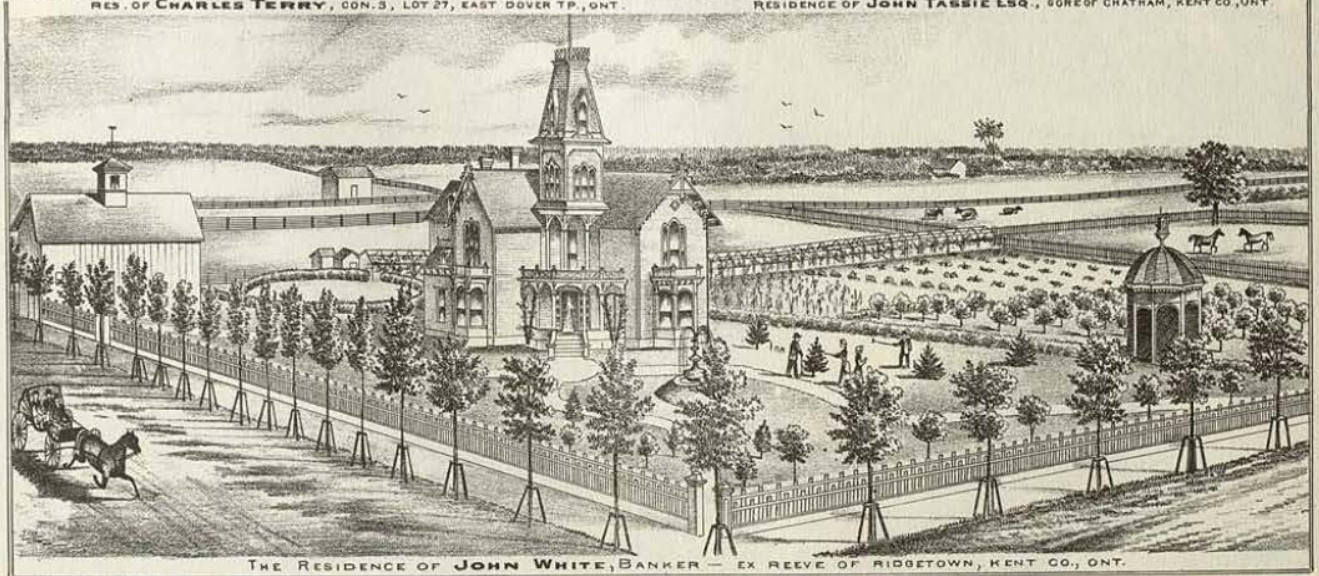
*Mrs. Michael Owen,
Tp. of East Dover - One of the 1st Settlers.*



RES. OF CHARLES TERRY, CON. 3, LOT 27, EAST DOVER TP., ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN TASSIE ESQ., SORE OF CHATHAM, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN WHITE, BANKER - EX REEVE OF RIDGETOWN, KENT CO., ONT.

Biographical Directory of Kent County Subscribers.

BOTHWELL.

Batt, C. W., builder. Is a native of Hampshire, England; born 1846. Settled in this county in 1871.

Brown, Isaac, mill overseer. Born in Canada, 1822. Came here in 1854.

Dalwell & Fmigan, butchers. They also own the W. J. of Lot 13, Con. 10, 100 acres, in Zone Township. Came to Kent County in 1866.

Griffith, Thomas, resident. He has lived in Kent County from 1855. Was born in Herefordshire, England, 1828.

Holland, W. C., publisher of Bothwell Times. Came to the county in 1868. Was born in London, Ontario, 1855.

Harris, T. W., dealer in harness and carriage trimmings. Was born in Zone Township, 1857.

McCraey, D. M., P. P., barrister and M. P. P. for East Kent. See biographical sketch.

Misner, William, carpenter and joiner. Was born in Bothwell, 1855.

Toynter, W. H., hotel-keeper. Was born in England, and came here in 1878.

Reid, C., manufacturer and builder. Is a Town Councillor, and was Mayor five years. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1828. Settled here in 1865.

Richards, H., proprietor of an ashery. Has been four years in the Council. Came to the county in 1866.

Taylor, John, Postmaster and Division Court Clerk. Was first Mayor of Bothwell. He settled here in 1857. Came from Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1808.

CHATHAM.

Arthur, John, photographer. Came to Chatham in 1878. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1852.

Eell, A., Judge of County Court, and President of the Mechanics Institute.

Berard, Augustus, hotel-keeper. Came to Chatham in 1840. Was born in New York, 1832.

Bolcock, A. R., fruit tree agent. Was born in the United States in 1835.

Buchanan, U. U., publisher and editor.

Barfoot, S., postmaster. Born in the county.

Bogus, J. T., nurseryman at Batavia, New York State.

Baby, William, broker. Has lived in the county since birth, 1844.

Ball, William, lumber merchant. He came to the county in 1842. Is a native of Warwickshire, England; born, 1837.

Brodie, J. L., land agent and auctioneer. Settled here in 1874. Was born in Scotland, 1838.

Burt, R. C., chemist and druggist. Born here in 1847.

Bowen, J. W., general grocer and provision dealer. He came here in 1875. Born in Canada, 1859.

Buffington, H. C., American Consul. Was born in the United States in 1816.

Baird, William, agricultural implements and sewing machines. He has lived in the county since birth, 1850.

Brown, Robt., saddle and harness maker. Came here in 1871. Born in the Province in 1858.

Baby, F. E., Was for some time Reeve of Dover Township, and has lived in the county from 1838.

Campbell, Archibald, proprietor of Chatham Marble Works, since 1879. Born in Province of Ontario, 1845.

Campbell, A., merchant miller and ex-Deputy-Reeve. Born in Howard Township, 1845.

Cumole, William, contractor and builder. Came here in 1869. Was born in the Isle of Man, 1843.

Cameron, D., wood merchant and proprietor of the McNaughton House. Has lived in the county since 1867.

Coupland, W. G., cartage agent for G. W. Railway, agent for Carling's Lager, and coal merchant. Was born in England, 1844. Came to this county in 1871.

Crofts, Charles, sawmaker and repairer. Settled here in 1875. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1833.

Lobbey, W. R., publisher and editor of Chatham Tribune since 1877. Birthplace, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.; born, 1850.

Evans, H. M., proprietor of livery stable. He has lived in Chatham since 1854, and was born here.

Evans, Israel, livery proprietor and license inspector. He came to the county in 1826, and has held the office of Warden. Born in the United States, 1822.

Flook, J., contractor and builder. Was born in the county in 1847.

Gossell, T. S., Inland Revenue officer, He has lived in the county since birth, 1850.

Hausepohl, Rev. W., clergyman. Settled here in 1878. Born in Prussia, 1841.

Garner, John, proprietor of the Garner House. He came to the county in 1850. Is an Englishman; born 1808.

Gregory, K., dealer in cigars, tobaccos, pipes and fancy goods, and owner of billiard parlor. Came here in 1872. Was born in Toronto, Ontario.

Gorens, Simon F., mason. Came to Chatham in 1870. Born in Pittsburg, U.S., 1850.

Goudreau, H., merchant tailor, and has lived in the county since 1839. Born in Quebec, 1834.

Goudreau, J. E., clerk. Has lived in Chatham since birth, 1838.

Gray, W., ex-Mayor of Chatham. He came here in 1852. He owns 620 acres in the county; 100 acres of which are situated in Lot 19, Con. 1, Chatham Township. Born in Scotland, 1826.

Gustin & Patterson, proprietors of livery stables.

Hammond, C. E., painter and picture framer. He came here in 1877 from the United States. Born, 1846.

Hea, C. H., teacher. He has lived in the county since 1855. Born in that year.

Holden, Isaac, proprietor of flour mills. Came to the county in 1854. Was born in the United States, 1829.

Hall, Alexander, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. Born in Kent County, 1847.

Henderhot, John, livery proprietor. He came here in 1878. Was born in Ontario, 1849.

Huntton, Stanton, retired from business. Owns Huntton's Hall, Chatham. Was born in State of Virginia, 1815. Settled here in 1843.

Jolliffe, R., furniture manufacturer. Commenced business here in 1879. Was born in Toronto, 1856.

Jackson, T. W., merchant. He has been a Deputy-Reeve. Born in Harwich Township, 1848.

Knight & Co., pork packers and grain dealers. They own 400 acres in the county.

Kent, Lubin, general grocer. Born in England, 1819. Came here in 1858.

Kemp, G. E., importer, wholesale and retail dealer in pianos, organs and general musical merchandise. P.O. address, Box 387, Chatham. Was born in Yorkshire, England, and settled here in 1866.

Lowe, Robert, commission agent. He was Mayor of Chatham. Born 1838 at Staleybridge, England.

Lewis, T. L., dealer in dry goods, millinery and general merchandise. Was born in the Province in 1839. Came to Chatham, 1872.

Lamont, James, proprietor of the gas works at Chatham. Has lived in the county from 1852. Was born in Scotland, 1827.

Luscombe, J. H., clerk. He came here in 1862 from England. Born 1837.

McKellar, P. D., Registrar of Kent County.

McLachlan, D., of the firm of Tennant & McLachlan, proprietors of Canada Business College. He has lived here since November, 1876. Was born in the Province in 1852.

McGarvin, M. H., auctioneer and real estate agent at Chatham. He owns 115 acres in Lot 10, Con. 3, Chatham Township; value \$8,000. Born in the county in 1836.

McPhinley, Henry, boiler maker. He settled here in 1860. Born in Scotland, 1804.

McKerral, P. E., hotel keeper. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1833. Came here the following year.

McCull, John Ross, solicitor and attorney. Born in the county, 1857.

Melan, James C., carpenter and builder. He was born in East Dover Township, Ontario.

McLerie, John, Great Western Railroad employe. Has lived here since 1867. Born in Scotland, 1825.

McKay, Alister, lumber dealer. He settled in the county in 1868. Born in Scotland, 1840.

Martin, G. G., cigar manufacturer. He has 35 acres of land in Lots 59 and 60, on Talbot Road; valued at \$2,500. Was born in January, 1842.

Martin, Rev. N. H., Church of England clergyman. Came here in 1878. Was born in England, 1850.

Mercer, Robert, jailer of the county jail. He is a native of the county, and was born in 1843.

Mercer, John, Sheriff of Kent County. He settled in the county in 1843. Born in London, England, 1816.

Morrish, John, bookseller and stationer, and importer of paper hangings. Has lived in Chatham from 1866. Born in England; 1837.

Morrison, G. H., farmer, lives in Chatham. Settled in Kent County, 1867. Was born in the Province, 1847.

Mary de Sales, M., of the Ursuline Academy, Chatham. Birthplace, Quebec.

Mitchell, W. W., book-keeper. Proprietor of Rankin House. Came to Chatham in 1854. He was born in Scotland, 1848.

Maggs, P. H., proprietor of Kent Marble Works. Was born in England, 1855. Came here in 1863.

Marx, Fred., broker. Was born in Rhenish Prussia in 1833.

Merrifield, W. K., tree agent and nurseryman. Here since 1875. Born in England, 1843.

Nicholls, Isaac L., surgeon dentist. Came to Chatham in 1875. Born in Ireland, 1854.

Northwood, William, maltster and shipping and forwarding agent. He was born here in 1842, and has been Mayor of the town.

Northwood, J. M., harness merchant, and Town Councillor. Has lived here since birth, 1845.

Northwood, John, farmer and real estate agent. He owns 1,300 acres of land in the county; worth \$63,000. Was born in Kent County, 1838.

Northwood, Charles, produce dealer. He has lived in the county from 1841. Was born here the same year.

Northwood, Joseph & Son, lumber merchants.

Oldershaw, James H., builder and lime manufacturer. He came to the county in 1846, when twelve years of age. Birthplace, England.

Peterson, D. S., teacher at the High School, Chatham.

Pennfather, J. G., collector of customs, Chatham.

Patton, R. M. M., druggist. Came here in 1876. Born in Ireland, 1843.

Park, James, master of King Street School. Has lived in Chatham since 1862. Was born in Ireland, 1812.

Piggott, John, general dealer in lumber, shingles, lath, posts, &c. He settled here in 1869. Born in England, 1842.

Powell, G. A., chemist and druggist in Garner House Block, King Street. Commenced business in 1879. Is a Canadian; born, 1851.

Parkinson, Robert, manufacturer of engines, boilers and mill machinery. Came to Chatham in 1863. Born, 1826; birthplace, England.

Richmond, A., marble worker. Has lived here since 1879. He was born in this Province.

Radley, S. D., druggist. He is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1820.

Reid, R. O., tailor's cutter and fitter. Came to Chatham in 1880.

Reid, J. R., merchant tailor. Has lived here since 1865.

Rose, C. H., money broker, &c. Was born in Dundas County, Ont., in 1853.

Rogers, R. N., manager of the Federal Bank at Chatham.

Robert, Francis, carriage manufacturer. Born in Toronto, 1837.

Roche, E. J., cartage agent for G. W. R. R., coal merchant and agent for Carling & Co. He came to Chatham in 1861. Born in the United States, 1845.

Ridley, H. K., dealer in hats, caps and gents' furnish ings. He was born in Ontario, 1850.

Robert, Francis, merchant miller and proprietor of Ontario Mills. He has lived in the county since 1840.

Rutley, W. A., architect. Came to county in 1838. Was born in Toronto, Ontario.

Savage, H. W., butcher. Came here in 1866. Born in England, 1832.

Stephenson, Rufus, M. P. Born at Springfield, Mass., U.S. Was educated at Grantham Academy, St. Catharines. Has represented Kent County in House of Commons from 1867.

Springer, Oliver, M. D., physician and surgeon. In 1861 he settled in Chatham. Born in Ontario, 1837.

Sutherland, Thomas, contractor and builder. Came here in 1869. Was born in Ontario, 1843.

Smith, R. O., banker and Canada Southern ticket agent. Has held the office of Mayor, and has lived in Chatham since 1837. Born in Norwich, England, 1827.

Scane, W. V., barrister, &c. Was born in the county.

Sivewright, J. P., physician and surgeon. Has lived in Chatham since 1854.

Stone, Thomas, general and dry goods merchant. He settled here in 1847. Born in Ontario, 1827.

Tennant & McLachlan, proprietors of Canada Business College at Chatham.

Terry, J. H., general grocer. Has lived in the county since 1850. He owns 160 acres of land situated in S.E. part Lot 24, Con. 3, Dover Township, and N.W. 1/4 Lot 4, Con. 8, Chatham Township; valued at \$10,000. Born in 1825 at Toronto.

Thompson, J. D., carriage and waggon builder. He came here in 1853, from England, and was born there in 1833.

Tighe, W. H., general produce and commission merchant; also dealer in furs and hides. Born in Canada, 1853. Has lived here since 1896.

Tilt & Traut, ornamental and house painters. Mr. Tilt has lived in the county since birth, 1854. Mr. Traut came here in 1866. He was born in the United States.

Vaunstone, S. W., Is a Canadian; was born in Stratford, Ontario, 1843.

Warren, D., agent for R. Agur and Co. Has lived here from 1872. Born in Erie County, U.S., 1845.

Wright, Maurice, teacher. He settled here in 1868. Was born in Ontario, 1842.

Wilkins, D. F. H., teacher. Came to Chatham, 1878. Born in the United States, 1845.

White, T. G., auctioneer. P.O. address, Box 418, Chatham. Born in London, England, 1837. He came here in 1876.

Waterhouse, Joseph, grain and produce merchant. Has been here since 1870. Was born in England, 1835.

Waddell, John, grocery and provision dealer. He was born in the town in 1834.

Young, G. E., general grocer. Was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1841.

Young, William, carriage and waggon builder. He was for some time a Town Councillor. Came to Chatham in 1853. Born in Scotland, 1838.

Young, A., dealer in boots and shoes. Has lived here since 1862. Born in Scotland, 1840.

DRESDEN.

Arnold, S. S., furniture manufacturer and undertaker. Has lived here since 1870. Born, 1858, in Chatham Township.

Adams, George, waggon maker and blacksmith. He came to the county in 1862. Born in England, 1832.

Bambridge, H. S., retired military officer. He came here in 1879. Born in London, England, 1844.

Bird, B. N., steward on City of Dresden. He was born in the United States, 1823.

Ball, S. J., general merchant. Came here in 1877. Born in the Province, 1832.

Barker, Geo., boot and shoe maker. Here since 1873. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1831.

Corner, J. H., contractor and builder. He came here in 1870. Born in the Province, 1847.

Caldwell, J. M., hairdresser. He settled here in 1880. Born in the United States, 1833.

Cuthbert, Alexander, harness maker. Born in Scotland, 1852. Settled in the county in 1873.

Cragg, W. G., hotel-keeper. He is owner of 150 acres of land, worth \$3,000, situated in Raleigh and Camden Townships. Has lived in the county from 1871. Born in England, 1843. P.O. address, Dresden.

Dines, W. W., iron and tin merchant. He came here in 1871. Born in the Province.

Dewar, J. S., teacher. Settled here in 1876. Was born in the Province, 1838.

Dolsen, D. S., gardener. He owns 4 acres on Isaac Street, Dresden. Was born near Chatham in 1813.

French, Oscar, manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds. Born in the Town of Chatham, 1855.

Foster, Edward, farmer and telegraph operator. He owns 50 acres of land in Lot 17, Con. 1, Dawn Township. Has lived in the county from 1879.

Gordon, J. V., mechanic. Born in the United States, 1851. Came to Dresden in 1880.

Gurly, W. W., dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes. Has lived here since 1875. Born in Ontario, 1867.

Hyde, Rev. J. H., Baptist minister.

Hughes, H. S., printer and publisher of the Dresden Times; is also an insurance and land agent. Came to this county in 1858. Was born in England, 1843.

Hart, Thomas. He has lived in the county from 1867. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1841.

King, R. H., cabinetmaker. Born in the county, 1842.

Kimmerley, P. S., contractor. Came here in 1874. Born in Hastings County, 1845.

Leonard, J. L. H., grocer and provision merchant. He has lived in the county since 1870. Born in Prince Edward County, 1834.

Lewis, J. G., proprietor of livery and sale stables. He settled here in 1873. Born in Ontario, 1857.

McClellan, A. C., printer. Has lived here since 1864. Born in this Province, 1843.

Merrill, J. P., carpenter and joiner. Settled here in 1870. Was born in the United States, 1850.

Minauer, J. H., tanner and currier. Is also market Clerk at Dresden. Has lived here since 1871. Born in the Province, 1838.

Marr & Hawkin, photographers. They have been in business here since 1876.

Nelson, Samuel, carpenter and joiner. Came to Dresden in 1872. Born in Ontario, 1849.

Pomeroy, J. Reynolds, physician and surgeon.

Powell, Peter, proprietor of flour mills at Dresden. Settled here in 1875. Was born in Ontario, 1849.

Piggott, E., lumber dealer and contractor, also manufacturer of sashes, doors, blinds and mouldings. He came to Dresden in 1873. Was born in England, 1846.

Ribbie, Captain Asa, Captain of steamer Victoria, and an ex-Councillor. He was born in the county, 1841.

Kanke, Charles, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, Dawn Township. Settled here in 1846. Was born in Ontario, 1838.

Shaw, Sylvanus, hotel-keeper at Dresden.

Schnag, David D., master mechanic. Here since 1878. Born 1852 in this Province.

Sesmith, John, lumberman. He owns 4 village lots, and was born in the county, 1847.

Slater, B. F., harness-maker. He is a native of the county; born, 1850.

Smith, Brothers, woollen manufacturers, merchant tailors and general merchants. They were born in the county.

Thompson, A. V., tailor. He also farms 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. 1, Camden Gore; which is valued at \$3,000. He was born in the United States in 1817. Settled in Kent County, 1870.

Trevice, A., lumber merchant. Has filled the offices of Village Reeve and Warden of the county. He owns 400 acres in the county, and settled here in 1855. Was born in Ontario, 1837.

Timin, R., proprietor of the Green Mountain House at Dresden. He owns 60 acres of land in Lot 9, Cons. 13 and 14, Camden Gore; worth \$4,000. Has lived in the township from birth, 1845.

Tally, Edward, lumber merchant, Dresden. He is owner of 150 acres of land in Lot 17, Con. 3, and Lot 20, Con. 4, Dawn Township, Lambton County. Was born in Ontario, 1848.

Wagner, Jacob, farmer. Came to Kent County, 1855. Born in Kentucky, U.S. in 1830.

Walters, George, resident. Was born in the Province, 1834, and settled here in 1879.

Weas, C. W., machinist. Was born in Camden Township in 1850.

Waltonberg, Jesse, machinist. Came to Dresden in 1879. Born in Toronto Township, 1841.

Windover, W. H., general grocer. He owns 150 acres of land in the county; valued at \$4,500.

Weldon, Andrew, machinist and foundry man. He has lived in the county since 1857. Was born in Ontario in 1846.

Weas, R. G., resident. He owns 42½ acres in Lot 4, Con. 5, Camden Gore. Was born in Camden Township, 1841.

Waller, Henry, lumberman. Has lived in the county since birth, 1840.

Webster, Isaac B., proprietor of Dresden Tannery, and also deals in leather and findings. Is a Village Councillor. Was born in Ontario, 1842. Came here in 1866.

Wannamaker, G. A., carriage manufacturer and general blacksmith. Settled here in 1865. Was born in the Province of Ontario.

Wells, E. H., dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware and cutlery. Came here in 1871. Was born in the Province, 1841.

Winter, H. E., physician and surgeon. Has lived here since 1865. Born in Ontario, 1830.

Williston, D. D., conveyancer, accountant and draughtsman. He has lived in the county since birth, 1851.

Willson, Miss Ada, teacher. She was born in the Province, 1861.

Wilkins, Samuel, commercial traveller. Residence, 461 King Street, London. Was born in London, England, 1838.

RIDGETOWN.

Atkins, J., manufacturer of patent caskets. He came here in 1879. Is a native of Ohio.

Andersen, J. A. C., Fire, Marine, Life and Real Estate Agent. Came to Ridgeway in 1878. He was born in Wellington County, Ontario, 1848.

