NEW HISTORICAL ATLAS OF HASTINGS & PRINCE EDWARD COUNTIES ONTARIO ILLUSTRATED

H. BELDEN & CO.

1878

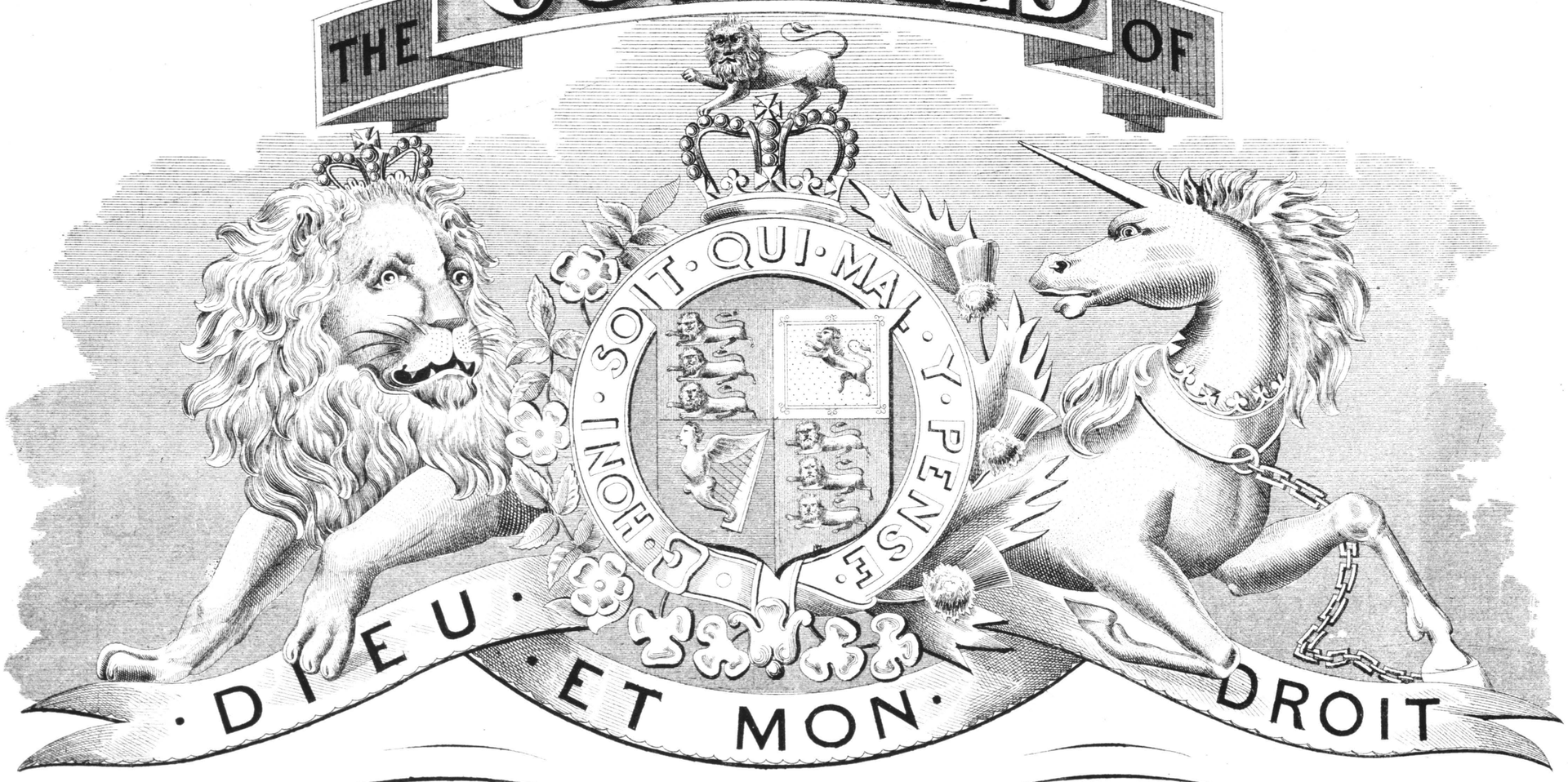
ILLUSTRATED

HISTORICAL ATLAS

OF THE

COUNTIES

OF



HASTINGS

AND

PRINCE EDWARD

ONT.

Compiled Drawn and Published from Personal Examinations and Surveys.

BY

H. BELDEN & CO.

TORONTO.

1878.

TORONTO LITH. CO. GORRELL GRAIG & CO. PROPRS.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

— OF THE —

Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward.

Rich in agricultural resources, prolific in the products of the mine, vast in its lumbering operations, and extensive in its manufactures, the well-watered County of Hastings presents to the immigrant one of the finest tracts of territory to be found in the whole Province of Ontario. It is full of natural advantages to the settler. Its fisheries yield, in enormous quantities, bass, pickerel, perch, maskinonge, trout and other fine-flavored denizens of the deep. Its water power is one of the most extensive in all Canada. In geological formation and in mineralogical treasures few counties can boast of like wealth, and indeed, in every way, this commanding county, which is situated on the northern side of the beautiful Bay of Quinté, possesses characteristics which are destined to make it, ere half a century rolls away, the veritable garden county of the Great West. For thirty miles, this magnificent territory sweeps the front of that body of water which successfully rivals in splendor the legendary Bay of Dublin, and which sparkles in the sun like a vast sheet of polished silver. In addition to commanding this frontage, the County of Hastings extends to within fully five miles of the head of the Bay of Quinté. In a geographical way hardly another county in the Province enjoys advantages at all equal to those which Hastings possesses. Its population at the last census amounted to upwards of fifty-five thousand souls, and as the abundant resources of the territory become more largely known, a noticeable increase will assuredly follow.

Its city, towns and villages, are prosperous, and well to do. Its people are thrifty, cautious and hospitable. It is well built up. Its 170 miles of gravel roads are good. Travel is inexpensive. On every side the traveller observes the growth of the country, and can witness the frugality and thrift of the inhabitants. The fields are well cultivated, and the hardy husbandman is a genuine king of the glade. The pioneer has penetrated what were once forest wilds, and instead of a rugged wilderness, we have splendid tracts of land well tilled and yielding rich harvests. The houses are well built, and none can fail to see the success which has attended the labors of this contented and happy people. An excellent system of education has been inaugurated, the County Council, as early as 1860, appointing County Superintendents, and it is gratifying to observe how rapidly the inhabitants of the district take advantage of these opportunities.

Within the limits of Hastings are a prosperous and wealthy city, several thriving townships, and numerous hamlets. Fronting on the Bay are the City of Belleville, the incorporated village of Trenton, and the three townships of Sidney, Thurlow and Tyendinaga. In their rear are Rawdon, Huntingdon and Hungerford, while to the north lie Marmora, Madoc and Elziver. To the north of these latter are Lakes Tudor and Grimsthorpe. The county has been divided into three Electoral Divisions. These are the East, West and North Ridings. The former consists of the townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga and Hungerford, the West Riding is composed of the City of Belleville, Sidney, and the village of Trenton, and the North Riding is made up from the townships and municipalities belonging to the northern part of the county. The county is easy of access by land and water, and may be approached by the United States and the Dominion, from the west and the east, by steamer, sailing vessel and railway. Navigation on the Bay is in nowise dangerous nor inconvenient. The vessels running at regular intervals between Belleville, Trenton and Montreal, Belleville and Kingston, and Belleville and Oswego, facilitate commercial operations very much, and afford a cheap and excellent mode of traffic which the inhabitants are quick to take advantage of. The traveller too, will find these means of travel at once comfortable and low in price. From Belleville there are daily stages which run out to the principal villages of Hastings, as well as elsewhere in the back country, and to some of the towns in the County of Prince Edward.

The amateur sportsman will find an abundance of game and fish in almost every part of the county, and at the proper season his rod and gun need not remain idle a single moment. Deer, various birds, squirrels and rabbits people the forests in the interior parts of the county, while the ambitious fisherman will find plenty of opportunities to try his skill with his greenheart rod and favourite line in almost any of the bars in the harbour. In Camp Meeting Cove, Anderson's Cheese factory and Massassaga Point, fine specimens of fat bass abound in quantities, the precise extent of which the veracious historian dare not chronicle, lest his statement be accepted by the non-initiated as a mere fish story unworthy of credence.

The following steamers touch at Belleville and the Bay Ports, "Alexandra," "Utica," "Norfolk," "Armenia," "Pilgrim," and the "Shannon;" and the ferry steamer "Prince Edward," plies from Belleville to Ferry Point, Prince Edward County.

It may not be amiss at this place to speak more definitely of the manufacturing capacities of Hastings. Its immense water power privileges are known the whole country round. Three streams of water wind throughout the county, and numerous tributaries flow into them from many points. The power of these rivers with their tributaries affords a supply sufficiently ample to drive almost every description of machinery. Nearly one hundred miles northward these swelling streams take their rise. The largest is the Trent, and its power is on an enormous scale. It is situated in the west end of the county, is broad and deep, and runs at a whirling pace, as rapid, at times, as the River St. John, in New Brunswick, which flows at a tremendous gait through one of the fairest and most Eden-like portions of that section of the Dominion. The Salmon reminds the tourist of some of the characteristics of the Miramichi. It runs through the eastern portion of the county and empties, at Shannonville, into the Bay of Quinté. It, too, is a stream of much beauty, and its motive power is good. The other river is the Moira—a fine stream of ample and natural advantages, and which flows into the Bay at the city of Belleville. It furnishes many grist and saw mills with a splendid force of water, and factories and machinery in various places are driven by it. On many points on these rivers are factories, mills, &c., in great profusion, and these exhibit in an unmistakable manner the scope and character of the manufacturing interests of the county. Every spring these noble rivers are filled with rafts and drives of timber. On their bosoms lightly ride millions of feet of lumber, thousands of stalwart logs, and vast quantities of square timber, *en route* down the Bay and the swinging St. Lawrence to the great markets beyond the seas. The forests resound with the sound of the woodman's axe, and his cheery voice awakes the echoes in these silent woods. Some of the raw lumber stops at Belleville and undergoes the dressing process at her mills until it becomes as yellow as gold, and fills the heart of the lumberman with joy. All along the line extensive mills are situated, and Trenton, Mill Point, Mill Island, Ameliasburgh and Shannon furnish a very material quota to the whole number in the county. Hastings affords a fine and growing field to the capitalist. Her privileges are extensive. She can put into the field an army of skilled workmen. All she wants is an increase of capital to develop the resources which are to be found in every foot of her territory. Men with money are beginning to realize how rich this county is, as every year her industries receive fresh impetus, and as new capital is employed, the county's products are placed upon the markets.

In mineral wealth Hastings is also rich. Seven miles north of Madoc in Lot 18, in the fifth concession, lies the celebrated Richardson Mine, which was discovered in the fall of 1866. The operations here have passed into history. Twelve years ago the gold fever set in in this part of Canada, only equalled by the tremendous excitement which was caused when news came from California that gold had been found in that far-off region. The county towns were full of miners, speculators, black-legs, and ne'er-do-wells. Bold operators vigorously "salted" various sections of the county, and for a bribe, "assayers" of questionable honesty, published the result of their bogus assays. The whole populace were up in arms. The excitement grew to vast proportions, and the people everywhere flocked to the mines and the quartz rocks. The cry was for gold, and Hastings' fame went abroad as the new *Eldorado*, and Belleville became a golden gate. It is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of dollars were thrown away in speculation and in machinery to work the mines.

Shortly after the discovery of this famous Richardson mine, the property became a case for the lawyers to settle. A chancery suit in due course followed, and the mine became a sealed book for a time. This was the result of a judge's injunction, and for nearly a year after the mine was closed. In 1867, however, a change took place. The great gold-mining suit was settled, and a company of ambitious proclivities was instantly formed. The nominal capital was $300,000, based upon one-third of the property; and a second company was also instituted on another third of the property, also with a nominal capital of $600,000. The proprietors, grossly ignorant of even the first principles of mining, began their operations on an extensive scale. A handsome stone structure was erected at an astounding cost. The newest and most expensive machinery which could be obtained was put up, and the parties calmly awaited the result. But, alas for human hopes! Alas, for the credulity of mankind! After all this expense of time and money, it was found that a mistake had been made. The rock in which the gold was embedded was of a variety that baffled the efforts of all the mechanical appliances which had been set up by the too confident directors. In the winter of 1868 the returns were about fifteen dollars to the ton, and this was found to be a very small return for the enormous outlay which had been made. The mine was closed, the operations ceased, and the whole amalgamating machinery was overhauled. New appliances were put in, and work began again. But in a short time, to their dismay, the managers discovered that the new machinery was no better than the old, and the new returns hardly equalled those under the former *régime*. Then trouble began in earnest. The directors felt unable to meet the further demands on their capital. Much of their personal means had been swallowed up in these "improvements," and it was deemed necessary to call in the stockholders and appeal to them for aid. The shareholders were at first indignant, then bewildered, and finally savagely angry. They refused to advance more money. The mill was closed, and it remained in that state for a long time.

At length, after having been laid in for a few years, the mine was taken up by Mr. McCrae, who worked it for some time without obtaining satisfactory results. He was finally compelled to abandon it, and the mine is again closed. On the eleventh concession Mr. McCrae has taken a not inconsiderable amount of the precious metal from the old Fiegel mine, which was also dormant for some years. This mine was discovered ten years ago. It is situated across the line in Marmora, west of Madoc, and the veins showed some excellent specimens of the ore. It, too, had its trials and difficulties—two or more chancery suits, and other ups and downs in the metallurgic world. Experimental work is still going on in the ninth concession of Marmora. The Dean & Williams mine and the Gatling property have turned out some ore which has yielded good value. More capital seems to be the only thing requisite to develop these mines and find the true value of these properties. In Elziver, the township east of Madoc, there are several veins of fine free gold. At Bridgewater gold was also found, and the Hon. Billa Flint erected a crusher on the spot. In Hungerford more gold was discovered, and a further mine exists at Tudor.

In addition to these there are great deposits of iron, which have come into the possession of Pardee & Lloyd and J. B. Mass & Co., which await only the completion of the Belleville & North Hastings Railway for their further development. It is firmly believed by leading citizens of Belleville, and many of the inhabitants of the adjacent towns, that if this road is built the benefit which will arise to the County of Hastings will be enormous. There exist great quantities of white and coloured marbles all through the county, and particularly in the Township of Elziver. The railway facilities will assist the development of this important branch of industry, and make it one of the staple exports of the country.

GEOLOGY.

In geological formations Hastings is particularly wealthy. The Trent and limestone of the Silurian series extends to Hog Lake, where the great escarpment of the same meets with the Laurentian and Huronian. Both there and in the neighbourhood of Stoco, in the Township of Hungerford, the line between the two is strongly marked, and is of deep interest to the geologist.

We quote the following full description of the geology of the county from Prof. Chapman's excellent report of the same:—

The rock formations present in Hastings County, comprise in an ascending order: (1), The Laurentian Series of Canadian geologists; (2), some of the Lower Silurian rocks; (3), the Drift Formation; (4), certain recent deposits of local occurrence.

1. *The Laurentian Formation.*—The rocks of this division constitute the most ancient deposits hitherto recognized on the continent of North America. They extend from Labrador along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, to within a short distance of Quebec, from whence they continue inland, and cross the Ottawa at the Lac des Chats. West of this point, their outcrop sub-divides into two branches, one of which passes towards the south-east, crossing the St. Lawrence at the Thousand Isles, and forming the wild district of the Adirondack Mountains in the state of New York. The other branch sweeps broadly towards the north-west, and its southern edge runs through the south limits of the Townships of Elziver, Madoc, and Marmora, in Hastings County, and, continuing its course, strikes Lake Huron at Matchadash Bay.

The Laurentian rocks form also the greater part of the north shore of Lake Superior, and cover an enormous area throughout the northern part of the Province, generally. In popular language they are often, though incorrectly, called *granite*. True granite never occurs in beds or strata, but always in irregular, and generally intrusive masses, or in veins; whereas our Laurentian rocks are always stratified. They are looked upon as altered sedimentary deposits, and belong chiefly to the rocks known as micaceous and hornblendic (or syenitic) gneiss. Micaceous, or common gneiss, is composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and has usually a grey or red colour, but is sometimes almost black. Hornblendic or syenitic gneiss consists of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende, and possesses in general a well-marked green colour; or is, otherwise, red and green, or red and black. These rocks, in layers or strata of different colours, alternate with one another, and occasionally by the absence of feldspar, pass into mica slate and hornblende slate. They are frequently traversed by broad bands and veins of white quartz, and in some localities, are interstratified with beds of white, pink, and greyish crystalline limestone or marble. A bed of this substance occurs at the village of Bridgewater, or Troy, in Elziver Township; and others of fine quality lie in Barrie Township, a little beyond the limits of the county. Marble is likewise found in the Townships of Madoc and Marmora; but it should be mentioned that white quartz is sometimes mistaken for it. Attempts have even been made by persons ignorant of the nature of this latter substance, to burn it into lime. It may not, therefore, be out of place to point out the more salient, distinctive characters of the two, as in the following table:—

MARBLE:	QUARTZ:
Dissolves with effervescence in diluted hydrochloric or nitric acid*. Does not scratch glass, but may be easily scratched by a knife.	Not attacked in any way by acids. Scratches glass easily, and does not yield to the knife.

These Laurentian or gneissoid rocks constitute also the great iron-holding rocks of Canada. This metal occurs in Hastings County in the form of the Black or Magnetic Iron ore, a compound of the oxide and the sesquioxide of iron, containing in percentage values, Iron 72.4, Oxygen 27.6. This valuable mineral forms thick beds, interstratified with the gneiss, in the Townships of Madoc and Marmora; but the ore used at the Marmora smelting works, when these were in operation, came chiefly from the south shore of Crow or Marmora Lake, in the adjoining Township of Belmont. When the ore contains small shining specks or particles (Iron Pyrites) of a brass-yellow colour, it should be made up into heaps and roasted, and afterwards subjected for some time to the action of the atmosphere, before being taken to the furnace. The masses of ore broken out of the rocks and mixed up with the Drift of this locality, are abundant in some places, and of excellent quality, the pyrites having become decomposed, or oxidized by long exposure to atmospheric agencies.

In the north part of Elziver Township, as well as in adjoining townships beyond the limits of the county, some of the green or hornblendic beds of gneiss contain numerous garnets in well-defined twelve-sided crystals or rhombic dodecahedrons, of a brownish-red colour. These, however, are only of value as mineralogical specimens.

The Laurentian rocks described above occur in highly inclined strata, dipping generally (at least among their more southern outcrop), towards the north-west. The succeeding or over-lying Silurian strata, on the other hand, lie on the upturned edges of the Laurentian rocks, in almost horizontal beds. A good section exhibiting these relations may be seen on the river banks at Marmora village.

Although, as a general rule, where Laurentian rocks prevail the country is not favourably adapted for agricultural occupation, many acres of good and fertile land occur upon this formation in Hastings county. The more rocky portions, also, if useless in other respects, will probably constitute available grazing lands as the country becomes gradually cleared.

2. *The Lower Silurian Formation.*—This formation is sub-divided from the upper part downwards, into the following subordinate groups:—

5. The Hudson River Group.
4. The Utica Slate.
3. The Trenton Group { The Trenton Limestone. / The Black River Limestone. / The Bird's-eye Limestone. / The Chazy Limestone.
2. The Calciferous Sand Rock.
1. The Potsdam Sandstone.

In Hastings County, the three lower members of the formation are alone present; and of these the Potsdam Sandstone and Calciferous Sand-rock are more or less blended together, and are also but slightly developed. Their common representative appears to be a calcareous sandstone of a few feet in thickness, occurring immediately above the Laurentian rocks, or at the extreme base of the Silurian formation. This sandstone is of a light greenish colour above, passing into pale red, or pale red with irregular greenish spots below. It may be seen in horizontal position, or dipping almost imperceptibly towards the south-west, on the river banks at the village of Marmora, and also on the banks of the river Moira, at Tweed Village, in Hungerford township, as well as other places near the outcrop of the Laurentian rocks. It is apparently destitute of fossils. The succeeding Trenton group, properly so-called, is, on the other hand, largely developed, and constitutes the foundation rock of the whole of the South Riding of the County, and also of the southern portion of the North Riding. At its base in the North Riding, a band of fine grey limestone, available as a lithographic stone, is met with. This is succeeded by (in general) a thick-bedded limestone, poor in fossils; and the latter is again followed, in ascending order, by thin-bedded and shaly limestones, containing fossils in great abundance. A list of these fossils, comprising various corals, brachiopods, etc., collected around Belleville, may be seen in a paper by the writer, published in the *Canadian Journal* for January, 1860 [New Series, vol. V.] The Trenton limestone is well displayed along the banks of the Trent, Moira, and Salmon Rivers, and in many places on the shores of the Bay of Quinté. It yields excellent lime, and building-stones of good quality are obtained from some of the thick beds, as at Ox Point, near Belleville, and elsewhere. Some care, however, is required in

* Hydrochloric acid is the muriatic acid or spirit of salt of the stores. For testing limestone rocks it should be diluted with an equal bulk of water, and kept in a small bottle provided with a glass stopper.

their selection, as many of them are apt to crack from minute flaws; but properly selected blocks appear to resist the action of frost remarkably well.

3. *The Drift Formation.*—An accumulation of clay, sand and gravel with rounded stones or "boulders," partly of limestone, but chiefly of the more northern gneissoid rocks, is spread over the surface of the greater part of the county. The same deposit extends, indeed, over the larger portion of the Province itself, and reaches far into the United States. Geologically, it is known as the Drift, or Drift and Boulder formation. Its age is much more recent than that of the underlying rocks. Between the deposition of the two an enormous interval of time must have occurred—many intervening formations being absent. It is now universally conceded that after the deposition of our Silurian (or Lower Palaeozoic) rocks, this part of Canada was elevated above the sea in which these rocks were deposited, and that it remained dry land for many ages, whilst the succeeding members of the Palaeozoic series, with the Secondary and Tertiary rocks (properly so-called), were under process of deposition in the seas, lakes, and estuaries of other localities. Then a movement of depression ensued, and our Province was again covered, or partly covered, by the waters of the ocean. It is also inferred from perfectly trustworthy data, that this period was one of comparative cold. Vast glaciers were formed in northern regions, from whence numerous icebergs laden with earth and stones, drifted southward, and gradually melting or becoming stranded on shoals and islands, deposited their rocky freights over the sea bottom. By the agency of these floating icebergs, also, the limestone ridges were broken down, and the calcareous sediments thus formed were mixed with the more northern deposits. Proofs of this are seen in the polished and striated surfaces of our limestone strata in many localities; in almost all places, indeed, in which a recent removal of the Drift has been effected. The polished rock, when first exposed, is sometimes as smooth as a mirror; and the fine lines which cross it, and which are supposed to have been produced by stones and gravel frozen in to the under side of the icebergs, have almost always a general north and south direction. The same effects of ice action are seen also on most of the exposed gneissoid rocks in the northern part of the country. Finally, the ground must have been again slowly elevated above the sea; and many of our valleys and other surface inequalities were then produced by the action of waves and currents on the yielding materials of the Drift and underlying strata.

4. *Recent Deposits.*—These are of very slight extent, and of local occurrence only. They are due to causes now in action, or which have prevailed during comparatively recent periods. So far as regards the County of Hastings, they comprise a few beds of "shell marl," arising from deposits in swamps and partially dried up ponds and lakes. These consist of white and more or less earthy calcareous matter, filled with minute shells of *cyclas, planorbis*, and other fresh-water genera of molluscs. A deposit of this kind occurs on the high ground above the west bank of the Moira at Belleville; also in the vicinity of Trenton; and at other places. Another recent formation consists of "calcareous tufa," deposited on twigs, moss, stones, etc., in many streams and springs; but frequently, both shell marl and calcareous tufa occur intermixed, and form but one deposit. In addition to the above substances of recent origin, a few subordinate deposits of bog iron ore are said to occur within the limits of the county. Respecting these, however, we have obtained no certain knowledge.

FLORA OF HASTINGS.

A valuable treatise on the Flora of Hastings, written by Mr. John Macoun, has been placed at our disposal. It is of so much interest at this time that we must quote largely from it.

There is not a township in the county which has not its peat beds, though it is in North Hastings where they have their greatest development.

Almost every tamarack swamp is a peat bog; all our beaver meadows, are more or less composed of peat, every cranberry marsh is a real peat bog, while almost every lakelet or pond in the whole county, is surrounded by marsh or bog from two to thirty feet deep; even the marsh below Belleville, on the opposite side of the bay, is an immense peat bed.

The "open tamarack swamps" and cranberry marshes of our county, have the same vegetation, and general aspect of peat bogs throughout North America, and any farmer who has one on his farm, can tell by actual examination how much peat he possesses without going to the expense of sinking a *shaft*.

OUR FOREST TREES.

The productions of our forests, at present, are the most valuable of our natural products. At the head of these stands the white pine (Pinus Strobus), a tree which stands unequalled in North America, for its many uses. It has been and will be for many years, a source of great wealth to the county. Next in value is the sugar maple (Acer-Saccharinum), whether we prize it as an article of fuel, for its sugar, or for its use in the arts. Were the wood of this tree properly brought before the manufacturers of Europe, it would be largely exported for veneering purposes.

The red pine (Pinus resinosa), white spruce (Abies alba) and tamarack (Larix Americana), are abundant in many parts of the county, the former, however, being confined almost exclusively to the rear townships of the North Riding. All three are of great value to the ship builders for various purposes.

Another of our forest monarchs—the hemlock (Abies Canadensis) is of great value in the arts, on account of its tanning properties. By a new process this tannin, it is said, can be concentrated and exported in small bulk. If this should be so, it will be a greater source of wealth to our back townships than the manufacture of potash. The extraction of this tannin would be a surer road to fortune than a large investment in our best gold mine.

The white cedar (Thuja Occidentalis) is rapidly assuming an important place amongst our articles of export; for over two years the Moira has been filled at certain seasons with immense quantities which are exported to the neighbouring States.

My limits will not allow of a more extended notice of our remaining forest trees than merely a passing glance at the most prominent. There is not one, however, that is not of use in the arts for some purpose or other.

The balsam and black spruce are abundant at the North, and in some instances, attain a large size. "They are much used when young, as rafters for barns and houses. Both species are highly ornamental, delighting the eye of the most careless, and giving a charm to the most uninviting prospect." The "gum" of the former is much used by the lumbermen, both as an outward application and internal remedy. In fact, it is the "medicine chest" of the backwoodsman.

Red cedar is found in a few localities along the Moira and Bay of Quinté. Its wood is manufactured into bedsteads, which are said to be a terror to bed-bugs. Its wood seems to be indestructible, as whether buried in the ground or exposed to the atmosphere it shows scarcely any symptoms of decay.

We have at least six species of oak, all of which are useful, especially the white and blue, which are cut by the lumbermen for export as squared timber, while the others, cut into lengths and manufactured into staves, are a source of income to those who are unable, through want of means, to engage in the manufacture of squared timber.

Of elms we have three species, and perhaps one or two varieties. Two of these, the rock and swamp or white elm, are exported in large quantities, while the ashes of all three are counted the best for making potash. The bark of the slippery elm is much used by medical men, as it contains a mucilage, which seems to act beneficially in many complaints.

Three species of ash are scattered over the county; the white ash on our uplands, the red or rim ash along our rivers and streams, while the black ash forms extensive swamps in many localities. All three are of great use in the manufacture of carriages, sleighs, and almost all our agricultural implements.

We have three birches—the yellow, the black, and the white or canoe birch. The two former are much used in cabinet work, while the latter is almost invaluable to the Indian on account of its bark, of which he makes his canoe.

Of our remaining trees, the principal are the beech, the bass-wood, the hickory, the bitter-nut, the butter-nut, the balm of Gilead, the black cherry and the red or soft maple, all of which are used more or less for useful or ornamental purposes. In all we have forty species of forest trees, nearly all of which are used by our own mechanics for the manufacture of every article, and by the farmer—for all our conveyances—for nearly all our household furniture—in the building of our steamboats and sailing vessels, and in the erection of our houses.

THE ROADS, &c.