Britton, E. grocer and liquor merchant. Has lived in the town since birth, 1848.

Benton, N. S., hotel-keeper. Was born in the United States in 1803.

Boughner, W. H., hardware merchant, Erie Street. He settled here in 1870. Born in Lincoln County, 1835.

Brico, Francis, architect. Address, Erie Street. Is a native of Ireland; born 1835. Came to Kent County when 10 years of age.

Constable & Somerville, publishers of East Kent *Pioneer*, since 1876.

Coffey, Jas. T., auctioneer for the county. Has lived here since 1865. Born in Westworth County, Ontario.

Craig, J. R., merchant. Came here in October, 1878. Was born in Pontiac County, Quebec, 1857.

Campbell, D. L., brick manufacturer. Was born in Howard Township, Ontario, 1831.

Davidson, Robert, merchant tailor. Came here in 1874. Was born in Belfast, Ireland, 1839.

Elliott, J. A., banker. Came to Ridgeway in 1876. Fish & Stanton, marble dealers. Mr. Ellison is an Englishman; born, 1856. Came here in 1869.

Elliott, L. W., architect. Here since 1878. Was born in New York, 1817.

Floeter S. B., station agent for Canada Southern Railway at Ridgeway. Was born at Chatham, 1853.

Gibson, Charles, engineer. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1857. Came to the county in 1857.

Hay, M. G., bookseller and stationer. Is also the Montreal Telegraph Company's agent. Born at St. Thomas, 1858. Has lived in the county from 1867.

Hewitt, L. C., painter. Here from 1877. Was born in Ontario, 1842.

Hunter, George, butcher and drover. Came here in 1877. Born in Huron County, Ontario, 1849.

Jackson, J. C., merchant. He was born in Romney Township, Ontario, 1829.

Lambert & Smith, proprietors of livery stable. Commenced business here in 1880.

Lamont, J. G., carriage maker. He came here in 1877. Was born in Elgin County, 1850.

Lutz, N., proprietor of livery stable. Settled here in 1873. Born in Waterloo County, 1853.

McGillivray, J. K., school teacher here since 1879. Was born in Bruce County, 1856.

McBrayne, W. S., school teacher. He was born in the county in 1860.

McNulty, T. R., plasterer and decorator. Settled here in 1877. Born in Ireland, 1847.

McKay, Henry, window blind manufacturer. Born in Kent County, 1829.

Mills, N., attorney-at-law. Came to Ridgeway in 1879. Was born in the county in 1846.

Morgan, E. F., money lender. Settled here in 1880. Born in Nova Scotia, 1822.

Porter, Henry, gentleman. Came here in 1855. Born in Manchester, England, 1846.

Potts, Sylvester, proprietor of livery stables. He has lived in the county since birth, 1853.

Rosa, James A., hotel-keeper. He came here in 1877. Born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1844.

Smith, Dr. Jacob, physician and surgeon. Was Reeve of Ridgeway and Warden of county. Came to Kent in 1845. Born at Beamsville, Ontario, 1831.

Skey, Frederick, accountant and insurance agent. Birthplace, England.

Smith, P. C., L.D.S., surgeon dentist. Has been in practice here since 1878. Was born in Norfolk County, Ontario, 1836.

Whyte, John, banker. Came to the county in 1875, and was Reeve in 1879. Born in Scotland, 1842.

Wilson, Benjamin, grain dealer and Deputy Reeve. Owns 100 acres in Lot 12, Con. 9, of Howard Township. Born in the township, 1848.

WALLACEBURG.

Arnold, Robert, Jan., grocer and provision dealer Born in York County, 1851. Came here in 1865.

Ayres, W. N., merchant tailor. Is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1835. Came to Kent County in 1858.

Ayres, Albert, proprietor of livery and sale stables, corner of Wellington and LaFite Streets. Came to this county in 1850. Was born in Devonshire, England, 1842.

Bailey, N. A., of the firm of Fawcett, Livingstone & Co., bankers.

Becker, William, carriage blacksmith. He was born at Long Point, Ontario, in 1827. Settled here in 1858.

Dobie, Daniel, dry goods, hats, caps, furs, ready made clothing and gentlemen's furnishings. Came here in January, 1879. Was born in Middlesex County, 1832.

Ferguson, Malcolm, printer. Was born in Lambton County, 1833. Settled here in 1877.

Fraser, Charles, Collector of Customs and Land Surveyor. Here since 1863. Born in England, 1825. Has 200 acres of land in Lot 23, Con. 5, Chatham Township.

Gillard, T. B., fire, marine and real estate agent. He acted as collector in 1879; is now a Councillor. Born in Durham County, Ontario, 1845. Came here in 1870.

Grant, P. J., proprietor of hotel and livery stables. He settled in the county in 1870. Was born in Gleggery County, Ontario.

Heath, W. H., manufacturer builder's furnishings and all kinds of furniture. Has lived in the county since birth, 1845.

Howard, John, builder. Settled in Kent County in 1854. Was born in Kent County, England, 1838.

Johnson, L. H., U.S. Consul for twelve years. Is also Reeve, Warden and Councillor. He owns property in Wallaceburg, and has lived in the county nearly 60 years. Was born in Sombra Township, 1818.

Judson, Lester, painter. Is a member of Town Council. Was born in Lambton County, 1833. Came to the county in 1846.

Lalande, Jos., cabinet maker, builder and contractor. He owns 40 acres of Lot 14, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Born in Canada, 1829. Settled in Kent County, 1859.

Langstaff, Miles, farmer and land agent. He has held municipal and other offices, and came to this county in 1857. Was born in York County, Ont., 1809.

Lundy, W. B., builder and contractor. He came here in 1876, and is captain of the Fire Brigade. Born in York County, 1847.

Lee, George, watchmaker, jeweller and engraver. Came to Wallaceburg in 1872.

McDonald, D. B., Postmaster and money broker. Also acts as Village Clerk. He owns 100 acres of land situated in Lots 10 and 11, Con. 3, Chatham Gore, and was born in the county in 1825.

McDougall, A., attorney and collector. He has held various municipal offices, and is at present in the Council. Holds the appointment of J.P. Was born in Sombra Township, Ont., 1829.

McDougall, L. A., farmer, collector and bailiff. He was born in Dover Township, Ont., 1814, and has lived in the county since.

McKelvey, Alexander, lumberman, dealer in oak and square timber. He came to the county in 1851. Was born in Leeds County, 1828.

McLennan, Farquhar, livery proprietor. Here since 1879. For twenty years was engaged in lumbering. Was born in Gleggery County, 1833. Came to Kent County, 1853. He owns 100 acres of Lot 24, Con. 5, Sombra Township.

Mitchell, George, M.D., physician and surgeon. Is Reeve of Wallaceburg, and came to this county in 1867. Was born in Elgin County, 1840.

Martin, Theodore, boot and shoe manufacturer. Has lived in this county since 1841. Was born in London, England, 1831.

Morris, Harvey, manufacturer patent elm barrels, hoops and staves. Also deals in hardwood lumber. Born in Ireland, 1844. Settled in the county in 1851.

Mann, S. L., livery proprietor. Came here in 1873. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1845.

Misner, H. M., lumberman and farmer. Owns 300 acres in Chatham Gore; worth \$8,000. Settled here in 1872. Was born in Westworth County, 1840.

Newman, Dr. J. R., physician and coroner. He owns 150 acres of land in Lot 3, Con. 18, Chatham Township. Is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and was born in October, 1839.

Price & Hurley, grocers and grain merchants, corner of James and Duane Streets. They are both Canadian. Mr. Price was born in 1850; Mr. Hurley in 1854.

Post, W. A., carriage maker, general blacksmith and horse shoer. Born in England, 1854. Settled here in 1875.

Peck, W. R., ship-builder and contractor. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1846.

Ray, George, carriage manufacturer. Came to Kent County in 1865. Born in the Province of Quebec, 1839.

Smith, Calvin, pattern and carriage manufacturer. He was Assessor and Postmaster for years. Came here in 1840. Born in Ontario, 1811.

Sommerville, Dr. J. A., physician and surgeon. Settled in Wallaceburg, 1878. Was born in Kingston, Ontario.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMDEN.

Anderson, Arthur, farmer. Owns W. ½ Lot 2, Con. 10, Camden Gore, 100 acres. He has held all the municipal offices, and has been resident in the county from 1843. Born in Ireland, 1816. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Athos, Rev. Thomas, clergyman, Methodist Episcopal Church. Was settled here in 1879. Born in England, 1848. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bobier, J. B., farmer, lives on Lot 8, Con. A. He owns 200 acres; worth \$12,000. Was appointed J.P. for the county. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Blackburn, P. C., farmer and owner of 150 acres in Gore of Camden, situated in Lots 6, 7 and 8, Con. 6; value, \$6,000. Has lived in the township from birth, 1851. P.O. address, Dresden.

Boyle, J. A., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 6, Camden Gore, of which he owns 40 acres. Was born in the township, 1853. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Budd, Eliza, teacher. Came here in 1879. Was born in the Province, 1860. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Boekin, Patrick, farmer in Camden Gore, and is also a Township Councillor. P.O. address, Florence.

Budler, Charles, farmer on E. part Lot 5, Con. 10, Camden Gore. Owner of 745 acres; worth \$4,500. He settled here in 1850. Was born in Ont., 1838. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Bird, William, tenant farmer of E. ½ Lot 3, Con. 2, Camden Gore. Born in England, 1853. Came to this county in 1870. P.O. address, Dresden.

Bobier, W. H., farmer. Owner of 65 acres, Lot 3, Con. 5, Camden Gore; valued at \$6,500. Settled here in 1852. Born in Washington, U.S., 1819. P.O. address, Dresden.

Buller, Henry, general blacksmith at Thamesville. He came to the county, 1844. Was born in England, 1829.

Beamish, R. J., woollen merchant, residing at Schomberg, York County. Was born in the Province, 1834.

Bobier, Edward, farmer on Lot 10, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He owns 30 acres; worth \$2,000. Settled here in 1877. Born in Ont., 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Brewer, R. S., farmer. Owns 250 acres situated in Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from 1857. Was born in England, 1849.

Burgess, John, farmer and owner of 99½ acres in Lot 4, Con. 4; valued at \$5,000. Came to the county in 1834. Born in England, 1828. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Blakely, G. C., farmer, lives on Lot 3, Con. 5, of which he has 53 acres. Settled in the county in 1856. Was born in Prince Edward County, 1809. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Bedford, Robert, retired farmer. He owns 75 acres of Lot 1, Con. 4; worth \$3,000. Was born in the county, 1801. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Burwell, Timothy, farmer. He has 50 acres in Lot 5, Con. 4; value \$8,000. Settled in the county, 1851. Was born in the Province, 1827. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bassett, Mary Ann, owns 155 acres of Lots 1 and 2, Con. 5; valued at \$5,000. She was born in the county, 1842. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Carr, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 50, Dawn Township, Lambton County. He owns 100 acres; worth \$6,000. Born in Ireland, 1822. Settled in the county, 1869. P.O. address, Dresden.

Campbell, Charles, farmer and owner of 150 acres in Lot 1 and 2, Con. 1; worth \$8,000. Has lived in the county from 1863. Born in the United States, 1834. P.O. address, Dresden.

Cragg, E. A., farmer on Lot 10, Con. 13, Camden Gore. Is owner of 165 acres; worth \$7,000. He settled here in 1868. Was born in England, 1831. P.O. address, Florence.

Dobbyn, John, proprietor of flour and saw mills at Dawn Mills. Is Reeve of Camden, and has lived in the county since 1827. Born in Ontario, 1821.

Deane, George, expressman at Thamesville. He came here in 1875. Was born in England, 1844.

Duff, Peter, contractor and manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds at Thamesville. Is village Councillor, and has lived in the county from 1854. Born in Scotland, 1833.

Dunlop, James, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He has 50 acres; valued at \$2,000. Has lived in the county from 1868. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Dresden.

Edwards, T. B., teacher, Thamesville. He settled in the county, 1865. Born in the Province, 1846.

Edwards, Rev. W. W., Methodist church minister at Thamesville. He came here in 1872. Was born in Ontario, 1844.

Falardeau, Peter, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 12, Camden Gore. Owns 84 acres; worth \$6,000. Born in Quebec, 1827. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Dresden.

Farnsworth, Z., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 5, Camden Gore. He owns 156 acres. Came to the county in 1876. He was born in England. P.O. address, Dresden.

Finley, Timothy, farmer. Is owner of 58 acres in Lots 2, 3 and 4, Camden Gore. Came to the county in 1836. Born in the United States, 1829. P.O. address, Dresden.

Gillespie, J. W., farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 1, and owns 33 acres in Lots 2, 3 and 4, Con. 1, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from birth, and holds the office of Township Collector. P.O. address, Dresden.

Greenwood, John, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 8, Con. 12, Camden Gore. He was born in the township in 1851. P.O. address, Florence.

Graham, John, contractor and builder, Thamesville. He came to the county in 1852. Born in the Province of Ontario.

Hicks, D. V., farmer, lives on Lot 13, Con. 5, Dawn Township, and owns 100 acres. Was born in Cornwall, England, 1844. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hubbard, C. S., farmer, lives on the W. part of Lot 2, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He owns 33 acres; valued at \$1,500. Has lived in the county from 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hustin, J., farmer, Township Assessor and Magistrate. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hughes, Thomas, farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 6, Camden Gore, and owns 75 acres. He settled in the county in 1859. Was born in England, 1847. P.O. address, Dresden.

Harvey, W. B., farmer, has 45 acres of Lot 5, Con. 3, Camden Gore; valued at \$3,000. He came to this county in 1867. Born in Prince Edward County, 1833. P.O. address, Dresden.

Hughson, J. L., farmer. Is owner of 650 acres, and lives on Lot 5, Con. 7, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from 1892. Was born in the Province, 1849. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Horning, George, hotel-keeper at Dawn Mills. Settled in Kent County, 1868. Born in Ontario, 1858.

Henson, J. M., farmer, owns 274 acres of Lot 3, Con. 4, in Camden Gore. He is a son of the Rev. Josiah Henson. Has lived in the county since 1843. Born in the United States, 1828. P.O. address, Dresden.

Henson, Rev. Josiah, minister, Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns 200 acres of land situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 4; worth \$20,000. Was born in Maryland, U.S., in 1789. Has lived in Kent County since 1843. P.O. address, Dresden.

Holmes, Louis, teacher, Thamesville. Came here in 1870. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1857.

Humphrey, Joseph, farmer on the E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 1, Camden Gore. Owns 100 acres. Was born in Cobourg, 1850, and settled here in 1879. P.O. address, Dresden.

Helligan, John, farmer, and owns 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 2, Camden Gore. Born in Ireland, 1841, and settled here in 1877. P.O. address, Dresden.

Howden, T. B., farmer, and has 50 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3. He came to the county in 1877. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1848. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Howes, Thomas, farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 12, Camden Gore. He owns 29 acres, and came here in 1878. Was born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Jeffer, Isaac, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 6, Camden Gore. He owns 80 acres, and settled here in 1880. Born in Ireland, 1842. P.O. address, Dresden.

Kirk, M. C., farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 50 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, Camden Gore, and has lived in the county since 1827. P.O. address, Dresden.

Kenny & Cunningham, millers and general grain merchants, Thamesville.

Kelley, Peter, farmer, lives on Lot 6, Con. 4, of which he owns 34 acres. He came to the county in 1850. Was born in the Province. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Layman, W. C., farmer. He owns the E. ½ Lot 4, Con. 13, 100 acres, Camden Gore. Was born in the Province, 1838. Came here in 1876. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Liberty, George, farmer. Is owner of 59½ acres of Lot 4, Con. 5; worth \$3,000. He came to the county in 1879. Born in England, 1848. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Lloyd, Wm., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 9, Camden Gore. He has 15 acres of land. Was born in the township, 1857. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Lloyd, Francis, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 3, Con. 10, Camden Gore; worth \$3,000. Came to the county in 1840. Born in Ontario, 1833. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

Lawrence, F. J., grocer and agent for American Express Company, Thamesville. Came to the county in 1857. Born in England, 1835.

Lynn, Rev. Samuel, Baptist minister and farmer. He owns 19 acres of Lot 2, Con. 1, Camden Gore, and settled in the county in 1855. Was born in Virginia, U.S., in 1820. P.O. address, Dresden.

McDonald, John, retired farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 3, Con. 3, Camden Gore. Born in Scotland, 1809. Came to this county in 1845. P.O. address, Dresden.

McDonald, Allan, farmer. He owns 45 acres in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 3, Camden Gore. Was born in Scotland, 1812. He settled here in 1864. P.O. address, Dresden.

McDonald, S., farmer. He has 99 acres of land in Lot 6, Con. 11, Camden Gore; worth \$6,000. Settled in the county, 1856. Was born in Ireland, 1830. P.O. address, Grove Mills.

McCree, C. H., farmer on Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, Camden Gore. He has 175 acres of land, and has lived in the county since 1830. P.O. address, Dresden.

McConnell, A., insurance agent, Thamesville. Born in the county, 1839.

McEwen, A. N., and D., farmers on Lot 3, Con. 12, Camden Gore, of which they own 100 acres. They settled here in 1874. All born in Scotland. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Mackie, Thomas, farmer and lumberman. He owns 20 acres of Lot 10, Con. 7, Dawn Township, Lambton County. Was born in Quebec, 1842. Settled in the county in 1860. P.O. address, Rutherford.

Mahoney, M., farmer and drover. He owns 100 acres in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 6, Camden Gore; also 400 acres in Dawn Township. Born in the county in 1845. P.O. address, Dresden.

Marsh, Wm., farmer on Lot 1, Con. 8, Camden Gore, of which he has 75 acres. Came to the county in 1870. Born in the Province, 1834. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Marsh, David, farmer on Lot 4, Con. 10, Camden Gore. Is owner of 40 acres. He settled here in 1872. Born in Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

- MacLachlan, H., farmer. He owns 100 acres situated in Lot 7, Con. 10, Camden Gore. Has lived in the county from 1875. Born in the Province, 1822.
- Mead, A. R., watchmaker and jeweller, Thamesville. He commenced business here in 1878. Was born in Ontario, 1854.
- Mayhew, F. J., general merchant (groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes), Thamesville. He came to the county in 1847. Born, 1841.
- Marsh, Leonard, farmer on Lots 1 and 2, Con. 5, and owner of 40 acres. Settled here in 1874. Born in the Province, 1841. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Neely, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 11, Camden Gore. He owns 72 acres, and settled here in 1833. Was born in Quebec, 1829. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Neville, Sarah, is engaged in farming. She owns 41 acres of Lot 1, Con. 1, Camden Gore; and has lived in Kent County since 1833. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Oliva, Donald, farmer. Residence Dawn Centre. P.O. address, Rutherford. Settled in the county in 1876. Born in Scotland, 1857.
- Osby, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 13, Camden Gore. He has 50 acres; valued at \$2,000. Came here in 1865. Was born in the Province, 1843. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Prangley, C. T., farmer and owns 225 acres of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 7, Camden Gore. Was born in Ont., 1831. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Proctor, William, farmer. He owns 50 acres in Lot 1, Con. 4, Camden Gore, settling here in 1861. He was born in the United States, 1832. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Phillips, Geo., farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 4. Owns 133 acres; worth \$6,000, and settled here in 1855. He was born in Ontario, 1812. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Phillips, J. E., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 11, Camden Gore, of which he owns 50 acres. Came to the county in 1853. Born in Ontario. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Quinn, G. H., tailor, Thamesville. Has lived in the county from 1867. Was born in the Province, 1859.
- Rheinigen, J. J., teacher. P.O. address, Florence. Was born in Prussia, 1845. Has lived in Kent County since 1863.
- Richardson, R., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 6, Camden Gore. He owns 50 acres in the S.E. part of the lot. Born in the Province, 1835. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Rogers, Thomas, farmer and owns 48 acres in Lot 12, Con. 2; worth \$2,000. He settled here in 1877. He was born in England, 1872. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Rubel, J. D., farmer on Lot 1, Con. 6, and owns 50 acres. He was born in the county, 1838. P.O. Dawn Mills.
- Smith, Arthur, farmer and sawyer. He owns the E. 1/2 of Lots 5, Con. 3, Camden Gore, 100 acres; worth \$4,500. Has lived in the county from 1837. Was born in England, 1834. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Searcy, John W., farmer. He is owner of 62 acres of Lot 7, Con. 11, Camden Gore; and settled in Kent County in 1826. He was born in the United States in 1832. P.O. address, Grove Mills.
- Sheppard, G. A., farmer on Lot 4, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He has 50 acres in the N.E. part of the lot, and settled here in 1866. Born in Ontario, 1842. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Sherman, Lemuel, farmer and Reeve of Thamesville. He has 135 acres situated in Lot 15, Con. B. of Camden and Thamesville Village, where he was born and resides. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Simmons, E., painter, Thamesville. He is a native of this county.
- Swisher, R. D., M.D., physician and surgeon at Thamesville. Also holds the office of coroner. He has lived in the county since 1859. Born in the Province in 1830.
- Spackman, Mrs. G. F., resides in Thamesville, and has lived in Kent County from 1864. Was born in the Province, 1843.
- Sherman, Wm., farmer. Residence and P.O. address, Thamesville. He owns 76 acres of Lot 16, Con. 1A, and 75 in Lot 15, Con. B. He was born here in 1844.
- Shirran, George, dealer in shelf and heavy hardware, Thamesville. Was born in Scotland, 1829, and settled here in 1867.
- Stewart, Joseph H., teaches school on the 1st Con. of Camden Gore. Came to Kent County in 1870. Born in the United States, 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Scott, David, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 1. He owns 50 acres; valued at \$2,500. He was born at Utica, N.Y., in 1822, and came here in 1872. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Shorrock, Anthony, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 11, Camden Gore. Owns 100 acres; worth \$5,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1819. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Traxler, P. A., farmer, owns 250 acres in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 6; worth \$12,000. Born in the county, 1819. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Thompson, John, farmer. Is owner of 50 acres, situated in Lots 1 and 2, Con. 3, and settled here in 1860. Was born in Ontario, 1842. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Turnbull, J. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 4, and owns 50 acres. Is a Scotchman, and was born 1838. He settled here in 1874. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Thompson, R. S., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 14. Owns 150 acres. Born in Hallow County, 1856. Came here in 1867. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Van Dusen, David, farmer and builder. Is owner of 40 acres in Lot 6, Con. 1, Camden Gore. He settled in this county in 1886. Born in Hastings County, 1837. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Wells, Francis, farmer and lumberman. He owns 130 acres of Lot 4, Con. 2, Camden Gore, and has lived in the county since 1850. Was a Councillor. Born in England, 1846. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Webster, Joseph, farmer on the W. part of Lots 6 and 7, Con. 9. Owns 40 acres; worth \$2,500. He was born in the township in 1832. P.O. address, Grove Mills.
- Wheelihan, Nicholas, farmer and saw mill owner. He has 22 acres of Lot 6, Con. 10, Camden Gore, and settled here in 1865. Born in the Province, 1841. P.O. address, Grove Mills.
- Will, D. R., farmer. Owns 45 acres in Lot 8, Con. 11, Camden Gore, and has lived here since 1872. Born in Ontario, 1847. P.O. address, Florence.
- Wilson, Moses, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 9, Camden Gore. He owns 133 acres, and came here in 1878. Is a native of Ireland; born 1825. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.
- Wade, Wellington, farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 10, Camden Gore, and owns 50 acres; worth \$2,500. He has lived in the county since 1859. Born in Ontario, 1822. P.O. address, Thamesville.
- Webster, H., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 7, Camden Gore. He settled here in 1849. Was born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM.

- Arnold, L. H., farmer and hotel-keeper at Louisville. He owns 160 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Con. 1. Was born in the township in 1806. His father, Samuel Arnold, has held the offices of Township Clerk, Reeve, Assessor, &c. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Brown, W. H., farmer. Is owner of 32 acres in Lot 1, and 25 acres of Lot A, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. He has lived in the township since birth, 1832. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Benedict, W. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, and owns 50 acres. Born at Brantford, 1816. Settled in Kent County, 1869. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Boulton, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 29, Con. 2, and owns altogether 150 acres, situated in Lot 29, Con. 2, and Lots 27 and 28, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. He was born in the county, 1839. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Bolton, William, Sen., farmer on Lot 25, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, where he owns 85 acres. Born in the county, 1820. For some years was a Captain in the 6th Battalion of Militia. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Buchanan, John, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 19, and has lived in the county from 1804. Was born on the Isle of Mull, Scotland, 1803. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Butler, Charles A., farmer and butcher. He has 50 acres of land in Lot 28, Con. 1, and 30 in Lot 13, Con. 14; valued at \$3,000. He has lived in the county from 1842. Born in Ohio, U.S., 1838. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Bateman, Thomas, farmer. He has 105 acres situated in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 14; worth \$3,000. He has nine years sailing on the lakes. Born in Brant County, 1836. Came here in 1866. P.O. address, Old Field.
- Bourne, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 14. Owns 100 acres; worth \$4,500. Was born in Sligo, Ireland, 1819, and settled in Kent County, 1866. P.O. address, Old Field.
- Barnett, Robert, farmer and owner of 100 acres in Lot 17, Con. 11; value, \$5,000. Has lived in the county since 1844. Born in the United States, 1825. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Barnes, Frank, lumberman. He resides on Lot 17, Con. 9, where he has 34 acres. Also owns 100 acres in Lot 27, Con. 8, Sombra Township. Was born at Richmond, U.S. in 1850. Came here in 1873. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Brown, J. G., farmer on Lot 17, Con. 11, of which he has 50 acres; worth \$2,000. He settled in this county in 1843. Was born in Welland County, Ontario, 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Boyington, M. L., farmer on Lot 2, Con. 13. Owns 100 acres; worth \$5,000, and settled here in 1875. He was born in the Province of Quebec, 1828. P.O. address, Old Field.
- Brown, Charles, farmer and lumber manufacturer. Owner of 100 acres, situated in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 6, Chatham Township, and 100 acres in Lot 10, Con. 12, Sombra Township. Was born in Nova Scotia, 1825. Came to Kent County, 1874. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Blackburn, Abraham, farmer on Lot 10, Con. 2; owns 80 acres, also 20 of Lot 8, Con. 3; together worth \$7,500. Was born in the township, 1832, and has held the offices of Councillor and School Trustee. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Cole, William, farmer. Owns part of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Is a native of Devonshire, England, and was born in 1826. He came to Kent County in 1859. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Chandler, G. W., farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. Settled here in State of Indiana, December, 1844. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Conyers, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 11. He owns 150 acres, worth \$4,000. Was born in Ontario, 1842. He settled here in 1877. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Crow, A. W., farmer, and owns the W. 1/2 of Lot 20, Con. 2, 100 acres; worth \$10,000. He has lived in the county since birth, 1832. P.O. address, Louisville.
- Dusten, John M., farmer on Lots 26 and 27, Con. 2, Chatham Gore. He is owner of 30 acres, worth \$2,500. Was born in Norfolk County, Ontario, 1811. Came to this county in 1839. P.O. address, Keith.
- Dusten, Caleb and Paul, farmers. They own 50 acres, situated in Lot 27, Con. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore; valued at \$3,000. Were born in the township in 1827 and 1855. P.O. address, Keith.
- Denhardt, D. S., farmer, stock-breeder, fruit-grower, and insurance agent. Owns 215 acres, situated in Lot 8, Con. 13, and Lot 9, Con. 14; worth \$8,000. Born in Prince Edward County, 1845. Came here in 1871. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Davis, W. R., farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 12, of which he owns 175 acres. Has also 40 acres in Lot 10, and 100 in Lot 12, Con. 12; altogether, 315 acres, worth \$11,000. He settled in Kent County in 1856. Was born in United States, 1825. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Claesey, P. H., farmer on Lot 23, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, and owns 140 acres. Was born in Ephraim Township, Ontario, 1855. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Eady, Daniel, farmer. Owns 44 acres of Lot 3, Con. 7; value, \$3,500. He settled here in 1867. Was born in Simcoe County, January, 1845. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Everett, W. A., farmer on Lot 21, Con. 2, and owns 200 acres; worth \$18,000. Has held the office of Reeve, and for thirty years has been a J.P. He was born on the homestead in 1815. P.O. address, Louisville.
- Fisher, James, farmer and Councillor. Has 100 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Cons. 1 and 2, Chatham Gore. Has lived in the county since birth, 1813. Birthplace, Dover Township. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Forbes, C. P., farmer on Lot 30, Cons. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore, and owns 92 acres; worth \$3,500. He holds the office of J.P., and has lived in the county since 1860. Born in the Province in 1830. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Fletcher, D. M., farmer. Lives on Lot 29, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Is owner of 80 acres. Was born on the homestead in 1845. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Ferguson, W. H., farmer and stock breeder on Lot 7, Con. 13. Owns 108 acres, worth \$3,300. He came here in 1873. Was born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, 1844. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Fisher, R. S., farmer on Lot 11, Con. 1. He owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$12,000, and settled in the county in 1826. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1813. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Fleming, J. C., farmer on Lot 15, Con. 1, and owns 70 acres; valued at \$8,000. He was born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1800. Came to this county in 1865. P.O. address, Louisville.
- Grimshaw, Levi, farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. Was born on Wolfe Island, near Kingston, in 1842. Came here in 1872. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Gibson, W. A., farmer. Has 75 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2, Chatham Gore; worth \$1,500. He settled here in 1870. Was born in Ontario, 1837. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Glasgow, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 30, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Is owner of 78 acres here, and 25 acres of Lot 9, Con. 11, Chatham Township, and settled in the county in 1863. Born in Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 1828. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Greenwood, W. T., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 1. He has 65 acres of land, worth \$4,500. Came here in 1868. Was born in England, 1820. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Gillen, Oram, farmer on Lot 17, Con. 10. He owns 50 acres of land, worth \$2,500, and settled here in 1869. Born in the State of Virginia, U.S., 1809. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Gordianer, Jacob, farmer, stock-breeder and fruit-grower on Lot 15, Con. 8. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Hastings County, 1837. Came here in 1867. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Gray, Andrew, farmer. He has the S. 1/2 of Lot 10, Con. 8, 100 acres; valued at \$5,000. Born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1833, and settled in this county in 1853. P.O. address, Darrell.
- Gallagher, Bernard, farmer and Deputy-Reeve. He owns 150 acres, situated in Lot 8, Con. 6, and Lot 6, Con. 7; worth \$6,000. Settled in Kent County, 1825. Was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Green, George, farmer, carpenter and builder. Owns 50 acres of Lot 18, Con. 5; worth \$3,000. Born in England, 1832, and came here in 1857. P.O. address, Louisville.
- Greenwood, W. T., farmer, formerly a sea captain. He resides on Lot 7, Con. 1. Was born in Bedfordshire, England, 1819. Came to this county in 1832, and settled here in May, 1868. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Grover, J. B., farmer and Township Treasurer. He owns 80 acres valued at \$10,000, situated in Lot 15, Front Con., and Lot 14, 1st Con. Came to the county in 1836. Was born in New Hampshire, U.S., 1812. P.O. address, Louisville.
- Hanna, Rev. Thomas, minister of Walpole Island, and farms. He came to the Island in 1874. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1815. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Harly, William, farmer on Lot 2, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. Owns 75 acres, worth \$2,000. He settled here in 1858. Born in Lincolnshire, England. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Huff, W. H., farmer on Lot 27, Con. 4, Chatham Gore, where he has 50 acres, and 6 acres on Lot 27, Con. 2; together valued at \$2,000. He was born in the county in 1854. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Huff, Lewis, farmer on Lot 28, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, 100 acres; worth \$5,500. Born on Huff's Island, Prince Edward County, 1829, and came to Kent in 1857. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Hood, Robert, farmer. Owns 25 acres of Lot 9, Con. 11, and 50 acres of Lot 13, Con. 12; together valued at \$3,000. Was born in the State of Ohio, U.S., 1840. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Hart, Albert, hotel-keeper, Louisville. Came here in October, 1873. Born in Prince Edward County, Ontario, 1845.
- Irwin, A. & J., farmers. They own 100 acres of Lot 14, Con. 10, and settled here in 1876. Came from Hastings County, Ontario, where they were born. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Jackson, Moses, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 2, and owns 150 acres. He was born in Romney Township, 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Johnson, James, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. He owns 95 acres, worth \$5,000. Has been Township Councillor and Collector. Was born in the Township, 1822. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Johnson, William, farmer. Resides on Lot 4, Con. 2, of which he owns 100 acres, also 25 acres of Lot 5, Con. 2, and 25 of Lot 5, Con. 1, all in Chatham Gore. He has lived in the township since birth, 1834. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- James, Thomas, farmer and lumber dealer. Is owner 55 acres, worth \$3,000, situated in Lot 19, Cons. 1 and 2, Chatham Gore. Was born in the township, 1839. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Johnston, John, farmer. He owns 300 acres in all, situated in Lot 8, Cons. 5 and 6, and Lot 7, Con. 3; valued at \$15,000. Settled in the county in 1850. He was born in Fifehire, Scotland, 1823. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Julien, Simon A., farmer and Township Councillor. He has 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 3; worth \$10,000. Born in Howard Township, Kent County, Ont., 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Knight, H. M., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, of which he owns 100 acres. He was born on this farm, 1838. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Kerr, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. He owns 40 acres, worth \$3,500, and village property. Came to Kent County in May, 1848. Born at Dundas, Ontario, 1820. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Knapp, J. S., retired farmer. Owns 275 acres of Lot 8, Cons. 1 and 2; valued at \$20,000. Was born in the township in 1828. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Lindsay, Stephen, farmer. He has 94 acres situated in Lot 24, Cons. 2 and 4, Chatham Gore; worth \$3,500. Settled here in 1866. Born at Picton, Ontario, 1843. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Lacroix, T. A., farmer and J.P. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 17, Cons. 1 and 2, Chatham Gore; valued at \$7,000. He was born in the county in 1823. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Lucas, D. H., farmer. Owns 57 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. He came to the county in 1838. Was born in Kent County, England, 1818. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Logan, William, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 20, Con. 10; worth \$3,000. Born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1802. Settled here in 1873. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Long, George, farmer on Lot 21, Con. 10, and owns 50 acres valued at \$5,000. Born in London, England, 1805. Settled in Kent County, 1830. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Lent, L. M., farmer. He owns 135 acres, situated in Lots 22 and 23, Con. 9, Chatham Township, and 50 in Lot 3, Camden Township. His land is worth \$10,000. Was born in Northumberland, County, Ontario, 1833. Came to this county in 1860. P.O. address, Dresden.
- Lane, Aaron, farmer on Lot 18, Con. 7, and owns 50 acres, worth \$4,000. Born in Norfolk, England, 1833. Came here in 1857. P.O. Appledore.
- McDonald, H. O., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Came here in 1863. Born in Glengarry County, 1819. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- McDougall, W. C., farmer. He has 75 acres in Lots 12 and 13, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. Born in Lambton County, 1830, and came to this county with parents the following year. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- McLean, Thomas, farmer. He owns 106 acres in Lots 13 and 14, Con. 4, and 100 in Lot 18, Con. 5, of Sombra Township; together worth \$8,000. He was born in the county in 1825. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- McDougall, George, farmer on Lots 12 and 13, Con. 4, Chatham Gore, and owns 150 acres. Was born in the county in 1837. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- McDonald, Mrs. A., school teacher, and owns 40 acres of land in Lots A and B, Con. 4. Came to this county in 1856. Was born at Leeds County, Ont., 1838. P.O. address, Port Lambton.
- McDonald, Neil, general merchant. He lives on Lot 3, Con. 4, Chatham Gore, and has resided in the county since birth, 1824. P.O. address, Box 57, Port Lambton.
- McCoy, J. N., farmer and owner of 243 acres in Lot 15 and 16, Con. 2, and Lot 17, Con. 3, Chatham Gore; worth \$25,000. Born in the Province, 1838. Settled in Kent County, 1839. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- McCook, Eliza, owner of 384 acres in Lots 13, and 16, Con. 11; worth \$2,400. She has lived in the county since April, 1853. Was born in Tennessee, U.S., 1812. P.O. address, Dresden.
- McKerrall, Peter, farmer and stockbreeder. He has 400 acres of land, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 5. Came from Argyleshire, Scotland, and settled here in 1850. Was born in 1837. P.O. address, Appledore.
- McCaughan, Charles, farmer on Lot 2, Con. 5. Owns 30 acres of the lot, valued at \$2,000; and settled here in 1862. Born in Tennessee, U.S., in 1848. P.O. Chatham.
- McVear, Duncan, farmer and J.P. He owns 230 acres, worth \$15,000, situated in Lots 10 and 11, Con. 4. Has lived in the county since 1832. Held the offices of Township Treasurer and Collector. He came from Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born, 1817. P.O. address, Darrell.
- Marshall, O. B. & E., farmers on Lot 2, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. They are Canadians, and settled here in 1867. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.
- Martin, Ira A., farmer and horse breeder. He owns 100 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. Was born in Ontario, 1825. Came to Kent County in 1865. P.O. address, Dresden.

Morrison, Edwin, farmer. Lives on Lot 26, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, of which he owns 100 acres. Is a Canadian born in 1840. Settled in the county, 1865. P.O. address, Dresden.

Murphy, D. S., farmer on Lot 17, Con. 12, Chatham Gore. Owner of 125 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born in Ontario, 1827. Has lived in Kent County from 1876. P.O. address, Dresden.

Madden, Rev. Thomas, minister of the W. M. church, and farmer. He has 150 acres of land, partly situated in Lot 20, Con. 9; valued at \$6,000. Born at Kingston, Ontario, 1805. Settled in Kent County, 1860. P.O. address, Dresden.

Merritt, Gilbert, farmer. Owns 80 acres in Lot 5, Con. 4; worth \$5,000. Born in the township in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Mills, W. A., farmer on Lot 14, Con. 4. Owns 200 acres, valued at \$15,000. Is at present Township Clerk. He was born here in 1846. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, J. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 16, Con. 3. He owns 31 acres in that lot and 82 in Lot 16, Con. 4; valued at \$7,000. Born in the township, 1840. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, W. W., farmer. Resides on Lot 18, Con. 1, of which he owns 75 acres; also 25 in Lot 21, Con. 5, together worth \$6,000. Was born in the township, 1848. P.O. address, Louisville.

Mason, Christopher, farmer on Lot 16, Con. 1. Owns 55 acres, worth \$5,000. Was a member of the Township Council. Born in Howard Township, Ontario, 1827. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, W. G., farmer. Lives on Lot 15, Con. 3, and owns 275 acres; valued at \$16,000. He was born in the township in 1835. For some time he was a member of the Township Council. P.O. address, Louisville.

Merritt, J. B., farmer. Resides on Lot 12, Con. 1, of which he has 80 acres, also owns 25 acres of Lot 21, Con. 5; together worth \$5,000. Born here in July, 1842. P.O. address, Louisville.

Nazrey, Mrs. M. A., widow of the late Rev. William Nazrey, Bishop of B. M. E. Church of Canada. Resides on Lot 2, Con. 6, and owns 54 acres; value, \$4,000. Was born in the United States, 1816. Came to Kent County in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Neville, Isaac, farmer and butcher. He has 140 acres, of Lot 23, Con. 4, and has lived in the county from 1871. Born in the Province, 1824. P.O. address, Kent Ridge.

Palshaus, Solomon, farmer on Walpole Island, where he owns 84 acres. Born at Metregror's Creek in the township, 1804. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Perry, D. A., farmer on Lot 28, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, owning 43 acres, worth \$2,500. He was born in Addington County, Ontario, 1842, and came here in 1856. P.O. address, Dresden.

Pool, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, and is owner of 100 acres. He settled in the county in 1850. Was born in Cambridgeshire, England, 1824. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Price, William, farmer, and fruit-grower on Lot 18, Con. 9, and owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. He also breeds and deals in horses; settled in the county in 1860. Was born in the State of Virginia, U.S., 1815. P.O. address, Dresden.

Richardson, Thomas. Owns 230 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. 2, and Lots 20 and 21, Con. 4, Chatham Gore. He came here in 1874. Born in Ontario, 1846. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Richardson, Jas., farmer. He has 104 acres, situated in Lots 13 and 16, Con. 9, and Lot 15, Con. 10; worth \$5,000. He settled here in 1835. Was born in Kentucky, U.S., 1836. P.O. address, Dresden.

Robbins, William, farmer on Lot 19, Con. 8. He owns 54 acres, valued at \$3,000, and has lived in the county since 1858. Was born in Tennessee, U.S., 1853. P.O. address, Dresden.

Ross, Donald, farmer and stock-breeder. Owns 200 acres, of which he has 100 in Lot 2, Con. 6, 100 acres, and he settled in the county in 1848. Was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rider, Benjamin, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 7, owning 50 acres, and has also 25 in Lot 2, Con. 9; together worth \$5,000. He has lived in the county since 1854. Born in the State of Delaware, U.S., 1825. P.O. address, Chatham.

Robertson, Andrew, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 6. Owns 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. He has lived in the county since 1841. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1840. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stewart, Lionel, farmer. He has 151 acres, situated in Lots A and 1, Con. 3; also Lot 2, Con. 2, Chatham Gore. Born near Chatham, 1818. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Steer, George, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 4, of which he has 80 acres. He settled in Kent County, October, 1838. Was born in England, 1831. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Simpson, J. C., farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 135 acres, situated in Lot 30, Con. 1, and Lot 27, Con. 8, Chatham Gore. Came here in 1855. Previous to this he carried on business as a cabinet maker at Brighton. Born at Newcastle, Ontario, 1823. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shaw, Isaac, farmer and lumber dealer. Owns 300 acres of land, situated in Lot 21, Con. 3, and Lots 20 and 21, Con. 4, Chatham Gore; worth \$7,000. Born in Ireland, 1831. Came here in 1852. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Simpson, Joseph, farmer. Lives on Lot 25, Con. 1, Chatham Gore, and owns 50 acres. He came to this county in 1857. Born at Hexham, England, 1810. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Shaw, James, Jun., farmer, and stock breeder on Lot 18, Cons. 8 and 9. Owns 150 acres, worth \$5,000, and settled here in 1842. Born in Sligo, Ireland, 1832. P.O. address, Dresden.

Scott, C. E., farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 7; valued at \$4,000. Settled here in 1862. Was born at Baltimore, U.S., 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stephens, W. H., farmer. Owns 1,500 acres, partly situated in Lots 21, 22 and 23, Con. 8. He is the present Revere Township Clerk, and Assessor. Was appointed a J.P. four years ago, and is also a Commissioner of the Q.B. Came here in 1833. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1823. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shaw, S. E. A., farmer, owning 100 acres, valued at \$6,000, on Lot 19, Con. 8. They were born in the township in 1846 and 1849. P.O. address, Dresden.

Shaw, J. T., farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 7, of which he has 118 acres, and 20 acres in Lot 23, Con. 7; together worth \$5,000. Has held the office of J.P. ten years, and has lived in the county since 1820. Born in the United States, 1818. P.O. address, Dawn Mills.

Shaw, James, farmer on Lot 17, Con. 7, owning 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Has held various municipal offices. He came to the county in 1857. Born in County Sligo, Ireland, 1806. P.O. address, Appleton.

Stephan, F., farmer, contractor and builder. Owns 50 acres of Lot 2, Con. 7; worth \$4,000. Settled here in October, 1866. Born in Prussia, 1816. P.O. address, Chatham.

Salomon, George, farmer, and stock-breeder on Lot 12, Con. 8. He owns 50 acres, valued at \$2,000, and has lived in the county since 1836. Born in State of Virginia, 1827. P.O. address, Chatham.