No finer roads exist in Canada than those of Hastings County. Indeed, for many years the people have taken especial pride in the character and condition of their thoroughfares. From Belleville admirable gravel and macadamized roads lead to all sections of the county, and not a toll-gate exists on any of them, every road being as free as the air we breathe.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

By the Act 22 Victoria, Cap. 14, 30th June, 1858, the following townships near to the Hastings road "were attached to the County of Hastings for all purposes whatsoever":—

McClure, Bangor, Monteagle, Faraday, Mayo, Limerick, Wicklow, Herschel, Carlow, Dungannon, Wollaston, Cashel.

The Hastings road agency also includes the townships of Lyel, Sabine, Murchison, and Airley, unannexed; one million one hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-nine acres, including water and roads, comprise the area of this agency Nine hundred thousand acres of this area are divided into farm lots of one hundred acres each. In 1863 the Commissioner of Crown Lands published an official map, and according to it, the whole proportion which is suitable for purposes of agriculture is about 40 per cent. of the entire area. The balance consists of rough, broken and rocky lands, of beaver meadows, ash, swales and cedar swamps.

This road begins on the northern boundary line of Madoc township and runs north 16 degrees, west for some seventy-five miles, and forms the centre line of two ranges of seven townships. The soil is a sandy loam, mixed with clay. Along this road in a northerly direction, between the branches of the Madawaska river, the land is of better quality and the crops which grow here are very abundant. For purposes of settlement the Government authorized free grants of land not to exceed in each case one hundred acres, on application to the local agents, and in compliance with the provisions set forth in the following conditions of settlement:—

"That the settler be eighteen years of age.

"That he take possession of the land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course of four years—build a house, (at least 20 by 23 feet,) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after the accomplishment of which only, shall the settler have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families, comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live,) provided that the required clearing of the land be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

"The road having been opened by the Government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

"The LOG-HOUSE required by the Government to be built, is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbors generally help to build the log-cabin for newly-arrived settlers, without charge, and when this is done, the cost of the erection is small: the roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay and whitewashed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and warm as a stone house.

"The lands thus opened up, and offered for settlement, are in sections of Canada West, capable, both as to soil and climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight; and also, crops of every other description of farm produce, grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the province, and fully as good.

"There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes.

"Water for domestic use is everywhere abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for manufacturing purposes.

"The heavy-timbered land is almost always the best, and of it the ashes of three acres well taken care of, and covered from wet will produce a barrel of potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

"The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily-timbered lands, valuing the labour of the settler at the highest rates, is about FOUR POUNDS Currency per acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance."

This free grant road joins the new townships in a line nearly north and south, and has its southern termination on the northern boundary of Madoc.

EARLY HISTORY.

In 1792, Governor Simcoe issued a proclamation dividing Upper Canada into nineteen counties, for purposes of representation. The counties formed thereby are as follows, in the order named:—Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent.

The Proclamation, though very interesting to those belonging to the respective localities to which the various sections refer, is too voluminous to quote at length. We give below that section referring to the County of Hastings:—

"That the eleventh of the said counties be hereafter called by the name "of Hastings; which county is to be bounded on the east by the western-"most line of the County of Lennox; on the south by Bay Quinté, until it "meets the boundary on the easternmost line of the River Trent; thence "along the said river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession; "thence by a line running north, sixteen degrees west, until it intersects the "Ottawa, or Grand River; thence descending along the said river until it "meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Addington. The "said County of Hastings to comprehend all the islands of the said Bay of "Quinté and River Trent nearest to the said county in the whole, or greater "part fronting the same."

After describing the metes and bounds of the various counties, the proclamation goes on to give to each its proper distribution as to representation in the Assembly. Glengarry received two members; some received one each, while in other cases two or more were put together to elect a single representative. By this distribution, Hastings, Northumberland, and Lennox (except Adolphustown, which was put with Prince Edward County to form an Electoral Division), were comprised within a single division, with the privilege of returning one member. In all, sixteen members were elected by the nineteen counties to form the first parliament of Upper Canada.

This proclamation was signed by William Jarvis, Private Secretary to the Governor, and countersigned by the Governor affixing his initials "J. G. S."

In the year 1839 Hastings was separated from the Midland district. The county since that date has made gigantic strides. It has increased in every way, and few counties in the Dominion can boast of such rapid and systematic progress. We append here a tabular statement which will show at a glance the splendid position which Hastings enjoys.

COUNTY INFORMATION.

SENATE.—Hon. Billa Flint, Belleville; Hon. Robert Reed, Belleville.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—John White, East Riding, Roslin; Mackenzie Bowell, North Riding, Belleville; James Brown, West Riding, Belleville.

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.—Nathaniel S. Appleby, East Riding, Shannonville; G. H. Boulter, M. D., North Riding, Stirling; Thos. Wills, West Riding, Belleville.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

MILLPOINT.—Wm. R. Aylsworth, Warden.

SIDNEY.—Clement Armstrong, Reeve; Robert E. Grass, 1st Deputy; B. H. Vandervoort, 2nd Deputy.

THURLOW.—Harford Ashley, Reeve; Owen R. Weese, 1st Deputy; James H. Peck, 2nd Deputy.

TYENDINAGA.—John White, M.P., Reeve; Donald Anderson, 1st Deputy; Thos. Currie, 2nd Deputy.

RAWDON.—James Cook, Reeve; Paul Kingston, Deputy.

HUNTINGDON.—Thomas Emo, Reeve; Matthew Robinson, Deputy.

HUNGERFORD.—Robt. Gordon, Reeve; Patrick Murphy, Deputy.

MADOC.—Peter Vankleek, Reeve; John Caskey, Deputy.

MARMORA AND LAKE.—Thomas P. Pierce, Reeve.

ELZIVER AND GRIMSTHORPE.—Hon. Billa Flint, Reeve.

TUDOR, WOLLASTON, LIMERICK, AND CASHEL.—Peter M. Gunter, Reeve.

DUNGANNON AND FARADAY.—Dermot Kavanagh, Reeve.

CARLOW AND MAYO.—Wm. D. Parkhurst, Reeve.

BANGOR AND WICKLOW.—Charles McDavitt, Reeve.

MONTEAGLE AND HERSCHEL.—John Fitzgerald, Reeve.

TRENTON.—Chas. Francis, Reeve; Jno. N. Lee, Deputy.

MILL POINT.—Wm. R. Aylsworth, Reeve.

MADOC VILLAGE.—Thomas Cross, Reeve.

STIRLING.—Charles Craige, Reeve.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Wm. R. Aylsworth, Warden; George Taylor, Sheriff; Hon. Geo. Sherwood, Judge of County and Surrogate Courts, and Chairman Quarter Sessions; Thos. A. Lazier, Junior Judge; Wm. H. Ponton, Registrar; James Ponton, Deputy Registrar; Charles L. Coleman, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney; Anson G. Northrup, Clerk County Court, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Registrar Surrogate Court. Prof. James T. Bell, County Clerk; Thos. Wills, M.P.P., County Treasurer; John Taylor, Deputy Sheriff; John Francis, County Surveyor; Timothy Farnham, County Gravel Road Superintendent; E. W. Meyers, Gaoler; John A. M. Gilbert, Turnkey.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—John Johnston, South Riding of Hastings; Wm. Mackintosh, North Riding of Hastings.

COUNTY CORONERS.—John P. McDonnell, W. H. Ponton, Dr. Tracey, Dr. Burdett, Dr. Farley, Dr. Hamilton.

INSPECTORS OF POOR.—James Ross, for Belleville.

STREET SURVEYOR.—Richard Taylor.

INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—John P. McDonnell.

INSPECTORS OF LICENCES.—Lewis A. Appleby, East Hastings; James Ross, West Hastings; Ed. Mounsey, North Hastings.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—There are three Agricultural Divisions in the county, viz., North, East and West Ridings. These societies embrace among their active members some of the most prominent names in the county. Officers are elected every January, and consist of president, first and second vice-presidents, directors, treasurer, secretary, and auditors.

BELLEVILLE.

Up to the 31st day of December, 1877, the pushing and enterprising City of Belleville enjoyed the enviable notoriety of being one of the most vigorous towns in all Canada. On that date the lusty town became a city. Besides being a thriving and busy place, it is one of the most beautiful spots in Canada. It is the centre of a perfect hive of industry. Its people are noted far and wide for their integrity, enterprise and spirit. The city is full of natural advantages, and these together with the hospitable character of the inhabitants, make it an eminently desirable place for the tourist and visitor. It is truly the City of the Bay.

In 1787, Louis Kotte surveyed the township of Thurlow, in those days known as the "Nuitte town." Lot No. 4, 1st con. of Thurlow, was blocked off for an Indian burial ground, and upon this site, in the year 1816, a village was laid out by Surveyor Wilmot. But though settlement was slow, and for many years uninhabited swamps alone marked the spot in the rude map, there was planted in that little village the germ of a race at once thrifty, strong, and vigorous, who were destined to found a city, and leave behind them children who possessed all their distinguishing characteristics. The townships of Sidney and Thurlow were settled first, and the new village languished for a time until Capt. John Singleton and Lieutenant Ferguson moved into it. These gentlemen, hardy pioneers as they were, settled on lot No. 6, which in turn was respectively owned by John Canniff, sr., and Shubael Foster. In 1789 Singleton died, and in less than three months afterwards Ferguson too past away. In the spring of 1789 fifty Loyalists came to Sidney and Thurlow, and next year John Taylor settled near the mouth of the river on lot No. 5. This is now one of the most important parts of the new city. Capt John W. Meyers bought the north half of the lot from Taylor, for one hundred dollars, and immediately erected a dam and built a mill. In 1794 Meyers built the first brick house that Canada had ever seen. For 80 years this architectural wonder stood intact on the northern brow of the hill. Asa Wallbridge built one of the earliest houses in Belleville, and in 1798 John Simpson put up the first tavern in Thurlow. It too has stood up to within a few years ago, on its old site, in the south-east corner of Dundas and Front streets, opposite the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge's residence. In 1804 a bridge was built across the narrowest part of the river. Up to 1816 Belleville was known as Meyers' Creek. The river was called Singleton's River, though the Indian tribes named it Sagon-aska. In 1816 the village was renamed by Governor Gore, who called it Belleville, after his wife Lady Bella. During this same year, Surveyor Wilmot laid out the Indian Reserve, on lot No. 4, into town lots of half an acre each. A post-office was established, and S. McNabb had the honor of being the first postmaster of Belleville.

There is little of moment in the history of Belleville from 1816 to 1836. Its growth while progressive in its way was also very slow. In 1818, it had 150 inhabitants; in 1824, about 400; in 1829, 700; in 1836, no less than 1,700. In this latter year the first flag-stone sidewalk was put down; it ex-

tended on Front street, from the south side of Dundas street to the northern side of Pinnacle street. In this same important year of 1836 Belleville became an independent municipality, and the first board of police was organized, and these gentlemen were chosen in the following wards :—First Ward —William McCarty and Asa Yeomans ; Second Ward—Zenas Dafoe and William Connor ; Billa Flint jr., was chosen fifth member, and he was elected by the board as the first president, by a vote of 3 to 2 ; George Benjamin was made clerk to the board. In 1838 the Court house and gaol were finished at a cost of $23,640. The contractors were Robert Matthews and David Duff, of Kingston.

We will pass over the turbulent times of the year 1837, as the deeds done at that time belong not merely to Belleville, but to the whole territory of Canada. The Mackenzie-Papineau trials are still fresh in the memories of many who are living to-day, and few can forget the sad troubles of that eventful period in our country's history. Belleville took her share in the agony of the moment. Mr. Richard S. Bell, of Belleville, possesses a little volume, containing the minutes of the magistrates of Hastings, during the year 1837, which were kept by the late George Benjamin, and from its pages we are permitted to excerpt these names of the loyal and true men, who distinguished themselves in the dark days of the Canadian rebellion. They are worth placing on record in a work of this kind. They are :—Thomas Parker, Billa Flint, jr., John Turnbull, Anthony Marshall, Henry Baldwin, T. D. Appleby, F. McAnnany, Donald McKenzie, Peter O'Reilly, Elijah Ketcheson, Benjamin Ketcheson, G. N. Ridley, William Ketcheson, Ruliff Purdy, William Bowen, George Bleecker, J. H. Blacker, J. Landon, Dr. Murcherson, J. McNabb, and E. Fidlar. Right loyal names all of them ; they deserve a golden setting.

In 1839 Benjamin Dougall presided at the first assembly of the Quarter Sessions, Edmund Murney was clerk of the Peace, and J. W. D. Moodie, was Sheriff. In 1850 Belleville became an incorporated town, and the following gentlemen were chosen members of the Council for that year :—Samson Ward —C. O. Benson, F. McAnnany, and Jacob Bonter ; Ketcheson Ward—B. F. Davy, Dr. R. Holden, and Samuel Stevens ; Baldwin Ward—Jonathan McCurdy, John Coulter, and Edw. P. Bosely ; Coleman Ward—R. F. Coleman, Burleigh Hunt, and John Donoghue ; M. Sawyer was the Town clerk ; Benjamin F. Davy, chosen by the Council, was the first Mayor of Belleville town. In 1849, the Collector's roll for collection was £749 17s. 6d., which is to-day but the twentieth part of the amount of taxes raised. In 1860 the assessed value of the town was $1,584,320 ; in 1870, $2,669,786 ; and in 1877, it amounted to $3,769,131. Gravel roads were begun in 1850, and nine years later, through the instrumentality of George Benjamin, all tolls were taken from the roads. This was a boon which materially assisted the progressive and enterprising capabilities of the people.

In 1850 the town was separated from the county. In 1861 the census returns revealed a population of 6,277, and ten years later the same authority shows a total of 7,305. In 1876 a special census was taken when the increase was found to be wonderfully large. It is no less than 11,120. In 1816 the village occupied 200 acres, to-day the city rests upon an acreage of 1360.

For most of the information contained in the above brief sketch of this successful city, we are indebted to Dr. Canniff, Mr. Richard S. Bell and Prof. J. T. Bell, the efficient county clerk ; also to the Rev. Canon Bleasdell, D.C.L., Trenton, and others, for information in connection with the early settlement of the township.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church in Belleville was erected by the Methodists, in 1810. It was a frame building, 50x30, and though service was held within this skeleton, the structure was never completed. The pulpit was composed of rough boards, and the seats were made from the same material, with small blocks of wood for rests. In 1831 a new building was put up on the old site. The first English church west of Adolphustown was built in Belleville in 1820 ; Rev. Thos. Campbell was the first minister. In 1835 he died and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Cochrane. Three years later the Rev. John Grier was appointed pastor, and he remained in charge until his death, which occurred in the year 1870. The first Presbyterian clergyman was Rev. Mr. Ketcham, and through his instrumentality the first Presbyterian church was erected. We append a list of the various churches in Belleville at the present day, together with their localities and the names of their pastors.

EPISCOPALIAN.

CONGREGATION OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—The congregation of St. Thomas' Church meet for Divine worship in the Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday at 11 a. m., 7 p. m., and Sunday School at 3 p. m.
REV. J. W. BURKE, B. A., Rector.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Divine Service at 4.30 o'clock p. m., on Sundays, and celebration of Holy Communion on all Sundays in month (except first Sunday), at 8 o'clock a. m. REV. J. W. BURKE, Clk., Rector.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WEST BELLEVILLE.—Services—Sunday, 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sunday School at 3 p. m. ; service Wednesday evening, 7 p.m. ; Communion, 3rd Sunday in the month.
REV. R. S. FORNERI, B. A., Incumbent.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class 3 p.m. Holy Communion the first Sunday in the month. Seats free in the evening. REV. J. R. JONES, Incumbent.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STATION ROAD.—Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Service on Thursday evening at 7.30.
REV. J. R. JONES, Incumbent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ST. MICHAEL'S, CHURCH STREET.—Morning Mass at 7.30 a.m. ; High Mass at 10.30 a.m. Vespers at 3.30 p.m.
REV. JAMES FARRELLY, V. G.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.

BRIDGE STREET CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11 a.m. ; Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. ; evening service, 7 p.m. ; lecture Tuesday evening, 7.30 ; prayer meeting Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers met at the door and escorted to seats.

WEST BELLEVILLE.—Morning service, 11 a.m. ; Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. ; evening, 7 p.m. Seats free.

KINGSTON ROAD CHURCH.—Sunday School, 10 a.m. ; afternoon service, 3 p.m. Seats free. REV. E. B. HARPER, REV. S. P. ROSE, } Ministers.

BLEECKER STREET CHURCH.—Morning Service 11 a.m. Evening service 7 p.m. Sunday School 2.30 p.m. Seats free.
REV. T. H. CULLEN, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL METHODIST.

CORNER OF CHURCH AND GREAT ST. JAMES STS.—Divine Service—Sabbath, 11.00 a.m., and 7.00 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. REV. B. LANE, B. A., Pastor.

UNIVERSITY CHURCH, NEAR ALBERT COLLEGE.—Divine Service—Sabbath at 7.00 p.m., and Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.
REV. B. LANE, B. A., Pastor.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

JOHN STREET.—Morning Service at 11.00 o'clock a.m. ; Evening Service at 7.00. Bible Class at 3 p.m. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Friday evening at 7.30 p.m. REV. JOHN BURTON, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S, CHURCH STREET.—Services—Sunday, 11.00 o'clock a.m., and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock p.m. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 7.00 p.m. Mission Sabbath School at Northcott's School House, at 3.30 p.m.
REV. W. M. MCLEAN, M.A., Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

HOTEL STREET.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening at 7.30 p.m.
A. O. COSSAR, Pastor.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN.

Services—Sunday at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. Sunday School, 2.30 p.m., in the new Bible Christian church, Front Street, west.
Rev. L. W. WICKETT, Pastor.

BAPTIST.

COLEMAN STREET, WEST BELLEVILLE.—Morning service at 11 o'clock ; evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 p.m.
Rev. ALEX. TURNBULL, Pastor.

The oldest Sunday School in Belleville is that which is held in connection with the Bridge Street Canada Methodist Church. It was begun in 1822.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

It is difficult to get information regarding the early schools of Belleville. Indeed, for the most part, they consisted in rude houses, and the pedagogues were generally inferior men whose own educational advantages had been few. Besides this, the same rule which governed the farmer and the mechanic in those old days, in other settlements, worked here to the sad disadvantage of scholastic affairs. The soil had to be tilled, and husbandmen and others, who had a limited amount of knowledge themselves, hesitated about sending their children to school when there was work for them to do at home and on the farm. Even had there been good schools fifty and sixty odd years ago, unless education was made a compulsory thing, it is extremely doubtful if they would have been well attended. One of the best teachers in Belleville, of the old school, was Mr. John Watkins, and later, Mr. Hutton, who taught in a building on the north-west corner of Church and Dundas streets. A Scotchman named Bland—an excellent teacher by the way—taught school in a frame house opposite the butchers' market, on Pinnacle street. This school-house perished by fire a few years ago. For a long time Alex. Burdon, since deceased, taught in the upper story of an engine-house, on the corner opposite the Merchants' Bank, and afterwards, Mr. Burdon taught the grammar school. The common school system, however, was a great boon. It did not come into operation a moment too soon, for to-day Belleville can point to an educational system which is unsurpassed anywhere. Her High and Public Schools are daily attended by 1800 of the cleverest boys and girls in the Dominion, who vie with one another in a friendly way, for those grand honors which a thorough education confers on man. Belleville has one High School, five Public Schools, with a sixth in prospect, and the Roman Catholic Separate School, which is in a high state of efficiency.

Besides the above there is the Albert University which, twenty years ago, was established as the Belleville Seminary by the Methodist Episcopal body. This College enjoys a splendid reputation, and its staff of instructors is composed of well-known and eminent names, at the head of which is the Rev. I. R. Jaques, D.D., Ph. D., &c., &c. Alexandra College for females is also a successful hall of learning and a real credit to the City of the Bay. It was established about the year 1857.

In 1870 the Government of Ontario established at Belleville the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is under the management of Dr. W. J. Palmer, who has been principal from its commencement. It is the fifth in importance on the continent, while the attendance averages 225. The Ontario Business College is a largely attended and admirable seat of instruction. The system is thorough, and the curriculum embraces all the commercial branches, including actual business, penmanship and telegraphing, the whole under the management of Messrs. S. G. Beatty & Co. The Sisters of Loretto have also founded an excellent educational institution for girls, which gives promise of being one of the most important in the land. In addition to these, there are scattered all through the city a number of well-kept private schools.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Belleville was *The Anglo-Canadian*, in February, 1831, by Alexander T. W. Williamson, editor, and W. A. Welles—terms $1.00 a year. *The Phœnix* was the second journal, published by T. Slicer, editor and proprietor. It died July 3rd, 1832, aged one year. *The Hastings Times* succeeded *The Phœnix*, with Rollin C. Benedict as proprietor. It also died young. In 1834 George Benjamin started *The Intelligencer*. In 1847 Mr. Mackenzie Bowell became a partner in the business. Next year Messrs. Bowell & Moore became proprietors of the paper. The partnership lasted for three years and a quarter, when Mr. Moore retired and Mr. Bowell became sole proprietor. In 1875 *The Intelligencer* Printing and Publishing Co., purchased the paper, retaining Mr. Bowell, who is a large stockholder, as editor. In 1867 *The Intelligencer* was merged into a daily. *The Sun* was established in 1835 by Mr. Greenleaf. It lived only a short time. Mr. Hart started in 1836 *The Plain Speaker*. It was friendly to the rebels, and the editor was put in the Kingston Penitentiary for attempting a raid on a bank at Cobourg. The soldiers (volunteers) afterwards marched to the office of the *Plain Speaker*, upset the type-fonts and trailed the manager in the snow and slush. This movement occurred because the paper appeared one morning with the British coat of arms turned upside down in its columns.

The Victoria Chronicle was the next venture. It was started in 1841 by Washburn & Sutton. In 1849 E. Miles purchased the paper and ran it successfully until it became amalgamated with *The Ontario* in 1873. In 1841 *The Victoria Magazine* was placed on the market by Joseph Wilson, with Sheriff and Mrs. Moodie as editors, but it only lived one year. In 1847 and 1848 Mr. Washburn published a monthly magazine of miscellaneous pieces. Mr. Wilson then attempted various publications, *The Eclectic Magazine*, *Wilson's Experiment*, *Wilson's Canada Casket*, &c. But none of them were of long or very robust life. Some other papers were started only to die after a few years' life. There were *The Tribune*, *The Independent*, which lived seven years, and some others. In 1870 Carman & Yeomans established *The Daily Ontario*. This journal is still a vigorous newspaper and in the land of the living. The latest venture was *The Free Press*—a small advertising sheet circulated free, which was established in 1876 by Messrs. McCullough & Hines.

TRADE.

Belleville enjoys an extensive and well managed trade facility. Many saw-mills are established, and enormous quantities of lumber are annually manufactured. During the last few years, however, this important branch of industry, through various causes, has visibly declined. Belleville does every year a large business in the exportation of barley, and last year the amount reached 600,000 bushels. The products of the dairy have also become a great feature in the commercial field of this city, the farmers of Hastings county receiving annually no less than six hundred thousand dollars for their butter and cheese. These articles are regularly shipped to England, and they always bring good prices on account of their magnificent quality and character. This statement, showing the growth of Belleville's trade, compiled from Sessional Papers, will be very interesting, as it shows how rapidly these exports have grown :—

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1855	$346,983	$286,310	$32,003.47
1856	342,771	305,843	35,450.05
1857	265,616	203,515	21,704.98
1858	592,239	169,428	15,015.57
1859	289,726	180,794	18,231.32
1860	400,008	172,949	22,260.27
1861	291,594	173,955	
1862	276,225	150,279	
1863	391,799	126,224	
1864*	70,199	33,091	4,531.09
1865	319,730	101,050	7,131.79
1866	550,217	123,379	8,598.82
1867	597,510	142,009	17,119.58
1868	532,129	159,182	21,485.88
1869	575,004	192,592	24,506.38
1870	587,834	155,232	30,091.42
1871	520,526	146,641	35,002.55
1872	544,156	215.211	34,670.09
1873	739,500	247,867	37,782.63
1874	536,869	290,913	39,880.70
1875	590,190	458,102	36,043.63
1876	551,634	273,399	42,466.41

* The returns for 1864 are for six months only, as the close of the fiscal year was at that time changed from 31st December to 30th June.

MANUFACTURES.

Belleville has at present one axe factory, five sash factories, two grist mills, two furniture manufactories, four saw-mills, two cigar manufactories, four carriage manufactories, eight blacksmiths, one organ manufactory, three woollen mills, breweries, four marble factories, one sewing machine manufactory.

RAILWAYS.

In 1852 a charter was obtained to build the Grand Junction Railway. This road was to connect Belleville with Peterborough. Fifty thousand pounds worth of stock was subscribed for by the County Council. Some preliminary work was done, when the enterprise was abandoned for a time. In 1870, however, substantial encouragement was offered by the municipalities interested, and a bold push was made. Mr. A. Brooks, of Brockville, was awarded the contract, and in 1873 the first sod was turned and the work of construction began in earnest. Before long, however, the contractor failed, and this important work received a further check, There is good reason to believe, however, that some time during the present year the work will be completed. The Belleville & Marmora Railway was another project early in the field, but it was abandoned in 1865. In 1875 a charter was procured for the Belleville & North Hastings Railway. This line was to connect Belleville with the Seymour and Moore iron works, near Madoc. In August, 1876, work was begun. In 1877 this line suffered a reverse, and work was postponed after a good deal of money had been expended on it. There is hope that this line will also be advanced towards completion during the present year.

SOCIETIES.

The Masonic bodies, Orange bodies, Oddfellows' organizations, various national, religious, temperance, and charitable societies, have a firm foothold in Belleville. The Y. M. C. A. is a strong body, and they occupy a large and pleasant suite of rooms in Bull's Building, Campbell Street. The Mechanics Institute is the leading literary society, and the library in connection with it contains a goodly number of valuable books. The Murchison Club is a scientific society of much promise. It has an active membership, and is destined to do a great deal of good in the community. Its meetings are held monthly. The large number of private literary clubs which abound in Belleville is a sure index of the culture and artistic taste of the citizens.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This important branch of public service is one of the best and most thoroughly equipped in Canada. It is composed of two hose companies (Moira, No. 1, and Independent No. 2), a hook and ladder company (Quinté, No. 3), and a company attached to the large chemical engine (Active, No. 4) ; 150 men "run with the machines." The Department owns two first-class steam fire-engines, one hand engine, and two chemical engines, and a hook and ladder apparatus. The efficient chief engineer is Mr. John Taylor ; and his able assistant is the popular officer, Mr. W. H. Campbell.

POLICE.

This department is quite efficient and well officered. Hugh McKinnon, a name which strikes terror into the hearts of evil-doers, is chief ; and under him are two sergeants and five men. Abraham Diamond, Esq., is the chief magistrate, and he dispenses justice daily to the inhabitants.

MILITARY.

In 1799 the militia of Hastings was organized. John Ferguson, of Kingston was lieutenant-colonel, Alex. Chisholm was major, and William Bell, of Thurlow, was captain and adjutant. In those good old days the militiaman did not indulge much in "child's play." He drilled rigorously, and accordingly every other Saturday this fine body of men were accustomed to assemble at Wallbridge's, in Belleville, for platoon exercise, etc. In 1812 we find the body officered as follows :—John Ferguson, colonel; William Bell, lieutenant-colonel ; John Thomson, major ; Alex. Chisholm, senr., J. McNabb, S. B. Gilbert, Jacob W. Meyers, George Meyers, David Simmons, Gilbert Harris, and John McIntosh, captains. On June 29th, the Hastings militia were ordered to Kingston, but as that stronghold was not attacked, the soldiers returned home in a few weeks. A few names survive the war of 1812, though their owners have long since lain in their graves. These are, Lieutenant Wm. Ketcheson, of Sidney ; Captain Thomas Coleman, of Belleville ; and A. O. Petrie, of the same place.