Scott, W. H., farmer &c. He owns 100 acres of land, situated in Lots and Con. 7. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1833. Came to Kent County, 1867. P.O. address, Chatham.

Starks, James, farmer, owns 11 acres in Lot 1, between Cons. 5 and 6; worth \$1,000. He was born in Detroit, U.S., 1810. Settled here in 1862. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shaw, J. V., farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 6, and owns 25 acres; also has 125 in Lot 19, Con. 6; together worth \$8,500. Is Postmaster at Appleton. Born in Nova Scotia, 1829. Came to Kent County in 1851.

Tasnie, John, farmer, and is also general agent for Crawford & Co., agricultural implement makers, London, Ont. He has 130 acres, situated in Lot 22, Cons. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore, and 200 acres in Lot 27, Con. 5, Somers Township; valued at \$12,000. Was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1829. Settled here in November, 1874. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Tiffin, John, farmer on Lot 25, Con. 2, Chatham Gore, of which he owns 30 acres. He has lived in the county since 1822. Came from Ireland, where he was born in 1820. P.O. address, Dresden.

Taylor, W. W., farmer. Lives on Lot 16, Con. 12. He owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500, and has lived in the county from 1850. Born in the United States, 1814. P.O. address, Dresden.

Travis, Henry, farmer on Lots 10 and 11, Con. 1, Chatham Gore. Owns 140 acres; worth \$8,000. Born in Halifax County, 1825. Settled in county, 1869. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Traxter John, farmer. He has 125 acres of Lot 18, Con. 1; valued at \$10,000, and has lived here since 1821. He was born on the homestead. P.O. address, Louisville.

Woolver, Philip, farmer. Owns 147 acres, situated in Lot 19, Cons. 2 and 3, Chatham Gore; value, \$8,000. Settled here in 1873. Was born in Welland County, Ontario, 1852. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Williams, Zerada, farmer on Lot 25, Con. 3, Chatham Gore. He has 100 acres on the E. of the lot. Settled in the county in 1852. Born on Big Island, Prince Edward County, Ontario, 1835. P.O. address, Wallaceburg.

Wallace, John, farmer, and fruit-grower on Lot 12, Con. 2, he owns 100 acres, and came here in 1856. Was born in the State of Virginia, U.S., 1820. P.O. address, Dresden.

Wright, T. W., farmer, and breeder of thoroughbred stock. He has 115 acres of Lot 17, Con. 9, worth \$7,000; also owns village property in Dresden, Ontario, and land in Dakota, U.S. Has been Deputy-Reeve of the township. Is the present Collector and Bailiff. Born in Leeds, Ont., 1822. Came here in 1858. P.O. address, Dresden.

Urquhart, John, farmer on Lot 1, Con. 6. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000, and settled in this county, September, 1837. Was born in Scotland, 1808. P.O. address, Chatham.

Wicks, Elijah, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 5, and owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1854. Was born in England, 1826. P.O. address, Chatham.

Wees, Dieman, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 1. He has 100 acres, worth \$10,000, and settled in Kent County in 1837. Born in Cranmale Township, Ontario, 1833. P.O. address, Louisville.

Young, W. R., farmer, and stock-breeder on Lot 11, Con. 13. Is owner of 50 acres, worth \$3,000, and came here in 1873. Was born in Prince Edward County, 1829. P.O. address, Dresden.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER.

Asher, John, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 17, Con. 10, East Dover; worth \$3,000. Came to the county in 1839, from Prince Edward County, Ont., when four years old. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Adams, Edward, farmer and builder. Is owner of 215 acres, worth \$11,500, and lives on Lot 18, Con. 11, East Dover. He was Postmaster and School trustee, and has lived in the county from 1855. Was born in York County, 1822. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bennett, William, farmer. He has 144 acres of Lot 18, Con. 12, East Dover; worth \$6,000. Is a native of Ohio, U.S., and was born in 1842. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bishop, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 12, East Dover, and is owner of 350 acres. He came to the county in 1844. Born in Gloucestershire, England, 1813. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bishop, W. A., Postmaster at Baldoon. He also farms 50 acres of Lot 19, Con. 11, East Dover, which is valued at \$3,000. Was born in Gloucestershire, England, 1839, and came here with parents in 1844. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Bobier, Arthur, farmer on Lot 14, River Front Con., East Dover. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$9,000, and settled in Kent County in 1866. Born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bechar, J. M., general merchant, lumber dealer and mill owner, Paincourt. Has lived here since 1844. He held the office of Township Treasurer some time.

Bagnell, Samuel, farmer on Lot 1, River Front Con., West Dover. He has 202 acres, and settled here in 1850. Was born in West Meath, Ireland, 1822. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chalmers, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 33, West Baldoon Road Con., East Dover. Is owner of 175 acres, valued at \$9,000, and settled here in 1843. Born in Waterford, Ireland, 1818. P.O. address, Oldham.

Clements, W., farmer on Lot 13, River Front Con., East Dover, owning 370 acres. He came to this county in 1852. Born in Norfolk County, England, 1828. P.O. address, Chatham.

Crow, William A., farmer on Lot 10, River Front Con., East Dover. He owns 51 acres, valued at \$5,000. Has been Assessor and Collector for the township, and lived in the county from birth, 1816. P.O. address, Chatham.

Crow, Alfred, farmer on Lot 3, River Front Con., East Dover. Owns 384 acres, worth \$3,000. Was born in the township, May, 1849. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dunlop, Robert, farmer. He is owner of 200 acres, situated in Lot 13, Con. 12, East Dover; valued at \$7,500. Has been a Councillor. Is now a Justice of the Peace. He came to the county in 1850, from Glasgow, Scotland. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Donovan, Jeremiah, school teacher. He has 100 acres of Lot 19, Con. 8, East Dover. Was Township Clerk for East and West Dover for several years, and has lived in Kent County since 1866. Born in Ireland, 1845. P.O. address, Oungah.

Doonitie, T. L., farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 5, East Dover. He owns 150 acres, worth \$9,000, and came here in 1853. Born in Prince Edward County, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, Jacob, farmer on Lot 12, River Front Con., East Dover. He has 30 acres, valued at \$8,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Chatham.

Evans, J. J., farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 10, East Dover. Is owner of 50 acres, value, \$3,000, and came here in 1852 with parents. Born in Durham County, 1849. P.O. address, Oungah.

Evans, J. G., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 10, East Dover, and owns 50 acres, worth \$5,000. Was born in Durham County in 1844. Came here in 1851. P.O. address, Oungah.

Fleming, J. W., farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 5, East Dover. He has 30 acres, valued at \$3,000. Came here in 1877, from Elgin County. Was born here in 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Foot, George, farmer, J.P. and Reeve. He resides on Lot 16, River Front Con., East Dover. Has lived in the county from 1836. Was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1802. P.O. address, Chatham.

Grant, William, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 4, east of Baldoon Road, East Dover, and has lived in the county from 1842. Was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, 1827. P.O. address, Chatham.

Gordon, James and Charles, farmers, owning 100 acres of Lots 3 and 4, River Front Con., East Dover. They are brothers, and were born in the county in 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hyatt, David, farmer and lumber dealer on Lot 19, Con. 11, East Dover. He owns 90 acres, worth \$6,000, and has lived in the county from 1828. Born in the Province of Ontario, 1824. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Hightate, James H., farmer and fruit-grower. He has 100 acres of Lot 25, Con. 11, East Dover; valued at \$5,000. Came here in 1845. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1817. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hine, W. A., farmer on Lot 17, Con. 8, East Dover, and owns 52 acres; worth \$4,000. Came here in October, 1875. Was born in Camden Township, 1850. P.O. address, Oungah.

Hind, Arphaxad, farmer on Lot 15, Con. 7, East Dover. Is owner of 100 acres, value, \$6,000, and settled in the county in 1857. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Harris, A. W., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 2, East Dover. He owns 100 acres, worth \$8,000, and came from the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born. P.O. address, Chatham.

Jacob, Anne, farming on Lot 6, River Front Con., East Dover, and owns 30 acres; worth \$5,000. Has lived on the farm from 1852. P.O. address, Chatham.

Jacob, John A., farmer. Lives on Lot 4, River Front Con., East Dover, of which he owns 100 acres, valued at \$11,000. Was born on the lot in 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Kinny, C. B., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 9, East Dover, and owns 35 acres. He has also 63 1/2 acres in Lot 1, Con. 9, Chatham Township. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1833. Came to Kent County, 1858. P.O. address, Oungah.

McKenzie, Roderick, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, West Baldoon Road, East Dover. Settled here in 1820. Born in Chatham Township, 1845. P.O. address, Oungah.

McTavish, Hugh, farmer on Lot 23, Con. 1, East Dover, of which he owns 93 acres; valued at \$8,000. Came to the county in 1860. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1850. P.O. address, Chatham.

McGarvin, Patrick, farmer. Living on Lot 17, River Front Con., East Dover. He has 200 acres of land, worth \$20,000. Born in Harwich, Ontario. P.O. address, Chatham.

McLeod, Donald, farmer. He owns 133 acres in Lot 3, River Front Con., West Dover; valued at \$5,000. He settled here in May, 1868. Born in Glasgow County, 1822. P.O. address, Chatham.

Montgomery, Joseph, farmer on Lot 19, Baldoon Road Con., East Dover. He owns 320 acres, and came here in 1860. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, 1825. P.O. address, Oungah.

Nightingale, George, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, River Front Con., West Dover. He owns 133 acres, worth \$3,000, and has lived in the county from 1844. Born in England, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

O'Neil, Mary Agnes, teacher. Came to Kent County in 1867. Was born in Peel County, 1834. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Owen, Edwin, farmer. He has 300 acres, situated in Lot 17, Con. 12, East Dover; worth \$15,000. He was born in Middlesex County, 1827. Settled here in 1837. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Parrish, John, farmer, and owns 150 acres of Lots 16 and 17, Con. 13, East Dover. He settled in Kent County, September, 1850. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1818. P.O. address, Chatham.

Peterkin, Alexander, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 13, East Dover. Owns 100 acres, worth \$5,500. Was born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1832. Settled in this county, 1864. P.O. address, Mitchell Bay.

Porter, Prince, farmer on Lot 28, Baldoon Road Con. He owns 36 acres, and settled here in 1853. Was born in Kentucky, U.S., 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Porter, John, farmer and linen weaver. He has 60 acres of land, worth \$3,000, situated in Lot 26 of Baldoon Road Con., East Dover in Ireland, 1817. Settled in the county in 1845. P.O. address, Oungah.

Paxton, John, farmer on Lot 8 of Baldoon Road Con. He owns 100 acres, valued at \$10,000, and has lived in the township since birth, 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Paxton, Robert, farmer on Lots 23 and 24, Con. 2, East Dover. He has 100 acres, worth \$10,000, and has lived in the county for over 40 years. Was born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Pollard, Robert, farmer and drover. Owns 125 acres of Lot 22, River Front Con., East Dover; worth \$16,000. Settled in the county in 1871. Born in Suffolk County, England, 1822. P.O. address, Chatham.

Paulucci, Geo., farmer on Lot 24, Con. 2, East Dover. Has 69 acres, worth \$7,000, and settled in the county, 1849. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1831. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rae, Cornelius, farmer on Lot 19, Con. 12, East Dover. Is owner of 270 acres, valued at \$9,500. He came to this county in 1846. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1832. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Raymond, C. W., merchant and Postmaster, Mitchell's Bay. Is also overseer of Fisheries. He owns 50 acres of Lot 12, Con. 9, East Dover; worth \$2,500. Settled here in 1873. Born in Middlesex County, 1837. P.O. address, Mitchell's Bay.

Rankin, Thomas J., farmer on Lot 18, Con. 11, East Dover. He has 208 acres, worth \$12,000. Came to Kent County in 1856. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1824. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rankin, R. J., farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 11, East Dover, and owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Was born in the township in 1841. P.O. address, Chatham.

Richmond, John, farmer on Lot 10, Baldoon Road Con. He owns 150 acres, worth \$15,000, and was born here in 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.

Richmond, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Baldoon Road Con. He was born here in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.

Roberts, Alex., Jun., farmer on Lot 19, Con. 3, East Dover. Owns 100 acres; value, \$10,000. Was born in Chatham, 1842. Settled here in 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stokes, Robert, farmer on Lot 21, Baldoon Road Con. He has 208 acres, worth \$12,000. Came to Kent County in 1856. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1824. P.O. address, Chatham.

Snythe, Thomas, farmer on Lot 24, Con. 10, East Dover. Owns 150 acres, worth \$10,000, and has lived in the county from 1846. Was born in Limerick, Ireland, 1840. P.O. address, Oungah.

Smith, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 1, East Dover. He owns 169 acres, worth \$18,000, and has lived in the county since birth, 1814. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stringer, W. N., farmer on Lot 14, River Front Con. Owns 54 acres, worth \$5,000, and has lived here from 1845. Was born in the Province of Ontario, 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Smith, W. J., farmer on Lot 11, River Front Con. He owns 207 acres, valued at \$22,000, and has lived on the farm from birth, 1850. P.O. address, Chatham.

Steuten, George, farmer on Lot 19, Con. 5, of which he is tenant. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1830. Has lived in the county from 1857. P.O. address, Chatham.

Terry, Charles, farmer. Is owner of 96 acres in Lot 24, Con. 3, East Dover, valued at \$12,000. He was born in Toronto, 1825. Settled here in 1848. P.O. address, Chatham.

Walker, James, farmer and Township Clerk on Lot 18, Con. 10, East Dover. He owns 109 acres, worth \$6,000. Came to the county in 1873. Was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1828. P.O. address, Baldoon.

Wirtler, Solomon, farmer on Lot 20, Con. 9, East Dover. Owns 125 acres; value, \$6,000. Settled here in 1859. Was born in the Province of Ont., 1827. P.O. address, Baldoon or Chatham.

Wright, John, farmer on Lot 16, Con. 7, East Dover, and owns 100 acres, worth \$8,000. He settled here in 1856. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Williams, A. S., farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Baldoon Road Con. East Dover. He has 175 acres, and settled here in 1865. Was born in the United States, 1830. P.O. address, Oungah.

Willcox, D. A., farmer and stock breeder. Lives on Lot 18, River Front Con. He owns 750 acres, and has lived in the county many years. Was born in Essex County, 1819. P.O. address, Chatham.

Wallace, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 15, River Front Con. He has 120 acres, valued at \$11,000, and settled here in 1875. Was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dunkley, J. C., farmer on Lot 14, Con. River Front, East Dover. He owns 50 acres, worth \$5,000, Was born in Wales, 1822. Came here January, 1876. P.O. address, Chatham.

TOWNSHIP OF HOWARD.

Anderson, William, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 2. He owns 197 acres. Born at Glasgow, Scotland, 1822. Came to county in 1835. P.O. address, T.L.R.

Alexander, James, farmer on Lot 17, Con. T.L.R., and owns 60 acres. He was born here in 1847. P.O. address, Harwich.

Alexander, W. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 10, Con. T.L.R., where he owns 75 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1851. P.O. address, Weldon.

Bonham, Ezra, farmer on Lot 16, Con. 10. Is owner of 150 acres. Came to the county in 1869. Born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1837. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Bury, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 91, Con. S.T.R. Is owner of 97½ acres, situated in Lots 91, 92 and 93, S.T.R. He was born in the county in 1816. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Bothroyd, J. S., farmer on Lot 13, Con. 10, of which he owns 75 acres. He was born in the township in 1843. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Brown, J. W., farmer on Lot 3, Con. T.L.R., and owns 125 acres. He settled here in 1832. Born in Nova Scotia, 1820. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Buller, Thomas, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 7, and owns 200 acres. He settled here in 1844. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1831. P.O. address, Seltou.

Bulmer, John, farmer on Lot 11, Con. 3. He owns 200 acres, and came to the county in 1845. Born in Scotland, 1818. P.O. address, Thameville.

Bell, Isaac S., farmer. Lives on Lot 98, Con. T.L.R. Owns 90 acres. He was born in the township, 1837. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Buller, James, farmer and cheese maker. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 6. He has 500 acres of land in the township, and has lived here since 1844. Is a native of Yorkshire, England; born, 1815. P.O. address, Seltou.

Baker, Michael, farmer. He has 92½ acres of Lot 20, Con. T.L.R. He came to the county in 1835. Born in Ireland, 1825. P.O. address, Harwich.

Crawford, John, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 6. He owns 125 acres, and settled here in 1850. Was born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Covell, Moses, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres of land. Came to the township in 1857. Born at Long Point, 1815. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Coll, E., farmer. Lives on Lot 95, Con. S.T.R., and owns 54 acres. Has lived in the township since birth, 1831. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Campbell, D. H. & J. W., farmers. They own 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 10, and have lived here since birth. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Cobes, Albert, farmer on Lot 80, Con. S.T.R., owns 108 acres. He came to the county in 1877. Born in Northumberland County, Ontario, 1848. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Crowder, John, farmer on Lot 80, Con. N.T.R. He owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1854. Was born in Cayvan Township, Ont., 1843. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Duck, Isaac, general blacksmith, Morpeth. Has lived in the county from 1856. Born in England, 1830.

Eason, James, contractor, Morpeth. Was born in London, England.

Ferguson, Jno., mill-owner, and Reeve of the township. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 1, and has 550 acres of land. He was born in Scotland, 1827, and settled here in 1852. P.O. address, Thameville.

Ferguson, Robert, of the firm of J. and R. Ferguson, lumber merchants, Thameville. He has held the office of County Warden, Reeve of Camden Township, and at present is a J.P. He was born in Scotland, 1834. Came to this county in 1854.

Gardiner, Isaac, farmer and Councillor on Lot 84, Con. S.T.R., and owns 245 acres. He settled in the county in 1875. Born in Cayvan Township, Ont., 1831. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Green, R., farmer on Lot 77, Con. S.T.R. He has 250 acres, and has lived here since 1824. Has held the office of Township Reeve. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Gillis, A., hotel-keeper on Lot 78, Con. S.T.R. He was born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Gosnell, John, farmer on Lot 9, Block Con., of which he is tenant. Came to the county in 1872. Was born in Province of Quebec, 1824. P.O. address, Thameville.

Hill, Arastus, farmer. He owns 170 acres, situated in Lots 88, 89, 90 and 91, Con. R.F. Settled here in 1838. Born in New York State, 1808. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Hill, Austin, farmer and grain dealer, on Lot 92, Con. B.F., and owns 60 acres. Born in Wentworth County, Ontario, 1836. Settled here in 1838. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Holmes, D. P., lumber dealer and mill-owner in Harwich Village. He came here in 1855. Born in Lambton County, 1841.

Handy, Henry, hotel-keeper, greener and dry goods merchant, Morpeth; he also owns 50 acres of Lot 100, Con. S.T.R. Was born in the county in 1835.

Handy, Collins, farmer. Lives on Lot 102, Con. N.T.R., and owns 283 acres. He came to the county in 1831, from the State of Connecticut; born 1811. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Huckerby, Thomas, farmer on Lot 2, Con. T.L.R., and owns 150 acres. He was born in England, 1830, and came here in 1851. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Handy, Julius, farmer, carpenter and joiner. Lives on Lot 100, Con. S.T.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born in the township, 1845. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Hayes, Hugh, farmer. Lives on Lot 16, Con. 6, and is owner of 325 acres. He settled in the county in 1848. Was born in Ireland, 1818. P.O. address, Seltou.

Handy, Collins, Jun., farmer on Lot 100, Con. S.T.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born in the county, 1838. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Handy, G. W., farmer on Lot 100, Con. B.F. He owns 58 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1849. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Harrison, Thomas, lighthouse-keeper at Rondeau. He owns 50 acres in Lot 98, Con. L.S., was born in the township in 1817. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Inches, Charles, farmer on Lot 17, Con. T.L.R., and owns 50 acres. He settled here in 1840. Was born in London, England, 1820. P.O. address, Harwich.

Lutz, Jacob, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 10, of which he owns 100 acres. He came here in 1872. Born in Waterloo County, Ontario, 1824. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Langman, John, farmer on Lot 88, Con. N.T.R. He owns 100 acres. Was born in Lincoln County, Ontario, 1809. Came to Kent County in 1818. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Laxton, Colin, farmer on Lot 79, Con. N.T.R., and is owner of 150 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1843. P.O. address, Morpeth.

McCollum, Thomas, residence and P.O. address, Morpeth. Is a native of Ireland.

McDiarmid, Archibald, farmer and Deputy Reeve. He lives on Lot 10, Con. 12, and owns 150 acres. Came to the county in 1833. Was born in Scotland, 1829. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McGregor & Anderson, insurance agents, Ridgetown.

McFarlane, D. dry goods merchant and Treasurer of Thameville. He came from Scotland to this county in 1836, when three years of age.

McKinlay, A., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 11, of which he owns 150 acres. He was born in the township in 1827, and has filled the office of Deputy Reeve. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McLaren, Donald, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 12. Is owner of 100 acres, and settled here in 1850. Came from Scotland, where he was born in 1829. P.O. address, Morpeth.

McKay, Mrs. C., hotel-keeper in Harwich Village. Has lived in the county from 1837. Born in Elgin County, 1819.

McGregor, J. G., farmer on Lots 5 and 6, Con. 10. He owns 200 acres, and settled here in 1833. He was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1819. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McBrayne, Archibald, farmer on Lots 7 and 8, Con. 2. Owns 130 acres. Came here in 1831, from Scotland. Born 1805. P.O. address, Botany.

McKercher, William, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Block Con. He is a J.P., and has been Reeve. Was born in Scotland, 1807. Came here in 1833. P.O. address, Botany.

McDonald, Donald, farmer and cheese maker. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 8. He owns 317 acres, and settled here about 1845. Born in Scotland, 1819. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

McBrayne, Peter, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 2, and owns 90 acres. He came to the county in 1836. Born in Scotland, 1832. P.O. address, Botany.

McBrayne, Cornelius, farmer, and Postmaster at Botany. He has 40 acres of Lot 7, Block Con., and has lived here since birth, 1837.