In 1837 this *corps* also did efficient duty. In December of the same year a dreadful accident occurred, which deprived the company of a brave officer and a courteous gentleman. Captain James McNab, the organizer of the first volunteer company raised in the town, was out with his men ; some excitement occurred in the street, when the gallant Captain was shot dead. A musket carried at the trail by one of his men, accidentally went off, and one of the most dire tragedies which ever happened in Belleville, took place. The occurrence threw the little town into gloom, and for many months afterwards the sad affair continued the topic of discussion. A gallant officer succeeded to the command of Capt. McNab. This was Wellington Murney, who inherited the military capacity of his great Peninsular namesake. His first duty was to organize the 1st Hastings Rifle Company. This corps was ordered to Gananoque to meet the rebels, under the command of General Van Rensselaer. In April 1839, this crops was disbanded. Companies at various times since have been organized by Captains George Bleecker, James Fraser, Donald Mackenzie, Donald McLellan, and Peter O'Reilly. In 1835 the 1st Hastings Cavalry was organized by Captain Perry, with Jacob Fra-

lick, as Lieutenant. The 2nd Hastings Cavalry was raised in 1838, Captain Charles O. Benson, Lieutenant Robert Potts, and Cornet Charles L. Herchmer. John Turnbull received the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment, Thomas Barker was Major, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Coleman was Commandant at Belleville, and Billa Flint was Commissary. In 1837-'38 militiamen were allowed three shillings a-day for their services, but as the Adjutant-General, Richard Bullock, refused to certify the pay and allowances of the troops, the pay was not forthcoming. This caused a great outcry against Bullock, and Sir John Colborne was memorialized in consequence.

The present military organizations are :—The 1st Batallion (Argyle Light Infantry), Lieut.-Colonel S. S. Lazier ; No. 1 Company of the 49th Battalion Hastings Rifles, Lieut.-Colonel Brown, M.P.P. These men have ever proved equal to emergency, and anxious to do their duty. They performed distinguished services at Amherstburg in 1864, and later at Prescott, Aultsville and Niagara.

GAMES, YACHTING, &c.

The good old English game of Cricket largely obtained here in times past, and some years ago no finer "Eleven" could be found in Canada. Though of late years the game has declined a little, there is still an excellent club, "The Belleville," in existence. The Curling Club boasts of an extensive membership, and a Quoiting Club has also become an institution in the place. Yachting, however, is the prevailing and the most favorite pastime of the people. In Belleville some of the swiftest yachts ever built are to be found, and the Bay of Quinté Club, though young in years, is certainly vigorous.

GAS.—The city is well lighted with gas.

BANKS.—With monetary institutions the city is well supplied, there being no less than three strong financial corporations. These are, branches of the Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank of Canada, and the Consolidated Bank of Canada. The business done is of large volume, and grows more profitable every year.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.—It may be well here to speak briefly of the many natural advantages which Belleville possesses. She has all the advantages which rich, varying scenery bestows. Her situation is most picturesque. She is the centre of an agricultural district, and her mines and minerals are no less abundant and prolific. Her people are thrifty and ambitious, and no one can doubt the great future which awaits this enterprising western city.

TRENTON.

The early history of Trenton is similar to that of many other Canadian towns, and its experience the experience of all early settlements, with all the exciting scenes and deprivations of frontier life, and the gradual unfolding and development of a community complete in its organization, distinctive in its character and expression, and rich in the higher elements of domestic, social, and religious life. The pioneer moves into the forest with his few household goods around him, and rises a king and conqueror. Here he erects his altar, builds his house, levels the forest, calls down the sunlight to thrill with life the sleeping soil and adorn its surface with the bloom of vegetable life, while Nature in her supreme loveliness matures and yields to him the ripening fruit, the richest treasures of her bosom. Here is laid the keystone in the arch of a new social structure, above which are to cluster and unfold all the arts and elements of the highest civilization. Here we see the importance of collecting in successful order all the scenes and events of a community's growth, from the earliest settlement, its first germ, to its full organization and its most recent form ; together with the influence, local characteristics, and other combinations that may have modified or directed its development. Thus we are enabled to grasp the science that underlies and governs its life ; a science that should be perpetuated, in imperishable records, to our children and our children's children.

We of the present day, who have witnessed the rapid occupation of the western part of our Province, can have but a faint idea of the slow and tedious process of settlement in the closing years of the last century and the beginning of the present, nor appreciate the difficulties and discouragements by which it was attended. Especially is this the case with the early settlement of the river Trent district, an interminable wilderness without roads, and with but indifferent facilities for water communication ; together with the scarcity of the necessaries of life and the general poverty of the inhabitants, a condition which they accepted when they abandoned, for their devotion to cherished principles, their homes in the revolted colonies. The early settlers of Trenton endured untold hardships, which will for ever form a theme for the wonder and admiration of posterity. The Trenton of to-day is a standing monument to the wonderful achievements of the founders of Upper Canada, the United Empire Loyalists.

The village is situated at the confluence of the river Trent with the Bay of Quinté, and was incorporated in 1853. It originally formed part of the Township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland, but since its incorporation it has been connected with the County of Hastings for municipal and judicial purposes. Its situation at the head of the Bay is beautiful and picturesque, and the many elevated positions with which it is surrounded present to the observer delightful views of the Bay, the river, and the adjoining country.

Scientifically, much interest attaches to this locality, as here are to be found the upper and lower shaly beds of the Trenton limestone, in the Lower Silurian series of rock, rich in fossils and other evidences of pre-antediluvian existence.

The first permanent settler of Port Trent, as it was then designated, was one James Smith, a U. E. L., from Schoharie Co., New York, who, in 1790, drew land on the west bank of the river and erected, at the base of Bunker Hill, a log house, traces of which still exist. The property was afterwards transferred to Henry Ripson, also a U. E. L., who built a grist mill, the first on the Trent. In 1808, Adam Henry Myers, father of Col. Adam Henry Myers, a native of Bremen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, who came to Canada in 1805, settled at Port Trent and purchased the Ripson property, where he engaged in the lumbering and mercantile business. John Bleeker, a son in-law of Capt. John Walter Myers, of Sidney, and a U. E. L., also settled here in 1790, securing land on the west side of the river, and built a log house at a point now known as Bleeker's grove. He afterwards erected a frame building on the hill which, after his death, which occurred in 1807, his widow moved to the site of the present garden of J. W. Ryan, where for many years she kept an inn. In 1817, Sheldon Hawley settled at Port Trent, on the east side of the river, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. David Johns, who purchased the remainder of the Smith estate, also came in about this period. John V. Murphy settled here in 1802. The Hon. Robt. Charles Wilkins, of the Carrying Place, also owned property in the village at this date. A. H. Myers, Denis McAulay, William Robertson and James Ford, who is said to have been the first school teacher on the Front of Sidney, on the west side of the river, with their associates on the east side, were the pioneer merchants of the settlement and to them is largely due the prosperity of the present flourishing and prosperous town of Trenton. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, first Lord Bishop of Toronto, was prominently associated with the early settlement. He purchased in 1803, the broken front of the gore of Sidney, which he surveyed and laid out in town lots, naming the plot Annwood, after the maiden name of his wife. The name, together with the lots, were subsequently merged with and became a part of Trenton. He generously presented the Church of England authorities with land upon which St. George's now stand, accompanying the gift with a handsome donation of money. Eligible building sites were rapidly taken up by parties who were drawn thither by the splendid advantages offered for manufacturing, and also on account of the centralization of the lumber trade. The lumbering business on the river Trent during the last fifty or sixty years has, undoubtedly, had much to do with the rapid growth and development of this flourishing village. Immense quantities of saw-logs and square timber have been rafted over its turbulent waters from the extensive limits in the northern extremities of the counties of Peterboro' and Victoria and other points penetrated by its tributaries. The raw material is either dressed at the large mills at its confluence, or re-rafted for the Quebec markets. Hundreds of men are annually employed at the mills and in running the rivers and rearranging the timber in the Bay for the St. Lawrence run, all of whom are fed and clothed by supplies purchased from Trenton merchants. Large quantities of sawed lumber are annually shipped to the United States from this port. We have not statistical information at hand to represent the actual proportions of this industry, but are informed that as much as 20,000,000 feet of sawed lumber has been cut in one season by the steam mills on the Bay shore, and on Mill Island.

The manufacturing interests of Trenton and vicinity are represented as follows : two steam saw-mills, two grist-mills, one brewery, one paper-mill, one foundry, three sash and door factories, four carriage-houses, one marble manufacturing establishment, one stove and barrel factory, one carding and fulling-mill, one tannery, one tin and copper manufactory, one pump factory, one plaster mill ; and upon a tributary of the Trent are two grist-mills. There are also several blacksmith's shops, and two grain elevators. The mercantile business is represented by a number of first-class dry-goods, hardware, and grocery stores, and also a number of general stores, boot and shoe stores, flour and feed, crockery and glass, stationery, and other lines of trade. There are also several good hotels.

Besides these industries there are five places of worship, viz., St. George's, Church of England, built of stone, with tower, and in the advanced early English style of ecclesiastical architecture ; Rev. Wm. Bleasdell, M.A., D.C.L., Senior Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, rector. The Roman Catholic church, a large and handsome building, and in connection therewith a new Separate School, of brick, of unique architectural design ; Rev. Henry Brittargh, Pastor. Canada Methodist, frame, with tall and imposing spire ; Rev. Peter Addison, resident minister. Presbyterian, a neat substantial building ; J. L. Stewart, B.A. Episcopal Methodist, Rev. D. O. Crossby, Pastor.

The educational interests are represented by one excellent high school, two common schools, and one separate school. Daily average attendance about 300.

The Town Hall is a large commodious building, containing council chamber on the upper flat, the lower being occupied by clerk's office, lock-up, etc. Adjoining the hall is the drill-shed.

There are also a number of benevolent and other societies, viz : St. Mark's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 26, G.R.C. ; Trent Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 38, G.R.C., H. W. Day, W.M. ; Wm. Isaac Nelson, Secy. ; Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 160 ; one lodge of Good Templars, and one St. Andrew's Society.

A large, covered timber bridge across the Trent, erected many years ago by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government, connects the east and west sections of the village.

Trenton is approached from the east and west by the G.T.R. and daily lines of steamboats on the Bay of Quinté, affording ample facilities for trade and the shipment of freights, and is a port of entry.

Since the incorporation of the village in 1853, the following named gentlemen have respectively officiated in the capacity of Reeve :—First Reeve, Alexander McAulay ; 1854, E. W. Myers ; 1855, Sheldon Hawley and A. C. Thompson ; 1856, D. R. Murphy ; 1857, E. W. Myers ; 1858, G. H. Gordon ; 1859, J. S. Peterson ; 1860, J. Cummings ; 1861, Robert Francis and D. R. Murphy ; 1862-1872, William Shea ; 1873, Charles Francis ; 1874-5, William Jeffs ; 1878, Charles Francis. Jeremiah Simmons, Town Clerk, Clerk 9th Division Court, and Registrar of Vital Statistics, etc. R. Loughead, Town Treasurer. Assessed value of real estate for 1878, $400,075. Number of ratepayers 599. Total population, 2,722.

Trenton is distant from Belleville, 12 miles ; from Frankford, 8 miles ; Brighton, 10 miles ; and the Carrying Place, about 5 miles.

The village of Trenton, its settlement and gradual development, is but an example of the many prosperous corporations to be found in this Province. The proverbial log hut of the pioneer settler of one hundred years ago disappears, and is superseded by blocks of brick or stone, handsome public and ecclesiastical edifices, substantial schoolhouses, palatial residences, and other evidences of advanced civilization. To the manufacturer and tradesman Trenton presents many natural and superior advantages, which but require proper development to place this beautiful and prosperous village in the front rank of manufacturing centres.

SIDNEY.

The townships on the Bay of Quinté, with the exception of the Indian township Tyendenaga, were first settled upon both its sides, by United Empire Loyalists, and were numbered in the order of their settlement, Kingston being first town, Earnestown, second town, and so on to the township of Sidney, which was called eighth town. Some of these numbered names are still retained by their inhabitants, especially in Prince Edward county, the township of Ameliasburgh being still called seventh town. The loyalty of the first settlers caused these to be changed from Kingston township upwards, to the names of the sons and daughters of King George III., those on the Peninsula of Prince Edward Co., being named after the females of that line. Those names being exhausted by the earlier townships on the Bay and a kindred settlement on the River St. Lawrence from Elizabethtown downwards, Sidney was named after Lord Sidney who, in the time of the revolutionary war, was Secretary for the Colonial Department, and was surveyed and laid out about the year 1787, by Louis Kotte, assisted by one McDonald. A map on file in the Crown Lands Department has inscribed upon it, "Sidney in the District of Mecklenburg." It is bounded on the north by the township of Rawdon, on the east by Thurlow and the city of Belleville, on the south by the Bay of Quinté, and on the west by the river Trent and the township of Murray in the County of Northumberland, and is at present one of the best settled and wealthiest townships in the County of Hastings. The settlement of Sidney was permanently effected during and from the year 1787, by three classes or grades of settlers, 1st, United Empire Loyalists ; 2nd. Sons and daughters from the Loyalists of older townships on the Bay, who had drawn land there, and also by persons of Loyalist origin who came from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and elsewhere, where they had first settled ; 3rd. by Americans who subsequently settled there after the war of 1812, and probably at an earlier period. Thus, its settlement was progressive in character. It would, however, appear, that the entire occupation of the first five concessions surveyed and laid out by Kotte, was not entirely completed, until after a lapse of several years. The northern section of the township, or the Oak Hill range, was surveyed and settled later still, and one of the first portions occupied there, if not the very first, was that of the Sine Settlement, on lots Nos. 23 and 24, in the 6th concession.

The first concession of Sidney, from the proximity of the waters of the Bay of Quinté, became of necessity the scene of the earliest settlement. Capt. John Walter Myers, noted during the revolutionary war for his bravery and enterprise, and whose career, in connection with the same, is related with varying details in Stokes' "American Border Wars," and Dr. Canniff's "History of the Settlement of Canada," together with his family, appears to have been the actual pioneer settler. Capt. Myers was of Dutch descent, and came from the vicinity of Albany, on the Hudson, in the State of New York, about the close of the war, and settled upon the front of Sidney, where he drew a large grant of land, a short distance east of the present village of Trenton. His enterprise was here auspicious, not only in clearing land for cultivation, but in erecting a grist mill upon a small stream on his land in Sidney, and thus became a pioneer in mill building as well as trading and sailing Batteaux and other craft on the waters of the Bay of Quinté. Traces of this mill near the Bay shore can still be seen ; and the position of the dam, the mill-race, the foundation of the mill and residence of the late owner still exist ; and, what is more especially interesting, there is embedded in the surface soil, but still exhibiting its upper side, the lower mill stone, or bed-stone as it is usually designated. The stream proving, eventually, inadequate for the desired end, he subsequently erected another mill on the present river Moira, on a dam constituted for that purpose, and also a log saw-mill on the opposite or east bank of the river, where Belleville now stands. At a much earlier period, on leaving the revolted colonies as a U. E. Loyalist, he sojourned for a short time at Adolphustown, or Fourth town, and also for a time on the front of Thurlow, then unsurveyed, from whence he removed, upon the representation of his eldest son George, to the front of Sidney, as a more eligible place for settlement. Capt. Myers had four sons, George, Tobias, Leonard and Jacob, and at least two daughters, one of whom was married to J. J. Bleeker, the first settler at Trenton, and the other to John Row, an early settler of Sidney. His grant of land consisted of 800 acres, and here descendants of his sons, sons and daughters, reside at the present time. Tobias W. Myers and John G. Myers, sons of his eldest son George, a Major, as he subsequently became, are the present patriarchs of the settlement. Capt. Myers died in the year 1816, and was interred in the old or original burial ground on the front of Sidney.

The original U. E. Loyalists, as far as can be ascertained, settled on the front of first concession of Sidney, in the following order, commencing at Trenton:—Capt. Marsh, Capt. Myers and his four sons, John Scott, George Smith, Abel Gillbert, Chrysdale and Ostrom. George Smith was the first person interred in the old front of Sidney burial ground. To these were added offshoots of U. E. Loyalists from elsewhere, and followed by Americans, who emigrated from the United States. At this period we find the names of Zwick, Vandervoort, White, Bonesteel, Simmons, Kelly, Finkle, Graham, Jones, Laurence, Elijah Ketcheson, and others, in the first concession of the township. In the second concession the early settlers were chiefly composed of the second class descendants of U. E. Loyalists from other townships and provinces of the British Rule, with a few of the third class, and this was also the case with the remaining concessions, including those to the fifth. On the second concession we have the names of Hogle, John Row, from Nova Scotia, Simmons, Gilbert, Ostrom, Vandewater ; James Farley, who is said to have come here in 1799, and others. On the third concession there occur the names of John Smith, John Lott, John Stickle—three Johns—hence the name, Johnstown to the west end of the concession—Ira Billings, Bonesteel, Perrey, Aikens, Crouter, McMullen, Vandervoort, Goldsmith, Ruliff, Purdey, Hagerman, Roblin, Caleb Gillbert, Fralick, and others. On the fourth concession came William Ketcheson with his sons, in 1800, being an U. E. Loyalist family from Nova Scotia, who purchased land and settled here. Other settlers came in about the same time, or it may be a little before this period. The settlement of this concession began towards the eastern boundary, where we find the names of Longwell, Sherard, Hazelton, William Ketcheson sr., William Ketcheson, jr, Youmans, John Ketcheson, Graham, Huffman, Henry Grass, Ackers, Thomas Ketcheson, and others.

The settlement of the rest of the township, as previously mentioned, was still later ; many changes have occurred since the days when Capt. Myers with his family took up his residence on the front of the township. Lands have changed hands, and in some cases the names of their owners, together with the original names, to whom the Crown patents were issued, have disappeared from the township records, but in a large majority of cases they still remain. In the old burial ground on lot No. 10, on the front of Sidney, sloping pleasantly down to the bay shore, where the forefathers of the township sleep, where the hardy and energetic pioneers of Sidney are laid in their last resting place, the names recorded are seen now, some without a record, whose vigorous arms felled the forest trees, cleared the land, and raised the first humble dwellings, which have almost entirely given way to more stately edifices of brick, stone and other materials. Around the remains of old John Walter Myers, are gathered his kindred-neighbors, and associates ; his loyal patriotic friends and opponents are sleeping quietly by his side. The primitive old woods of former times that covered the shore of the bay of Quinté, have almost entirely disappeared, and the Indian hunter with his wigwam, who fished and hunted, is also gone, and a new order of things prevails. The smiling fields ripe with cultivation, the comfortable homesteads, the beautiful and smiling orchards, the well-kept, and tastefully laid-out gardens, the neat substantial mansion, with occasionally a rising town, or pleasantly located village, look forth upon the Bay water, and gather pleasure and profit from the situation upon this beautiful arm of Lake Ontario.

On Lot No. 13, on the front of the township and on the road from Trenton to Belleville, there was formerly a tavern, blacksmith shop, store—probably Ferguson & Bell's—and a group of houses which was called Rhinebeck, but the name, with the old features, as a village, have long since disappeared.

Owing to some difficulty arising about the side lines throughout the township, and the general inaccuracy of the division lines, a re-survey was ordered at a later day, the surveyor being one Atkins, whose lines are still considered authority.

In order to show how marriages were performed in those early days, we reproduce a certificate, issued by one of the Sidney Magistrates, in 1819. We withhold the names of the parties directly interested, they belonging to two of the oldest and wealthiest families in the township.

"SIDNEY TOWNSHIP :

"Whereas, and both being of the Township of Sidney, are "desirous of intermarrying with each other, and have presented a written "licence for that purpose. Now, these are to certify that I, Solomon Hazle-"ton, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, have this day married the "said and together in marriage, and they are become contracted to "each other in marriage. SOLOMON HAZLETON, J.P.

"Sidney, May 19th, 1819."

Through the kindness of F. B. Prior, clerk, we were permitted to make the following excerpts from the Record of the township, which date back to 1790 :

"Names of persons who subscribed seven pence halfpenny to pur-"chase this book for a Township Record,

"	1. Caleb Gillbert,	15.	Gilbert Harris,
"	2. George Smith,	16.	Alex. Chisholm, Jr.,
"	3. Peter Lott,	17.	John Hennesy,
"	4. Nicholas J. Stickles,	18.	Cornelius White,
"	5. Aaron Rose,	19.	William Kelly, Sr.,
"	6. Cornelius Lawrence,	20.	William Kelly, Jr.,
"	7. Henry Ketcheson,	21.	Leonard W. Myers,
"	8. Ruliff Ostrom,	22.	John Row,
"	9. Solomon Hazleton,	23.	Samuel Tompkins,
"	10. Hugh McMullen,	24.	David Marshall,
"	11. James Sharrard,	25.	Charles Simmons,
"	12. John Barnum,	26.	Alex. Gilbard,
"	13. George Finkle,	27.	Moses Simmons.
"	14. Samuel B. Gillberd,		

The above subscriptions being paid, the book was purchased, upon

whose second page appears the following record of the first town meeting ever held in the township of Sidney :

" 1790. } UPPER CANADA.
" May 15th. }

" Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Upper " Canada, in such case made and provided, the first annual meeting of the " inhabitants of the Township of Sidney, was held at the dwelling house " of Aaron Rose, in Sidney aforesaid, on May the 15th, 1790, and from " thence adjourned to the dwelling house of Stephen Gilbert, Esq., and to " be held on the first Tuesday of May ensuing.

" May 15th.—The inhabitants of Sidney being assembled as aforesaid, " to act upon town business, have nominated and appointed for town " officers the following persons, viz :—

" MODERATOR—John W. Myers ; TOWN CLERK—Leonard Soper ; " CONSTABLE—David Simmons ; PATHMASTERS TO LAY OUT ROAD—George " Myers, Caleb Gillbert ; FENCE VIEWERS—Nathaniel Marsh, William " Lounsbury."

"BY-LAW—It was ordered, the town clerk be entitled to a fee of seven " pence half-penny for entering the ear marks of the inhabitants of Sidney " in the town book."

It appears that three years later, or in 1794, the townships of Sidney and Thurlow were united for municipal purposes, for on Tuesday, the 3rd day of May of that year, at a meeting held in the dwelling house of Caleb Gillbert—

"It was ordered by a majority of votes, that fences be 4 feet 6 inches "high, in the Township of Sidney, and not to exceed 5 inches between " the rails, Thurlow township not to exceed 6 inches."

At this meeting Archibald Chisholm and George Myers were appointed assessors, the first in these townships.

In the year 1798 "Rams were ordered confined from 1st of Sept. to 10th "of December, under a penalty of 20 shillings ; hogs to be free commons "until they done damage."

During the month of May, 1798, the townships of Sidney and Thurlow separated, and the former elected its own officers as follows : William Lounsburry, Town Clerk, Paul Gruber and Joseph Rosebush, Town Wardens. In 1799, Henry Smith was elected Town Clerk, and in 1800 John Hagerman, followed by James Farley, James W. Sharrard, Reuben White, Abel Gilbert, Elijah Ketcheson, Jacob W. Myers, Joseph M. Lockwood, Gideon Turner, John S. Huffman. The town meetings were held respectively in the Inn of Ketcheson, 5th Concession, Ketcheson's store, 4th Concession, and Ketcheson's school-house. In 1848-9 John Ketcheson was District Councillor, and Gillbert Bleeker, Township Clerk.

On the erection of the Township of Sidney, in the year 1850, to an independent Municipality, the following persons were elected by a popular vote of its inhabitants to the several positions required by the Act of Parliament made and provided, the returns being made at the dwelling house of Gilbert Bleeker :

Gideon Turner, Reeve ; Caleb Gillbert, Deputy Reeve ; Robert Bird, and Gillbert Bleeker, Councillors ; Thos. D. Farley was appointed Clerk of the first Council.

The chief executive offices of the Council since the above date have been filled respectively by the following named gentlemen : Thomas D. Farley, George Zuick, Ballis Rose,—13 years Reeve—Caleb Gillbert, Ketchem Graham, Gideon Turner,—many years Clerk—and James A. Chisholm. C. Armstrong is the present Reeve, Frank B. Prior, Clerk.

The town hall is situated about the centre of the township, at the post village of Wallbridge, distance from Belleville, 9 miles. It is a good, substantial, commodious building, with ample shed room for the teams of the ratepayers. The township contains about 68,400 acres of excellent land ; its surface is somewhat rolling, well watered with several streams, the principal of which is the Trent. Sidney has about 1,295 ratepayers, with a population of 6,475 ; assessed value, 1878, $2,588,755, which is one of the best evidences of its prosperity. There is a large cheese manufacturing interest in the township of Sidney, its lands being well adapted for dairy purposes. There are scattered throughout the municipality several large cheese factories, which annually turn out thousands of pounds of a superior quality of cheese, paying their several patrons well for their investments. The River Trent flows through the western part of the township and empties into the Bay of Trenton, it is spanned by two substantial covered bridges, one at Trenton and the other at Frankford, affording to the farmers on either side an excellent means of passage. The Trent river was one of the original routes of Indian and French traders, and is of interest from the fact that Champlain is reported to have entered the Bay of Quinté by this means, and discovered Lake Ontario. Its Indian name was *Canaraske*, and was sometimes called Quintio ; millions of feet of squared timber and saw logs have been rafted over its turbulent waters on their way to the great markets of the old world.

Frankford, once a post village, is situated on the river Trent, in the township of Sidney, distance from Trenton about eight miles, Belleville fourteen miles, and Stirling seven miles. This village has made little progress of late years, its population and business being about the same as in 1870. It is thought that Abel Scott was the original settler and founder of this village. About the year 1837 he built a mill, and the place was known for many years as Scott's Mill, sometimes called Cole Creek, after the creek of that name, a tributary of the Trent, and upon whose water privileges these mills were located. At this date there was no bridge across the Trent, and the inhabitants were compelled to ford the stream, which often was full to its banks, and impassable. During Sir Francis Bond Head's administration he visited Scott's Mills, and named the place Frankford, which name it has retained ever since. We have no date as to the precise time the bridge was built, but it was not until after several years had passed from the visit of the Lieut.-Governor. The gravel road between Trenton and Frankford was completed about 1852. The village has flouring and saw-mills, a woollen factory, tannery, pump factory, and several stores, taverns, etc., good stone Public School building, and three churches—Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Roman Catholic. Sill's paper-mill is also located at this point ; and in 1871 Roblins erected at considerable expense a dam across the Trent river, with an immense head of water, making it one of the finest mill privileges in the county, suitable for any description of manufacturing purposes. Population about 500.

The incorporated village of Stirling, seven miles from Frankford, in the township of Rawdon, and northern boundary of Sidney, has portions of lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of this township within its limits.—See Rawdon.

The Belleville and Stirling, and Belleville, Frankford, and Stirling macadamized road runs through the township. The farmers seem to be in a well-to-do and prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the character of their several buildings, the well-cultivated fields, now covered with promising crops of grain, and the many acres of thriving fruit orchards everywhere to to be met with throughout the municipality. School-houses and churches are located at various points, whose teachings are free as the air we breathe.

Oak Lake is situated upon the Oak Hill range, in the north of the township, is triangular in form, having an area of about 100 acres, and is something of a natural curiosity. The water of the lake is pure and limpid, and abounds with rock bass and other species of fresh water fish. It has no apparent outlet, neither has any visible means of supply ever been discovered.

The Sine family, United Empire Loyalists, came to Sidney at an early date and located upon lots 23 and 24 in the 6th concession, on what is known as the Oak Hill range, and were the pioneer settlers in this section of the township. They are a numerous family, of much intelligence, owning a large quantity of valuable land and occupying respectable social positions in society.

Timothy Soper, son of Leonard Soper, was the first white child born in the township of Sidney.

THURLOW.