McBrayne, Malcolm, farmer. Lives on Lot 15, Con. T.L.R., and owns 100 acres. He came here about 1832 with parents. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1830. P.O. address, Harwich.

Morris, John, hotel-keeper and farmer, Morpeth. Settled here in 1866. Was born in England, 1833.

Morgan, William, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 11. Owns 85 acres. Was born in Hamilton, 1835. Has lived in this county since 1838. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Mowbray, Wm., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 3. He owns 172 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Botany.

Minshall, H. F., farmer on Lot 6, Con. 2. Is owner of 125 acres. He settled here in 1849. Was born in Flintshire, Wales, 1822. P.O. address, Botany.

O'Connor, James, farmer on Lot 13, Con. T.L.R. He owns 100 acres, and settled here in 1842. Was born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Patterson, Jos., farmer. Lives on Lot 101, Con. B.F., and owns 212 acres, situated in Lots 99, 100 and 101. Was born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1807. Settled here in 1836. His father, Leslie Patterson, was born in Ireland. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Patterson, Walter, retired farmer. Owns 350 acres, situated in Lots 101 and 102, Con. S.T.R. He came to the county in 1837. Was born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1808. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Palmer, John, farmer on Lot 80, Con. N.T.R., and owns 150 acres. He came to the county in 1819. Was born at Ancaster, Ont., 1807. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Reedler, John H., farmer on Lot 16, Con. 9. Owns 50 acres, and settled here in 1833. Was born in England, 1819. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Robinson, James, Postmaster at Seltou and general dealer. He owns 100 acres in Lot 13, Con. 4, and settled here in 1865. Was born in Ireland, 1810.

Ridley, Philip, farmer on Lot 5, Con. T.L.R. He owns 100 acres, and has lived in the county from 1846. Was born in Harwich Township. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Smith J. D., gentleman. Lives on Lot 102, Con. T.R.N. Owns 87 acres. Was born in England, 1815. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Smith, John, L., hotel-keeper, Morpeth. Was born in Canada, 1818. Came to Kent County in 1850.

Serson, John, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 5. He owns 300 acres, and lives in the township from 1841. Born in Ireland, 1834. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Smith, Dr. James M., physician and coroner. Is also Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Settled here in 1838. Born in Brockville, 1830. Residence and P.O. address, Morpeth.

Spencer, S. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 5, and owns 108 acres. He was born here in 1841. For four years he has been a Township Councillor. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Swarthout, Isaac, lumberman. Owns 615 acres, part situated in Lot 24, Con. 5. He came to the county in 1850. Born in United States, 1822. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Spencer, Leonard, farmer. Lives on Lot 86, Con. S.T.R. He has 345 acres. Was born in England, 1823. Came here in 1833. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Smith, Cyrus S., farmer on Lot 90, Con. N.T.R., and owns 175 acres. He was born here in 1841. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Springsteen, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 100, Con. N.T.R. He owns 200 acres. Born in Wentworth County, 1816. Settled here in 1840. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Stinson, William, farmer on Lot 1, Con. T.L.R. He owns 150 acres, and settled here in 1837. Was born in Ireland, 1819. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Stewart, James, farmer on Lot 96, Con. N.T.R., owning 100 acres. He was born in Nova Scotia, 1815. Came here in 1820. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Shaw, John T., farmer on Lot 13, Con. 8, of which he owns 100 acres. He was born in the township in 1848. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Spence, Zachariah, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 4, and owns 147 acres. He was born on the homestead in 1847. P.O. address, Harwich.

Stammers, A. N., farmer on Lots 93 and 94, Con. R.F., 50 acres. Came to the county about 1858. Was born in London, England. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Thomas, R. W., farmer on Lot 14, Con. 11, and owns 150 acres. He settled here in May, 1876. Was born in Wentworth County, 1838. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Taylor, Charles, farmer and carpenter. Lives on Lot 87, Con. S.T.R. He settled here in 1874. Was born in Middlesex County, 1847. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Unsworth, John, farmer on Lot 96, Con. N.T.R.; owns 93 acres. He came to the county about 1824. Born in Montreal, 1797. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Watson, James, farmer. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Wade, Stephen, farmer on Lot 85, Con. S.T.R. He has 100 acres, and settled here in 1878. Born in England, 1831. Was Reeve and Deputy Reeve of the Township. P.O. address, Morpeth.

West, George R., farmer and agricultural implement dealer, on Lot 4, Con. 6. He owns 103 acres, and has lived here since birth, 1850. P.O. address, Harwich.

West, Cornelius, farmer on Lot 5, Con. 6, of which he has 50 acres. He was born here in 1859. P.O. address, Harwich.

Whitsell, Joseph, farmer, mill owner and lumber dealer. Owns 240 acres in Lots 17 and 18, Con. 10. Was born in Elgin County, Ontario, 1849. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Weldon, T., farmer on Lot 13, Con. T.L.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born in the township in 1842. P.O. address, Weldon.

Walters, Robert, farmer on Lot 88, Con. N.T.R., and owns 100 acres. Came here in 1837, from Prince Edward Island. Born there, 1808. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Wilson, John C., farmer on Lot 16, Con. 10. He owns 270 acres, and settled here in 1844. Born in Lower Canada, 1826. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Watts, George, farmer on Lot 17, Con. 9, of which he has 50 acres. He was born in England, 1807, and settled here in 1832. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Weeks, N. P., cheese maker. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 3, and owns 120 acres, situated in Lots 8 and 9. He came to the county in 1873. Born in England, 1843. P.O. address, Botany.

Winter, Daniel, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 3. He owns 133 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Botany.

Willey, Richard, farmer on Lot 12, Con. 7, and owns 175 acres. He came to the county in 1857. Born in Hope Township, Ontario, 1851. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Watson, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 100, Con. B.F., and owns 20 acres. He settled in the county in 1857. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1815. P.O. address, Morpeth.

White, Thomas, farmer on Lot 82, Con. N.T.R. He owns 90 acres, and came here with parents in 1845. He was born in Toronto, 1844. P.O. address, Morpeth.

White, James, farmer, also tile and brick maker. He has 51 acres, situated on Lot 79, Con. N.T.R., and settled here in 1845. Born in York County, Ont., 1835. P.O. address, Morpeth.

TOWNSHIP OF ROMNEY.

Boetwick, Isaac A., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 3, owning 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Born in the Province of Ontario in 1836. Came to Kent County in 1855. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Coatsworth, Caleb, farmer, preventive officer and contractor. Resides on Lot 200, Con. T.R. P.O. address, Romney.

Coatsworth, Augustus, farmer. Lives on Lot 193, Con. T.R. P.O. address, Romney.

Charles, Edwin, saddler and harness-maker in Wheatley. Was born in London, England. Settled in the county, 1866.

Cooper, Samuel, farmer and brick manufacturer. Owns 100 acres, in Lot 178, Con. T.R. Was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1830. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Carr, Mrs. John, proprietor of temperance hotel on Lot 178, Con. T.R., and also owns 100 acres, valued at \$10,000. A native of Durham County, England; born, 1822. Came to this county, 1852. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Campbell, Archibald, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 5, and owns altogether 500 acres, worth \$12,000. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1814. Settled here in 1867. P.O. address, Romney.

Dean, Sullivan, builder. Residence and P.O. address, Wheatley.

Dawson, John, farmer. Owns 187 acres of Lot 211, Con. T.R.; value, \$10,000. He was a Councillor 4 years, and School Trustee 14. Was born in the township in 1829. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Dawson, Randolph, farmer. Has 75 acres of Lot 190, Con. T.R., worth \$5,000. Has been a member of the Township Council and Collector. Is now a J.P. Was born in the township in 1827. P.O. address, Romney.

Fox, T. M., merchant, manufacturer, contractor, post-master, and telegraph agent at Wheatley. He is Reeve of Romney, and held the same office for Mersea six years. He owns some village property and 113 acres in Mersea Township; value, \$20,000. Was born in Mersea Township in 1829. Came to Romney in 1867.

Featherston, James, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 3, of which he owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He was born in Durham County, England, 1845. Settled in Kent in 1868. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Hunt, W. G., carpenter and builder. He has 42 acres, in Lot 211, Con. T.R. Has lived in Kent County since 1859. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Hetherington, Thomas, farmer. Owns about 100 acres of Lot 209, Con. T.R., worth \$7,000. Was born on Lot 201, of the same Con. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Hetherington, Charles, farmer. Has 84 acres of Lot 209, Con. T.R., valued at \$5,000. He has lived in the township since birth, and was born on Lot 201. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Jackson, George A., farmer, on Lot 183, Con. T.R. He owns 280 acres, worth \$15,000, and has lived on this Lot since birth, 1848. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Kidd, Thomas, farmer, owning 50 acres of Lot 11, Con. 3, valued at \$3,000. He is a native of England, and was born in Durham County. Settled here in 1868. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lear, Richard, blacksmith and farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 1, and owns 117 acres, worth \$2,500. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1819. Came to Kent County in 1869. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lounsbury, E. L., farmer. Has 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 2, valued at \$3,500. Was born at Grimsby, Ontario, 1828. Settled here, 1876. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lounsbury, W. C., blacksmith and farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 2. Owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Born at Grimsby, Ontario, 1834. Came to the county in 1862. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Lowe, Watson, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres. Born in Durham County, England, 1820. Settled here in 1853. P.O. address, Wheatley.

McLean, William, farmer and shipper. He is proprietor of McLean's dock, situated at Lot 1, Con. 1, and owns 170 acres of land in Lots 1 and 3, Con. 1, worth \$12,000. He was born in Essex County, 1827. Came here in 1866. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Middleton, Solomon, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 2, owning 60 acres, worth \$3,000. Born in Mersea Township, in 1853. Settled here in 1875. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Metcalfe, George, farmer and blacksmith. He has 84 acres, in Lot 210, Con. T. R., valued at \$6,000. Has been a Township Councillor and Collector. He was born in Yorkshire, England, 1822. Came here in 1856. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Mills, Joseph, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 12, Con. 5, valued at \$3,500. Has been bailiff for many years. He was born in the county in 1842. P.O. address, Old Montrose.

Mills, H. E. and J. W., farmers, owning 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, worth \$8,000. One is postmaster at Old Montrose, and the other a physician. They are of Scotch descent, and have lived in this county from 1834. P.O. address, Old Montrose.

Metcalfe, D. M., farmer and county constable. Has 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 2, valued at \$5,000. Born in Welland County in 1845. Settled here in 1856. P.O. address, Romney.

Nevills, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 2. He came here in March, 1877. Was born in Welland County in 1829. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Robertson, Alexander, farmer. Lives on Lot 212, Con. T. R., of which he owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He is a School Trustee, and sat two years in the Township Council. Born in Stirling-shire, Scotland, 1823. Came here in 1848. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Radmore, Brian B., farmer, on Lot 179, Con. T. R., and owns 200 acres. Came to this county in 1875. Was born in 1833. Settled in county in 1856. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Renwick, T. T., farmer, on Lot 192, Con. T. R. He has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. He is a School Trustee, Bailiff, and Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Born on this farm, 1843. P.O. address, Romney.

Robinson, William, farmer and lumber dealer. Owns 200 acres of Lot 192, Con. T. R., worth \$15,000. He was born on Lot 203, same Con., 1852. P.O. address, Romney.

Smith, Arthur, farmer. Lives in Romney Township. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Smith, R. H., farmer, on Lot 207, Con. T. R., owning 100 acres. He was born on Lot 15, Con. 1 of Romney Township. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Shanks, James, farmer. Has 300 acres of land, and lives on Lot 184, Con. T. R. Has been Township Councillor and Collector. Born in E. Tilbury. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Sennet, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. 2, worth \$2,500. Came to this county in 1875. Born in Hamilton in 1845. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Simpson, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 3, valued at \$6,000. He is a native of York-shire, England, and settled in the county in 1832. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Simpson, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 3, of which he has 180 acres. Was born in E. Tilbury Township in 1840. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Thomas, E., farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 2, and owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in Wentworth County in 1854. Came to this county in 1876. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wharram, John, farmer. Owns 60 acres of Lot 9, Con. 3, worth \$3,000. Born at Chippawa, Ont., in 1840. Settled in Kent County, 1855. P.O., Wheatley.

Wharram, E. L., farmer, carpenter and builder. He owns 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 2; value, \$2,500. Born in the township in 1848. P.O., Wheatley.

Wright, Thomas, Senr., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 2, owning 50 acres, worth \$8,000. He is a Township Councillor, School Trustee, and President of Agricultural Society, &c. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1824. Settled here in 1851. P.O. address, Wheatley.

Wright, Joseph, Senr., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 2. He owns 100 acres, and settled here in September, 1851. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Wheatley.

TOWNSHIP OF ORFORD.

Ashton, William, farmer. Owns 145 acres in Lots 21 and 22, Con. 11, worth \$4,000. Came here, 1866. Born in Cornwall, England, 1840. P.O. address, Clachan.

Armstrong, John, farmer, on Lot 75, Con. S.T.R., and owns 250 acres. He was born in the township in 1835. P.O. address, Elmira.

Bury, William, farmer, forwarder, and commission merchant, Clearville. He owns 235 acres, situated in Lots 59 and 60, Con. N.T.R., worth \$16,000. Was appointed a J.P. Has lived here since 1829, and was born in the township.

Backus, Joseph, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 55, Con. N.T.R., and 100 in Lot 54, Con. S.T.R., together worth \$12,000. Was born in Elgin County in 1814. Settled here in 1836. P.O. address, Clearville.

Bishop, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 67, Con. N.T.R., and owns 100 acres; value, \$5,000. He was born in Middlesex County in 1832. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Butler, G. W., farmer and carpenter, on Lot 75, Con. N.T.R., has 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1837. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Bury, G. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 2, of which he owns 71 acres. Was born in the township in 1857. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Brown, Cornelius, farmer and fruit grower. He has 76 acres of Lot 2, Con. A, Orford Township, and 200 acres in Lot 24, Con. G, Somers Township. Born in Waterloo County, 1837. Settled in Kent County, 1859. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bell, Henry, mail contractor and postmaster at Hightgate. He has lived here since 1866. Was born in County Down, Ireland, 1812.

Campbell, A. M., farmer, on Lot 52, Con. N.T.R., and owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. He was born in Lambton County, 1846. Came to Kent County, 1848. P.O. address, Clearville.

Carey, Thomas, farmer and breeder of Durham cattle, &c. He owns 370 acres, situated in Lots 69 and 70, Con. S.T.R., worth \$18,000. Born in Elgin County, 1825. Settled here, 1873. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Crane, Augustus, insurance agent. Money loaned on real estate. Has lived in the county from 1830, and filled the offices of Reeve and Deputy Reeve. Born in New York State in 1817. Residence and P.O. address, Palmyra.

Campbell, Daniel, farmer and stock dealer, on Lot 63, Con. N.T.R. He owns 100 acres, worth \$7,000, and has lived in the county since 1847. He was born in that year. P.O. address, Duart.

Campbell, Archibald, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 1. He has 150 acres, value, \$9,000, and is for sale. Came to this county, 1836. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1835. P.O. address, Duart.

Davidson, Thomas, farmer. Owns 90 acres of Lot 13, Con. 12. Came here in 1862 from Berwickshire, Scotland. Born in 1838. P.O. address, Turin.

Eberle, J. H., farmer. He has 175 acres, situated in Lot 73, Con. N.T.R. and S.T.R., valued at \$12,000. Has lived in the county from 1828. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1826. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Eberle, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 73, Con. S.T.R. Is owner of 80 acres; value, \$5,000. Was born on this farm in 1848. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Eberle, James, farmer and stock breeder. Owns 100 acres of Lot 73, Con. N.T.R. He has lived in the township since birth, 1842. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Fenton, William, farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 5. Owns 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Came to the county in 1862. Born in County Leitrim, Ireland, 1839. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Gesner, D. H., farmer, on Lot 63, Con. S.T.R. Owns 240 acres, worth \$12,000. He was born on the farm in 1834. P.O. address, Clearville.

Gosnell, Lawrence, Sr., farmer and J.P. He has 100 acres of Lots 17 and 18, Con. N.M.R., worth \$12,000, and settled in the county in 1832. Was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1817. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Gosnell, Henry, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 6. Owns 135 acres, valued at \$8,000. Has lived in the township since 1844. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Gladstone, David, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 9, and owns 275 acres, situated in Lots 1 and 2, Con. 8 and 9; value, \$14,000. Settled in Kent County in 1860. Born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1818. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Grant, Malcolm, farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 14. He has 140 acres, worth \$8,000, and settled here in 1858. Born in Orkney Islands, Scotland, in 1826. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Harland, K., cheese manufacturer and dealer; also, proprietor of oatmeal and flour mills, Hightgate. Was born in Guelph, 1844. Came here in 1872.

Hill, Isaac, farmer, on Lot 44, Indian Reserve, and has 40 acres; value, \$1,000. He holds the rank of Second Chief of the Indians here. Born in Moraviantown, 1842. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Hornal, John, farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 12, and owns 100 acres, worth \$3,500. Settled in the county in 1854. He is a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Hewson, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 5, of which he has 47 acres, valued at \$3,000. He came to Kent County in 1843. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1813. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Irvine, Gerrard, farmer. Lives on Lot 71, Con. S.T.R., and owns 250 acres, worth \$12,000. Settled here in 1877. Was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1830. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Jacobs, Joshua, farmer, on Lot 30, Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres, valued at \$2,000, and has lived here since birth, 1820. He held the rank of Second Chief twelve years. P.O., Thamesville.

Lee, John, farmer. Owns 157 acres of Lot 5, Con. 5, worth \$5,000. He has held the office of Warden of the county. Born in the township in 1845. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Lewis, John, farmer and gardener. He has 80 acres, situated in Lots 18 and 19, Indian Reserve, and has lived here since birth, 1820. He held the rank of Second Chief twelve years. P.O., Thamesville.

Lamoureux, Wilnot, teacher in Hightgate Village, S.S. No. 6. Came to the county in 1879. Was born in Ontario County in 1855. P.O. address, Brougham.

McLaren, John, farmer, saw-miller, and dealer in lumber. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 53, Con. N.T.R. Has lived in the township since 1833, and was born here. P.O. address, Clearville.

McDonald, J. G. and A. J., farmers, on Lots 13 and 14, Con. 1. They own 215 acres; value, \$10,000. They are brothers, and have lived in the township since birth. A. J. McDonald is present Deputy Reeve. P.O. address, Duart.

McFarlane, Peter, John and Duncan, sons of Duncan McFarlane, blacksmith, who resides on Lot 59, Con. N.T.R. The two first are farmers. They are all Canadians, and were born in the township. P.O. address, Clearville.

McTavish, Alexander, farmer and stock breeder. He owns 100 acres of Lot 68, Con. N.T.R., worth \$7,000, and has lived here since birth, 1842. P.O. address, Palmyra.

McPhail, P. H., farmer, on Lot 62, Con. S.T.R. He owns 200 acres, worth \$10,000. He was born on this farm in 1828, and has lived here since. P.O. address, Clearville.

McAllister, Samuel, farmer. Owns 80 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1838. Came to Kent County in 1859. P.O. address, Palmyra.

McKim, John, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. N.M.R. Owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in the township, 1834. P.O. address, Duart.

McTavish, Alexander, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 3, Con. S.M.R.; value, \$4,000. Was born here in 1850. P.O. address, Duart.

McLaren, Duncan, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. N.M.R., of which he has one acre. He came to the county in 1819, and was in the Township Council six years. Was born in Scotland in 1808. P.O. address, Duart.

McTaggart, Dr. J. K., physician and surgeon. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres, worth \$7,000. Born in Howard Township, 1839. P.O. address, Palmyra.

McLaren, William, farmer and grain dealer. He has 176 acres, situated in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 4, and in Lot 12, Con. N.M.R., worth \$10,000. Was born in Scotland, 1827. Settled here in 1829. P.O. address, Hightgate.

McFarlane, Alexander, farmer. Owns 70 acres of Lot 5, Con. 15. Came here, 1878. Born in Wellington County. P.O. address, Thamesville.

McCull, D. D., machinist and pump maker. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 11. He was born in Bradford, 1841. Settled here in 1871. P.O. address, Clachan.

McMiser, John, farmer and fruit grower. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 15, Con. 10, and Lot 18, Con. 15. Born in Norfolk County. Settled here in 1859. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Mills, Hon. David, LL.B., literary writer. Born in the Township of Orford, 1831. Was first elected to represent Bothwell in the House of Commons, 1867. He resides on Lot 70, Con. N.T.R., and owns 250 acres. Was Superintendent of Schools for some time. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Main, William, farmer and stock dealer, on Lot 54, Con. N.T.R., and owns 200 acres, worth \$10,000. Was born in Beverley Township, Ont., in 1839. Settled here in 1867. P.O. address, Clearville.

Mills, John, postmaster and merchant at Palmyra. He owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. S.M.R., and village property valued at \$5,000. Came to this county in 1821 with parents. Was born in Elgin County, 1819.

Morrison, Edmund, farmer, on Lot 68, Con. S.T.R., of which he owns 124 acres, worth \$7,000. He was born in Markham Village, 1839. Came here in March, 1870. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Macdonald, J. C., J.P., farmer and breeder of Leicester sheep. He lives on Lot 10, Con. 4, and owns 124 acres, valued at \$10,000. Has 145 acres in Lot 28, Con. 7, Albemarle Township, Bruce County. Was Clerk of the Township ten years, and settled here in 1848. Born in Scotland in 1828. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Mason, John, miller and grain merchant, Hightgate. Is Township Reeve. Was born in Ireland, 1836. Settled in the county, 1857.

Marcus, Andrew, farmer, on Lots 16 and 17, Con. 16. He owns 150 acres, valued at \$10,000. Came here in 1846, and was in the Township Council 3 years. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1830. P.O. address, Bothwell.

MacDonald, A. D. and D. farmers, on Lots 2 and 3, Con. 2. They own 200 acres, worth \$10,000, and have both lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Duart.