The Township of Thurlow, or ninth town in the U. E. Loyalist order of Bay numbers, is another of the oldest settled municipalities on the Bay of Quinté. It is bounded on the south by the Bay of Quinté, on the west by the township of Sidney, on the north by Huntingdon, and on the east by Tyendinaga, and is admirably located with reference to railroad and steamboat accommodation and its close proximity to the city of Belleville, advantages the people have not been slow to avail themselves of as is shown by the increased prosperity of the agriculturists throughout the township. The people are almost entirely descendants of United Empire Loyalists who were drawn thither after the close of the Revolutionary war ; a people to-day prosperous and intelligent, they are justly noted for hospitality and the many social virtues, while their broad charity and public spirit find them foremost in every enterprise conducive to the general welfare. The first pioneers who penetrated the wilds of Thurlow, about the close of the last century and the beginning of the present, found interminable forests, a heavy waste of timber, with dense undergrowth, the home of the bear and howling wolf, which were very numerous. With their axe and gun and with sturdy arms and will, they began their work to carve out that grand civilization which to-day throbs and pulsates in its bosom. When the scattered clearings began to admit the sunlight and crops were put in, the people began to realize the fertility of the soil. Productions of every variety indigenous to this latitude were certain of rapid growth and large returns, as attested by the vast wealth that has been drawn from the bosom of the soil during the three quarters of a century that has passed—a wealth that has covered it with beautiful homes, drifted to every part of the world, and fed and clothed millions. The soil is generally a fine quality of calcareous loam, mixed considerably with clay. The limestone formation occasionally crops out in certain sections, particularly on the front, but not sufficiently prominent to interfere with cultivation. The surface of the township is undulating, climate agreeable, and general altitude well adapted to agriculture. It is sufficiently well watered for farming purposes, with abundant springs of pure cool water in every part thereof. The Moira River, with its several tributaries, runs through the Township in a south-westerly direction, and empties itself at Belleville into the Bay of Quinté. Apple orchards are beginning to be extensively cultivated, and fruit of the finest and hardiest varieties yield abundantly, and is being raised in large quantities, while the already large area of orchards receives yearly additions. This product alone in a few years will form one of the principal articles of export during its season. The soil of Thurlow, as already mentioned, is noted for its productiveness, and wheat has frequently been known to yield fifty bushels to the acre, and other cereals in proportion, while it cannot be surpassed for dairy purposes. Large quantities of the finest quality of cheese are annually manufactured within its limits, which command the highest market price in the markets of the old world, to where it is principally shipped. We have not statistical information at hand to represent the actual extent of this industry, it is, however, sufficient to say that to-day it forms one of the staple products of this section of the Province, returning yearly hundreds and thousands of dollars to its patrons—the farmers of Thurlow and the surrounding county. The river Moira, with its many mills and manufactures, has added materially to the development and wealth of Thurlow, and since the days of old John Walter Myers, when he constructed his first dam across its mouth where Belleville now stands, many changes have taken place. Of the inevitable hardships and deprivations that always attended the pioneer settlements of that day, Thurlow had its share. Provisions were not to be obtained nearer than Kingston, and the nearest grist mill was at Napanee Creek, distance some forty miles, where, in the absence of oxen and horses the settlers carried on their backs their grain to be ground into flour, often inadequate to the wants of a large family. For it will be remembered that the settlement of Thurlow was begun after the period when the Government allowed provisions, and being isolated and without the means of sustenance, with but small hopes of speedy help from the outside world, this little band of pioneers suffered hardships and losses which might well have discouraged a less indomitable energy than that which characterized the first settlers of the front of Thurlow. During the year 1787, Louis Kotte, who appears to have been the general and only available civil engineer at that time, surveyed and laid out the front concession of Thurlow, which was taken up by the families of Capt. John Singleton, Lieut. Ferguson, an Indian Trader, David Vanderhyden, John and Alex. Chisholm, and probably Capt. John Walter Myers, who, it is said, located upon the front of Thurlow previous to his removal to Sidney.

We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the name Thurlow in connection with the township, but are informed that the name was probably derived from some titled nobleman who had at one time held an office under the British Government. During the year 1789, Thurlow received an acquisition to its settlement by the arrival of a large number of Loyalists who, too, had been compelled to leave their several homes in the United States on account of the persecutions by the triumphant insurgents, and seek protection and new homes under the British flag. Among these last arrivals who settled some distance back from the front, we find the names of Russell Pitman, Archibald McKenzie, Solomon Hazelton, —— McMichael, William Cook, Sedic Thrasher, Asa Turner, Stephen and Laurence Badgley, John Taylor, William Reed and his sons, Samuel William, John and Solomon, Richard Smith, John Longwell, Conelly, Sherard and others. These were followed a few years afterwards by the families of Richard Canniff and Robert Thompson. In 1790 Capt. Myers built a saw mill and afterwards a grist mill on the east bank of the Moira River, which was in all probability the foundation of the present flourishing city of Belleville, for many years after the above date known as Myers' Creek. The names of Edward and J. Carscallion, Fairman, Bidwell, Wm. Johnson, Samuel Sherwood, Coon Frederick, Crawford and others are inscribed upon an old map of Thurlow on file in the Crown Lands office, as having about 1792-3 settled upon the front and first concession. The rear concessions were afterwards rapidly taken up by the offspring of U. E. Loyalists, who had settled on other portions of the Bay.

Previous to the year 1798 the townships of Thurlow and Sidney were united for municipal purposes, but in that year we find Sidney holding its own town meetings, an account of which is given in connection with the history of the early settlement of that municipality.

The records of the township of Thurlow previous to 1862 are not in the possession of the clerk, M. E. Thrasher, and as he knows nothing of their whereabouts, they have probably been destroyed. We however find in Dr. Canniff's "History of the Settlement of Upper Canada," the record of the first town meeting held in Thurlow, which we are kindly permitted to make use of.

" At the annual town meeting for the township of Thurlow, held on the " fith day of March 1798, whereat the following persons were chosen town " officers, viz.:—

" John McIntosh, Town Clerk ; John Chisholm and William Reid, " Assessors ; Joseph Walker, Collector ; Samuel B. Gillbert, John Reid, and " William Johnston, Pathmasters ; John Cook and Daniel Lawrence, Town " Wardens ; John Taylor, Pound-keeper ; John Fairman, Constable ; John McIntosh, Jabez Davis, Caleb Benedict, Roswell Levens, John Fredrick, Daniel Canniff, James McDonald, D. B. Sole, Dr. Hayden, who is reported to have taken sides with the Rebels in 1837 and escaped—his wife refusing to hand over the township records—all held the office of town clerk, which up to 1850 was one of the most important in the township. It is believed that J. J. Farley was the first Reeve of Thurlow, an office he filled with ability for many years. From 1860, J. J. Farley, Daniel Clapp, Alex. Wilson, Philip Clapp, S. Chrysler, John Canniff, John Vandwater, John Thompson, Alex. Wilson, Simon Chrysdale, Wm. Stevens, Archibald Ross, Wm. H. Sills, D. D. Cheesboro, Wm. McDavitt, John Thompson, P. R. Daley, J. N. Diamond, and S. H. Fairman, have served in the Township Council, and as its officers, Herbert Ashley, Foxboro, at present occupying the chief executive office ; William Hudson Roslin, Deputy Reeve ; with E. Thrasher, as clerk of the Council. The Town Hall is a fine, substantial brick building, situated in the village of Cannilton, with capacity sufficient to accommodate the wants of the ratepayers.

The total assessed value of real and personal property in the township for 1878 amounts to $2,400,000, and embraces within its geographical limits about 65,800 acres of land. There are 1,334 ratepayers with a population of about 6,750, which speaks volumes for the prosperity and enterprise of its inhabitants. An excellent system of Common School Education has been inaugurated throughout the municipality. Comfortable school houses are located at convenient points which are under the supervision of an experienced corps of teachers. One general characteristic of all Canadian pioneer settlements is the early attention which is always paid to schools. Almost as soon as the first acre is cleared and planted, and protection against starvation secured, measures are set on foot to secure means of instruction for their children, and the primitive log huts of 1800, in which the first rudiments of the three "R's" were taught, contrast forcibly with the advanced educational system, and beautiful and pleasantly situated school houses of to-day. The same remarks apply with equal force to spiritual and religious edifices to be met with every few miles on any of the principal roads of Thurlow, some of which would do credit to any city.

The Belleville and Grand Junction R. R., of which mention is made in the General Co. History, and the proposed route of the Moira Valley R. R., to Tweed and Marmora, runs through the township, while macadamized roads lead in every direction to any part of the back country.

The Moira River, named after the Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, or Sagonaska, its original Indian name, flows at a rapid pace through the township, affording some of the finest water privileges that are to be found in the Province, while large quantities of saw logs are annually rafted from the north woods to the many mills along its banks, and at Bellevilie, there to be dressed for the market. There are several small villages in the township, the principal of which is Cannifton, situated upon the river Moira, about four miles from Belleville, and was first settled about the year 1806 by the family of John Canniff, from whom the village derived its name and who was its founder. Mr. Canniff in 1812 erected a flouring mill upon the fine water privilege on the Moira River at this point. The surrounding country was at that date an interminable wilderness when James Canniff, the father of Dr. Canniff, settled further down the river and commenced to clear up the forest. The village of to-day presents to the traveller a different appearance from what it did when John and James Canniff first settled there. The progress of the village for some years was slow, probably owing to its close proximity to the rising town of Belleville. During the last ten years several new buildings have been added to the village, mills, schools and churches built and enlarged, and other evidences of enterprise are visible on every hand. There are flouring, saw and woollen mills, tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments, while a short distance down the river are situated extensive paper mills, and about a mile and a quarter up the river is located Corby's flouring mill and distillery, one of the largest institutions in the country. Cannifton still belongs to the corporation of Thurlow, and has a population of about 1,000.

Plainfield, a small post village of recent date, is situated at a point on the Moira, a short distance above Corby's distillery. There are flouring and saw mills of immense capacity, an hotel, store, &c.

Still further up the river are located Latta's mills, comprising three saw and one flouring mill, all of which are run to their full capacity, except in certain seasons when raw material is not to be obtained.

Thrasher's Corners is situated upon the Roslin and Tweed macadamized road about eight miles from Belleville, and is principally interesting as having been the scene of an extraordinary combat between old Mr. Thrasher, the father of the clerk of the township, and two full grown bears, both of which he killed with a club. There is a tavern, &c., at the corners.

A portion of the post village of Roslin is situated in the north east corner of the township. There are several stores, the extensive carriage manufactory of Wm. Hudson, the 1st Deputy Reeve of Thurlow, an hotel, &c. Considerable business is done here on account of its being on the principal road to Belleville, 15 miles distant, and the fine agricultural country by which it is surrounded.

The post village of Foxboro, formerly Smithville, is situated upon the elbow of the river Moira in the western part of the township of Thurlow, distance from Belleville about eight miles, and was founded by Wm. Ashley, who purchased in 1824 lot No. 2, in the 5th concession, and in 1835 commenced the manufacture of waggons which formed the nucleus of the present thriving village. There are at present Charles Ashley's carriage manufacturing establishment, an extensive cheese factory, other manufactories, several stores, schools, churches, and a number of beautiful private dwelling houses. Population about 150.

TYENDINAGA.

Tyendinaga is a large and comparatively new township, fronting on the northern extremity of the so-called "Long Reach," containing within its geographical limits about 92,700 acres of excellent land. It is bounded on the north by the Township of Hungerford ; on the east by Richmond, in the County of Lennox ; on the south by the Bay of Quinté ; and on the west by Thurlow. It was named after and in honour of the celebrated chief of the Six Nation Indians, better known by his English appellation, Joseph Brant, who came to Canada with remnants of his tribes about 1793-4, from Lewiston, New York, and located upon the northern shore of a portion of the Bay of Quinté. England, on the conclusion of peace with her revolted colonies in 1783, made no provision for her faithful Six Nation allies, and as a conquered people these Indians were left at the mercy of the victorious Continentals ; many of whom, smarting under a sense of what they considered a deadly injury, desired the territory of the Indians to be held forfeit, but the influence of Generals Washington and Schuyler prevailed in favour of purchase, and thereby prevented the recurrence of another war. In the early part of 1784, the New York Legislature passed an act appointing a Board of Commissioners on Indian affairs, when a partial arrangement was effected. The first lands purchased of the Indians by the State of New York, included a tract lying between the Chenango and Unadilla Rivers. The treaty, as such transactions have ever been designated, was made June 28th, 1785, whereby the Oneidas and Tuscaroras received $11,500. This cession of land was followed by another on the 22nd of September of the same year, of the remainder of the Oneidas territory, excepting some small reservations. The immense tract of land comprising all the State of New York west of Seneca Lake, was in the possession of the Seneca nation, whose old men were determined to hold it ; while, as later appears, the British, who held forts Oswego and Niagara, laid claim to the entire grant. Pending these negotiations, a company was formed in New York City, called the "New York Land Co.," whose plan was to lease from the Six Nations, at a yearly rental of $2,000, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, their entire land and possessions. A branch company, in connection with the New York company was organized in Canada, and the combined influence of its members over the Six Nations was such that a "lessee contract" was duly signed on Nov. 30th, 1787, by Red Jacket, Little Beard, Corn Planter, Farmer's Brother, and other chiefs, whereby the entire lands of the Nations were ceded to the company. Much has been said by American

writers, of the cruelty and bloodthirstiness of the Six Nation Indians under Brant, during the border wars; but when we consider how they were treated in the mattter of land negotiations, and by the aggressive policy of the pioneer settler, driven from their hunting-grounds and farms, it is not surprising to find them in arms against their traditional foe, the Americans. As a specimen of the mode of acquiring Indian territory, and as a relic of the times, we here give a synopsis of the contracts above mentioned.

"An agreement made on Nov. 30th, 1787, between the Chiefs or Sachems "of the Six Nation Indians, of the first part, and John Livingstone, Caleb "Benton, Peter Ryckman, John Stevenson, Ezekiel Gilbert, for themselves "and their associates, of the County of Columbia and State of New York, "of the other part," witnessed that the said Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nations, on certain conditions afterwards mentioned, "leased to the said "John Livingstone and his associates, for a period of nine hundred and "ninety-nine years, all the lands commonly known as the lands of the Six "Nation Indians, in the State of New York, and at the time in the actual "possession of the said Chiefs or Sachems." The Chiefs or Sachems were privileged to make such reservations for themselves or their heirs as they chose, and, "said reservations to revert to the said lessees in case they "should afterwards be relinquished by the Indians." The payments were specified as "a yearly rent of two thousand Spanish milled dollars," payable on the 4th day of July in each year of the nine hundred and ninety-nine, for which the lease was drawn.

It appears that this conveyance was declared illegal and set aside by the State authorities, a matter of little importance so far as the original owners of the soil were concerned, as they never regained possession of their territory; other schemes were introduced by less scrupulous companies and individuals, whereby the red man was gradually deprived of his birthright, the hunting grounds of his fathers, and either driven westward or to Canada.

It was considered no dishonor to defraud an Indian, and the remembrances by these tribes of the conduct of the U. S., and State Governments, private individuals, and companies, present an accumulation of violated and broken pledges which will forever redound to American disgrace.

Captain Joseph Brant, it appears, took no part in these or subsequent transactions of a similar nature, nor does it appear that he was cognizant of what was transpiring, he being absent at the time. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Joseph Brant removed the Mohawk tribe or nation from their homes in the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys, to Lewiston, on the American side of the Niagara river, where he built a log church; a bell which he brought with him from the east was hung upon a crossbar in the fork of a tree, and services were occasionally held by the British Chaplain of the Fort. He afterwards removed his tribe to Canada. *Thayendinaga*, or Joseph Brant, was born in the year 1742, upon the banks of the Ohio River, while his tribe were on a visit to that country. He was, according to one writer, the son of Tehowaghevengaraghkwim, a Mohawk of the Wolf tribe, and was made Chief of the Six Nation Indians after the battle of Lake George, in which the old chief Soi-enga-rah-ta was killed. To follow and detail the eventful life and movements of this renowned chieftain from this date of his appointment as leader of the Six Nations, to the day of his death, would occupy too much space for a work of this description. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of his nation, as was attested by his eloquent appeal to the British Government—who, on the conclusion of peace had forgotten her faithful allies—for a home for his people. His application was listened to, and promises made to grant them in Canada an amount of land equal to what they had lost in the United States. This promise was ratified January 14th, 1793. Brant, on the evacuation of Forts Oswego and Niagara by the British troops, went with his tribe east, returning the following year and selecting a tract upon the north shores of the Bay of Quinté, comprising 92,700 acres, which General Haldimand caused to be purchased from the Mississaugas, and conveyed in fee simple to the Six Nations, who were composed of remnants of the following named tribes: *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Cayaugas*, *Onandagas*, and *Senecas*; the sixth nation, the *Tuscaroras* of North Carolina, who, driven from their country in 1725, were adopted by the *Iroquois*, a powerful tribe, and given land between the *Oneidas* and *Cayuagas* in fee. He also obtained another grant of land six miles square, on the Grand River, near Brantford, where the larger portion of the Mokawk tribe located, in order to be nearer to their old allies, the *Senecas*, who had settled further down the river. The portion of the tribe who settled on the Bay of Quinté Reservation were under the immediate supervision of Capt. John Deserontyon, a cousin of Brant's, and who was subsequently joined by Capt. Isaac Hill. The deed of the tract to the Mohawks, now Tyendinaga township, bears date 1804. The land being granted to the chiefs, warriors, people, and women of the Six Nations, a portion of whom only settled there, the remainder, as previously remarked, proceeded westward with Brant, and settled upon the Grand River Reservation.

Brant, after he had settled the remainder of his people on the reservation, retired to a grant of land conferred upon him by the Government at where Wellington Square is now located; there he lived in peace until the day of his death, which occurred on the 24th November, 1807. Immediately after the occupation of their reservation, the Mohawks erected a log church at the Indian village of Tyendinaga, the first in the bay region; a school was also established, but shortly afterwards discontinued on account of the indifference of the children to learn, and the general lack of attendance. The old church having become dilapidated, a new and more substantial one was erected in 1843, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. During the years 1818 or 1819 the Indians surrendered the first four concessions of the township, which were at once surveyed and put upon the market. The land being of first-class quality, and heavily timbered, was rapidly taken up by actual settlers. In 1840 the remaining north part of the township was surveyed, placed in the market, and also sold by the Government for the benefit of the Indians. The first two and a-half concessions, including the broken front, containing about 20,000 acres, were reserved by the aboriginal owners, and is at present all that remains of the original reservation of the Six Nation Indians. Prominent among the first settlers in the township we find the names of the Portts, Sweeneys, Nealons, McKinneys, Hanleys, Englishs and Killmurrays from Ireland; the McLarens, McFarlens, Andersons, Fulloughs and Fosters, from Scotland; the Roberts, Palmers, Emmons, Jones, and others from England; the Applebys, Laziers, Osbornes, Mordens, Ross, Trips, and Demills—United Empire Loyalists and their descendants, very many of whom, or their children, still hold front positions in the township or county.

After the first occupation of the reservation lands, in 1820, the township made rapid progress, roads were laid out and improved, school houses and churches sprang up in every direction, and the entire surroundings were changed from Indian woods to one of the finest agricultural municipalities to be found in the county of Hastings. The log shanty of the pioneer settler is now replaced by comfortable looking farm dwellings with substantial out buildings, indicative of the thrift and industry of their respective owners. The whole surface of the township was originally covered with a very heavy growth of timber, of the variety indigenous to this part of Ontario, and a dense undergrowth in many localities, that completely obscured the soil from the sun's rays, making all other vegetation impossible. It was probably these circumstances, and the numerous streams that flow through the township, that induced Brant to select this tract of land as a suitable home for his people. The surface of the land is undulating and inclining toward the south-west, rendering drainage every way possible. The soil is similar to that of Thurlow, is of a calcareous nature; occasionally the limestone formation approaches so near the surface as to render the soil difficult of cultivation, and in some few places the rock is quite prominent. The land, where not too rocky, is of the greatest fertility, and is second to none in the county in its natural productiveness. All cereals are raised abundantly, also fruit; nowhere in the Province, or perhaps in this latitude, is there better encouragement for the fruit-grower, —a soil of peculiar adaptability and a climate modified by the Bay breezes ensure a fair quality of fruit, especially apples. Tyendinaga is of all the townships in the county the best watered, seven parallel streams with their tributaries run through the whole width of the municipality in a south-westerly direction, emptying themselves into the Bay and Moira River, Sucker creek takes its rise in the township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox, and runs through the south-east corner of the Reservation, emptying into the Bay directly south of the Indian Council house. Mud creek also takes its rise in Richmond, and runs parallel with and about two miles distance from Sucker creek, emptying into Hungary Bay. The Salmon river, a considerable stream running parallel with Mud creek, and upon which are situated the villages of Shannonville, Milltown, Lonsdale, and Kingsford upon the eastern boundary, takes its rise in Crow Lake, township of Kennebec, in the County of Frontenac, and was known by the Indians as the *Gossippa;* upon this river are located flouring and saw mills, factories, &c., and it affords water power for all the requirements of the vicinity. Fisher creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, receives its first supply upon lot No. 21, in the 6th concession of the township, near Read P. O., and empties into the Salmon on lot 23, in the 2nd concession; an unnamed creek also takes its rise immediately south of Read P. O., running in a south-westerly direction, emptying into the Bay upon lots No. 15 and 16 in the township of Thurlow. Parker creek, with its several tributaries, waters the north-west part of the township, and empties itself into the Moira, at Plainfield, in Thurlow. The Moira river also runs across the north-west corner of Tyendinaga, and upon which is situated a saw and grist mill; on the northern boundary, near the cheese factory of John White, M.P., a small stream, rising upon lot 27, in the 9th concession, empties into the Moira River, in the township of Hungerford. A portion of Mud Lake, on the eastern boundary, between the 7th and 8th concessions is also situated in the township of Tyendinaga, which abounds with several species of fresh water fish. There are ten Post-offices in the township, which are situated as follows:—Shannonville, lot 9, Indian Reserve; Milltown, lot 11, 1st con.; Blessington, lot 5, 4th con.; Lonsdale, lot 32, 2nd con.; Marysville, lot 32, 3rd con.; Millpoint, lot 40, 1st con., Indian Reserve; Melrose, lot 15, 3rd con.; Read, lot 21, 6th con.; Albert, lot 34, 6th con.; with offices on the eastern boundary at Kingsford and Roslin, in the north-west corner of the township.

There are a number of large cheese factories scattered throughout the township, and considerable money is invested by the farmers of Tyendinaga in this industry. John White, M.P., has a large establishment near his residence at Roslin, which manufactures large quantities of first-class cheese, as do all the other factories in the township, the Bay region being particularly well adapted to the manufacture of this very useful article of diet.

The village of Shannonville is situated upon the Salmon River, and in the Indian Reserve, distance from Belleville 9 miles, and about 1 from the bay shore. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the village, affording ample facilities for travel, and the transportation of freight. The land, 200 acres upon which the village stands, together with the mill privilege, was leased from the Mohawks for 999 years, by Warren Noble and Frederick Keeler, in 1818 or 1819, who built a mill, the first in the township. The above contract was confirmed by the Department of the Interior, F. Wallbridge, the owner, agreeing to furnish to the Indians yearly 30 barrels of flour as a consideration. The name was originally derived from the Ports, who came from the vicinity of the Shannon, Ireland, and settled here at an early date, and was by them called Shannon, and afterwards Shannonville. The Indians named the stream Salmon River, on account of the large quantities of that species of fish found in its waters. There are the extensive saw mills of Mr. Wallbridge, situated on the river at this point, capable of turning out several million feet of lumber yearly; while further down the stream is the mill of Rathburn & Son, of Mill Point, with an immense capacity; there is a large stone flouring-mill, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day; two tanneries, some very fine stores, carriage and blacksmith shops, three churches—Church of England, Canada Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist, and a good Common school, having a daily average attendance of about 100 pupils. The Division Court sittings for this part of the County are held at Shannonville. The village has not improved much of late owing principally to the depression of the lumber trade, upon which a portion of the population chiefly depend. Shannonville is also a port of entry, Richard L. Lazier, being Collector of Customs. The Salmon River formerly was navigable for flat-bottoms up to the village, but has fallen to such an extent that navigation is rendered impracticable, except for a short distance up from the bay. The present population of the village is 650, or 700.

Mill Point is situated in the south-east corner of Tyendinaga, and is the second village in point of importance in the township. It is seven miles from Napanee, eight from Shannonville, and seventeen from the city of Belleville. The village is pleasantly situated, and commands one of the finest views of the bay to be found upon its northern shores. The varying landscape from this point, and the waters of the long reach, with indented shores, combine to make the scene one of surpassing grandeur seldom met with in any other part of the Province. The village received its impetus by the erection in 1849 of the large saw mills by Messrs. Thomas Y. Howe, Lewis E. Carpenter, and H. B. Rathburn, Americans from Albany, N.Y. Millions of feet of lumber are here sawed for the American market, and an equally extensive business is done in shingles and laths. The mill is said to be one of the best equipped in the Province, employing about one hundred hands. The raw material is floated down the rivers Trent, Moira, Salmon and Napanee, Messrs. Rathburn & Son, the present owners, having large timber limits in North Hastings, and other counties. Considerable attention has of late years been given to ship-building at this point, and some of the finest schooners that float upon our waters were built at Rathburn's yard. There is also an excellent pier affording every facility for the loading of vessels, with lumber, grain, &c. The cottages of the workmen are neat and comfortable, and the general appearance of the village is one of enterprise and prosperity. There is a church, school, stores, waggon and blacksmith shop, shoemaker's shop, harness shop, telegraph office, and a tavern, &c. The present population is about 1,000, the representatives of the several families being principally employed in and about the mills or upon the lake in connection with the Messrs. Rathburn.

The village of Milltown is appropriately named, and is situated on the Shannon, about one mile up the river from Shannonville, on the Belleville and Richmond macadamized road. This is the third largest village in the township, and like the others is largely engaged in manufacturing. The waters of the Salmon River at this point have been utilized by the erection of dams, which drive numerous mills. The Messrs. Lazier have a flouring and a saw mill, which do a large business. N. S. Appleby, M.P.P., and Mr. Burdett, carry on the upper mills, manufacture an excellent brand of flour; while the saw mill connected furnishes its quota to the many thousands of feet of lumber that are annually shipped from this point. There is also the iron foundry and machine shop of R. F. Pegan, and a cabinet and chair manufactory, two carriage and blacksmiths' shops, shoemakers' shops, etc. Present population about 250.

Lonsdale is a small post village of recent date, also situated upon the Salmon River, and lot No. 32 in the 2nd concession of the township of Tyendinaga. It has a population of about 200. Considerable business is done at this point, drawn principally from the fine agricultural country by which it is surrounded. The village is growing rapidly, and promises fair to become one of importance in the township.

Melrose P.O. and village is located upon lot No. 13 in the 3rd concession of Tyendinega, and is the seat of municipal government. The Town Hall, a most substantial brick building, with every convenience for the accommodation of the council and ratepayers, is situated in the village. There is a blacksmith's shop, tavern, etc., two churches and a cheese factory. A school is situated a short distance west of the village. Population, 100.

A portion of the village of Roslin is situated in the north-west corner of the township, a description of which is given in connection with the history of the township of Thurlow. A short distance east of Roslin, on the boundary line between Hungerford and Tyendinaga, and on the Moira River, are the mills of J. Wilson, and the cheese factory of John White, M.P.

Kingsford is another post village on the Salmon River and eastern boundary of the township, principally situated in the township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox. The council-house of the Mohawk Indians is located upon lot 24 in the 2nd concession of the reservation. The reserved land of the Indians is far behind the rest of the township in point of cultivation. Some few clearances are to be met with, the majority of the tribe preferring to earn their living by light handicraft and other work than to clearing and cultivating their land, which is of a superior quality and comparatively free from limestone. There are at present about 400 Indians upon the reservation.

The early townships records of Tyendinaga, as in other municipalities in the county, have either been lost or destroyed: Mr. E. Hollingsworth, township clerk, &c., has nothing in his possession further back than 1830, in that year a town meeting was held in the house of Richard Lazier, Shannonville, but beyond the appointment of John Portt, as Town Clerk, nothing further is stated in the minutes. In 1831, John Portt was again appointed clerk, and held the office until 1832, when Thomas D. Appleby was elected to fill the position, an office he held until 1836, when Michael Nealon was appointed for one year. In 1837-8, Thomas D. Appleby again held the office, and in 1839 John H. Bleeker. From 1840 to 1850, Michael Nealon officiated.