Norton, J. H., farmer. Owns 135 acres of Lot 1, Con. 15. Settled here in 1846. Born in Haldimand, Ontario, 1822. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Purdy, W. J., miller. Residence and P.O. address, Duart. Born in Kingston, 1854. Came here in 1879.

Parker, David, farmer. Owns 100 acres, in Lot 20, Con. 3, which is for sale. He was born in 1833, and settled in the county in 1865. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Powell, Sidney, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 7. He has 115 acres, worth \$3,000, and has lived in the county from 1847. Born in Brant County, 1823. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Pool, Isaac, farmer and breeder of Leicester sheep. He owns 100 acres of Lot 16, Con. 4, valued at \$6,000, and settled here in 1855. Born in York-shire, England, 1816. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Risk, William, general merchant, Hightgate. He owns property worth \$3,000, and came here in 1877. Born in United States, 1848.

Ridley, E. H., farmer, on Lot 61, Con. N.T.R., owning 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Born in the township. P.O. address, Clearville.

Russell, Samuel, farmer and machinist. He has 140 acres of Lot 70, Con. S.T.R., worth \$8,000. Was born at Milbrook, Ontario, 1837. Settled in the county, 1875. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Routledge, T. F., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 7. He owns 115 acres, valued at \$5,000. Has lived here since 1842. Was born in Durham, England, in 1837. P.O. address, Muirkirk.

Richardson, J. A., farmer and machinist, on Lots 3 and 4, Con. 15. He has 200 acres here, worth \$15,000. Is a member of the Township Council, and came to this county in 1875. Born in Nova Scotia, 1840. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Street, J. L., farmer and breeder of Durham cattle and Leicester sheep. He owns 150 acres of Lot 72, Con. N.T.R., valued at \$10,000. Was born here in 1834. P.O. address, Palmyra.

Spears, Richard, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 3. He has 165 acres, worth \$7,000, and came to Kent County in 1876. Born in England in 1818. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Smith, James, farmer, blacksmith and lumber dealer. He lives on Lot 14, Con. S.M.R., and owns 100 acres, valued at \$8,000. Born in Trafalgar Township, Ontario, 1835. Settled here in 1848. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Soules, W. L., station master, C.S.R.R., Hightgate. Came here in 1879. Born in Matilda Township, Ontario, 1849.

Stoniefish, Chief C. W., farmer, on Lot 19, Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres, worth \$1,500, and has lived here since birth, 1831. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Stoniefish, Joseph, farmer and lumberman. He has 40 acres in Indian Reserve and 50 acres at Merriton. Was born here in 1834. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Stoniefish, Peter, farmer, on Lot 1, Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres, worth \$1,500. He was born here in 1843. P.O. address, Turin.

Stone, Richard, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 6. Owns 129 acres; value, \$7,000. He settled here in 1852. Born at Brockville, 1831. P.O., address, Hightgate.

Shanks, Robert, farmer. Owns 574 acres, in Lot 2, Con. 8, valued at \$3,000. Was born at Peebles, Scotland, 1818. Came to Kent County in 1858. P.O. address, Ridgetown.

Scott, R. C., cheese manufacturer and dealer; also, proprietor of oatmeal and flour mills, Hightgate. Born in Orford Township, 1849.

Shoemaker, William, baker, Hightgate. Was born in Waterloo County, 1847. Came to Kent County, 1870.

Scott, F. W., general merchant, Hightgate. Has lived here since 1855.

Tait, Andrew, manufacturer of rakes, snaths, cradles, handles, &c., Duart. Came here in 1853. Is a native of Scotland; born, 1820.

Tape, Lawrence, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 7, and owns 136 acres, worth \$9,000. Was born in the township in 1842. P.O. address, Hightgate.

Watson, Henry, postmaster, merchant, conveyancer, commissioner in R.R., agent for loan societies, &c., Clearville. Owns 60 acres, situated in Lots 68 and 69, Con. N. and S.T.R. Born in Hope Township, 1840. Came here in 1857.

Wampum, F. E., farmer, on Indian Reserve. He has 40 acres of land, worth \$1,200, and has lived here since birth, 1847. He is secretary for the tribe. P.O. address, Bothwell.

TOWNSHIP OF HARWICH.

Armstrong, Abraham, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 2, L.E., and owns 100 acres. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1839. Settled here in 1865. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Anger, Peter, blacksmith in Raglan village. Came to the county in 1874. Born in Elgin County, Ont., 1842. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Buchanan, James, farmer, and owns 250 acres in Lot 14, Con. 1 and 2, L.E. Came to Canada in 1848, and settled here in 1876. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1815. P.O. address, Rondeau Harbor.

Burchill, J. M., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 4, W.C.R., and owns 50 acres. He settled in this county in 1862. Born in Middlesex, Ont., 1848. P.O., address, Rondeau.

Brightman, Robert, general merchant at Shrewsbury and postmaster since 1871 of Rondeau Harbor. P.O. Born in Cheshire, England, 1838.

Bentley, Leonard M., farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 2, L.E., where he owns 30 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Guide.

Brackett, Henry, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 3, W.C.R. He owns 65 acres. Settled in the county in 1861. Born in London, Ont., 1841. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Bisnett, A. E., manufacturer of bent stuff, general merchant and farmer. He resides in Blenheim Village. P.O. address, Rondeau. He owns 600 acres, situated in Lots D, E, F and G, Cones 1 and 2, W.C.R. Has held the office of Reeve, and settled here in 1849. Born in Malborough, 1838.

Blair, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 1, W.C.R. Owns 200 acres, and settled here in 1875. He came from Simcoe County, where he lived over 40 years. Born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1805. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Byrne, F., farmer and proprietor of Black Ball hotel. He lives on Lot 7, Con. 5, R.T., and came here in 1880. He was born in Oxford County, 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.

Caughell, David, farmer and Reeve. He owns 150 acres of Lot 29, Con. 3, L.E., and has lived in the township since birth, 1833. P.O. address, Guide.

Cameron, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Owns 175 acres of Lot 10, Con. 2, W.C.R., and has lived in the township since birth. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Campbell, John, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 3, W.C.R. Owns 100 acres, and was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Cleveland, Robert, contractor, carpenter and joiner. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 6, L.E. He has been in the township since birth, 1851. P.O. address, Rondeau.

Carson, W. C., contractor, carpenter and joiner, on Lot 24, Con. 3, L.E. Was born at Port Huron, Ont., 1851. Came here in 1863. P.O. address, Morpeth.

Christian, William, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 5, Con. 1, E.C.R. He settled in Kent County, 1856. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1807. P.O. address, Rondeau.

- Campbell, Colin, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 19 and 20, Con. 3 R.T. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1837. Settled here in 1845. P.O. address, Northwood.
- Coughlin, Michael, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 50 acres. Has lived in the township since 1850. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Chase, John, farmer, on Lot 26, Con. 3 E.C.R. He has 50 acres. Born in the township, 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Campbell, Colin K., farmer and Councillor. Has 200 acres, situated in Lots 21 and 22, Con. 4 R.T. Was born in the county in 1845. P.O. address, Harwich.
- Cobly, Charles, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 13 L.E., and owns 100 acres. He was born in Maine, U.S., in 1800. Came here, 1805. P.O. address, Harwich or Chatham.
- Clements, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 1. He was born at Norwich, England, 1851. Settled in this county in 1866. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Candle, Mrs. Jane, widow of the late John Candle. Owns 500 acres of land, situated in Lots 21 and 22, Con. E. and W.C.R. Born in Quebec, 1826. Came to this county in 1830. Her husband was born in England in 1820. P.O. address, Harwich Centre.
- Duffy, Jacob, hotel proprietor in Blenheim Village, where he owns a house and lot worth \$800. He was born here in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Elison, Thomas, farmer and livery stable proprietor at Blenheim Village. P.O. address, Rouseau. He owns 100 acres in Lot 3, Con. 1 E.C.R. Born in London, Ont., in 1840. Came to the county in 1863.
- English, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 7 L.E. He came to the county in 1854. Was born in County Down, Ireland, 1808. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Everitt, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 150 acres. He was born in the township in 1811. His father, Adam Everitt, was a U.E. Loyalist, and settled in Kent County about 1795. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Eagleson, James, laborer. Resides near Pike's mills, and owns a house and lot. He came here in 1880. Born in Hastings County in 1853. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Fellows, W. B., J.P., notary, Township Clerk, and general agent, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. He came here in 1844. Born in New York State in 1820.
- Fanning, George, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 2 R.T. Came to the county in 1868. Is a native of County Derry, Ireland, and was born in 1810. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Field, D. F., retired farmer. Resides on Lot 6, Con. 6 R.T. He was born in the township in 1794, and served in the war of 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Field, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 6 R.T., and owns 100 acres. He was born in the county in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Gibbie, William, farmer and breeder of fancy poultry. He lives on Lot 2, Con. 1 W.C.R., and came here in 1878. Born in Northumberland County, 1854. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Guild, James, general merchant and postmaster at Guilds P.O. He also owns the N.W. part of Lot 19, Con. 3 L.E., and was born in the township in 1837.
- Guild, Julius, retired from business. Now resides at Guild's P.O. He was born in Connecticut, 1806. Came to Brockville in 1816, and settled here about 1836.
- Henry, T. F., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 1 E.C.R. Came here in 1875. Was born in Elgin County in 1855. His father came from Berwickshire, Scotland, to Canada in 1843. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Huff, Hiram, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 1 W.C.R. He owns 50 acres, and is settled in the county about 1865. Born in Elgin County, Ont., 1842. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Hughson, Richard, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 1 E.C.R., of which he has 154 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1830. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Huddy, O. P., proprietor of lime kilns; also deals in wood and general merchandise at Eaglan. P.O. address, Rouseau Harbor. He owns 100 acres of Lot 15, Con. 2 L.E., and has lived in the township since birth, 1842.
- Henneker, William, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 3 W.C.R., and owns 50 acres. Was born in Kent County, England, in 1801, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1818. Seven years later he settled in this county. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Handy, Segie, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 1 L.E. Has 15 acres, and settled in this county in March, 1855. Was born in Connecticut, U.S., 1814. P.O. address, Morpeth.
- Hall, James, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 4 W.C.R., 150 acres; also has a house and lot in Blenheim Village. He settled in the county in 1853. Born in Oxfordshire, England, 1838. P.O. address, Buckhorn.
- Houston, D. C., J.P., farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. 3 R.T. He has 250 acres of land, 150 being in Lot 6, Cons. 8 and 9, Raleigh Township. Came to the county in 1836. Born in the Province, 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Houston, Alexander, farmer and owner of Black Ball hotel. He owns 604 acres, in Lot 7, Con. 5 R.T., and has lived in the township since birth, 1860. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Hood, John, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. E.C.R., and is tenant of 200 acres. Settled here in 1878. Born in York County, 1850. P.O. address, Harwich.
- Hutchison, D. A., farmer and Councillor. Lives on Lot 22, Con. 5, and owns 100 acres. He has lived in the township since birth, 1841. P.O. address, Harwich.
- Higgins, James, farmer. Resides at Harwich Village. P.O. address, Chatham. He came to the county in 1824. Born at Troy, New York, 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Halleck, George, builder and contractor, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. He was born in Quebec, 1822, and settled here in 1872.
- Johnson, Calvin, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 1 E.C.R., of which he owns 100 acres. He came here in 1871. Was born in Hope Township, Ont., 1834. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Johnston, W. J., blacksmith. Owns a house and lot at Bridge End, where he lives. P.O. address, Chatham. He came to Kent County, 1865. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, 1852.
- Johnston, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 1 E.C.R. He owns 110 acres. Settled here in 1879. Born in York County, 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Johnston, J. R., farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 10, and settled in the county in 1874. Was born in Ireland, 1831. P.O. address, Harwich Centre.
- Kennedy, Martin, farmer and thrasher. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 5 L.E. He came here in 1873. Born in Elgin County, 1852. P.O. address, Fairfield.
- Kelly, George, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 4 R.T., and owns 100 acres. He came to Kent County, 1844. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Laird, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 6 L.E. He owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1842. Was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1835. P.O. address, Fairfield.
- Lane, Oliver, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 1 E.C.R., and is owner of 178 acres. He came here in 1870. Was born in York County, Ont., in 1834. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Lawrence, J. B., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 2 W.C.R. He owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1868. Was born in York County, Ont., in 1837. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Lane, John V., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 1 W.C.R., and owns 100 acres. He came to this county in 1870. Was born in Markham, Ont., 1827. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Little, S. A., printer. Resides at Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. He was born in the county in 1834.
- Leslie, James, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 7 L.E., and owns 120 acres. He was born in the township in 1835. His father settled here in 1834. P.O. address, Ridgetown.
- Lee, Robert, butcher in Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. Came to the county in 1855. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1827.
- Lows, Thomas, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 12, Con. 2 E.C.R. He has lived in the county from 1836. Born in Northumberland County, England, 1816. P.O. address, Harwich.
- Lampman, E. W., farmer. Owns 83 acres of Lot 19, Con. 6, worth \$4,700. He was born in Orford Township. P.O. address, Harwich. This farm is for sale.
- McLachlan, Malcolm, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 1 L.E., and owns 200 acres. He settled here in 1871. Was born in Elgin County in 1843. P.O. address, Rouseau Harbor.
- McKinsey, Archie, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. 2 L.E. Owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1840. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, 1857. P.O. address, Morpeth.
- McRitchie, A. R., farmer. Owns 250 acres, and lives on Lot 24, Con. 2 L.E. Came to Canada in 1838, and settled in Renfrew County, removing here in 1853. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1819. P.O. address, Morpeth.
- McKay, J. S., farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 4 L.E., and owns 180 acres. Has also 53 acres in Howard Township. Came to the county in 1851. Born in Scotland in 1833. P.O. address, Guilds.
- McNeil, Robert, farmer, on west part Lot 4, Con. 4 W.C.R., 100 acres. Was born in the township in 1857. P.O. address, Buckhorn.
- McKenzie, Donald, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 1 E.C.R. Settled in the county, 1864. Was born in Nova Scotia, 1813. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- McMullin, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 2 R.T., and owns 90 acres. Was born in the county in 1831, and has served six years as a Councillor. His father settled in the county about 1805. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McGarvin, J., farmer and dealer in Durham cattle. He has 110 acres, situated in Lots 9 and 10, Con. 2 R.T., and has lived in the county from birth, 1838. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McDonald, Alex. D., farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 140 acres. He was born in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in 1808, coming to this county in 1855. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McGarvin, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 3 R.T., and owns 200 acres, part being in Lot 3, Con. 4 R.T. He was born in the county in 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McGarvin, Michael, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 5, Con. 4 R.T. Has lived in the township since birth, 1806. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McMahon, David, general merchant and proprietor of Bridgford Hotel, Bridgford. P.O. address, Chatham. He also farms 50 acres of Lot 26, Con. 1, E.C.R. Was born in Middlesex County, 1848. Settled here in 1870.
- McDonald, Donald, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 6 R.T., and owns 240 acres. Came to the county in 1842. Born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 1806. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McCulley, Cyrus, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 12 L.E. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 18, Cons. 12 and 13. Born in Nova Scotia, 1831. Has lived in Kent County from 1832. P.O. address, Harwich.
- McNaughton, Robert, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 10. He was born in the county in 1856. P.O. address, Chatham.
- McCallum, Hugh, farmer. Owns 300 acres, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 10. He was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, and came here in 1857. P.O. address, Harwich Centre.
- McMichael, John, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 200 acres. Has been Reeve of Harwich, Warden of Kent County, and for 25 years a Justice of the Peace. Born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1815. Emigrated to Canada in 1836, and settled here ten years later. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Morris, J. K., lives in Blenheim, and is postmaster of Rouseau P.O., a position he has held for 24 years. Was a member of the Council, eight years holding office as Township Treasurer. He came to the county in 1856. Born in Leeds County, Ont., 1832.
- Mountford, J. G., now retired. Lives in Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. He came to Canada in 1846, settling in Middlesex County. Removed to Kent County in 1861. Is an Englishman; born in Wiltshire, 1822.
- Mallory, Rufus T., farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 25 acres, and has lived in the county from 1853. Born in Mallorytown, Ont., in 1843. P.O. address, Guilds.
- Montgomery, Abram, farmer. Lives on Lot 14, Con. 1 L.E., and owns 140 acres. Was born in York County, 1824, settling in Perth County from 1853 to 1875. Removed here in 1875. P.O. address, Rouseau Harbor.
- Mitton, Robert H., farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 3 L.E. He owns 200 acres. Is a native of Yorkshire, England. P.O. address, Guilds.
- Mattice, Reuben, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. T.L.E. He has 200 acres. Was born in York County, 1822. Settled here in 1869. P.O. address, Ridgetown.
- Merrill, Saul E., proprietor of Club House on Lot 1, Con. 5 R.T. Has lived in the county from 1854. Born in New York State in 1853. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Masterson, Michael, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 4 R.T., and owns 100 acres. He has lived in the county from 1855. Born in County Westford, Ireland, in 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Masterson, Henry, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 4 R.T., owning 100 acres. Born at St. Thomas, Ont., in 1856. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Mariatt, N., farmer and agricultural implement agent. He owns 90 acres of Lot 19, Con. 4 L.E.R., and has lived here since 1868. Was born in Ontario in 1815. P.O. address, Ridgetown.
- Nielson, W. M. B., Inspector of Schools. He lives on Lot A, Con. 2 W.C.R., of which he has 100 acres. Was born in Lennox County, Ont., 1837. Came here in 1875. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Newcomb, Moses, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 7 L.E., and owns 100 acres. Born in New Brunswick, 1819. Settled here in 1838. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Neil, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 2 E.C.R., owning 70 acres. He lived in the county since 1836. Was born in Chatham Township. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Nash, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 13 L.E. He owns 100 acres, and has lived here since 1835. He was born in England in 1834. P.O. address, Harwich.
- Proctor, J. E., farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 1 E.C.R., and owns 50 acres. He settled here in 1867. Born in Lanark County, Ont., in 1840. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Pegg, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 2 W.C.R. He owns 129 acres. Was born in Norfolk County, England, 1817. Came to Canada, 1835. Settled in Kent County, 1853. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Purvis, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 2 L.E., and owns 100 acres. Was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, 1819. Settled here, 1838. P.O. address, Guilds.
- Ransom, J. H., farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 133 acres. He came to the county in 1854. Was born in Madison County, N.Y., 1846. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Ransom, Oliver, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 1 W.C.R., owning 100 acres. He came to the county, 1854. Was born in Madison County, N.Y., 1842. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Reynolds, William, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 1 L.E., of which he has 120 acres. Came to Canada, 1842. Lived nine years in Cobourg, and six years in Elgin County. Has been in this county from 1857. P.O. address, Morpeth.
- Ransom, Liverus, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 70 acres, and settled in the county in 1851. Born in New York State in 1818. P.O. address, Mergeth.
- Ridley, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 5 L.E., owning 267 acres. Has lived in the county since 1818—from that date to 1839 in Orford Township; since then in Harwich Township. Was born in England in 1813. P.O. address, Fairfield.
- Riggs, D. P., sculptor and marble and stone dealer, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. Also owns 100 acres in Lot 15, Con. 1 E.C.R. He has lived in the county since birth, 1835.
- Read, W. C., farmer, on Lot 22, Con. R.T., owning 50 acres. He came to the county in 1826 from Nova Scotia. Was born in 1821. P.O. address, Kent Bridge.
- Read, Stephen, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. R.T. He has 100 acres, and settled here in 1846. Was born in Nova Scotia in 1824. P.O. address, Northwood.
- Ross, William M., horticulturist. Has 15 acres of Lot 1, Con. 3 R.T.; value, \$12,000. He came to the county in 1850 from Ross-shire, Scotland. Born in 1852. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Samson, Dr. James, physician and surgeon, Blenheim. P.O. address, Rouseau. Born in the township in 1843.
- Stevens, Enoch, retired farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 1 E.C.R., owning 100 acres. Was born in Whitby Township, Ont., 1806. He settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Shippy, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 4 W.C.R. Owns 50 acres. Has lived in the township since birth, 1825. P.O. address, Buckhorn.
- Soper, J. M., farmer and lumber dealer, on Lot 20, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 625 acres, and settled in the county in 1867. Was born in Durham County, Ontario, 1832. P.O. address, Guilds.
- Sinclair, Neil, farmer. Owns 200 acres of Lot 14, Cons. 3 and 4. He settled here in 1838. Is a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and was born in 1819. P.O. address, Guilds.
- Smith, David, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. 4 L.E. Owns 90 acres. Settled in the county in 1854. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Guilds.
- Stewart, Edward, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 2 L.E. He owns 624 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1840. P.O. address, Rouseau Harbor.
- Smyth, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 27, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 100 acres. Born in County Derry, Ireland, 1806. He came to Kent County in 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Shepley, J. R., farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 3 R.T. Owns 180 acres. Has lived in the county since birth, 1851. Has father, Jacob Shepley, was also born in the county in 1800; he died in 1875. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Stephens, Henry, farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 24, Con. 3 R.T. Born in Northumberland County, Ont., 1844. Settled in Kent, 1855. P.O. address, Northwood.
- Smyth, Robert, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 1 E.C.R. He owns 560 acres in Harwich, 100 in Chatham, and 90 in Raleigh Townships. Was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, 1826. Came to this county in 1844. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Smith, Edward B., farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 3 R.T. He owns 150 acres. Was born in the township, 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Stoddale, W., retired farmer. Owns 10 acres of Lot 8, Con. 1 R.T. He came to the county in 1854. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Smith, James, farmer. He owns 253 acres of Lots 21 and 22, Con. 6 R.T. Born in Glangary County, Ont. Settled here, 1842. P.O. address, Harwich.
- Sissons, John, farmer. Owns 96 acres of Lots 23 and 24, Con. 3 E.C.R. Born in Nottingham, England, 1820. Came here, 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Smyth, James, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 6. Owns 874 acres. Was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.
- Sheldon, Charles, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 3, owning 80 acres. Settled in the county in 1846. Born in New York in 1840. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Thomson, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 3, (Con. 1 E.C.R.), and owns 150 acres. He was born in the Province of Quebec, 1842. Came to Kent County in 1873. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Tole, E. B., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 1 E.C.R., owning 130 acres. He came here in 1872. Was born in Durham County, Ont., in 1839. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Telford, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 7 L.E., and owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1852. Was born in County Down, Ireland, 1853. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Tompkins, J. W., blacksmith at Harwich. P.O. address, Harwich Centre. He has lived in the county since 1866. Was born in Michigan, U.S., in 1857.
- Vester, John, farmer and Councillor. Has 300 acres in Lot 17, Con. 1 W.C.R., and has lived in the county from 1854. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1842. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Wilkie, Robert, J.P., farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 1 W.C.R. Owns 200 acres. Born in Massachusetts, U.S., in 1832. Came to Kent County in 1869. P.O. address, Rouseau.
- Walker, A., proprietor of Walker House at Charing Cross. Came here in 1873. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1840.
- Walters, Henry, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 1 R.T. He owns altogether 210 acres, and has lived here since 1856. Born in Ireland in 1824. P.O. address, Kent Bridge.
- Wolters, T. H., farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 4. He owns 117 acres in Lot 16, Con. 1, and Lot 17, Con. 2, Chatham Township. He came to the county in 1867. Born in Kent County, England, in 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.
- White, S. W., merchant and postmaster at Harwich Centre. He also owns 180 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. 1 W.C.R., and has lived in the county since birth, 1844.
- Wilson, David, farmer on Lot 4, Con. 2 W.B., owning 200 acres. He was born in Ireland, 1819. Settled in the county, 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.