John Portt and John Sweeney for many years represented the township in the old district Council. On the passage of the Municipal Act in 1849, establishing the present system of township councils, the following gentlemen were returned as Councilmen:—

"TOWN REEVE.—Wellington Frizzell; DEPUTY REEVE.—Alexander Mc-"Laren; COUNCILLORS.—Michael Nealon, Hugh Keys, John Hanley; "TOWNSHIP CLERK.—Thomas McKinny; TREASURER.—Francis English; "ASSESSORS.—Rueben Gorseline, Henry Rutland, James Anderson; COL-"LECTOR.—John Shaughnessey."

From 1850 up to the present date the following named gentlemen have been identified with municipal affairs, having held the principal offices in the township during that period:—Nathaniel S. Appleby, M.P.P., Reeve for twenty consecutive years; Thomas D. Appleby, Clerk, under the old and new Councils, for eleven years; Alexander McLaren, Reeve and Deputy-Reeve for ten years; Wellington Frizzell, Reeve and Deputy-Reeve for six years; Michael Nealon filled the position of Township Clerk, previous to 1850, and subsequently upwards of twenty-five years, dying on the 1st of February, 1870, in the 73rd year of his age. Michael Sweeney was Deputy-Reeve for many years; Frederick Warwick, was clerk during 1854; Francis English, was Treasurer for about twenty years, an office he filled with credit to himself and the municipality; Alexander McLaren is the present treasurer, having succeeded Mr. English. John R. Huffman, Donald Anderson, Thos Deasey, Charles Hudson, and John White, M. P. Roslin, William McLaren, Michael McCullough, Samuel Osborne, and Thos. Casey, have all respectively filled offices of trust.

The principal Township officers for 1878, are John White, M.P.P., Reeve; Donald Anderson, and Thomas Casey, Deputy-Reeves; E. Hollingsworth is the present Township Clerk, having succeeded the late Michael Nealon to that office. The assessed value of all real and personal property for 1878 is

No. of acres assessed, 79,132, exclusive of the Indian Reserve; No. of Ratepayers, 1303; assessed value of property, $1,396,682; No. of inhabitants, white, 4,556; No. of cattle, 2,835; No. of sheep, 3,976; No of hogs, 1,251; No. of horses, 1,462.

HUNGERFORD.

This is the largest township in the county, having an area of 109,200 acres of land, the greater part of which is well adapted to agricultural purposes. From time immemorial it has been the hunting ground of the Mississauga and other tribes of Indians, who found game and fish of every variety indigenous to this country and latitude, in great abundance in the beautiful lakes and streams within its limits. With the advent of the pioneer settlers the red man plunged farther into the wilderness, and his existence is but a remembrance. The tribes that then roamed over the lands now covered with well tilled fields of waving grain and comfortable houses, have for ever disappeared, and another race are the undisputed possessors of the soil.

The township of Hungerford is situated in the north riding of the county of Hastings, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by Elziver and a portion of Madoc; on the east by Sheffield, in the county of Lennox; on the south by Tyendinaga, and on the west by the township of Huntingdon.

The early history of Hungerford is similar to that of the adjoining townships; especially is this the case with those facts that are matters of record. It is quite probable that during this period it was united with some other township for municipal purposes. Settlements ten and fifteen miles apart were regarded as not very distant neighbours, and met together at the same town meetings for local organization, and to elect the same officers and co-operate in all matters of public improvements, for laying out new roads, improving old ones, building bridges, establishing schools, and, in fact to inaugurate any new enterprise essential to the prosperity of the settlements or conducive to the general welfare. The earliest recorded settlement in the township is that of Sugar Island, on the south side of Stoco Lake, so called from the fact that the Mississaugas were accustomed to make every spring large quantities of maple sugar, which they paddled down the Moira to Myer's Creek Village and the settlements on the front to be traded for different articles. It is stated that Owen Dirkin and Martin Donohue located upon the island in 1826 and were shortly followed by Philip Huffman and Nichol Conlin. In 1828 the Woodcock family came in and settled near the present village of Tweed. Robt. McCammon, J.P., Felix Gabourie, J.P., George Host, John R. Way, J.P., Thomas Close, J.P., James Martin, William Caton, J. D. Roblin, J.P., Henry Manes, Mattaniah Kerr, and a number of others were also pioneer settlers.

It is impossible to fully realize the hardships, privations and sufferings of these first settlers of Hungerford. In the midst of an immense forest, without society, far removed from villages where anything could be purchased, and oftentimes destitute of the means to purchase; with twenty miles of almost impassable roads to travel before a grist mill or a store could be reached, a journey, with ox teams, occupying six or seven days. In a sickly country, where fever and ague was the common lot of nearly everyone, and no physicians near, the wolf without and sometimes the wolf of hunger within, all conspired to try the stoutest heart. The little produce raised could find no market, as there were no transportation facilities, and each settler supplied his own wants. As a result, little money was in circulation, all groceries were paid for in produce at extremely low rates, as the store keeper must find a market over nearly impassable roads. Such were among the trials and experiences of the early settlers of this township, and for years the permanent hindrance to its increase in population, values and property. But happily

these difficulties have all passed away. The country is nearly all improved, perfectly healthy, as productive and well cultivated as the surrounding municipalities, and considerably ahead of some. Societies organized, churches built, stores convenient, schools excellent, mills abundant and flourishing, and every convenience at hand, make all a prosperous and happy rural people.

The records of the first town meetings are, as in other municipalities, lost or destroyed, but we are informed that the first meeting in Hungerford was held at the dwelling house of John R. Way, lot No. 7, in the 7th concession, in the year 1836. John Johnston was appointed town clerk; commissioners, John R. Way, Robert McCammon and Philip Huffman. The first Court of Requests was held in a little log shanty near Manes' Bridge, John R. Way, J.P., Robert McCammon, J.P., Owen Dirkin, J.P., and James Morton, J.P., were the commissioners. The town meetings were subsequently held in Caton's school house at Chapman's Corners. Robert McCammon and Owen Dirkin were the first appointed magistrates in the township.

In 1848 a meeting was held on the 3rd day of January—the first recorded—when George Hart was elected District Councillor; Benjamin Read, Town Clerk; and James Willson, Assessor and Collector.

When the Municipal Act came into force in 1850 the township was divided into five wards and the following named gentlemen were elected councillors: George Benjamin, John Johnston, George Hart, James Allen, and Hugh McDonald. George Benjamin was chosen Reeve. At a meeting held at Hungerford Mills in 1850, a by-law was passed to build a town hall at Georgetown, Felix Gabourie, J.P., generously presenting the municipality with a sufficient quantity of land whereon to build the same.

Previous to 1850 the following names occur as having been identified with the affairs of the township:—

John Wilson, James Barber, Isaiah Clarke, Joseph W. Whittaker, J.P., Charles McGuire, Archibald Parks, Philip Huffman, James Free, William Trumpour, Allen Mills, Archibald Bennedict, William Burley, J.P., James Raney, Charles Lee, Daniel Varley, J. D. Roblin, Sidney Way, John Wilson, John Hewett, James Corbett, Thomas Close, Henry Coyle, George Canniff, Noble Barney, Richard Woodcock Samuel Secord, Sylvester Parsons, Jeremiah Premo, William McFall, William Potts, Peter Woodcock, Alexander Benner, Patrick Varley, James Rogers, Robert Kincaid, Isaac Dean, John Brown, Henry Free, John West, Uriah West, James Corkey, Samuel Dareus, Peter Casey, William Rath, Gillespie Sayers, Phelix Collins, Henry Manes, William Caton, Cyrenous Parks, William Alexander, William Barshaw, Hugh O'Donnell, Patrick Kincaid, John Gibson, James Kenney, Nathaniel Dunn, Andrew Huyke, William Lancing, James Alexander, Allen Canniff, Joseph Gartland, John Adams, Phelix Gabourie, J.P., James Carlton, Alex. Rutter, Joseph Hinch, Mattaniah Kerr, Akin Morrow, Arthur Youmans, and several others.

In 1850, and subsequently, we find the following as occupying the principal township offices:—

Felix Gabourie, Robert Sanderson, Robert McCameron, Abram L. Bogart, Windsor W. Janes, John Graham, Isaiah Clarke, James Godkin, Robt. Morton, Paul Durkin, Joseph Elliott, Samuel Durkin, George Stooks, Robert Gordon. John McGill,—Detlor, Thomas Close, George Howell, John Johnson, J. G. Osborne, John Castleton, John Newton, Thomas Mullrooney, John Allen, John Graham, Wm. Rath, and Richard Gabourie.

The Municipal Council for 1878 is constituted as follows:—

Robert Gordon, Reeve.
Patrick Murphy, Deputy Reeve.
S. C. Johnston, do
Francis Murphy, W. H. White, Councillors.
William Wray, Township Clerk.
Joseph Elliott, Treasurer.
John Thompson, James Finlay, Assessors.
George Martin, Thomas Graham, Collectors.

The old Town Hall at Georgetown having been destroyed by fire, a handsome brick structure was recently erected at a cost of $2,500, in which the Council at present meets for the transaction of public business. This is by far the finest town-hall in the county, and is built of brick. Dimensions of body of hall, 56 by 28; clerk's office, with iron fire-proof vault in rear, 20 by 18; lock-up, with cells, ditto; all of which are conveniently arranged, both as regards seating capacity, clerk's office, safety of public documents, records, criminals, etc., the whole being surrounded by a neat picket fence. The building is pleasantly situated upon the main street of the village, and reflects credit alike upon the contractors (Messrs. John Foley and W. H. Gabourie), and the municipality of Hungerford, and at the same time adds to the appearance of the village.

The township of Hungerford was settled principally by Irish and people of Irish descent, together with the descendants of United Empire Loyalists, who drew land in this and other rear townships. Its progress, since the occupation of Sugar Island by Dirkin & Donohue in 1826 has, as previously stated, been rapid, and to-day it occupies a position second to none in the county in its natural resources and productiveness. The surface of the township is somewhat rolling, rendering drainage everywhere practicable. The soil is of that calcareous nature common to north Hastings, and is well watered. Stoco Lake, situated in the north centre of the township, derived its name from the famous Mississauga chief, Stougeong, who, with his tribe, yearly ascended the Sagonaska—Moira—River to fish and hunt, and has an area of about 1,600 acres. Bass, Maskenonge, Pickerel and other species of fresh water fish abound within its waters. Sugar Island, embracing within its limits about 2,000 acres of land, is situated immediately south of the lake, is formed by two branches of the Moira, which leave the lake about one mile apart and run parallel to each other for about two miles, when the east branch winds around to the westward and forms a connection with the west branch at a point where steam saw-mills are located.

The Moira River enters the township at its north-west extremity, and flows in a south-easterly direction until it reaches Stoco Lake, leaving the lake by two branches which unite after running parallel to each other for about two miles, thence in a south-westerly direction to the boundary. The characteristics of the Moira in Hungerford are identical with other localities through which it flows, except that the current is not quite so rapid, affording less facilities for mill privileges than in Thurlow.

The Scoutamatta Creek, a stream of considerable size, with its tributaries, flows through the north-east portion of the township.

A tributary of Parks Creek takes its rise on lot No. 20, in the 6th concession, and flows in a southerly direction towards the Tyendinaga Boundary, in which township it forms a connection with the main branch.

Black Creek takes its rise on the north-eastern boundary of the township, and empties in the midst of a large cranberry marsh, into Stoco Lake, at its northern extremity.

Clare River also takes its rise in divisions upon the eastern boundary, upon which is situated Bogart's mills, and empties itself into Stoco Lake at its eastern extremity.

It is related that this stream derived its name from the late Thomas Clare, then quite a youth, who it appears was chain-bearer to the surveying party engaged in laying out the township, and who one night encamped upon the banks of an unnamed stream. Young Clare accidentally fell into the creek and disappeared underneath the ice; it being frozen, all thought him lost, when he was discovered, in an exhausted condition, by one of the party some distance down the stream, having come to the surface through an air hole. The surveyor, Samuel Benson, named the stream Clare river in commemoration of the event.

John R. Way, father of Sidney Way, owned the first team of horses ever used in Hungerford.

Hungerford is not behind the neighboring municipalities in educational matters, as is evident from the many neat, substantial school houses everywhere to be met with throughout the township. Able teachers are employed, and a proper interest in their general efficiency generally maintained. There are a large number of well equipped cheese factories located in the vicinity of the many living springs in different parts of the township, and considerable interest is manifested by the farmers in this enterprise. The product of these establishments finds a ready market at Belleville, which has of late become one of the principal cheese centres in the province.

Gold, as well as other minerals, has been discovered in considerable quantities in the eastern part of the township. A crusher was erected, but beyond the extraction of small quantities of the precious metal, the result was not satisfactory. The Village of Tweed is pleasantly and favorably situated on the Moira, adjacent to Stoco Lake, and in the north-west part of the township, and is connected with the City of Belleville, 25 miles distant, by a good macadamized road. The early settlement of the village is contemporary with that of the surrounding country, and was in all probability first effected with a view to utilising the fine water privileges of the Moira at this point, and as an eligible site whereon to build a village. At first the growth of this embryo town was slow, owing chiefly to the close proximity of Georgetown. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it kept pace with the demands and requirements of the surrounding country, and at present affords ample facilities for a flourishing local trade. Valuable and substantial improvements have of late been made, principally in connection with the manufacturing interests of the village. Many fine private residences have also been built, new stores opened, and on every hand evidences of thrift and enterprise are visible, bidding fair, in the course of time, to make Tweed an important inland town.

The village contains four churches, viz.:—Church of England, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist and Bible Christian. There is also a Roman Catholic church on Sugar Island, adjacent to Tweed; an excellent common school, built of stone, with a daily attendance of about 200 pupils; a Masonic Lodge, who have recently erected a new hall, 18x36, two stories. Worshipful Master, A. H. Gilbert; Secretary, H. H. Warren. There is also an Orange Hall, No. 747, and a Lodge of Good Templars, who hold their meetings in Dr. T. E. Pomeroy's Public Hall, over his drug store. The manufacturing interests of Tweed is represented by the extensive flouring mills of Mr. Eastbrook, on the Moira, containing three run of stone; the sawmill of J. H. Jordan, containing large circular, edging, cutting and lath saws, cheese box machinery and planer; Gossett's Iron foundry and stove works; two carriage manufactories, extensive concerns; a woollen factory and other industries. There are also a number of first-class general and other stores, three good hotels, telegraph office, &c. Population about 1,000.

Georgetown, a small village about one mile south of Tweed, is situated upon the banks of Stoco Lake. This was formerly the seat of municipal government, the first town-hall having been erected at this point, which was at that time the principal village in the township. Felix Gabourie, who owned the land, settled here at an early date, and was the original founder of the place. There is a good common school, etc. Population from 75 to 100.

Stoco is a small post village opposite Tweed, on the east branch of the Moira River and Lake, distance from Belleville 25 miles. It contains Messrs. Murphy's general store, and other places of business, the carriage-works of Thos. Mulroney, blacksmiths' shops, etc., and a couple of hotels. Population about 100.

Bogart's Mills and post-office are situate upon Clare River, in the eastern part of the township. This is a comparatively new place, and was founded by Abram L. Bogart, Esq., who owns considerable land in this part of the township.

Thomasburgh, a pleasant post village, is situated on lot No. 1, in the 9th concession of Hungerford, on the macadamized road leading from Belleville to Tweed, and was founded by Thomas Clare, Esq., at an early date. It derived its name from three Thomas's, viz., Thomas Clare, Thomas Graham, and Thomas Nichols, all pioneer settlers. A post-office was established in 1853, Thomas Clare being the first P.M. There are two general stores, carriage and blacksmith's shops, a tannery, large cheese factory and potash works, good common school, etc., etc. There are four churches,—Church of England, Bible Christian, Canada Methodist, and Episcopal Methodist, and an Orange Hall. Population about 200.

HUNTINGDON.

The early settlement of the township of Huntingdon is so interwoven with the history of that section of the county, already described in the history of the settlement of the adjoining township, that a further description would be only a repetition. The same difficulties were experienced by the pioneer settlers of Huntingdon that for years retarded the advancement and development of older municipalities. There were no roads, so to speak, plenty of wolves; no stores nor mills nearer than Myers Creek; no schools, except of a very primitive character; no places of worship, except at the houses of the pioneers on the front, which for years was but sparsely settled. These and other experiences of a similar character were what the first settlers of Huntingdon had to contend with in the days of its infancy. In consequence of the above mentioned and other drawbacks, arising from its geographical position, remote from business centres, markets, &c., and the regular tide of enterprise, it was not permanently settled and brought under general cultivation until more than twenty years later than the townships to the front of it.

Huntingdon is rectangular in shape and is bounded on the north by the township of Madoc, on the east by Hungerford, on the south by Thurlow, and on the west by Rawdon, and contains within its geographical limits 56,000 acres of land. It was first settled about the year 1816 or '17, for during the latter year it is recorded that there were five permanent settlers in the township, with a total population of twenty-six inhabitants. These were probably the families of the Ketchesons and Ostrom from the front, Anthony Denike, Philip Luke and Foster, who settled in the neighborhood of what is now Moira P. O. A contemporary settlement was effected at a point to the west, now known as West Huntingdon P. O., probably by the Ashley family, closely followed by others.

Subsequently the following names occur as being among the early settlers on the first three concessions, viz., Ketchesons, Vandewaters, Hagermans, Spencers, Vantassells, Cronks, Thompson, Morton, Emerson, Salisbury, Clare, Utman, Snieder, Thrasher, Aikenbrock, Gerow, Merrill, Hoskins, Post, Sills, Scryver, Luke, Rashnell, Lloyd, Hamilton, Fitchett, Maynes, Marsh, Holgate, Sheffield, Way, Newton, Coulter, Dafoe, Haggarty, Ryan, Jeffrey, Read, Mitts, Clapp, Cook, Sarles, Hawkins, Detlor, Wilson, Streeter, Ross, Vandusen, Rupert, Sharp, Rutledge, Dorland, Anderson, Woods, Nicholson, Hollinger, Collins, McAvay, Herity, McKim, Haight, Darling, Post, Murray, and others. A large number of the above were sons of United Empire Loyalists, from the older settlements on the front, who drew land in the second and third tier of townships. As usual with townships at that early period, the town meetings were held in the dwelling houses of the ratepayers, and beyond the simple recording of the proceedings no further business was transacted throughout the year. The "Minutes" from year to year were "taken down" upon a piece of paper, which eventually became mislaid or destroyed, hence the difficulty experienced in obtaining correct information in relation to the early meetings and affairs of the municipality.

The earliest township records extant, in the possession of the Clerk, J. G. Foster, only date back to 1848. We have, however, through the kindness of John McCammon, of Hungerford, been furnished with a copy of the first town meeting held in Huntington, which we reproduce, the place of meeting being omitted.

"The annual township meeting of Huntingdon for the year 1836. The following resolutions were made and resolved:—That Phillip Luke, serve as Town Clerk; Robert Reid, Samuel T. Darling, as Commissioners; John Detlor, as Collector; Henry Ketcheson, as Assessor; James Haggerty, as Town Constable; Robert Wilson, Merrell Streeter, Daniel Ross, Robert Vandusen, John Anderson, John McConnell, Robt. Rutledge, Phillip Ketcheson, Henry Newton, Jonathan Haggerty, William Coulter, James McClusky, Elisha Phillips, Hugh McMullen, Andrew Sharp, John Wood, Conrad Rupert, as Overseers of Highways; Westell Streeter, David Nicholson, as Poundkeepers; John Ketcheson, John Andrews, and John McKay, for rest of Township.

"Resolved,—That all hogs be free commoners over and above the weight "of 60 pounds. That all cattle be free commoners for the present year. "That rams be not free commoners, from 1st Sept. to 18th November. "That boars be free commoners. That fences to be lawful, should be five "feet high, and no intervening space over six inches. That the next annual "township meeting be held at John McKay's Inn.

"Huntingdon, Jan. 5th, 1836. RICHARD NEWTON, Chairman."

At a meeting held on the 16th January, 1836, the following rules were allowed and established by the Board of Commissioners for pound-keepers in the township of Huntingdon:—

"7½d per head for each horse, or each head of horned cattle for 24 hours, "and to furnish them with 14 lbs. of hay each; 1d per head for sheep and "calves for 24 hours, and to feed them at the rate of 14 lbs. of hay for six "sheep or six calves; 1d per head for swine, each 24 hours, to feed them "with a pint of peas or corn, each head. Poundkeeper's fees:—Each horse, "cow, or ox or bull 9d; each sheep, calf or hog, 4d.

"Commissioners, { NESBET REID, SAMUEL T. DORLAND, SIMON ASHLEY."

It is related that much excitement prevailed at these early town meetings, on account of the "west towners," who came in force armed with clubs, &c., who wanted to have things all their own way; matters were however amicably arranged, and the meetings thereafter conducted in an orderly manner. From the date of this first meeting up to 1849-50, the business of the township was transacted at the usual town meetings, and in a manner similar to the above. The several officers were appointed for the year next ensuing, bills and accounts audited, and except the "assessing" and collecting of rates and taxes, the whole work of the municipality was completed in one day.

In 1848, the earliest records extant, we find that at a meeting held in the public school-house on lot No. 13 in the 3rd concession, a short distance of the present village of Moira, Thomas Baker was appointed Clerk, Anthony Denike, Commissioner, and Henry Ostrom, Collector.

In 1849-50, under the Municipal Act, Anthony Denike, George Graham, Samuel Baker, Archibald Pringle, and Henry Ostrom were elected by a popular vote of the township, Councillors for their respective wards. Anthony Denike was chosen Reeve, Thomas Baker, township Clerk, Henry Ketcheson, Treasurer, Phillip Luke and George Mowatt, Auditors, Daniel Ross, Collector, and Joseph Foster, Surveyor of roads.

From 1850 to date, the following named gentlemen have represented the township in the County Council, in the capacity of Reeve,—George Graham, 1851-2 and 3; John Maynes, 1855; Phillip Luke, 1856-7; Thomas Emo, 1858, and who is the present representative, having held the position for eighteen years; James Haggerty and Henry Ostrom also held the Reeveship for one year each.

The township Council for 1878 is constituted as follows:—

Thos. Emo, Reeve; Mathew Robinson, Deputy Reeve; James Foster, John Gordon, and Henry Morton, Councillors; J. G. Foster, township Clerk and Division Registrar of vital statistics, &c.; Elijah Ketcheson, Treasurer; Alex. Harvey, Collector; A. R. Ketcheson, Surveyor.

The total assessed value of the real and personal property for the year 1878, is $421,502. Total number of ratepayers 640. Total population, about 3,200. The township Council meet in a substantial and commodious town hall, in the village of Moira, situated upon lots Nos. 11 and 12 in and between the second and third concessions. This village was established at an early date in the history of the township. It contains, besides the town hall, one general store, two blacksmith shops, one cheese factory, J. G. Foster, President; one church, one general store and post office, the first in the township, previously situated further east, Henry Ostrom, P. O.; and several private residences. It is pleasantly situated at the base of a large hill which shelters it from the west winds, and is the most important village in the township.

There are three Canada Methodist churches in the township,—one at Moira, one on lot No. 8 in the 8th concession, and another at West Huntingdon; Revs. Philp and McCamon, pastors. There is also an Episcopal Methodist church at West Huntingdon, Revs. Finn and Pomroy, ministers. On lot No. 12, in the 6th concession, there is a Bible Christian church, Rev. R. Baker, minister; and on lot No. 7, in the 7th concession, is the Presbyterian, presided over by Rev. M. Gray, of Stirling. At the village of Roslin are two other churches, upon lots 19 and 20, in the first concession. In 1845 there were only two frame and a few log schoolhouses in the township, with but an indifferent staff of teachers; to-day there are two large stone, two large brick, two frame, and two good log schoolhouses, situated respectively upon lots Nos. 6 and 14 in the 2nd concession; upon lot No. 2 in the 4th concession; upon lot No. 2 in the 5th concession; upon lot No. 7 in the 6th concession; upon lot No. 8 in the 8th concession; upon lot No. 13 in the 9th concession; upon lot No. 5 in the 10th concession; and upon lot No. 5 in the 13th concession. The schools of Huntingdon of to-day are of the highest character and efficiency, and have always been a matter of paramount interest with the people.

There are five post-offices in the township: West Huntingdon, James Gay, P.M.; Moira, Henry Ostrom, P.M.; Fuller, lot 13, con. 6, Mrs. John Fuller, P.M.; Ivanhoe, Thos. Emo, P.M.

The 7th Division Court sittings are held in the Town Hall, Moira; Thomas Emo, J.P. and Commissioner in B.R., Licence Commissioner for North Hastings, clerk, etc.

There are three cheese factories in Huntingdon. One is situated upon a branch of a creek that takes its rise upon the farm of H. Ostrom, at Moira. Another is situated upon lot No. 3, near West Huntingdon; and another upon lot No. 9, in the 6th concession. These factories have a large manufacturing capacity, and are fitted throughout with all latest modern appliances, which enable them to compete favourably with the factories in the front. Their stock is of an excellent quality, and commands the highest price in the Belleville markets.

There are three saw-mills in the township,—one upon Rawdon creek, lot No. 3 in the 2nd concession; another, stream, on the north side of the narrows of Moira Lake; and another upon a small stream known as Deer creek, which empties itself into Moira Lake. These mills are of modern construction, and are capable of turning out many thousand feet of lumber daily.

There are eight blacksmith shops situated at different points of the township, all doing a fair country business. The township is well watered by Lake Moira and the Moira River, Rawdon creek and its tributaries, a branch of the Scoutamatta, and Boyne creek.

Moira Lake, better known as Hog Lake, is one of the largest and finest of the back country chain of fresh water lakes, and is situated in the northern part of the township and on the Moira river. It embraces an area of something over 2,000 acres, and its waters contain a variety of fish indigenous to this section of the country. It is also noted for its unusually large and sonorous bull frogs, immense turtles, &c., large numbers of the former being annually caught and shipped to the Montreal and New York markets.

The Moira river in Huntingdon is deep, and is in places completely surrounded by impenetrable marshes and swamps; it is a favourite haunt of the wild duck and other game, and also of sportsmen. Rawdon creek takes its

rise from a small natural lake upon lot No. 12 in the 12th concession, and traverses the township in a south-westerly direction; a tributary of Rawdon creek has its source upon lot No. 4 in the 5th concession, connecting with the main branch at a point upon lot No. 8 in the 4th concession.

The Belleville and North Hastings railway runs through the township, entering upon lot No. 1 in the 2nd concession, and running in a north-easterly direction through the township, crossing the narrows of Moira Lake, thence to Madoc. The road will be completed this fall.

The Huntingdon macadamized road runs through the whole length of the township, commencing at the south-western extremity and crossing Moira at the Narrows by an extensive and well-built bridge, and striking the northern boundary at a point upon lot No. 12, which forms a part of the corporation of the village of Madoc. There are a number of other excellent roads in the township affording every facility for travel, and by which any point in the township can be reached with any description of vehicle.

The surface of the township is rolling, and in some places hilly, being originally covered with a heavy growth of hardwood timber, which, since the advent of the pioneer settler, has almost entirely disappeared. The soil is similar to that of Hungerford on the east, and Rawdon on the west,—a clay loam mixed with shale, the limestone formation occasionally assuming a degree of prominence which renders it unfit for cultivation. With the exception of the localities where these geological specimens exist, the township is in an advanced state of cultivation, as is attested by the many fields of heavy and nearly matured grain to be met with on every hand. The people are apparently prosperous and happy, neat comfortable dwelling houses and well appointed outbuildings have superseded the log shanty and lean-to of the early settlers, modern and luxurious furniture has replaced that of antiquated design. Light traps and carriages, &c., have become a necessity, the ox cart of the pioneer being of no use to the present generation. Costly fabrics, gotten up in the latest and most approved fashion, are worn instead of the homespun of our pioneer mothers. The fathers of Huntingdon belong to another age, and may in justice exclaim, "The times are changed and we are changed with them." A truism that applies with equal force, not only to the present generation of the township of Huntingdon, but to the country at large.

MADOC.

The township of Madoc derived its name from Lord Madoc of Wales, England, and is situated in the North Riding of the county. Its settlement has been rapid, and commenced about the year 1830. It is bounded on the south by Huntingdon, on the east by Elziver, on the west by Marmora, and on the north by Tudor. Madoc, aside from its mineral wealth, is excellent for agricultural purposes and is in a prosperous condition, as is evidenced by the numerous comfortable and home-like farm houses, and well tilled lands to be met with throughout the township. Cyrus Riggs, Barnabas Vankleek, James O'Hara, Donald McKenzie, Thomas Allan, John R. Ketcheson, Jacob Hazzard, Uriah Seymour, Louis Empey, William Allen, and Robert Cooper were among the first settlers of Madoc township; Donald McKenzie built a grist and saw mill and opened a store, the first in the township, on Deer creek, a tributary of the Moira river, which formed the nucleus of what is now known as the village of Madoc. The discovery of gold in the quartz rocks of Madoc during the years 1866-7 caused an immense excitement, and the little village of Hastings, now Madoc, received an impetus that was readily taken advantage of by its inhabitants. Houses and stores sprang up in every direction, and business of all kinds flourished. Large and valuable deposits of iron, copper, lead, marble, and lithographic stone are found within a short distance of the village, which only awaits the completion of the B. & N. H. R. R. to develop the wealth of these products. Uriah Seymour, of Madoc village, erected at considerable expense a smelting furnace, and commenced the manufacture of iron, bringing the ore from his mines lot No. 11 in the 5th concession of Madoc township. The works were carried on for some years, but owing to the great inconvenience and expense attending the transportation of the pig iron to the front, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise, and the furnace was closed. The ore is reputed to be valuable, yielding about 90% of pure metal of a very superior quality. Gold exists in small, and in some places paying, quantities, in nearly every part of the township, but owing to a want of proper mechanical appliances much difficulty has been experienced in separating the precious metal from the quartz rocks in which it is found, consequently very little money has as yet been made in this direction; a full and complete description of the famous Richardson and other mines is given, under its proper head, in the general county history. The settlement of Madoc from 1830 up to 1855 continued, and to-day good substantial dwelling houses and buildings have taken the places of log shanties and dilapidated old sheds. The people are industrious, as is evidenced on every hand by the well tilled fields producing abundantly every description of cereals. The surface of the township is rolling, and contains within its limits about 70,400 acres of land, some of which is extremely rocky but of good quality. The river Moira takes it rise on the northern boundary of the township, and in Tudor, affording excellent water power, and upon which is erected grist and saw mills. Deer creek also takes its rise within the limits of the township and flows through the village of Madoc. The Hastings macadamized road runs through the entire length of the township, affording to the farmer superior advantages for transporting the products of his farm to the front and market.

In the absence of the township records which were unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1873, we can only give the names of the several parties who were connected with the township Council from 1850 to the present time. Formerly Madoc, Tudor and Elziver were united for municipal purposes, but since the erection of the two latter into separate and independent municipalities, Madoc has elected her own representatives. On the dissolution of the old Midland District, a change of the form of government was established in rural municipalities, and the first election by popular vote, in 1850, resulted in the return of the following named gentlemen:—

"REEVE.—John R. Ketcheson; DEPUTY REEVE.—Joseph Bradshaw; COUNCILLORS.—Henry Cook, James O'Hara, Mathew Herbeson; ASSESSORS.—P. Olmstead, W. H. Bristol; CLERK.—John McDonald; COLLECTOR.—Sylvanus Bond."

During December, 1850, a By-law was passed, ordering the erection of a town hall, which was built the following year, and since burned. From 1850 and up to the present year, the following gentlemen have represented the township in its several Councils,—Wm. Blair, Daniel Thompson, Henry Cook, Jeptha Bradshaw, John R. Ketcheson, A. F. Wood (Reeve for 22 years), Wm. Tumalty, Barnabas Vankleck, ——— Corrigan, W. Findlay, Mark Rennings, J. McCoy, J. N. Moore, E. D. O'Flynn, Thomas Allen, D. C. Brown, John Dale, S. Read, John Fassett, William Ward, Thomas Cross, F. D Ross, Peter Vankleck, ——— Coskeys, Charles English, J. W. Allen, Joshua Broad. Peter Vankleek is the present Reeve and John R. Ketcheson, Clerk.

The population of the township is about 2,473, of which 1,323 are Methodists, 596 Presbyterians, 324 Church of England, and 230 Roman Catholic. Total assessed value, 1878, $542,550. With increased capital and railroad facilities, the mineral wealth of Madoc will be rapidly developed, a desideratum anxiously looked for by the inhabitants, several of whom have invested large sums of money in experimental work.

The village of Madoc, on the south boundary line, is now incorporated, having assumed that position, January, 1878. The elective officers for the present year are Thomas Cross, Reeve; E. D. O'Flynn, Dr. Loomis, Dr. Sutton, and S. D. Ross, Councillors. The population is about 1,000, and promises to be, ere many years pass away, double that number. There are five churches, viz:—Presbyterian, Church of England, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Roman Catholic. The new Presbyterian church, an engraving of which appears in this work, would be a credit to any city. There are a number of fine residences, with tastefully laid out grounds; the stores, of which there are a large number, are more like city places of business than those of a back country village. An elegant Model School is in the course of erection, and when completed will accommodate 250 pupils; an excellent gravel road connects the village with Belleville, distance 24 miles, and whenever the North Riding of the county is erected into a separate municipality, Madoc will be the county town. The Belleville and North Hastings, and the proposed route of the Toronto & Ottawa Railroads, run through the village, the former of which will be completed this fall, and no doubt will add largely to its population and business. Madoc too, has had its reverses; in 1873 a general conflagration took place, in which the principal part of the village was destroyed. Solid brick blocks have taken the place of the wooden ones burned, and the Madoc of to-day bids fair to become one of importance in the county of Hastings.

In 1870 an effort was made to connect Madoc village with Kingston by a railway, which was christened and known as the Kingston and Madoc Railway. After considerable labour and money had been expended in working it up, the Kingston people changed their minds, and took up the Kingston & Pembroke road. In 1873 the Belleville & North Hastings Railway was projected, and in 1874 a charter obtained. The provisional directors were Hon. Lewis Walbridge, A. F. Wood, H. C. Floyd, Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., James Brown, M.P., McKenzie Bowell, M.P., Thomas Kelson, R. S. Patterson, N. B. Falkiner, S. B. Burdett, Thomas Emo, E. D. O'Flynn, and Peter Vankleek. In the same year the company was organized, and A. F. Wood, Esq., elected provisional president. In 1876 the stockholders organized a Board, and A. Pardee, Esq., of Pennsylvania, who had invested considerable money in the road and iron mines in Madoc, was elected president, with H C. Floyd, A. F. Wood, McKenzie Bowell, R. S. Patterson, W. Merslon, and A. B. Foster, directors. Bonuses of $60,000 were granted by the county and Madoc township, and the Government gave a subsidy of $60,000 more. The road commences at a point on the Grand Junction Railway, in the township of Sidney, about fifteen miles north of Belleville, and runs northerly through the townships of Rawdon and Huntingdon into Madoc to the Moose iron mines, in all 22 miles. The road is about all graded, bridges built, ties distributed, and it is confidently expected the road will be fully completed this year (1878). The scheme is intended to develop the iron mines, and the projectors expect to extend the road into the interior as a colonization road.

Bannockburn is a rising post village on the Moira River, in the north part of the township, and is also becoming a place of importance. There are flouring and saw mills, and considerable business is done at certain seasons of the year. Gold was discovered, and the Toronto & Whitby Mining Co., whose lands are adjacent to the village, erected a quartz mill from which small quantities of gold have been taken.

Eldorado is another gold-mining and post village in the township of Madoc. It is at this point the Richardson mine is situated. There are several quartz mills, but none of them appear to be working except, perhaps, at intervals; and since the reaction that took place some years ago Eldorado's star seems to have set, for the village has not improved much either in point of population or business since that date.

The old Presbyterian church in the village of Madoc was destroyed by fire in 1873, and the congregation, which was formed in 1853, have erected, at an expense of about $20,000, an imposing new structure of stone, which may be seen for miles in any direction from the village. Its dimensions are 86 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 58 feet from the basement to the ridge, the spire is 118 feet high from the ground, its seating capacity, with gallery, 600, and when finished inside will be one of the finest places of worship to be found in the Province. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wishart, who settled in 1857, and is a native of Culross, graduated at St. Andrew's and Glasgow Universities, and studied theology in the F. C. Divinity Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland. After preaching the gospel for two years in the capacity of assistant at Kincardine and Duncan Temple, he was sent out to Canada by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church, and was settled as above-mentioned at Madoc, then a small hamlet on Deer creek. Perhaps the prosperity of the thriving village of Madoc is more due to Dr. Wishart's energy than any other individual. His private residence was the first stone building in the place. He has built two other churches in the township of Madoc, and was instrumental in the erection of a church in Huntingdon Township, and also two others on the Hastings road. The erection of St. Peter's, Madoc, is also chiefly due to his exertions, and when entirely finished will be a lasting monument to his memory. The Rev. Dr. Wishart has always been identified in every effort for the improvement of the people. Of the most exalted integrity, he is honoured and respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

RAWDON TOWNSHIP.

The township of Rawdon is bounded on the north by the township of Marmora, on the east by Huntingdon, on the south by Sidney, and on the west by the township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland, and contains within its limits an area of about 67,200 acres of land. It derived its name from Lord Rawdon, an English nobleman, at one time connected with the Colonial Department of the British Government. Its first permanent settlement dates back to about the year 1820, when the front range of concessions were occupied by sons and descendants of United Empire Loyalists families, who lived in the older settled townships on the Bay of Quinté, and who, on the occupation of the available land in their respective corporations, drew lots in the rear tier of townships, upon which their families afterwards settled. The vicinity of Stirling was, owing to the superior quality to the soil and the close proximity to Sidney, together with the fine water privileges afforded by Rawdon creek, we are informed, the scenes of the earliest settlement in the township.

Amongst the pioneers of Rawdon, descendants of the U. E. Loyalists and others, we find the names of Chad, Weese, Weaver, Hubble, Sine, Hogle, Maybee, Johnson, Potts, Vandervoort, Huffman, Denike, Caverley, Rupert, Hagerman, Frelick, Seeley, Sarles, Horton, and Dafoe. These were subsequently followed by families of American and other origin, who located the many eligible lots upon the front and centre concessions, amongst whom we are able to trace the names of Westcott, Kingston, Wilson, Ketcheson, Kyle, Montgomery, Rogers, Cumming, Faning, Haslip, White, Fox, Green, Merrick, Brooks, Allard, Williams, McKim, Walker, Parks, Todd, Jeffs, Heard, Carlist, Bryant, Woodbeck, Sharp, Reed, Glass—for many years township clerk—Elliott, Tucker, McCann, Scott, Coats, Muller, Rolph, Morton, Helmer, Caverley, Crier, Burges, Mack, Fletcher, Snore, James Cook—the present Reeve—McMullen, Danforth, Bateman, Stiles, Haslett, Buskell, Livingstone, Thompson, Falkner, Courtney, Haggerty, Orser, Tompkins, Austin, Hurst, Vollick, Outwater, Micklejohn, Patterson, Scrimshow, Eastman, McWilliam, McQuaig, Berger, Duncan, Bedford, Jordison, Detlor, Gurnsey, Doak, Finkle, Montgomery, McKee, Peterson, Shearman, Thrasher, Wellman, McQuinsh, Wright, Mosier, Kelly, Bailey, McKeown, Ward and others of more recent date, all of whom applied their energies to the cultivation of their respective farms, and, from appearances, they have been well repaid for their industry.

The experience of the pioneers of Rawdon was similar in every respect to that of the early settlement of other townships, a detailed account of which will be found in other portions of this history. In 1839 the township, including the thriving village of Stirling, now incorporated, only contained about 1,060 inhabitants, whose wants were supplied by one grist and saw mill and two small stores in the village; 84 horses, 103 oxen, and 234 cows, furnished the sum total of the live stock, (with perhaps the exception of a few hogs) of the township for that year. Since that date its progress has been rapid, and on the development of the mineral wealth of Marmora, the township lying immediately to the north, affording a ready and available market for her produce, Rawdon suddenly became a populace and thriving township. The Stirling and Marmora macadamized road which runs through the centre of the township, and other principally travelled roads, are in good repair, and almost any point in the township is easy of access. The dwelling houses of the farmers are comfortable and home-like, some exhibiting a degree of architectural beauty and refinement not often to be met with except in old and wealthy municipalities. The outbuildings are of a substantial character, well calculated to protect the dumb animals from the inclement weather of our Canadian winters. The surface of the township is undulating and in some places rather precipitous. The soil, like that of the adjoining townships, is on the blue limestone formation, and, with the exception of sections where the rock crops out to the surface, is excellent for agricultural purposes, and is apparently in a high state of cultivation. No one can drive through the township of Rawdon and look upon its well tilled farms, now covered with waving fields of grain ready to be harvested; with the numerous comfortable homesteads, where fifty years ago the forest stood in all its grandeur and wildness, but must confess that real and substantial progress has marked its course. Such lands as are at present unimproved are owned either by private individuals, the Government, or the Canada Company, and may be obtained from either at reasonable terms.

Compare the old log school house of early days, with indifferent pedagogues, to the dozen neat, commodious, and conveniently situated buildings with well educated teachers of to-day, with our excellent free school system, where every child may obtain a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and if necessary, can, through grammar schools, acquire a good commercial and classical education.

There are also located at various points in the township, comfortable places of public worship, presided over by regularly ordained ministers of the gospel who administer to the spiritual and religious wants of the inhabitants. There are five post offices, by which the people of Rawdon communicate with the outside world through Her Majesty's mails, viz. :—

STIRLING VILLAGE,—Mrs. A. Judd, postmistress.

BRINKWORTH, situated upon lot 22, in the 2nd concession,—Allen Williams, postmaster.

WELLMAN'S CORNERS, situated upon lot 18, in the 6th concession,—D. N. Ostrander, postmaster.

HAROLD, situated upon lot 12, in the 8th concession,—A. McWilliams, postmaster; and

SPRING BROOK, upon lot 13, in the 9th concession,—Peter Welch, postmaster.

Rawdon is well watered by several rivers, creeks, and rivulets, which pursue their tortuous course in a south-westerly direction through the township, affording at different points excellent facilities for almost every description of manufactures. Rawdon creek takes its rise in the township of Huntingdon, and upon lot No. 1, in the 9th concession of Rawdon, traversing the township in a south-westerly direction, passing through the village of Stirling, and emptying itself into the river Trent, in the township of Sidney.

A stream of considerable importance takes its rise upon lot No. 9, in the 5th concession, and runs parallel to Rawdon creek, also emptying into the Trent in Sidney.

Squires' creek most effectually drains the north and east and west centres of the township. It takes its rise upon lots 6, 8 and 24, in the 6th concession, and upon lot 13 in the 12th concession, with tributaries at the south-western extremity of the township, in which direction it flows until it meets the Trent in the township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland. Upon this stream a number of grist and saw mills and cheese factories are erected, with ample supply of water to drive all the necessary machinery.

The Moira river, with a tributary called Mud creek, crosses the north-eastern corner of the township, and upon which are a couple of saw mills, one of which has, we are informed, fallen into disuse. Crow River, a large tributary of the Trent, traverses the north-western extremity of the township, widening to the proportions of a small lake. There are no mills upon this river in Rawdon. The manufacturing interests of Rawdon are confined to grist and saw mills, brick yards, and cheese factories. Upon lot No. 19, in the 5th concession, upon Squire's creek, directly south of Wellman's Corners, is a grist and saw mill, and blacksmith's shop. On lot No. 5, in the 2nd concession, on a tributary of Rawdon creek, is a saw mill, and further down the stream, on lot No. 7, is situated another, both in running order, but owing to the scarcity of raw material, only a local business is done at certain seasons of the year. Upon lots Nos. 8 and 9, in the 8th concession, and upon a branch of Squires' creek, Mr. A. Ketcheson owns and carries on a saw mill; and upon lot No. 2, in the 13th concession, on the Moira, there is another saw mill.

There are several first-class cheese factories located upon the many living springs and streams which abound throughout the township, all of which are fitted out with the latest approved apparatus and mechanical appliances to facilitate the manufacture of this very important branch of agricultural industry. They are situated as follows:—Upon lots Nos. 14 and 17, in the 1st concession; upon a tributary of the Trent, directly west of the village of Stirling at Wellman's Corners; upon lot No. 19, and a branch of Squires' creek, in the 6th concession, is situated another factory with a large manufacturing capacity. Upon lot No. 19, in the 9th concession, and upon another branch of Squires' creek, is situated the Barton factory. Another factory is located upon the farm of Mr. S. S. Vandervoort, lot No. 13, in the 6th concession, and Squires' creek, having a large patronage; while another is situated upon lot No. 8, in 9th concession, immediately north of Ketcheson's saw mill. Upon lot No. 14, in the 12th concession, is the Read factory, also upon Squires' creek. Two other factories are situated respectively upon the properties of Mr. J. Gay and Mr. Wright, upon lot No. 9, in the 4th and 5th concessions, making a total of nine establishments which, during the season, are run to their utmost capacity, netting annually thousands of dollars to their patrons, the farmers of Rawdon.

The Grand Junction Railway runs across the front of the township. The road is graded, and iron laid from Belleville to the village of Stirling. A daily Stage is run between the two corporations, consisting of an open hand car, the motive power being two stalwart and enterprising citizens of Belleville.

The Belleville and North Hastings Railway leaves the Junction track upon lot No. 1, in the 1st concession, and passes through the township of Huntingdon to Madoc.

We have been unable to procure any statistical information whatever in connection with the township's municipality or otherwise, hence our inability to reproduce the records of the early town meetings, the names of the several municipal officers, and other information necessary to show the gradual progress and development of the township from its first settlement to the present time. Mr. James Cook is at present, and has been for many years, the reeve of the township. Mr. Joseph Hogle is the township clerk, &c., and Mr. Philip Brown, treasurer. The municipal council meet monthly in the Town Hall, a substantial and commodious brick building, situated in the centre of the township, at Harold P. O. There is a tavern adjoining, store, blacksmith's shop, &c., affording every facility for the accommodation of the ratepayers.

About the year 1820 a primitive grist mill was erected upon Rawdon creek, which formed the nucleus of the present flourishing village of Stirling. The principal portion of the village is situated in the township of Rawdon, to which it formerly belonged, until its incorporation in 1858, when the limits were extended to the south, embracing several lots in the township of Sidney. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and, being

centrally located, commands a large trade. The excellent water privileges of Rawdon creek, which flows through the centre of the village, have been utilized to advantage, and several large mills and factories have been erected, adding largely to its commercial prosperity. There are a large number of first-class dry goods, grocery, and general stores; boot and shoe, harness, and other shops, all of which seemingly do a safe and prosperous business. Its educational facilities are exceptionally good, comprising an excellent grammar and common school, with efficient teachers, under the direct supervision of a united board of county, grammar and common schools. Its churches are a credit to its inhabitants, and are in point of architectural beauty second to none in the county. They consist of the Presbyterian, Church of England, Canada Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, and Baptist Churches. The village also possesses two good hotels. Distance from Belleville, 15 miles; Trenton, 16; Frankford, 7; Marmora, 16; Madoc, 19; and Campbellford, 16 miles. Daily stages connect the village with Belleville and other points, and when the Grand Junction Railway is completed to its destination, Stirling will, from its geographical position and abundant resources, become an important inland town. The present Reeve of the village is Charles Craige; Treasurer, James Milne; Clerk, &c., F. B. Parker. Population 1000.

BIOGRAPHIES.

CAPTAIN JUSTUS SHERWOOD, a Pennsylvanian of English descent, was an officer in the Royal Forces during the Revolutionary war. He was wounded and made prisoner, with the surrender at Saratoga, of the British army, under Burgoyne. For his espousal of the Royal Cause he was obliged to fly the country, and came to Canada shortly after the above-mentioned event, settling at St. John's, Lower Canada, and being among the very first pioneers of what was then an almost unexplored wilderness. There his son was born, who afterwards became Hon. Lewis P. Sherwood, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada. He married Miss Charlotte Jones, daughter of Ephraim Jones, Esq., another U. E. Loyalist, who was one of the earliest settlers in the township of Augusta. One of the children of this marriage was the Hon. George Sherwood, Q.C., now senior Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings. He was born in the County of Leeds, Upper Canada, in May, 1811, and educated at the Johnstown District Grammar School. He was called to the Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1833, and commenced practice at Brockville, where he soon took position as one of the ablest lawyers of the country. He continued to do a very large, successful and lucrative business here, till his appointment to his present position. He was a short time in partnership with the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C., and for thirteen years a law partner of the late Judge Steele.

From a very early age he seems to have identified himself with public affairs. His first public services began by filling for a number of years the position of Town Councillor of Brockville, he afterwards became Mayor, and subsequently filled the Warden's chair in the County Council.

He was elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in 1841, a position which he held uninterruptedly for ten years. In 1851 he was defeated for the same position, and again in 1854; but recovered the lost seat in 1858, and continued in it till 1863.

His eminent ability and undoubted integrity received a deserved acknowledgment in his assignment, at various times, to a great number of public positions of the highest honor and importance. He was appointed Sept. 5th, 1845, a Commissioner to inquire into the management of the Board of Works; he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and created a Q.C. in 1856. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from Aug. 6th, 1858, to May 23rd, 1862, during which time he filled the offices of Receiver-General, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, in succession. He received the appointment to his present position, September 2nd, 1865.

During a long and busy life he has always found time to devote to the encouragement and forwarding of all beneficial public enterprises—many of which to-day bear witness to his wisdom, energy, and devotion to the public welfare. He was one of the influential and active promoters of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, of which he was President for many years. He is married to Marianne, daughter of Dr. Keegan, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, but has no children.

The Sherwood family have all and always been strongly Conservative in politics, and among the most influential men in the country of that party; a party to which their allegiance dates back to the time when their ancestors—for the love of the King and Constitution—abandoned home, and possessions, and luxurious surroundings, for privations and hardships in a Canadian wilderness.

THOMAS APPLEBY LAZIER, Junior Judge of the County Court of Hastings county, is descended from U. E. Loyalists on both his father's and mother's side.

The Lazier family was of Dutch extraction, their ancestors having come from Holland, near the French border, at a very early day in the history of the western continent, and settled above Manhattan Island, on the Hudson. Jacobus Lazier, the great-great-grandfather of the Judge, was born near Yonkers, New York, in 1707, and died there in 1792. His descendants lived in that vicinity till the Revolution divided the colonies into hostile factions. The Laziers espoused the Royal cause, and to escape the persecution of the Americans, and at the same time enjoy freedom of their political opinions, many of them left their homes after the war, some going to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, while Nicholas, the eldest son of Jacobus, born in 1738, came to Canada in 1791, and settled in Prince Edward county, where he remained till his death. His wife's maiden name was Charity Conklin, and their whole family of seven sons and two daughters lived to be very old. Mary, the oldest child—afterwards Mrs. Bogart—died at Adolphustown, as recently as 1874, in the 102nd year of her age. Nicholas,(2) the third in order of age of this family; and of his family, Richard, born in Prince Edward, in 1805, was the eldest son. He married Anna Bookhout Appleby, and removed in 1828, to Tyendinaga, being among the very first settlers in that neighborhood, now Shannonville.

The Applebys were Americans, from Duchess county, New York, but originally of English extraction. They left their old home in Duchess county, in 1797, and came to Canada, as did the Laziers, to enjoy freedom of political opinion.

Richard Lazier became first Clerk of the old Court of Requests of Hastings county, and subsequently—and until the Court was abolished—one of the Commissioners of the same. He was a Captain of Volunteers in active service in 1837-38, and was afterwards promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy. He was a man who deserved well of the country, and the Government recognized his ability and public services by appointing him to the position of Collector of Customs for Shannonville, a position held by him up to the time of his death, June 29th, 1871.

Of his family of five sons and two daughters, Thomas Appleby Lazier, born in 1826, was the eldest. He was educated at Victoria College, and studied law chiefly with Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, of Belleville, finishing his studies in the office of the Hon. Judge Adam Wilson, of Toronto, and was called to the Bar in Hilary Term, 1854.

He commenced the practice of his profession soon after, at Belleville, where his talents and application soon won for him a large and lucrative practice, and marked him as the man to fill the Junior Judgeship of the County Court of Hastings county, to which position he was appointed, July 11th, 1873.

The Judge has always lent his valuable assistance to the development of all public or private enterprises which promised for the benefit of Belleville, of Hastings county, or of the Province. He was a very active advocate of the Grand Junction Railway, the organization of which was in a great measure due to him, and a few more like him; and he became the first Secretary of that Corporation. His younger brother, S. S. Lazier, who studied with the Judge, and afterwards practised in partnership with him for about ten years, is now Master-in-Chancery for the counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, and Addington. His uncle, S. N. Appleby, represents East Hastings in the Ontario Legislature. He himself never married The Laziers are a very numerous family throughout the Bay of Quinté District, and their number, intelligence, and high social position in the community enable them to exert a very strong influence in all affairs of a public or political nature.

The HON. EDMUND MURRAY, M.L.C., born at Kingston, on the 11th day of November, 1812, was the second son of Henry Murney, of Kingston. He was educated at Upper Canada College, acquired the knowledge of law in the office of Marshall S. Bidwell, at Kingston, and was called to the Bar at Osgoode Hall, in 1834. He commenced the practice of law in Belleville, and for many years dedicated himself to his profession, in which he established a brilliant reputation, ranging first amongst his professional associates. Mr. Murney entered Parliament in 1836, the last in Upper Canada. The first election after the union of the Provinces, he was defeated by the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, by 37 votes. In 1842 Mr. Murney again contested the Riding in the Conservative interests and was returned by a large majority over his former opponent, the Hon. Robt. Baldwin, but owing to defect in the returns another election was ordered by the House. In 1843 he defeated the Reform candidate, Joseph Canniff, Esq. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1844, new elections were held, and Mr. W. H. Yager, was brought out to oppose Mr. Murney, but again his political star was in the ascendant. In 1848 he was defeated by the Hon. Billa Flint, and in 1851 Mr. Murney was again elected, defeating his former opponent. On the division of the county Mr. Murney defeated Mr. George Benjamin, for the North Riding. In 1857 he became a candidate for the Trent Division; resigning his seat in the Lower House, he was elected to the Upper House, defeating Mr. Shorts, of Peterboro, and was a member of this branch of the Legislature at the time of his death, which occurred on the 15th of August, 1861, leaving his wife and one son, Edmund H. Murney—both since deceased, and nine daughters surviving him, viz.: Mrs. Ridley, wife of Henry Ridley, Esq., Mrs. D. Hamilton, Mrs. McLeod, wife of Henry A. MacLeod, Chief Engineer Prince Edward Island R. R., Mrs. Falkner, wife of N. B. Falkner, Barrister-at-Law, Belleville, Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, M.A., Rector of All Saints Church, Toronto, Mrs. Ridley, wife of Frederick C. Ridley, Esq., Belleville, and four unmarried. The following extract from the *Intelligencer* of August 13th, 1861, will be read with interest.

"As a politician he took a leading part from the moment he entered "upon his public career; he assisted materially in reforming many laws, and "rendered them suitable to the wants of the community, and upon all occa- "sions he gave his support to the enactment of such new laws as the welfare "and prosperity of his country required.

"Although a firm and faithful supporter of his own Church, very early in "his political career he assented to the passing of a law fully relieving all "other denominations from what was considered the powers of a dominant "clergy in the Province.

"He was an excellent lawyer, and his clear perception and judgment "rendered him an opponent of no small magnitude at the Bar. He was cer- "tainly one of the most successful practitioners in what was known as the "old Midland District. Some of his cotemporaries in the Province may pos- "sibly have gained in some passages of their career, more brilliant reputa- "tions, but for discretion, judgment, and honesty of purpose, as well as con- "sistency in the whole of his political life he was unsurpassed by any.

"No client of his ever knew what it was to be persecuted or pressed for "payment, none were ever asked even to meet claims strictly just and due, "who would thereby embarrass themselves or distress their families. He pre- "ferred the inconvenience of a non-compliance of engagements on the part of "others, to bring distress and trouble upon any one.

"He was never violent or extreme in his language, yet with true sterling "integrity and firmness he ever maintained his opinions, and was one of the "most consistent politicians of the age.