Willson, Abram, farmer, merchant, and deputy Postmaster at Fairfield. He owns 170 acres in the township, and settled in the county 1846. Was born in York County, Ont., 1820. P.O. address, Fairfield.

Young, George, farmer and Fourth Division Court Clerk. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 13 L.E., and owns 200 acres. Held the office of Reeve for 30 years. Came to the county in 1842. Born in Scotland in 1809. P.O. address, Harwich.

TOWNSHIP OF RALEIGH.

Askins, Alfred, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7, and owns 25 acres. He was born in the township in 1808. P.O. address, Chatham.

Barr, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. River Front. He owns 261 acres, worth \$38,000. Is a Canadian; born, 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. River Front. He has 125 acres, valued at \$20,000, and came here in 1850. Born in Lancashire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Chatham.

Backus, Milton, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. River Front. Owns 125 acres. Born at Morpeth, Kent County, 1859. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, Thomas, farmer. Owns 48 acres of Lot 9, Con. River Front. Is a native of England; born in Lincolnshire, 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.

Berry, William, farmer and ice dealer. Has 12 acres of Lot 21, Con. 2, worth \$8,000. He was born in England, 1832. Came to Kent County in 1857. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bell, Nathan, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 6, of which he owns 70 acres. He settled here in 1868. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, 1829. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bell, Mitchell, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 7. He has been in the county from March, 1869. Born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Black, Horace, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 5. Owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000. Came to this county, 1870. Born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1845. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bell, William, farmer. Owns 50 acres in Lot 10, Con. 7, worth \$4,000. He settled here in September, 1857. Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, 1840. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bond, John N., farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 7, owning 100 acres, valued at \$5,000. Came to Kent County, 1854. Born in North Carolina, U.S., 1809. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Bennett, F., farmer. Owns 400 acres in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 7, worth \$30,000. Has lived in the county from 1857. Was born in Northampton, England, 1831. P.O. address, Chatham.

Brown, G. H., farmer, on Lot 22, Con. A. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$5,000. Born in Ohio, U.S., 1837. Came here in 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Burkley, G. W., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 9. Owns 50 acres, worth \$8,000. Settled here in 1858. Born in Kentucky, U.S., 1830. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Brown, Thomas, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 8, valued at \$3,000. Came to Kent County in May, 1857. Was born in Kentucky, U.S., in 1812. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Barr, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 1. Owns 261 acres; value, \$38,000. Is a Canadian, and was born in 1843. P.O. address, Chatham.

Bunnel, C. F., proprietor of Lake Shore House, a summer resort, at Buckhorn Dock. He has lived in the county since 1860. Born in New York City, 1852. P.O. address, Buckhorn.

Crow, John N., farmer, on Lot 12, Con. River Front. Has lived in the county since birth, 1834. Born in E. Dover Township. P.O. address, Chatham.

Crow, Alonzo, farmer, on Lot 12, Con. River Front. Was born in the township, 1835. P.O. address, Chatham.

Cooper, Ezekiel, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 8, Con. 8; value, \$2,000. Settled in this county in May, 1852. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1802. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Crow, D. W., farmer, on Lot 6, Con. River Front. He carries on business as contractor, shipper and lumber merchant. Owns 1,100 acres of land, worth \$40,000, and was born here in 1830. P.O. address, Box 1134, Chatham.

Crow, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. River Front, and owns 330 acres, valued at \$20,000. Has been a member of the Township Council 13 years. He was born in the county, 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chrisher, John, farmer and builder, on Lot 19, Con. 5. He has 30 acres, worth \$5,000. Came here, 1862. Born in Vermont, U.S., in 1832. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chase, Samuel, farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 2, and owns 68 acres; value, \$6,000. Was born in the United States, 1822. Came to Kent County in 1857. P.O. address, Chatham.

Chinnick, James, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 6. Owns 200 acres, worth \$15,000. Came to the county in 1837. Born in Devonshire, England, 1815. P.O. address, Chatham.

Couper, Allen, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 7, of which he has 100 acres, worth \$8,000. He settled here in 1844. Was born in Virginia, U.S., 1792. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Charleston, G. J., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 12, Con. 7, valued at \$8,000. Has lived in the county since birth, 1839. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Carter, William, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 11. Owns 100 acres; value, \$8,000. Was born in Oxford County in 1839. Came to Kent in 1854. P.O. address, Merlin.

Coutts, George, general merchant and telegraph agent, Buxton. He came to the county in 1857. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1830.

Dolsen, A., farmer, on Lot 21, Con. River Front. He owns 440 acres, worth \$80,000. Has lived here since 1823, and was born on the homestead. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, G. H., farmer, on Lot 14, Con. River Front. He is owner of 860 acres, valued at \$30,000. Holds the office of J.P., and is also a Township Councillor. Was born here in 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, O. J., farmer. Owns 54 acres in Lot 13, Con. River Front. He has lived in the county since 1806. Born in North Chatham, Kent County. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, W. W., farmer, carpenter and builder. He has 49 acres of Lot 13, Con. River Front, worth \$8,000. Born at Chatham, 1833. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dolsen, Oscar, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 5, and owns 150 acres, worth \$15,000. He was born in the township, 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.

Dyke, E. S., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 6. Has 50 acres of land, worth \$4,000, and has lived in the county since 1852. Born in Virginia, U.S., 1848. P.O. address, Chatham.

Doston, William, farmer and rope spinner. He has 360 acres of land, partly situated in Lot 10, Con. 6. Was born in Kentucky, 1827. Settled here in 1855. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dabney, J. H., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. A. He owns 50 acres, valued at \$5,000, and settled here, 1852. Born in Richmond, Virginia, 1811. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dillon, Martin, farmer. He owns 150 acres of Lot 5, Con. 9; value, \$8,000. Born in County Limerick, Ireland, 1829. Came here in fall of 1848. P.O. address, Merlin.

Dooy, Green, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 8. He owns 150 acres, worth \$10,000. Settled here in 1851. Was born in North Carolina, U.S., 1814. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dillon, Timothy, farmer. Owns 125 acres, situated in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 9, worth \$8,000. Was Deputy Reeve and for 25 years had a seat in the Township Council. For 35 years has been a J.P. Was born in Ireland, 1808. Settled here, 1832. P.O. address, Merlin.

Duckett, Daniel, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 10. He has 50 acres, worth \$3,000. Born in South Carolina, U.S., 1814. Came to this county in 1855. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Dillon, James, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 10. He owns 250 acres, valued at \$20,000. Has been Councillor and Assessor. Acts as appraiser for Canada Permanent Loan and Building Society, Toronto. Was born in the county in 1833. P.O. address, Merlin.

Doyle, John, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 9. He has 250 acres, valued at \$13,000. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, 1821. Settled here in 1837. P.O. address, Chatham.

Doyle, Peter, farmer, lives on Lot 19, Con. 8. Has 225 acres, worth \$13,000. Came to the county in 1837. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1818. P.O. address, Chatham.

Ellerbeck, Marshall, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 10, owning 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in Kingston, Ont., 1821. Settled here in 1869. P.O. address, Buxton.

Fredrick, Jacob, farmer. Lives on Lot 22, Con. 2. Is owner of 100 acres, worth \$15,000. Came here in 1837. Born at Belleville in 1817. P.O. address, Chatham.

Ferguson, Peter, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 7. He came to the county in 1867. Was born in Scotland in 1830. P.O. address, Chatham.

Forhan, Patrick, J.P., farmer. Owns 90 acres of Lot 6, Con. 8, worth \$7,000. Has lived in the county from 1837. Born in Canada East in 1834. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Flax, Isaac, farmer and carpenter, on Lot 151, Con. Talbot Road. Has 92 acres, worth \$8,000. Has lived in the township since 1823, and was born in that year. P.O. address, Oustry.

Gordon, Dr. George, physician and surgeon at Merlin Village. Came here, 1879. Was born in Dundas County, Ont., 1825.

Goulet, George, farmer, on Lot 152, Con. Talbot Road. He owns 100 acres, worth \$10,000. Has lived in the township since birth, 1826. P.O. address, Oustry.

Goulet, John, farmer, on Lot 152, Con. Talbot Road, owns 100 acres, valued at \$10,000. Was born in 1830, a few lots west from here. P.O. address, Oustry.

Goulet, Alexander, farmer. Lives on Lot 154, Con. Talbot Road. He has 200 acres, worth \$10,000. Was a school teacher over 20 years. Is at present a Township Councillor. Born here, 1831. P.O. address, Oustry.

Holmes, W. N., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. River Front. Owner of 60 acres, worth \$6,000. He was born in the township, 1820. P.O. address, Chatham.

Harris, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 5. He owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. Came to Kent County in 1837. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1784. P.O. address, Chatham.

Harris, J. T., farmer, on Lot 7, Con. A. He has 5 acres of land, and settled here in 1860. Born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1843. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Hightate, Oliver, farmer, on Lot 22, Con. 9, owning 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Born in Pennsylvania, 1806. Settled in this county, 1854. P.O. address, Chatham.

Henderson, Charles, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 9, of which he owns 140 acres; value, \$7,000. He has lived here since 1852. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1827. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Hatter, Franklin, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 12. Owns 50 acres, valued at \$3,000. Was born in Virginia, U.S., 1820. Settled here in March, 1879. P.O. address, Buxton.

Hatter, George W., farmer, contractor, blacksmith and builder. He lives on Lot 10, Con. 11, and owns 250 acres, worth \$20,000. Born in Virginia, 1818. Came to Kent County, 1850. P.O. address, Buxton.

Hackett, T. A., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 10, owning 50 acres, worth \$4,000. Settled here in 1875. Was born on Wolfe Island, Ont., 1841. P.O. address, Buxton.

Howard, Lawrence, farmer. Has 150 acres of Lot 20, Con. 3, valued at \$11,000. He came here in 1873. Was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1845. P.O. address, Chatham.

Hughson, Ezekiel, farmer. Lives on Lot 156, Con. Talbot Road, and owns 200 acres; value, \$15,000. He was born on the homestead in 1832. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Irwin, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. He owns 380 acres of Lots 13 and 14, Con. 6, worth \$10,000. Came to the county in 1849. Born in Ireland in 1825. P.O. address, Chatham.

Johnston, William, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. River Front. He settled in Kent County, 1848. Was born in New Brunswick in 1827. P.O. address, Chatham.

Jenner, W. E., farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 12, and owns 150 acres, worth \$9,000. Was born in the township in 1848. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

Keil, Charles, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. A. He has 125 acres, valued at \$10,000, and settled here in 1865. Is a Prussian, and was born in 1826. P.O. address, Chatham.

Kersey, J. W., J.P., farmer, carpenter and builder. He owns 70 acres in Lot 9, Con. A. Came to the county in 1852. Was born in Indiana, U.S., in 1830. P.O. address, North Buxton.

King, Rev. William, missionary to the Elgin settlement, formed for the social and moral improvement of the colored people. He owns 250 acres, partly situated in Lot 9, Con. 11, worth \$11,000. Born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1812. Came here in 1849. P.O. address, Buxton.

Lowrie, William, farmer. Owns 100 acres, situated in Lots 16 and 17, Con. A, valued at \$16,000. He was born in the county in 1839. P.O. address, Chatham.

Leach, Martin, cheese manufacturer at Merlin. He is a native of the county; born, 1861.

Little, James, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 153, Con. Talbot Road, valued at \$15,000. Was born in Chatham, 1832. P.O. address, Oustry.

M'Kellar, D. and T. A., farmers, on Lot 17, Con. River Front. They own 300 acres, worth \$30,000, and were born here. P.O. address, Chatham.

McCollum, Rev. Edwin, Methodist Church minister and farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lots 17 and 18, Con. 10, worth \$6,000. Came here in 1874. Born in Lincoln County in 1844. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

McNeill, Charles, farmer, builder and contractor. He has 50 acres in Lot 1, Con. 12, valued at \$5,000. Was born on Prince Edward Island, 1832. Came to Kent in 1847. P.O. address, Merlin.

Morrison, Robert J., J.P., farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. River Front. He owns 425 acres, worth \$20,000. Has held the offices of Reeve, Auditor, and School Inspector, and is at present 1st Deputy Reeve. Born in County Down, Ireland, in 1825. Came here in 1851. P.O. address, Chatham.

Martin, C., farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 9, of which he has 51 acres, worth \$5,000. He settled here in 1853. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1838. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Marshall, G. C., farmer, general merchant, flouring, saw and lumber mill owner. He owns 170 acres of Lot 1, Con. 11, worth \$15,000. Was born in Halton County, Ont., 1842. Settled here, 1854. P.O. address, Merlin.

Marshall, William, miller. Resides in Merlin Village, owning property there worth \$7,000. He came to Kent County in 1854. Born in Halton in 1839. P.O. address, Merlin.

Marshall, John, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 12. He owns 150 acres, valued at \$6,000, and settled here in 1863. Was born in Shirlingshire, Scotland, 1831. P.O. address, Merlin.

Maanning, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 162, Con. Talbot Road. Owns 100 acres, worth \$15,000. Born near Montreal, 1805. Settled in the county, 1855. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Moack, Emma. Farms 50 acres of Lot 18, Con. A, valued at \$6,000. Settled in the county in 1860. Born in Prussia, 1834. P.O. address, Chatham.

Newkirk, Peter J., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. 5, worth \$5,000. Was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.

Peck, R. N., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. River Front. He owns 60 acres, valued at \$6,000. Was born here, 1814. P.O. address, Chatham.

Poundexter, Job, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 5. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000. Settled here in 1851. Was born in United States, 1813. P.O. address, Chatham.

Pardo, Andrew, farmer. Owns 175 acres of Lot 14, Con. 12, valued at \$10,000. Came to the county in 1839. Born in New York State in 1824. P.O. address, Buxton.

Rhue, William, farmer and rope spinner, on Lot 8, Con. 6. Owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. Born in Maryland, 1801. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Ross, Robert C., farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 5. He owns 450 acres, worth \$32,000, and has lived in the county since 1838. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1823. P.O. address, Chatham.

Rolls, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 7, where he owns 57 acres; value, \$3,000. Born in Virginia, U.S., in 1812. Came to the county, 1857. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Rice, Patrick, farmer. Owns 75 acres of Lot 3, Con. 7, worth \$6,000. He settled here in 1837. Came from Ireland, where he was born in 1814. P.O. address, Fletcher.

Roe, Jane, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 11. Owns 250 acres. Came to the county in 1830. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1810. P.O. address, Buxton.

Stoeper, P., farmer and miller. Lives on Lot 8, Con. River Front. Came here in 1874. Was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1846. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shreve, George, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 5. He owns 250 acres, valued at \$25,000, and has lived in the county since 1854. Was a school teacher for 14 years. Born in Pennsylvania, U.S., 1820. P.O. address, Chatham.

Suitor, Frank, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 7, and owns 100 acres, worth \$10,000. Born in Canada, 1849. Came here in June, 1860. P.O. address, Chatham.

Shaw, W. A., farmer and teacher. Lives on Lot 20, Con. A. He was born in the county, 1858. P.O. address, Chatham.

Stockton, Henry, farmer. Owns 116 acres in Lot 9, Con. A; value, \$5,000. Settled here, 1852. Was born in Maryland, U.S., in 1828. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Smith, J. H., farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 10, and owns 25 acres, worth \$2,000. Came here in 1865. Born in Ohio, U.S., 1816. P.O. address, Buxton.

Stuart, W. T., boot and shoe manufacturer, Merlin. Was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1814. Came to Kent County, 1848.

Sullivan, Patrick, postmaster at Merlin, and farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 12. He owns 180 acres, valued at \$12,000. Has lived in the county since 1855. Was born in County Clare, Ireland, 1844.

Scaman, B. S., farmer and cheese manufacturer. He lives on Lot 20, Con. 11, owning 420 acres in the township, worth \$35,000. Settled here in 1857. Was born in Durham County, Ont., 1832. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

Suitor, John, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 6. He has 100 acres, worth \$11,000, and settled here in 1838. Was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1836. P.O. address, Chatham.

Simpson, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 161, Con. Talbot Road. He owns 300 acres, worth \$15,000. Born in the county, in 1825. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Tann, C., farmer. Owns 454 acres of Lot 9, Con. 5, worth \$2,000. Born in North Carolina in 1812. Settled in Kent County in 1857. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Thackeray, John, farmer, wood tanner, and railroad operator. He has 43 acres in Lot 15, Con. 5, and has lived in the county from 1842. Was born in Michigan, U.S., 1840. P.O. address, Chatham.

Thackeray, William, farmer. Owns 160 acres of Lot 16, Con. 4, worth \$16,000. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1812. Settled here in April, 1842. P.O. address, Chatham.

Thomas, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. River Front. He has 42 acres, worth \$4,500. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1831. Came here in 1862. P.O. address, Chatham.

Thompson, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. A. He owns 60 acres. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1810. Came to Kent County, 1853. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Taylor, D. H., farmer, general merchant and postmaster at North Buxton. Is owner of 200 acres. He settled here in 1857. Born in Calthesshire, Scotland, 1833. P.O. address, North Buxton.

Toyer, Rev. Walter, farmer and minister of the M.E. Church. He resides on Lot 9, Con. 10, and owns 50 acres, worth \$2,500. Was born in Maryland, U.S., 1802. Came to Kent County, 1852. P.O. address, Buxton.

Toomey, Michael, farmer. Lives on Lot 21, Con. 9. He owns 377 acres, and has lived in the county from 1850. Born in Cork, Ireland, 1817. P.O. address, Chatham.

Toll, Henry, farmer and mill contractor for 16 years. He owns 450 acres, worth \$30,000, partly situated in Lot 150, Con. Talbot Road. Was born in the county about 1800. P.O. address, Oustry.

Williams, Robert, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. River Front, and owns 250 acres, valued at \$25,000. He was born here in 1816. P.O. address, Chatham.

Willson, Ezekiel, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. River Front. He has 113 acres of land, and has lived here since birth, 1812. P.O. address, Chatham.

White, Daniel, farmer and bailiff. He owns 175 acres in Lot 17, Con. 11, valued at \$10,000. Born in Pennsylvania, 1821. Came to Kent County, 1829. P.O. address, Charing Cross.

Wilcox, H. A., farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 5, and owns 50 acres, worth \$6,000. Was born on the homestead, 1847. P.O. address, Chatham.

Zebbs, Solomon, farmer and gardener. Has 40 acres of Lot 10, Con. 7, valued at \$2,000. Was born in Delaware, U.S., 1800. Came to Kent County in 1855. P.O. address, North Buxton.

TOWNSHIP OF ZONE.

Adnam, Charles L., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 4, owning 50 acres, worth \$2,000. Came to the township in 1862. Born in Hampshire, England, 1840. P.O. address, Florence.

Billar, J. G., teacher. Was born in the county, 1859. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Boothroyd, Benjamin, farmer and stock breeder. He owns 190 acres, situated in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 2, valued at \$7,000. Came to the county in 1853, when 6 years old. Birthplace, England. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Brooks, Thomas, Senr., and Edward, farmers and stock breeders. They have 100 acres, and reside on Lot 2, Con. 1. They came here, 1853. Birthplace, Ireland. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bodkin, Archibald, farmer and stock breeder. Owns 105 acres, worth \$4,000, situated in Lot 11, Con. 1. Settled here in 1853. Born in London, 1838. P.O. address, Florence.

Brown, W. H., farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. 2, valued at \$1,600. Has lived in the county from birth, 1840. P.O. address, Florence. This farm for sale.

Buchanan, Henry, Jr., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 1, owning 84 acres, worth \$3,000. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1845. Settled here, 1866. P.O. address, Florence.

Buchanan, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 1, and owns 84 acres, valued at \$3,500. He came here in 1866. Born in County Cavan, Ireland. P.O. address, Florence.