"In all social relations of life Mr. Murney was greatly gifted—a loving "husband—a doting father—a sincere friend—loved, revered and respected, "he went down to his grave—

"Like the stars, by day
"Withdrawn from mortal eye,
"But not extinct—they hold their way
"In glory through the sky."

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, the subject of this sketch, was born at Trenton, in the county of Hastings, on the 5th of December, 1839, but has resided in the city of Belleville, of which he is now its first Mayor, since he was seven years of age. He was called to the Bar in 1864, and commenced the practice of law. He was a member of the Town Council for a number of years, and Mayor in 1870. In 1871 he was offered by acclamation the position of member for East Hastings in the Commons, on the elevation of the Hon. R. Read to the Senate, but declined its acceptance at the request of his family. Mr. Robertson is identified with every enterprise calculated to promote the interests of the city in which he lives, and last year erected a beautiful block of buildings on Front street, which are an ornament to the city. Mr. Robertson is a widower, having lost his wife, the eldest daughter of Dr. R. Stewart, in 1874; he has one daughter. His father, the late William Robertson, was a native of Glenelg, Invernesshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1827, and married in 1837, the daughter of an old U. E. Loyalist family in Murray, and embarked heavily in the lumber business, on the Trent and Moira rivers, which business he continued for many years, and died in 1861. He was a descendant of the Robertsons of Strowan, who were noted for their bravery and fine physique, when James I. was cruelly murdered in Black Friar's Monastery, Perth, in presence of the Queen and ladies, by Sir Robert Graham, having made his escape to the Highlands, hiding in the Braes o'Mar, until he was captured by Robert—grandson of Robert de Athole—founder of the Clan Robertson. For the arrest of Graham and taking him to the Queen at Stirling, he was rewarded with a Crown Charter, dated 1451, erecting his whole lands into a free Barony. He also received the honourable addition to his coat of arms, a naked man, manacled, under the achievement, with the motto *virtutis, gloria, merces.*

MR. GEORGE RITCHIE.—The firm of Messrs. Ritchie is one of the oldest business houses in this part of the Province. It was established in the year 1856, by Mr. George Ritchie, the late senior partner, and has since met with uninterrupted success, so that notwithstanding having passed through several periods of great commercial depression, we believe it holds a firmer position to-day than at any previous time Few firms in this new Dominion can show a clearer record, for though originating in comparatively small beginnings, there is not a single instance of reflection upon its credit or good name throughout the twenty years of its existence, while now it holds a front rank among the dry goods houses of the Dominion.

This firm, who are really the only *bonâ fide* importers of a general stock of dry goods between Kingston and Cobourg, are connected with an extensive shipping house in the old country, which connection gives them an undoubted advantage, enabling them to purchase their goods at lower rates than could otherwise be done; for in this way they get access to the leading manufacturers in Great Britain and the continent, who will not sell direct to the retail trade on account of arrangements with wholesale houses at home. But apart from this advantage their system of doing business is well calculated to secure the popular favor, it being one of the most reliable places to deal in anywhere to be found.

Mr. George Ritchie, the founder of the business, died on the 8th of May, 1878, respected by all who knew him, and among business men was one whose word was regarded as good as his bond. He was a man thoroughly honorable and upright in all his dealings, and generous to a fault. He was a son of the late Robert Ritchie, Esq., formerly of the Ordnance Department, at Ottawa, who removed to Belleville with the rest of the family, in the fall of 1856, having previously retired from her Majesty's service in which he had served for nearly fifty years. Mr. Thomas Ritchie succeeds his brother in the management of the business, and conducts it under the same auspices. We present elsewhere in this work an interior view of this magnificent store, showing the grand stair-case leading to the millinery and mantle show rooms on the second floor.

P. V. DORLAND, M.D., was born in Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinté, and is a son of the late Col. Samuel Dorland of the First Lennox and Addington Militia, which for many years had been in active service, and during the colonial times were mustered several times during a year for drill. Col. Dorland was also one of the three Commissioners appointed to hold the Court of Requests every fortnight alternated, one week in the Court House and the second one at Fredericksburg. Dr. Dorland's two grandfathers were Capt. Thomas Dorland and Capt. Edward Huyck, both of whom were in General Burgoyne's army when he surrendered to General Gates, at Saratoga, and were among the earliest settlers on the Bay of Quinté, bringing with them three families of slaves, and material to assist in clearing up the country. Capt. Dorland was appointed Commissariat officer for the whole Bay District. He represented this section of Canada for eighteen years in Parliament, retiring from political life at an advanced age. He located one thousand acres of land presented him by the Government for services rendered in Adolphustown, commencing at Dorland's ferry opposite the steam mills, within a short distance of the village, a quantity in Prince Edward County, and the rest in the County of Hastings. Capt. Huyck entered into a general mercantile business in addition to that of farming in the 4th concession of Adolphustown, on what is called Hog Bay, where he did a large business. Dr. Dorland received his preliminary education at Knox and Queen's Colleges, Toronto and Kingston. He studied at Trinity and the Toronto Schools of Medicine, and took his degrees at the College of Physicians, Edinburgh, viz.: L.R.C.P., and M.R.C. Surgeons. He graduated at the New York Eye and Ear Institute, and at Philadelphia University of Medicine. He has resided for many years in Savannah, Georgia, and was in that city when it was depopulated by cholera, and has written a treatise on the theory of that dreaded disease, also a valuable paper on inhalation that have withstood the criticisms of many able writers of medical jurisprudence. He owns one of the finest residences in Belleville, and recently built a block on Front street, near the upper bridge, which adds much to the appearance of that part of the city. Dr. Dorland has been an extensive traveller, and a description of his travels would fill a volume; he has visited the Pacific slope, *via* Cuba, he crossed over and under the Alps, *via* the Mount Cenis tunnel, he travelled through Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and Central America, and is one of the best read men of the times. Of a genial and generous disposition, with fine conversational powers, his society is highly enjoyable. He is devoted to the science of medicine, in which profession he has ever been a successful practitioner, and is regarded as one of Belleville's most public spirited and valued citizens.

W. D. FULLER was born in Washington County, New York, and came with his family to Canada in 1846, settling in the township of Huntingdon, where he engaged, in connection with his father and brothers, in the lumbering and other lines of business in which he was eminently successful. In 1868 he removed to Belleville and commenced business as a grain merchant, since which time he has been the heaviest operator in the Bay district. He was appointed United States Consular agent for Belleville, a position he still holds. He enjoys the reputation of being a gentleman of unblemished character, and is highly respected by a large circle of friends in Belleville and throughout the County of Hastings.

WILLIAM HUDSON, carriage manufacturer, Roslin, was born in the year 1842, within the limits of the township of Thurlow, which municipality he has for some years represented in the County Council, having been repeatedly elected by acclamation to the position of Deputy-Reeve, an office he fills with ability. He is a son of Charles Hudson, who came to Canada in 1820 and settled upon lot No. 1, in the 9th concession of Tyendinaga, which he cleared, the surrounding country being at that period an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Hudson commenced the manufacture of carriages at the village of Roslin, then known as Wilson's Corners, in the year 1869, the annual product being but small compared with that of the present day. The success of this enterprise is due in a great measure to the fact that Mr. Hudson is a practical mechanic, and gives the business, in all its details, his personal supervision, turning out a class of work that for finish and durability cannot be excelled in the country. His business is steadily increasing, and the establishment annually turns out upwards of one hundred vehicles, and employs from fourteen to sixteen hands. Mr. Hudson by strict business habits has gained the confidence of his fellow men; his goods have a wide-spread reputation for general excellence, unsurpassed and seldom equalled in the County of Hastings.

JOHN C. VERMILYEA, is a Canadian by birth, and is of Dutch and English descent. His father, the late Solomon Vermilyea, emigrated with his parents from the Catskill Mountains, Green County, N.Y., about the year 1800, and settled upon what is known as Beach Ridge, north of Montreal, where the family remained for a short time: not being suited they removed westward, and purchased lot No. 1, in the 4th concession of the township of Thurlow, which he converted from an interminable forest into one of the finest farms in Ontario. John C. Vermliyea, owns an improved farm of 150 acres adjacent to the city of Belleville, having an excellent dwelling house and good substantial out-buildings, the whole being surrounded by an orchard of superior fruit, of which he makes a specialty. He is a prominent member of the Society of Orthodox Friends, and has officiated in that body, in the capacity of local preacher, for upwards of ten years. The Vermilyea family have always been prominently identified with that religious organization, the father of the subject of this sketch having erected the first meeting house in this section of the county, at the Corners, near his farm, where he enjoyed the quiet of a home life until the day of his death. John C. is highly respected by all his neighbours, is a man of unblemished character, and a useful member of society.

The parents of the late JOHN J. BRADSHAW were among the early pioneers of the township of Thurlow, where the subject of this notice was born, in the year 1803. He learned the house carpenter's trade with William Yager, and in 1825 married Nancy McMullen. During his early life he became very successful as a builder, and by dint of industry, honesty, and sound judgment, acquired a competency which enabled him to secure a farm in Sidney, which he afterwards sold and purchased lot No. 8, in the 4th concession of Thurlow, near the place where he was born, upon which he lived until the day of his death, which occurred on the 8th day of September, 1877. Mr. Bradshaw early identified himself with the Church, in which body he was a useful and consistent member. While his memory remains fresh, his virtues will be remembered; and whether active in public life, at home upon his farm, or in the family circle, his example and influence were potent for general and individual good.

WILLIAM ASHLEY, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fredericksburg, then called 4th town in the order of U. E. L. settlements, in the year 1808.

He is of English descent, his parents emigrating from the State of Massachusetts about the year 1800, preferring the then inhospitable wilds of Canada, under British rule, to the persecutions of the victorious rebels. The family first settled and commenced business at Carnill's Mills, on the Moira river, and in the year 1824 removed to lot No. 2, in the 5th concession of Thurlow. In 1835 William Ashley erected at this point a shop, and commenced the manufacture of waggons, etc., which was undoubtedly the origin of the present flourishing village of Foxboro', for many years called Smithville. A post office was established at an early date, Mr. Ashley being the first Postmaster. On his retirement he left the carriage manufacturing, together with its appliances, to his son Charles, who at present carries on the business. Mr. Ashley owns two farms and a beautiful private residence, and by his energy and enterprise has added much to the development and improvement of the village in which he resides.

CHARLES ASHLEY is a son of William Ashley, and was born in the village of Foxboro'. He is at present extensively engaged in the manufacture of carriages, etc., having succeeded his father on his retirement, in the business. This establishment is fitted with all the modern appliances necessary to the manufacture of every description of first-class vehicles, and is run to its full capacity in order to supply the increased demand for its products. Mr. Ashley has extended his business in every direction, and at present employs fifteen skilled workmen, a force often inadequate to fill the many orders that come from all parts of the country. His work gives unusual satisfaction, as is attested by the increase of business, and he justly merits the enviable reputation he has attained.

The JOSE family came from Cornwall, England, to Canada, in the year 1859, and rented lots 1 and 2, in the 8th concession of the township of Thurlow, where they have resided ever since. They are engaged in farming and raising thorough-bred Durham and grade stock, Leicester sheep, and Berkshire hogs, and have one of the finest herds to be found in the County of Hastings. Their stock is known throughout the Province, for its general superior excellence and purity of breed. They have at present in their herd, two thorough-bred Durhams, with authenticated pedigrees, fine specimen of the Short-horn, while their Durham and grade cows are choice, excelling those of ordinary breeders. Their Leicester sheep are pure, and their thoroughbred Berkshire hogs have done much towards improving the breeds, throughout the townships, of this very useful and necessary animal. The Jose brothers by industry and hard work have gathered together a herd they may feel justly proud of, and which is a credit to the municipality in which they reside.

GIDEON SPENCER, the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1838 upon lot No 2, in the 8th concession of Thurlow, which property was granted by the Government, under proclamation, to his grandfather Corey Spencer, a United Empire Loyalist, who emigrated from Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War, and settled in the neighbourhood of East Lake, about the year 1784. Mr. Spencer is an industrious and successful farmer, and has served in several positions of public trust, discharging the many arduous duties connected therewith in a manner alike satisfactory to the municipality and the ratepayers, and creditable to himself. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is highly respected by the community in which he resides.

COL. WILLIAM KETCHESON was born in the town of Bedford, New York, in the year 1772, and was of English descent. He came to Adolphustown from Nova Scotia, and married Nancy Roblin in the year 1800, removing to Sidney shortly afterwards, and locating and settling upon lot 26, in the 5th concession, which he cleared. He reared a family of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters, all of whom eventually became united with the Church, and these all married and settled before death entered the family. There were living at his death—which occurred March 15th, 1848—eighty-four grand-children, one hundred and thirty-seven great grand-children, and five great, great grand-children. Total, two hundred and forty-one descendants.

The ancestors of Col. William Ketcheson saw service in Lord Cornwallis' army during the Revolutionary war, and were engaged in the many battles fought under that general. In the reign of George III. William Ketcheson held the commission of Acting Ensign under Lieut. Sturgeon, who commanded the Hastings Militia, and in 1809 received from Sir Francis Gore a commission as Full Ensign, in 1812 a Lieutenancy, in 1815, under Gen. Brock, he was commissioned Captain, and in 1832 Major from Sir John Colborne's Government. Serving under Col. Thomas Coleman in 1834, during Sir Francis Bond Head's administration, he became joint commissioner of the 11th division of the Court of Requests. In the first year of Queen Victoria's reign he was honoured with a Colonelcy, a title which he wore with honour until the day of his death. In 1839 he received his Commission as a Justice of the Peace in the 2nd division of the Court of Requests. In all of these positions he discharged their several duties with credit to himself and advantage to his country. Mr. Ketcheson and his amiable wife were consistent members of the Canada Methodist Church, having been converted at the first camp meeting ever held in Canada, at Adolphustown. Of commanding presence, with a vigorous mind, his judgment was good—possessing quick perceptions, he was self-reliant. He possessed the confidence of his neighbours and of the community at large. As a citizen he was loyal to the core, and a staunch supporter of the Government. Possessed of that modesty that ever commands respect, he never forced himself upon the people as a claimant for public honours, though he served the township in several capacities. He was ever governed by a conscientious regard for his word and his obligations, possessing such a love for his family and regard for his friends that he ever laboured for their enjoyment.

ELIJAH KETCHESON was born in Fredericksburg, in the county of Lennox, in the year 1795, and is a son of the late William Ketcheson, who came from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Virginia. On the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the British forces, and served until the close of the war. The subject of this sketch (Elijah Ketcheson), while a trifle over sixteen years of age, in the year 1812, in company with three brothers, started for Kingston and helped to build the fort. In 1819 he was united in marriage to Minerva Ostram, long since deceased. During the rebellion of 1837 he held a Captain's commission, and did service at the Trent, and now holds the rank of Colonel. He receives a pension of $20 per year for services rendered in the war of 1812, and is at present the oldest Magistrate in the County of Hastings. In his eighty-third year, with all his faculties perfect, he has prospectively many years before him yet of happy green old age.

The RANDEWATER family originally came, with other Loyalists, from Duchess county, New York, about the year 1800, and tarried for a short period at what was then known as Hay Bay, afterwards purchasing and settling upon lots 28, 29, and E ½ 30, in the 6th concession of the township of Sidney. Daniel Randewater, the present owner of the property—a view of whose residence appears elsewhere—is largely engaged in the dairy business, having one of the most productive stock farms in Hastings county. He was elected to the Township Council during the years 1872-3, and is regarded as one of the most energetic and progressive men of the period.

MOSES BOARDMAN is a descendant of New England stock, his father coming from Boston, Mass., to Canada at an early period of our country's history. He purchased the property—lot 27, in the 7th concession of Sidney—upon which he resides, during the year 1842, from George Fairman, the original grantee of the Crown. Mr. Boardman has an improved farm of 300 acres, well stocked with choice fruit trees, with good substantial dwelling-house, and well-appointed buildings. He enjoys the respect of the community, and is looked upon as one of the leading men in the township of Sidney.

The MASSEY family are of English descent. Mesrill Massey, grandfather of the subject of this notice, was born in England, and emigrated to Massachusetts some time previous to the Revolutionary War. He drew annually $80 pension for services rendered during those troublesome times. After the close of the war, or about the beginning of the present century, he came to Canada and settled in the township of Haldimand, in the county of Northumberland, where he lived to the good age of ninety-eight years. Levi Massey was born in Haldimand, and married Miss A. E. McClutchie, a school teacher of Scotch descent, from Huntington, Quebec. He came to Sidney in 1869, when he purchased the S. halfs of lots Nos. 29 and 30, in the 5th con., where he now resides. His farm is located in one of the best wheat-growing sections in the township of Sidney. Mr. Massey is an active and energetic farmer, and is looked upon as one of the prominent men of the township.

SAMUEL T. WILMOTT is a Canadian by birth, from the township of Clarke, in the county of Durham. He came to Sidney when about two years of age, and resided with his grandfather the late Gideon Turner—a U. E. Loyalist, for many years connected with township affairs, who owned lot No. 29, in the 5th concession of Sidney. At the demise of his grandfather Mr. Wilmott inherited the homestead where he now resides. The Wilmotts are of English descent and came from New Brunswick to Canada about the year 1800, and were engaged in the wars of that period. They finally settled in the township of Clarke, where several descendants still reside, amongst whom is Samuel Wilmott, Government Inspector of Fisheries.

RICHARD DAVIS, the subject of this biography, was born in Clinton, Duchess County, N.Y., in the year 1795, and came to Canada with his father, who first settled in Fredericksburg, County of Lennox, in 1800. During the following year he came to Sidney and purchased and cleared up lot No. 34, on the front of the township, where he has resided ever since. He has four children living—two sons and two daughters—and has always followed the occupation of a tiller of the soil. During the rebellion of 1837 he held a Captain's commission in the Light Horse service, and was for a while stationed at Toronto, and was appointed upon the Commission of the Peace as a Magistrate by Sir George Cartier. He also helped to build the fort at Kingston. He owns 180 acres of excellent land, and is a member of the Canada Methodist Church, with which he has been consistent in all relations of life; and, at the ripe age of eighty-three, is still hale and vigorous. Mr. Davis is of Welsh descent, his grandfather emigrating from Wales, England, to the United States, previous to the revolution, and who was killed by the rebels at the battle of White Plains while gallantly fighting for his country.

COL. SHELDON HAWLEY, whose portrait is represented in another part of this work, sprang directly from U. E. Loyalist stock, who, after the revolutionary period, leaving their home in Vermont, after sojourning *en route* for a short time in Lower Canada, settled in the township of Earnestown, sometimes designated 2nd town. Born in Earnestown in or about the year 1795, he was educated and spent his early days there under the pastoral supervision of the Rev. John Langhorne, the effects of whose teachings he showed to the latest years of his life. When but a youth he did garrison duty as a volunteer at Kingston during the war of 1812. From this period until 1817 he remained chiefly in Kingston, when he removed to Trenton, then known as River Trent, where he engaged in mercantile and lumbering pursuits, and in which he was conspicuously successful. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace as a Magistrate; also a commission for the improving of the navigation of the Trent, and the erection of the large timber bridge across the same. He was commissioned a Colonel in the Murray Battalion of the Northumberland Militia, and had command of the military post at Trenton during the rebellion of 1837-8. The management of the commissariat was also entrusted to him. In connection with the Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, D.D., first Lord Bishop of Toronto, he was co-founder of St. George's Church, Trenton, built in 1845, and manifested a strong interest in the same, pecuniarily and otherwise, until the day of his death, which occurred on the 25th day of April, 1868, in the 73rd year of his age. Thus closed the loyal and energetic career of one of the earliest and most highly respected pioneers in the settlement of Trenton.

ADAM HENRY MEYERS, late of Trenton, was the son of Col. Adam Henry Meyers, of the same place, and Mary Halloway, daughter of Elijah Wallbridge, a U. E. Loyalist, and one of the earliest settlers and most influential citizens of Ameliasburg. His father, so widely and popularly known as Colonel Meyers, was a British subject born in the town of Hollen, and Kingdom of Hanover, in 1780, when that part of Germany was an appendix to the British Crown. He was a man of wealth and influence in the land of his birth, having been highly educated, and brought with him on his advent to Canada, in 1805, a large stock of goods, with which he set up the first store at Belleville, where he located, and which was called after him, Meyer's Creek—a name which it retained for many years. He only remained in "Meyers' Creek" about three years, removing to Trenton in 1808, where he engaged in the same pursuits as he had previously followed at "The Creek." During his short residence at the Creek he built a mill and made other improvements, which formed the nucleus of the present prosperous and beautiful city of Belleville. Being a man of enterprise as well as of means, he did not relax his energies on removal to the Trent, but went to work building more mills, making roads, etc., etc, till the neighbourhood soon emerged for its primeval state to that of a civilized community. He was one of young Canada's most distinguished representative men—in public life strong in his efforts to advance the general good; in private, hospitable and charitable—letting not his right know what his left was doing; in all things honourable and above suspicion. He was promoted successively from the ranks of the 1st Northumberland Militia to the positions of Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain, and finally to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd Northumberland, which rank he held till he died, on the 9th May, 1832, most deeply mourned.

His son, ADAM HENRY MEYERS, who was born in the township of Murray in 1812, had the advantage of a liberal education—partly in Montreal and partly in New York—and studied law in the offices of the late Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C., and afterwards with the Hon. Mr. Baldwin. Having been called to the Bar in 1834, he commenced the practice of law in Trenton, and continued to practise there with enviable success till the time of his death in 1876.

From early life Mr. Meyers took an active part in public and political affairs. He was a staunch and honest Tory of the old school, and as such exerted great influence in favour of John A. Macdonald, the Conservative leader, whose warm personal friend he was, as well as zealous political ally. He unsuccessfully contested Northumberland in the Conservative interest for the Assembly in 1842, against George M. Boswell, now Senior Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham. He was subsequently more successful, and represented that constituency in Parliament for a number of years. To the many positions of public trust and confidence which he filled, was added that of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Northumberland Militia. He was a man of superior parts, whose influence had been many years successfully exerted to the benefit of the Midland District, and his memory will have a green spot in the hearts of the whole Bay Quinté region for many a long day to come.

CHARLES FRANCIS, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, was born in the village of Trenton on the 22nd of February, 1837, and is of Irish extraction. He matriculated before the Law Society in Hilary term, on the 10th of February, 1857, and entered immediately on his studies, and was called to the Bar in Hilary term, on the 14th of March, 1862. He has since practised law at Trenton, and is at present the senior member of the popular law firm of Francis & Forbes. He was elected to represent his native village in the County Council of the County of Hastings in 1873, and is the present representative of Trenton in that deliberative body, a position which his intellectual capacities and educational attainments eminently qualify him to fill with credit to himself and constituents. He is also an active member of the Church of England. Mr. Francis has a lucrative practice, and his fine talents and correct business habits have placed him among the leading members of the Bar of Hastings County.

SELAH SARLE is one of the pioneer settlers in the rear of Sidney, and is a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist family who came to Canada after the close of the Revolutionary War. He owns a well cultivated farm and a beautiful residence, built of stone, the whole of which is surrounded by an elaborately finished and rustic verandah, adding much to its appearance and comfort. The Sarle family are highly respected by the community in which they reside, and throughout the township of Sidney.

J. O'CONNOR, the subject of this sketch, was born in the United States, and is of Irish extraction. He has by his industry acquired a valuable property and comfortable home, where he now resides, a view of which is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. O'Connor is held in high esteem by his acquaintances, and is regarded as one of the most successful and progressive young men in the neighbourhood—an example well worthy of emulation by the rising generation of the township of Sidney.

BALTIS ROSE is one of Sidney's representative men, and has for many years held the position of Reeve of the Township, an office he fills with ability, discharging the many duties connected therewith in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents, as is attested by his repeated re-election. He possesses an excellent farm in a high state of cultivation, and a comfortable and substantial dwelling house, with well appointed outbuildings. The Rose family are well and favourably known throughout the township of Sidney, and were among its first settlers, and own a number of farms of very fine land. Baltis Rose, the present Reeve, is a cultivated and public spirited citizen, and is always prominently identified with any movement or enterprise calculated to improve the condition of the people.

THOMAS D. APPLEBY, J. P., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Duchess County, New York, in the year 1778, and came to Canada in 1789 with a party of emigrants to Kingston. He shortly afterwards located in Sophiasburgh, in Prince Edward Co., where he married a daughter of Nathaniel Solmes, and settled down to the life of a farmer, subsequently removing to Tyendinaga, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that township. He held for several years many positions of public trust in the township. He was a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Boundary Line Commissioner, &c., and died in 1865, in the 86th year of his age. Anna, his eldest and only living daughter, married Richard Lazier, in 1824, and is mother of Thomas Appleby Lazier, Junior Judge of the Co. of Hastings; of Samuel S. Lazier, Master in Chancery for the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, and of Richard L. Lazier, J. P. and Collector of Customs at the Port of Shannonville.

NATHANIEL S. APPLEBY, the eldest and only living son of Thomas D. Appleby, was born in the County of Prince Edward in the year 1820, and came with his father to Tyendinaga in 1828, and was elected Reeve of the township for twenty consecutive years, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1854, Census Commissioner for Hastings in 1861 and 1871; Warden of the county for three years, and elected M.P.P. for East Hastings, in 1875. Mr. Appleby is at present largely engaged in milling and farming, and is the only active magistrate in that part of the county. The Appleby family are originally from Westmoreland County, England, and came to the United States previous to the Revolution. After the close of the war the late Thos. D. Appleby emigrated to Canada with a number of other U. E. Loyalists, in consequence of their firm attachment to British laws and rule, preferring the wild and rugged forests of Canada with laws and institutions they loved, to the fair and familiar homes on the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk with a form of government they detested, and they have never regretted the choice they have made. N. S. Appleby, M.P.P., is one of the most prominent men in the history of this section, in every effort for the improvement of its people or the advancement of its material interests; of undoubted integrity and unassuming manners, he is honored and respected by a host of friends.

RICHARD L. LAZIER, Collector of Customs, was born in the village of Shannonville, in Tyendinaga, and is a son of the late Richard Lazier who came from Prince Edward County to the Shannon in 1828, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the township, his mother being a daughter of the late Thos. D. Appleby, a U. E. Loyalist, also originally from Prince Edward Co., and an early settler in Tyendinaga. The Lazier and Appleby families after the close of the war of the Revolution, in order to escape the persecutions of the arrogant continentals and enjoy the freedom of British rule and British institutions, came to Canada and settled in Prince Edward Co., their sons afterwards settling, as already stated, in Tyendinaga. The Lazier family are of Dutch descent, their forefathers having originally come from Flanders, near the French border, at an early date. Jacobus Lazier, the great great grandfather of Richard L. Lazier, was born in Yonkers, New York, in 1707, and died there in 1792. His descendants continued to reside in that vicinity until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war when the family, as above mentioned, emigrated to Canada. Mr. Lazier was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Shannonville in the year 1871, a position he still retains. He is also engaged in the milling business, owning the large flouring mills at Milltown. Mr. Lazier is highly esteemed by all who know him, and is distinguished for his many virtues and dignified propriety of conduct.

JOHN WHITE, M.P. for the East Riding of the County of Hastings, is a native of the County of Donegal, Ireland, and came to Canada when but a boy, in the year 1850, His first introduction to the people of Hastings was in the capacity of chore boy amongst the farmers of Thurlow, with whom he lived for some years. He is an eminent example of the many self-made men of our times. Removing to Tyendinaga when still a youth, with but a limited education, yet possessing an unflinching determination and indomitable will, coupled with integrity and native tact, he soon attained to a leading position in society and politics. He was elected Reeve of Tyendinaga in 1869, a position, with the exception of 1873-4, he has ever since occupied. In 1871 he was elected, in the Conservative interest, to the Dominion Parliament; re-elected in 1872 and 1874, and at present represents this constituency in the House of Commons of the Dominion. Mr. White has always been prominently identified with the Orange Society, and is at present Right Worthy Grand Master of Ontario East, and has filled many subordinate positions in the same order. In addition to his many Parliamentary and municipal duties Mr. White is engaged in building and farming. He has erected two large cheese factories, one on lot No. 4 in the 9th, near his residence, and another on lot 20 in the 8th concession of Tyen-

dinaga, and is also interested in an iron foundry at Madoc. He is regarded as one of the leading and most influential men in the county.