Barker, Albert, farmer. Came to the township, 1879. Born in Plympton Township, Lambton County. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Bagley, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 4, Con. 3, worth \$2,000. He came to the county in 1852, settling here in 1872. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1830. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Cruikshank, Alexander, farmer, owning 150 acres, situated in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 4, valued at \$5,000. Has lived in the county since 1835. Holds office as Township Councillor. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Coll, William, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 1. He owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000, and has lived in the county since birth, 1823. Holds the office of J.P. Was Township Councillor and Reeve some time. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Corpron, W. H., farmer. Owns 150 acres of Lot 12, Con. 3 and 4, valued at \$4,500. He came to the county in Dec., 1862. Was born in Province of Quebec, 1835. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Chapman, John, Sen., farmer. Resides on Lot 13, Con. 5, and owns 10 acres. He served in the War of 1812-15 with the 100th Regiment. Has lived in the county from 1857. Was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, 1797. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Crowell, O. and S., farmers and mill-owners. They own 33 acres of Lot 15, Con. N.L.R., and mill property valued at \$10,000. They are Canadians, and have lived in Kent County from 1857. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Dargin, T. S., insurance and loan agent. He represents the Canada Loan Society, and also deals in horses. Lives on Lot A, Con. N.L.R., and has 15 acres of land. Born in State of Vermont, 1829. Came here in 1865. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Dochstader, M., commercial traveller. Lives on Lot 10, Con. N.L.R. He came here in Sept., 1879. Was born at Waynesville, 1830. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Edwards, James, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. S.L.R. He settled here in 1869. Was born in Canada, 1845. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Facey, John, farmer. Has 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3, worth \$3,000. He came here in 1862, and was one of the School Commissioners for 15 years. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1829. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Green, James W., farmer. Owns 100 acres in Lot 15, Con. 4, valued at \$3,500. He came to the county in 1834. Was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1827. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Gamble, William, gardener and fruit grower. Grafting done. Resides on Lot 16, Con. N.L.R., and owns 22 acres. Settled here in Oct., 1872. Was born in England in 1830. P.O. address, Box 77, Bothwell.

Helmer, D. H. and G. W., farmers. Own 140 acres of land, and reside on Lot 4, Con. S.L.R. They are Canadians, and have lived in this township from 1854. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Hastings, Archibald, farmer, on Lots 9 and 10, Con. 7. He owns 100 acres; value, \$4,000. Came from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1811; came here same year. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Harris, John C., farmer and thresher, owning 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 2, worth \$2,000. Has lived in the county from birth, 1855. P.O. address, Florence.

Johnson, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 6, where he owns 100 acres. He came here in 1856 from England, where he was born in 1828. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Kendrick, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 2, owning 50 acres, valued at \$2,000. Was born at Smith's Falls, Ont., 1846. Settled here in 1865. P.O. address, Florence.

Lana, Thomas, farmer and Township Councillor. He owns 100 acres in Lot 9, Con. 2, worth \$4,000, and came here in 1872. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Lewis, John, farmer. Owns 82 acres of Lot, Con. 1, valued at \$2,200. Settled here in 1871. Was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1843. P.O. address, Florence.

Lidster, John, farmer and breeder of Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep. Owns 100 acres of Lot 9, Con. 5, worth \$4,000, and settled here in 1854. Is Township Treasurer, and an office he has held for 12 years. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1817. P.O. address, Bothwell.

McGaffy, John, farmer, mill owner, and dealer in all kinds of lumber. He has 54 acres of land in Lot 10, Con. 5, and mill property; value, \$5,500. Is a Township Councillor, and has lived here from 1859. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1829. P.O. address, Bothwell.

McGillivray, Bella, teacher in No. 4 School Section. Was born in the county in 1854. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Miller, W. J., farmer and sawyer. He has 50 acres of Lot 4, Con. 1, worth \$3,000. Came here in March, 1860. Was born in Lansdowne Township, Ont., 1849. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Marshall, Henry, farmer, on Lot 7, Con. 3. Is owner of 50 acres, worth \$1,000. Born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1851. Came here in Nov., 1878. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Marshall, George, farmer. He lives on Lot 7, Con. 3, owning 50 acres, valued at \$1,000. Was born in Nottinghamshire, England, 1850, and settled here in 1876. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Mitchell, John, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 4, where he owns 50 acres, worth \$2,000. Born in the county in 1815. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Miller, Fannie, wife of John Miller, who resides on Lot 15, Con. 10. She owns 100 acres here, worth \$4,000, and has lived in the county from 1833. Born in Norfolk, England, 1817. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Price, W. A., farmer and horse dealer. Has 50 acres of Lot 9, Con. 3; value, \$2,000. Was born on this farm in 1858. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Pierce, Laram, L., farmer. Owns 90 acres of Lot 10, Con. 2, valued at \$4,000. Settled here in 1852. Was born in Southwell Township, Ont., in 1833. P.O. address, Florence.

Pope, F. H., medical practitioner, and has practised for 27 years. He resides on Lot 16, Con. N.L.R., and owns 11 acres. Came here in 1863. He was born in the State of Massachusetts. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Sinclair, John, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 2, and owns 50 acres. Has lived in the county from 1850. Born in County Down, Ireland, in 1832. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Trotter, Thomas, J.P., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. 1. He owns 100 acres, worth \$6,000, and has lived in this county from 1832. Born at Port Stanley, Ont., 1831. P.O. address, Florence.

Vogler, L. E., farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 150 acres of Lot 7, Con. S.L.R. Was for some time Clerk of the township. Born in Kent County in 1836. P.O. address, Bothwell.

Watts, E. T., farmer, on Lots 4, 5 and 6 of the Gore, owning 175 acres of land, known as the Tecumseh Farm. He was born in the county in 1854. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Wray, George, farmer and agent for Hubbard & Bro., Philadelphia. Is owner of 100 acres in Lot 4, Con. 4, worth \$3,000. Born in New York State, 1853. Came here shortly after. P.O. address, Thamesville.

Webster, J. B., farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 1, and owns 76 acres. He has lived in the county from birth, 1849. P.O. address, Florence.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST TILBURY.

Anderson, John, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 6, and owns 100 acres. He settled here in 1881. Was born in Scotland in 1828. P.O. address, Valetta.

Askew, Isaac, farmer. He lives on Lot 173 of Talbot Road. Owns 100 acres, and has lived in the township since birth, 1836. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Bodwell, A. M., cheese maker. Resides at Valetta. Was born in Oxford County in 1845. Came to Kent in 1880.

Bradley, Denis, farmer. Owns 100 acres of Lot 19, Con. 9. Born in Ireland, 1820. Settled here in 1866. P.O. address, Henderson.

Brown, David, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 9, owning 50 acres. He came here, 1877. Born in Middlesex County, 1845. P.O. address, Valetta.

Burgoyne, Patrick, farmer. He has 193 acres of land, and lives on Lot 16, Con. 8. Was born in Ireland in 1819. Settled in Kent County in 1868. P.O. address, Valetta.

Beno, John, Sen., farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 7, and owns 100 acres. Was born in Mersea Township, Essex County, in 1820. Came to Kent County in 1856. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Beno, John, Jun., farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7, which he rents. Came to this township in 1856. Was born in Howard Township in 1832. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Brown, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 23, Con. 7, and owns 190 acres. Born in Canada, 1808. Settled here about 1820. P.O. address, Henderson.

Cameron, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres. Lives on Lot 16, Con. S.M.R. Born in Scotland in 1827. Came to Kent County in 1834. P.O. address, Valetta.

Coutts, W. J., farmer. Has 200 acres, and lives on Lot 10, Con. 5. Born in Scotland, 1813. Settled in Kent County, 1835. P.O. address, Valetta.

Coutts, Alexander, farmer. Owns 500 acres, and lives on Lot 10, Con. 5. Was M.P.P. for the County, and Reeve of the Township. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1824. Settled here, 1835. P.O. address, Henderson.

Campbell, James, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 9, and owns 575 acres. Came to Kent County in 1835. Was born in Ireland, 1822. P.O. address, Fletcher.

Copeman, James, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 9. Owns 50 acres. Was born in Canada, 1844. Came to this county in 1878. P.O. address, Valetta.

Coutts, Alexander, general blacksmith at Fletcher Village. Horse-shoeing a specialty. Was born in Scotland in 1850. Settled here in 1873.

Edwards, John, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 7. He owns 75 acres, and has lived in the township from 1836. He was born here. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Fletcher, David, farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 8, and owns 200 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1811. Settled in Kent County in 1866. P.O. address, Fletcher.

Funston, Joseph, Jun., farmer, on Lot 23, Con. N.M.R. Owns 100 acres. Born in the township in 1850. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Franks, Walker, farmer. Owns 125 acres of Lots 3 and 4, Con. N.M.R. He came to this township in 1875. Was born in York County, 1855. P.O. address, Merlin.

Funston, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. N.M.R., and owns 100 acres. He was born in Ireland in 1809. Came to Kent County in 1845. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Funston, J. L., farmer, on Lot 15, Con. 8, owning 100 acres. He came to the township in 1864. Born in Ireland, 1836. P.O. address, Valetta.

Graham, John, general blacksmith and carriage maker, Valetta. Has lived in the township since birth, 1847.

Grant, Ewen, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 12. Was born in Scotland, 1855. P.O. address, Valetta.

Graham, Angus, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. S.M.R. He owns 200 acres, and has lived on the homestead since birth. He was born in 1849. P.O. address, Valetta.

Graham, William, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. S.M.R., and owns 75 acres. Was born in this township in 1852. P.O. address, Valetta.

Gardiner, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. S.M.R. Owns 275 acres, and settled here in 1855. Born in Scotland, 1827. P.O. address, Merlin.

Grieve, John, farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 16, Con. 8. Came to this county about 1860. Was born in England in 1802. P.O. address, Valetta.

Hope, George, J.P., farmer, on Lot 12, Con. N.M.R. He has 220 acres of land in the township, and settled here in 1860. Has been a Councillor, but is now Assessor, an office he has held for 10 years. Born in Quebec in 1830. P.O. address, Valetta.

Heydon, J. W., farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 20, Con. S.M.R., settling in this township in 1873. Born in England, 1855. P.O. address, Valetta.

Hickey, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Lives on Lot 2, Con. N.M.R., and owns 350 acres. Held the offices of Assessor and Collector 11 years. He was born in the City of Toronto in 1831, and came to this county in 1833. P.O. address, Merlin.

Heward, Charles, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 17 of Talbot Road Con. Was born in this township in 1828. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Hope, William, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. S.M.R., owning 167 acres. He came to Kent County in 1854. Born in the Province of Quebec in 1832. P.O. address, Henderson.

Hodgkins, Isaac, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 7, Con. S.M.R. He settled here in 1837. Was born near Niagara, 1819. P.O. address, Valetta.

Jubinville, Peter, farmer, on Lot 13, Con. S.M.R. He owns 100 acres. Was born in Dover Township in 1837, and has lived in the county since. P.O. address, Valetta.

James, Charles, farmer, on Lot 11, Con. N.M.R. He owns 196 acres, settling here about 1835. Was born in England in 1818. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Keefe, Daniel, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. N.M.R. Owns 334 acres, and has lived in this township from 1860. He was born in that year. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kelly, William and Patrick, farmers, on Lot 7, Con. S.M.R., and own 100 acres. They are both Canadians and were born here in 1853 and 1856. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kane, Alexander, farmer and shoemaker. He rents 140 acres of Lot 3, Con. 10. Settled here in 1870. Born in Ireland in 1817. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Kelly, Patrick, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 8, and owns 100 acres. He came to Kent County, 1857. Born in Ireland, 1825. P.O. address, Valetta.

Kild, J. & R., flour millers, Henderson Village. They came here in 1869 from England.

Logie, Rev. John, Presbyterian minister. Was born in Scotland in 1821. Came to this county, 1879. P.O. address, Valetta.

Libburn, George C., farmer, on Lot 13, Con. S.M.R. He came here in 1879. Was born in Ireland in 1853. P.O. address, Valetta.

McIntosh, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 5, owning 200 acres. Settled in Kent County about 1854. Born in Scotland in 1833. P.O. address, Henderson.

McLeod, John, farmer. Owns 250 acres in the township, and lives on Lot 18, Con. N.M.R. Came to the county in 1837 when young. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Valetta.

McGregor, John A., general agent and drover, on Lot 12, Con. 4. Was born in the township in 1841. P.O. address, Henderson.

Maynard, George, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 10, where he owns 100 acres. Came to this township, 1865. Born in Howard Township, 1836. P.O. address, Valetta.

Mann, James, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. N.M.R., of which he owns 100 acres. He is a Township Councillor and has lived here since birth, 1844. P.O. address, Valetta.

Martin, Major Matthew, farmer and mill-owner. He lives on Lot 4, Con. 9, and owns 633 acres. Is a Township Councillor and Senior Major of the 24th Battalion. Born in this township in 1839. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Meggison, George T., farmer. Owns 50 acres of Lot 14, Con. 9. Settled here in 1878. Was born in Quebec in 1835. P.O. address, Valetta.

Millin, Solomon S., farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 15. Owns 100 acres. Born in England, 1833. Came to Kent County about 1842. P.O. address, Merlin.

Marshall, J. N., farmer, on Lot 3, Con. N.M.R. He owns 75 acres, and settled here in 1860. Born in New York City, 1840. P.O. address, Merlin.

Malott, Sidney, farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 7, owning 100 acres. Has lived in the county from 1843. Was born in Essex County in 1842. P.O. address, Henderson.

Magee, Henry, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. S.M.R. Has 50 acres of land, and settled here in 1870. Born in Ireland, 1847. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Norry, Thomas, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 6. He owns 100 acres, and came to the county in 1859. Born in Scotland, 1839. P.O. address, Valetta.

Newham, Spencer, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. S.M.R., and owns 167 acres. He settled in the county about 1850. Born in England in 1830. P.O. address, Merlin.

Newham, Enoch, farmer. He lives on Lot 7, Con. S.M.R. Owns 50 acres, and settled here in 1856. Born in England, 1841. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Powell, Henry, farmer, on Lots 22 and 23, Con. S.M.R. Owns 75 acres. He has lived in the county since birth, 1850. P.O. address, Valetta.

Pirie, Robert, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 7. He has the S. 1/4 of the lot, containing 100 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1825. Settled here in July, 1873. P.O. address, Valetta.

Patrick, W., farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 8, owning 50 acres. Was born in England in 1836. Came here in 1874. P.O. address, Valetta.

Phillips, David, farmer, joiner and contractor, on Lot 7, Con. S.M.R. Owner of 100 acres. Was born at Gaspé, Quebec, in 1843. Came to this county in 1875. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Powell, George, farmer. Owns 150 acres of land, and resides on Lot 2, Con. N.M.R. He was born in England in 1823. Settled here in 1844. P.O. address, Merlin.

Phillips, Michael, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. S.M.R., and owns 50 acres. He was born on this farm in 1856. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Richardson, John, farmer and general merchant at Valetta. Is at present a J.P. He owns 400 acres of land in the township, situated in Lots 15 and 10, Con. N.M.R. Born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Valetta.

Ross, William, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 8, which he rents. Was born in Scotland in 1855. Settled in this county in 1872. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Russell, William, farmer, on Lot 167 of Talbot Road, owning 150 acres. Is a native of England; born, 1829. Has lived in the county from 1841. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Robertson, V. F., farmer. He lives on Lot 11, Con. S.M.R., and owns 125 acres. He was born on this farm in 1855. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Richardson, J. S., general merchant at Henderson Village. He also owns the E. 1/4 of Lot 15, Con. 4, 100 acres. Came here in 1877. Born in 1852. P.O. address, Henderson.

Smith, William, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. S.M.R., owning 50 acres. Has lived in the county from 1846. Born in Scotland in 1844. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Sales, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 6, Con. N.M.R., and owns 150 acres. Is Township Councillor, and came here about 1848. Born in England in 1845. P.O. address, Merlin.

Smith, David, farmer and mill-owner, on Lot 10, Con. N.M.R., owning 133 acres. Came to this county in 1832. Was born in Scotland in 1822. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Smith, A. N., farmer, on Lot 19, Con. 10, of which he owns 50 acres. Born in Wentworth County, 1856. Came here in 1879. P.O. address, Valetta.

Smith, Thomas, farmer and miller. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 15, and owns 55 acres. Born in England in 1830. Settled in Kent County in 1846. P.O. address, Merlin.

Simpson, John, farmer, on Lot 171 of Talbot Road, owning 300 acres. He has lived in the township from 1825, and was born in that year. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Simpson, David, farmer. Owns 150 acres in Lot 172, Con. Talbot Road. Was a Councillor for 8 years, and has lived in the township since birth, 1836. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Sales, George, Sen., carpenter and contractor. He owns 128 acres of Lot B, Con. S.M.R., and settled in the township about 1846. Born in England in 1820. P.O. address, Merlin.

Sales, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. S.M.R. Owns 300 acres. Settled here about 1846. Was born in England in 1828. P.O. address, Tilbury East.

Sauve, Louis, carpenter and contractor, Henderson. Was born at St. Polycarpe, Quebec, 1840.

Struthers, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lots 13 and 14, Con. 8. Settled in Kent County in 1851. Was born in Lower Canada, 1821. P.O. address, Valetta.

Teskey, Philip, farmer, on Lot 170 of Talbot Road, owning 149 acres. He came here in Sept., 1879. Born in Ireland, 1819. P.O. address, Dealtown.

Taylor, Thomas, farmer. He lives on Lot 17, Con. N.M.R., which he rents. Settled in this township in 1872. Born in Northumberland County, 1836. P.O. address, Valetta.

Wilson, Andrew, J.P., farmer and Township Reeve. Owns 30 acres in Lot 24, Con. N.M.R. Came to Kent County, 1844. Was born in Ireland, 1811. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Wilson, John, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. N.M.R. He has lived in the township from 1833, and was Reeve for some time. Born in Ireland, 1814. P.O. address, Valetta.

Wilson, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. S.M.R., owning 100 acres. He came to the county in 1852. Born in City of Toronto same year. P.O. address, Valetta.

Williams, David, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. S.M.R., where he owns 50 acres. Settled in the county about 1872. Was born in Lennox County, 1847. P.O. address, Valetta.

Willard, G. M., farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. N.M.R., and owns 50 acres. Born in the United States in 1822. Settled here, 1867. P.O. address, Merlin.

Wilson, Henry, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 6, owning 130 acres. Was born here in 1845. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Wilson, Arnold, farmer. He lives on Lot 26, Con. S.M.R., where he owns 100 acres. Came here about 1853. Born in Ireland, 1818. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

Wilson, W. F., furniture dealer, Henderson Village. He came to this county in 1867. Was born in Middlesex County, 1832. P.O. address, Henderson.

Waddell, R. H., J.P., farmer. Owns 200 acres, and lives on Lot 24, Con. S.M.R. Born in Ireland in 1811. Came here in 1832. P.O. address, Edgeworth.

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN KENT COUNTY in 1886

Opened	Name	Township	Postmaster 1886
1875	Appledore	Chatham	O. B. Arnold
1875	Baldoon	Dover	W. S. Fenton
1883	Big Point	Dover	Joseph Cheff
1849	Blenheim	Harwich	J. K. Morris
1865	Botany	Howard	C. McBrayne
1856	Bothwell	Zone	Wm. Regan
1851	Buxton	Raleigh	D. C. Echlin
1858	Cedar Springs	Raleigh	G. J. Taylor
1860	Charing Cross	Raleigh	John Hunter
1816	Chatham	Raleigh	Samuel Barfoot
1831	Clearville	Orford	Henry Watson
1858	Clachan	Orford	Fred Sticker
1854	Croton	Camden	L. Phillips
1881	Dante	Zone	Thos. McAlpine
1863	Darrell	Chatham	Edward Hall
1834	Dawn Mills	Camden	W. A. Ward
1831	Dealtown	Raleigh	Isaac Lambert
1885	Dolsen	Tilbury E.	Bernard Daly
1860	Dover South	Dover	J. B. Bechard
1886	Doyles	Raleigh	M. Doyle
1852	Dresden	Camden	C. P. Watson
1857	Duart	Orford	W. M. Curtis
1883	Eberts	Chatham	A. Robertson
1857	Edgeworth	Tilbury E.	James Waddell
1884	Fargo	Harwich	Wm. Gosnell
1875	Fletcher	Raleigh	P. T. Barry
1881	Grove Mills	Camden	Alonzo Reeble
1867	Guilds	Harwich	Julius Guild
1851	Harwich	Harwich	G. E. Booth
1878	Huffman	Harwich	R. A. Harrington
1865	Highgate	Orford	Henry Bell
1883	Irwin	Raleigh	William Irwin
1830	Kent Bridge	Camden	John A. Langford
1857	Keith	Chatham	Robert Killins

Opened	Name	Township	Postmaster 1886
1882	Lidcote	Chatham	D. D. Purdy
1842	Louisville	Chatham	L. H. Arnold
1885	Lundy	Harwich	David Johnston
1868	Merlin	Raleigh	H. A. Miller
1872	Mitchells Bay	Dover	C. W. Raymond
1884	Moraviantown	Orford	Rev. A. Hartman
1831	Morpeth	Howard	J. C. Nation
1874	Muirkirk	Orford	Mrs. A. McDonald
1882	Mull	Harwich	Neil Watson
1874	North Buxton	Raleigh	G. J. Charleston
1879	Northwood	Harwich	S. H. Knight
1876	Oldfield	Chatham	A. McDonald
1875	Ouvry	Raleigh	George Goulet
1853	Oungah	Chatham	John W. Dwyer
1874	Palmyra	Orford	John Mills
1885	Port Alma	Tilbury E.	Joseph Cussack
1883	Quinn	Tilbury E.	P. W. Richards
1853	Ridgetown	Howard	L. S. Hancock
1854	Ridley	Howard	Isaac Swarthout
1831	Romney	Romney	C. Coatsworth
1867	Rondeau	Harwich	William Stirling
1868	Selton	Howard	Robert Watts
1851	Stewart	Tilbury E.	Robert Kane
1832	Thamesville	Camden	John Duncan
1883	Thorncliffe	Chatham	G. B. Shaw
1883	Tupperville	Chatham	W. F. Willett
1878	Turin	Orford	R. F. Dickson
1886	Turnerville	Chatham	Wm. Turner
1864	Valetta	Tilbury E.	John Richardson
1885	Vanhorn	Harwich	Joseph Zinck
1885	Wabash	Camden	Arthur Anderson
1837	Wallaceburg	Chatham	D. B. McDonald
1877	Weldon	Harwich	J. C. Weldon
1883	Williams	Raleigh	Robert Williams