JAMES FORRESTER is one of the pioneer settlers of the township. He emigrated with his father, D. Forrester, from Forfarshire, Scotland, when quite a youth, and purchased from the Government lot No. 20 in the 3rd concession of Tyendinaga, which he cleared, and where he now, with his family, resides. Mr. Forrester at an early age became converted to Christ, and being of a retiring nature has never striven to make himself popular but has performed his several duties to God and man unostentatiously and quietly. For upwards of forty years he has been connected with the Presbyterian Sabbath school, and was the first superintendent of that very beneficial and instructive adjunct of the Church of which he is an active and consistent member. An example of untiring industry and integrity in all the relations of life, he is held in high estimation by the community in which he has lived for so many years.

THOMAS CLARE.—The subject of this sketch was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, on the 8th of January, 1802, and came to Canada in 1815, and first settled in Sidney. He assisted Samuel Benson to survey and lay out the township of Hungerford. On the completion of the survey he purchased and built upon lot No 1, in the 4th concession—the site of the present village of Thomasburg—which he cleared and where he resided until his death, which occurred in May, 1869. Mr. Clare was one of the pioneers of Hungerford, there being only six other settlers in the township at the time he located and settled upon his land. His house was ever open to the early settlers, who often came in without means and with but an imperfect knowledge of the country or the whereabouts of their grants. He was accustomed, without remuneration, to pilot them through the forest to their several new homes. Mr. Clare was always an active man in the affairs of his township; all measures and movements contributing to its prosperity or the welfare of his fellowmen always received his hearty support, and found in him a most efficient aid. Of the strictest integrity, and with an uncompromising sense of right, he was called to many positions of trust, which he faithfully administered, and retained through all the confidence of his neighbours.

ROBERT GORDON, a son of Robert and Jane Gordon, was born at Maguire's Bridge, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 18th day of August, 1828. He came out to Canada in 1846 and purchased a portion of lot No. 4, in the 11th concession of Hungerford, containing 160 acres, which he cleared and which is at present in an excellent state of cultivation. He was elected Reeve in 1877 and re-elected for 1878, a position he fills with ability. He is also President of the Victoria Cheese Factory, and county master of the Orange order for Hastings. Early in life he allied himself with the B. C. Church, of which he is a consistent member, and has for many years officiated in that body in the capacity of local preacher. Liberal, public spirited, and always awake to the needs of society, no measure for the public good or movement for the advance of moral or religious interests fails to receive his support or the aid of his best efforts, and an appreciative community have rewarded him with positions of trust.

C. POMEROY, M.A., M.D., of Tweed, is a son of the late M. Pomeroy, a U. E. Loyalist from Vermont, who distinguished himself during the war of 1812, and who settled in Addington county at an early period in the history of our country. His mother, as the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist, drew lot No. 10 in the 7th concession, adjoining the present village of Tweed. Dr. Pomeroy removed from Addington to Tweed in 1854, when this part of the country was in its infancy. He is a finished scholar, being a University graduate and gold medalist, and has been coroner for the county of Hastings for upwards of 22 years, and was appointed in 1857 surgeon of the 4th battalion of Hastings militia, a position he still holds.

In order to acquire a more thorough knowledge of surgery, Dr. Pomeroy entered the U. S. army as surgeon, and was present on the field at many of the principal battles during the late civil war. He has a large and extensive practice, and is looked upon both in medical circles and throughout this section of the country as one of the most skilful practioners in this part of the Province. He owns a farm and a beautiful residence with well appointed out-buildings, surrounded by a tastefully arranged lawn and garden. Dr. Pomeroy is one of the most uncompromising temperance men of his day, both by precept and example, and is a recognized leader of all temperance movements, never refusing aid to its earnest workers. Well-informed and highly cultured, with rare conversational powers, his hospitality is richly enjoyed by any who may be so fortunate as to have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SIDNEY WAY.—The subject of this sketch was born in Prince Edward Co., in the year 1823. He is a son of the late John R. Way, one of those devoted adherents to his king and the British constitution, who preferred hardships and poverty in the wilds of Canada to riches and plenty in the land which had revolted from its allegiance to its rightful ruler. He drew land in Prince Edward Co. where he lived with his family for a number of years. He afterwards removed to Hungerford and purchased lot No. 7, in the 7th concession, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1837, and which was a loss to the public; a vacancy to be long felt was created in his family, the Church, and the community. Sidney Way disposed of the homestead to the Clare family, and purchased from Mattaniah Kerr part of lot No 7, in the 6th concession, where he with his family at present reside. Mr. Way owns a pleasant home, delightfully situated, and 150 acres of choice land in the highest state of cultivation, and which, for location and natural productiveness, cannot be equalled in the township. He is also, in addition to farming, largely interested in the manufacture of cheese, and is one of the principal stockholders and patrons of the Roblin Factory. Liberal, large-hearted, and generous, and of a genial disposition, he is universally respected by his neighbours and acquaintances.

D. ROBLIN was born in the township of Sidney, in the year 1814, and settled in Hungerford in 1838. Here he purchased part of lot No. 7, in the 7th concession, which he cleared and where he at present resides. Mr. Roblin is of Welsh extraction, his ancestors emigrating from Wales to the United States early in the eighteenth century. On the revolting of the provinces and the commencement of active hostilities in 1775, the Roblins allied themselves with the British forces and were actively engaged in the many sanguinary conflicts of that period. At the close of the war four branches of the family came from Jersey and Vermont to Canada and settled originally in Adolphustown; the father of the subject of this memoir, afterwards removed to Sidney, and as a U. E. Loyalist drew lot 33, in the 3rd concession. He also took an active part in the war of 1812, having held a captain's commission in the Hastings militia. Mr. Roblin owns a comfortable dwelling house and an unusually productive farm, upon which is situated the noted "Roblin" cheese factory. An invaluable living spring supplies the factory with an unlimited quantity of pure cold water, an important requisite in connection with the manufacture of cheese. Mr. Roblin looks well after his farm and factory, and is regarded as an industrious, honourable, and highly intelligent citizen, enjoying the universal respect and esteem of his neighbours and acquaintances.

ABRAHAM L. BOGART is a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families on this continent. As early as 1689 we find one Jacob Vanden Bogart, with others, petitioning the good people of Albany, and later, 1750-60, the name of Bogart appears in connection with the census returns of New York city. The Bogarts came from Jappan town, near New York, to Canada on the conclusion of the war, with a number of other U. E. Loyalists, and settled on the 4th concession of Adolphustown, where many descendants of the family still reside, his mother living to the great age of 102 years. Abraham L. Bogart, the subject of this sketch, was born in Adolphustown, and has resided in Belleville for a number of years, removing some years ago to Hungerford, where he owns a large tract of valuable land. He is principally engaged in building and farming, and erected some time ago at considerable expense a saw mill on the splendid water privilege of —— creek, where large quantities of raw material have been prepared for the market. Bogart P. O. is situated at this point, lot 20, in the 10th concession, and was named in honour of the founder of the place. Mr. Bogart has, within this last twenty years, converted this part of the township from an uncultivated wilderness into what seems destined to become at no distant day one of the most flourishing and productive sections of the county. The public have on several occasions shown their just appreciation of Mr. Bogart's abilities by electing him to important and responsible positions, which he has ever filled to the satisfaction of his constituents and with credit to himself.

JAMES JAMIESON.—The subject of the following sketch was born in Berwick on the Tweed, August 13th, 1803. At an early age he came to Canada with his parents and settled in Belleville, where he resided principally until within a few years of his death, when he removed with his family to the village of Tweed, where he died at the age of 62. Fond of mechanics and of an enterprising disposition, he built the foundry in Belleville known as the Victoria Foundry, which he subsequently traded for lands and water power in the township of Hungerford, where he greatly improved the water power and laid out the present village of Tweed, which he named in memory of his birth place. He also built a grist mill in the township of Thurlow where he shortly resided, which mill was subsequently burned. For many years he acted in the capacity of county surveyor, but steadily refused all municipal honours tendered him. . . . Of a quiet and retiring disposition, his death was deeply regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, who valued his sterling qualities as a man and a Christian.

BARNABAS VANKLEECK was born in 1803, in the township of Hawksbury, in the then County of Prescott, and is of Dutch descent. His paternal ancestors were forced, on account of their loyalty to the British crown, to leave their homes in Duchess County, New York, joining the Royalist party, and taking an active part in all the stirring times of that period. At the close of the revolutionary war the Vankleecks followed the British army to Nova Scotia, and from thence removed to Upper Canada about the year 1800. The place where the Vankleecks first settled in Hawksbury, still bears the name of Vankleeck's Hill. Simon Vankleeck, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the earliest pioneers of this country. He held a commission in the militia signed by Lord Dorchester, then Governor of Quebec, and was in the Commission of the Peace. His was well and favourably known throughout the county, dying at his son's residence, Madoc, in his 98th year, respected by all who knew him. Barnabas Vankleeck came to Madoc in 1841, and cleared the farm upon which he resides. He lives with his son, Peter Vankleeck, the present Reeve of Madoc. He held a captaincy in the Hastings County Militia, and is a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he has always acted without fee or remuneration, and enjoys the reputation of being the best read man in North Hastings. In politics he is an active and staunch reformer. A respected old gentleman of seventy-five years, he commands the universal esteem of a wide circle of friends.

A. F. WOOD, J.P., is a son of Thos. H. Wood, Esq., who came to Canada from Saratoga County, New York, in 1810, and took part in the war of 1812. He is still living, is 88 years of age, and draws a pension for his services. Mr. A. F. Wood, whose portrait appears on another page of this work, is of English descent on his father's side, and Scotch on his mother's, and was born in 1828. The early part of his life was spent in the township of Fredericksburg, on the Bay of Quinté. He came with his father, in 1843, to this county, and to Madoc village in 1853, where he has since resided. In 1862 he built a large flouring-mill in the village, on Deer Creek; and was elected Reeve of Madoc in 1858, filling that office with ability for nineteen years. He was elected Warden of the County of Hastings in 1864, and filled that position for ten years. He is one of the board of directors of the B. & N. H. R. R., and was also prominently connected with the Grand Junction R.R. Mr. Wood's family are noted for their activity and intelligence in public matters, the Hon. S. C. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, being a brother; also Dr. Wood, of Ottawa. His intelligence in municipal affairs of the township and county, has placed him in the front rank of municipal legislators, and he is considered one of the best authorities of municipal law in the county. As chairman of the Public School Board, and being a public-spirited citizen, he takes a deep interest in the cause of liberal education; believing, that on the intelligence and virtue of the people, the safety and welfare of the Dominion rests.

E. D. O'FLYNN, J.P., a view of whose residence appears in this work, was born in the County of Lennox in 1831, and is of Irish descent on his father's side, who came from the County of Waterford, Ireland, in 1818, and Scotch on his mother's. Mr. O'Flynn came to Madoc in 1842, then a wilderness, and has seen every building go up in the village. He commenced the dry-goods trade in 1851 without capital, and has built up the largest business in Madoc. Being a prominent and energetic citizen, he has, by careful management, added largely to the improvement of the village. He is in the village council and School Board, and is at present contesting the North Riding of Hastings in the Reform interest for the Commons. He has been an active and consistent member of the Methodist Church for upwards of twenty-five years, and is respected by all his neighbours and acquaintances.

G. D. RAWE is a native of the town of Portsmouth, England, and came to Canada in 1858 and settled in Madoc. Here he commenced the jewellery and watch-making business, which he has successfully carried on for a period of twenty years. His stock of jewellery and silver-ware would do credit to any city establishment. In 1866 he organized No. 4 Company, 49th Regiment, retaining the command of it until 1875, when he retired with the rank of major. He was appointed, in 1866, Clerk of the 6th Division Court, a position which he still holds. Mr. Rowe is well and favourably known in Madoc and throughout the county, and is regarded as a man of character and a useful member of society.

JOHN R. KETCHESON, J.P., Township Clerk, Registrar of Vital Statistics, etc., was born in Sidney, and is a son of Col. Wm. Ketcheson, one of the pioneer settlers of the township, a biographical sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. John R. Ketcheson, when a young man, moved back into Madoc, and settled upon lot No. 4 in the 7th concession, which he converted from an uncultivated wilderness into one of the finest and most productive farms in the county. He was early appointed on the Commission of the Peace; he has always been prominently identified with public affairs and every enterprise calculated to advance the interests of his municipality, or improve the condition of the people. He has been honoured with many positions of public trust, and on the erection of Madoc into a separate and independent municipality he was chosen its first Reeve. He has held the position of Township Clerk for many years, an office he discharges with credit to himself and advantage to the municipality.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Prince Edward is one of the forty-two counties of Upper Canada, and is comprised of an irregular-shaped peninsula lying to the south of the counties of Northumberland, Hastings, and Lennox on the mainland, connected with the former by the narrow isthmus called the Carrying-place; and separated from the two latter by the Bay Quinté, which, with its numerous small bays and inlets, form its northern boundary; the waters of Lake Ontario, with the various bays which are a part thereof, surrounding the peninsula on the other three sides. Its area is 241,500 acres, valued at $6,855,000, and inhabited by 18,933 souls.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The topographical and geological formation of Prince Edward will be found noted with sufficient fulness under head of the various minor municipalities of which it is composed, to render anything further in that connection here unnecessary, except merely to remark that the former is singularly *regular*, without being anywhere, or to any great extent, very *even*: while the latter is chiefly of a calcareous nature—in places rocky to the surface, in others possessing a rich deep soil, and interspersed here and there with scattered evidences of the glacial period, which prove it at one time to have been covered with water, and to have received these reminders of a northern region from the droppings of melting icebergs.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Of lakes and rivers Prince Edward has but few, and those of comparatively insignificant size. It were not possible otherwise from its geographical shape and dimensions; for though the extreme length of the peninsula is about sixty miles, it is in no place one-third of the distance in breadth,—often but five to ten miles, and very considerable parts of it not more than two from water to water.

Three of the chief lakes, viz., Lake of the Mountain, Fish Lake, and Roblin's Lake, in the townships of Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg respectively, will be found more fully described in the sketches of those several townships. East and West Lakes, the former in Athol and the latter in Hallowell, are also noted in their proper connection, though they are more accurately but parts of Lake Ontario, as Weller's Bay, south-west of the Carrying-place, and Pleasant Bay in the township of Hillier.

The largest lake in the county is Consecon Lake, whose name is derived from an Indian word meaning pickerel, a variety of fish which is said to have fairly thickened its waters when the first white settlers came to its shores. This body of water is several miles in extent, north-easterly and south-westerly, and is situated between the townships of Ameliasburg and Hillier, and emptied by the river of the same name—the only considerable stream within the limits of the county—at the mouth of which, upon Weller's Bay, the flourishing village of Consecon is situated.

Mills of various capacity are driven by the streams which empty the other above-mentioned lakes; also at Bloomfield, in Hallowell, by the creek running into West Lake, and by the Black River, at Milford. In the early days of the county, and until the greater portion of the land within its limits became cleared, these would all seem to have been streams of no mean volume, though they are now of very inconsiderable magnitude.

PECULIARITIES.

The above-mentioned peculiarities in regard to lakes and streams, are by no means the only ones resulting from the singular and exceptional geographical characteristics of Prince Edward,—possessing many such which nowhere else in the country exist. For instance, the coast line being so very great in proportion to the area,—and there being so many splendid natural harbours all along the shore, have been the means of giving the farmers in this strictly farming community, greater advantages as to shipping and marketing their crops, than can be found in any other part of Canada or of America. There is probably not a single farmer's barn in the whole county at a greater distance than seven or eight miles from a good wharf and storehouse; while the great majority have a half dozen such to choose from within less than half that distance.

Again, the crops raised throughout the district are of a class that chiefly find market during the season of navigation. On account of the chemical composition of the soil, and the limestone foundation which underlies its surface, the land about Bay Quinté seems more peculiarly adapted to the growth of barley than any other section of America. Crops of that staple are produced which yield fair returns as to quantity, and for quality defy competition; the "Bay barley" always being, without exception, the highest quotation in the American barley centres.

Another peculiarity is, that although one of the first settled counties of Upper Canada, and one which has made most rapid strides in very many directions which tend toward the higher civilization of the age, yet they have never had a railroad, the one thing of all others now considered the most necessary adjunct to *settlement*, to say nothing of the requirements and attributes of a highly enlightened state This, of course, is but another natural result of its position, isolated, probably, but still giving its inhabitants in turn many compensating benefits in other directions.

THE HIGHWAYS.

It has been asserted, and wisely so, that the avenues of communication are an undoubted evidence of the state of society. The history of this planet from its earliest days furnishes indisputable proof of this now universally admitted truth. As civilization progresses, intercommunication increases, and the channels of trade are improved; while the conveyance of products and the movements of armies require an unobstructed highway.

Of the eastern nations who comprehended the truth of this great principle, the chief were the Romans, whose broad stone-ways and ruined arches still survive—if a ruin can be said to survive—to remind us of the former power and greatness of those ancient masters of the world; while in the Western Hemisphere, Mexican causeways and Peruvian stone roads attest the vigor of a national life for centuries departed; and whatever remains is upon a scale immense and enduring, indicative of indefinite periods of construction and the employment of masses of population.

But the trail across the Carrying-place, and the birch-bark canoe upon the Bay—ample for the aborigines of Prince Edward, and withal equal to their capacity,—have given place in turn to a network of highways which, if not comparable to the military roads of the Romans or ancient Mexicans, are at least equal to the requirements of a highly civilized people, to whom

the arts and sciences are as familiar as were the shield and javelin to the ancient warriors for whose benefit those stone-ways were built; or the rude stone tomahawk and flint-pointed barb to the painted savage who traversed from time immemorial the forest trails of the peninsula. And although its inhabitants have yet no railway, they have a greater proportionate length of excellent carriage roads, and a smaller proportionate length of poor or indifferent ones, than any other territory of similar extent in the Dominion.

Governor Simcoe's celebrated military road, connecting the east and the west, runs through almost its entire length. A full description of this, commonly known as the Danforth Road, is elsewhere given.

To be brief,—a drive through the county, in any or all directions, is to be delighted with it; not simply the excellent carriage roads and pleasantly shaded avenues, but the comfortable homes, beautiful groves, romantic lakes, well kept farms, fine schools, handsome churches, and general air of thrift and prosperity, and of a refined and highly moral sentiment of the people which pleases even the infidel, and fills with joy the christian traveller. In short, we doubt—notwithstanding the comparative absence of manufactures, and the entire want of such public works as generally go hand in hand with a community's wealth and greatness,—whether a section can be pointed to within this broad Dominion, bounded by three oceans, embracing half a continent, and stretching across two zones,—where an area containing an equal population, or a population contained within an equal area, can be found possessing in a greater degree the elements of

MATERIAL PROSPERITY

And genuine rural felicity than can here be seen. As is well known, Prince Edward is pre-eminently an agricultural county; and, compared in size and population, there are among its inhabitants a greater number of comfortably situated *owners* of the soil they till, than in any other section we have ever visited. It is not claimed for it that its progress has been as rapid as some other parts of the country in population or wealth, but a perusal of official statistics proves that in educational advantages and acquirements—which is the true foundation of a nation's greatness,—this county is second to none, if not, indeed, the very first, in Ontario, the banner Province of the Dominion. Figures to substantiate this assertion may be found in another place.

On all hands is the most convincing evidence of the existence of high moral principles and a sense of religious duty on the part of the people. The eye can at almost any time rest upon one or more church steeples. This was almost the first great field of labour of the Methodists in Canada; and these devoted servants of the Master were the first to find their way to the log-cabins of the pioneers, and preach the everlasting truths of the Gospel to the early inhabitants.

Being what might be termed an "aggressive" church, the Methodists have let go no hold, but pushed their conquests further and further as pioneer settlements became thriving communities, and straggling hamlets grew into prosperous villages and busy towns. This religious denomination is now by far the most numerous in the county, as well as throughout the Bay Quinté District, and have literally covered the land with beautiful churches, while the other Protestant denominations follow close behind. The Roman Catholics are not so numerous, though their comparative increase has been rapid and satisfactory.

To sum up its material advantages in a very few words, we may truthfully say that as to varied and delightful scenery, magnificent roads, pleasant drives, interesting natural and historical landmarks, and an intelligent, refined, and hospitable people, Prince Edward beyond question claims a foremost position; while in everything which tends to make a country prosperous, its people contented with their lot, and others contented with them, it occupies no second place.

EARLY HISTORY.

Age has succeeded age, and centuries have ripened into cycles of time, since first the highlands of Prince Edward arose from out the depths. This seems as sure as the eternal truths of science itself.

That Prince Edward was also inhabited by a pre-historic race, possessed even of many of the attributes of what we now term a high degree of enlightenment, is also quite probable; as it is certainly true of many other portions of the North American continent, which must have been brought out of chaos at the same time and under the same force of circumstances.

Who were those strange people? Whence came they? and whither did they go? These questions must remain to form a melancholy interest in the wondrous past, and a mystery which time, nor circumstance, nor science, nor the more wondrous future, may unravel.

But since their time another race has come and gone—gone from their ancient homes and hunting-grounds, though not yet quite extinct. Whether these latest aborigines (if the term be allowable), came by migration from the north-west, across Behring's Straits, as some scientists assert is proven by tradition, legend, and geography combined; or whether, as is stoutly affirmed by others, who bring forward quite similar arguments to substantiate their theory, they are descended from the Norsemen, whose inclination or necessities brought them to the south-west, is matter which no amount of research can to a certainty establish, and will forever be a subject of deepest conjecture. Nor is it matter of serious concern, so far as affects our local history, how comes it that the Indians, with whom more recent discoveries prove the bulk of the North American continent, and more particularly Canada, to have been peopled, are of a different race, with characteristics in direct antagonism to those of the more southern tribes described by Columbus, Cortez, and Pizarro. The former found the West Indies populated by a peaceful, pleasant people, ruled over by Caciques, enjoying existence, and knowing naught of war-cry, stake, or crimson trophy. Cortez found the Aztecs residents of cities, advanced in the arts of civilization, builders of causeways, dwellings and temples, and tillers of the soil; and it is a question time ne'er can solve, whether, left to themselves, the Mexican and Peruvian were not types of civilization which in time would have emulated Eastern stages of progression, had not a higher order of intellect crushed out the rising national instinct, and implanted its germs upon the ruins.

Undoubtedly the first white man who planted his foot upon the Prince Edward peninsula was Samuel Champlain, one of a company of French traders who set out for the New World in 1603, with the primary object of exploring the St. Lawrence with a view to establishing a depôt for the fur trade upon its banks.

At that time the territory south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario was occupied by the Iroquois, so called by the French, though afterwards by the English the "Five Nations," a confederacy of the Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Senecas, who were subsequently joined by the Tuscarowas, whom they adopted, and were thenceforward and to this day known as the "Six Nations." This confederation, then and for many succeeding generations, formed the most powerful savage nation on the American continent. At the same time the country to the north of the waters named, was peopled by the Algonquins, Hurons, and Ottawas, so called by themselves, but by the French named Northern Iroquois; between whom and the Five Nations of the south there were evidently common points of ancestry at no very remote period, as well as an eternal enmity, which, but for the existence of the chain of waters separating them, would have long since resulted in the extermination of the one or the other.

Students of character have denominated these Iroquois the "Romans of the western world," and—considered either from the extent of their conquests, the wisdom and eloquence of their chiefs, their impatience of control, their treatment of the vanquished, or their passion for war—the comparison is well taken.

The advent of the French under Champlain afforded the Northern Iroquois the opportunity of securing a most useful ally to make war upon their southern foes. Anxious to please them, and ambitious to spread the terror of the French arms throughout the continent, he acceded to their demands; and leaving part of his force at the present site of Quebec to build a fort, he accompanied the warriors of those tribes with the balance of his party, *vid* the Sorel River, to the lake whose name still recalls remembrances of its European discoverer. On its shores the Northern and Southern Iroquois fought a severe battle, in which the former, through the aid of their white allies, were victorious, after which they returned to their homes north of the St. Lawrence.

Subsequently to this, Champlain erected a fort and trading-post where Montreal now stands, and from thence planned and executed many expeditions in as many directions, partly of a commercial and partly of a military character. One of these was up the Ottawa River to the mouth of the Matawan, thence up that stream towards its source, and across the portage separating its head-waters from the head-waters of Lake Nipissing; thence through that lake and down French River to the shore of Georgian Bay, which he followed southward to the mouth of the Severn, up which he passed, avoiding its falls and rapids; thence through Lake Couchiching, the Narrows, and Lake Simcoe, and up the Talbot River to the Balsam Lake portage; thence over that to Balsam Lake, and through the numerous chain of lakes and connecting rivers past the sites of the present towns of Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Peterboro', Keene, Campbellford, and down the Trent to the Bay Quinté, upon whose waters he gazed in admiration,—the first of his race. His supposed course from here was *vid* Picton Bay and across the East Lake portage. At all events his party crossed Lake Ontario in their canoes to a point near Oswego, and were severely beaten in that locality by the Five Nations, Champlain himself escaping, twice wounded, across the lake with the remnant of his northern allies, to find refuge for the winter of 1615-16 on the Prince Edward peninsula.

It should be in this connection that Champlain ascended the Ottawa in the first instance, to explore; but subsequently turned south, as on a previous occasion, as the ally of the Northern Iroquois against their southern enemy. Thus was this French adventurer, at this early day, and in this peculiar manner, the discoverer of the Bay Quinté and Lake Ontario, and the first of his race who set foot upon the soil which divides the two.

Subsequently it was no donbt frequently traversed by the French Jesuits and fur-traders; but it was not till 1783 that the first permanent settlement was made by Mr. Weese, on the north shore of Ameliasburg. That event, as well as the successive settlements, in their regular order, in the other parts of the county, are sufficiently detailed in the sketches of the several townships themselves, together with the time and manner in which the same were numbered, named, and surveyed. We will therefore proceed directly with its

POLITICAL HISTORY,

Which may be said to have commenced with the proclamation of Governor Simcoe, dated at Kingston, July 16th, 1792, which divided the Province of Upper Canada into nineteen counties for electoral purposes. This division comprised the counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds, Frontenac, Ontario, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, in the order named. Ontario, as then constituted, consisted of the various islands south of the mainland, and between Prince Edward and the foot of the lake. The proclamation commenced with the usual preamble, setting forth the object sought and the causes therefor; and contained in addition nineteen distinct clauses, and was signed by William Jarvis, Governor's Secretary, and countersigned by the Governor with his initials only, "J. G. S." The great volume of the instrument precludes the advisability of a repetition *in extenso*, but we give the part referring to this county, as follows:—

"That the tenth of the said counties is to be hereafter called by the name of the County of Prince Edward; which County is to be bounded on the south by Lake Ontario; on the west by the Carrying-place on the Isthmus of the Presque Isle de Quinté; on the north by the Bay of Quinté; and on the east, from Point Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, including the late townships of Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg. The said County of Prince Edward to comprehend all the islands in said Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté nearest to the said county, in the whole, or greater part fronting the same."

The Proclamation also gave an approximate representation by population. Glengarry had two members, a part of Lincoln returned two, and other parts of it, grouped with counties on either side, returned one each. A number of counties returned one each; while in a number of cases two or more counties, or parts of counties, were grouped together to send one member in conjunction. The township of Adolphustown, in Lennox, was thus grouped with Prince Edward, the clause referring thereto being as follows:—

"That the County of Prince Edward, bounded as hereinbefore described, together with the district of the late Towhship of Adolphus, in the County of Lennox, shall together send one representative; that is, the said County of Prince Edward, together with the said district, late the township of Adolphus, shall and may be represented together in the said House of Assembly, by one member."

The whole number provided for from the nineteen counties, was sixteen members; which number composed the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada for many years.

The first election held under this proclamation is fully noted in the sketch of Hallowell, to which township the first elected representative belonged. Besides Philip Dorland and Peter Van Alstine there mentioned, Prince Edward was early represented by Simeon Washburne, James Cottle, and James Wilson. The latter served his county in that capacity for nearly a quarter of a century, though not consecutively.

The next political change to note in the history of the county, is the setting-off of Prince Edward as a separate district for the administration of justice, by Act of Parliament, in 1831. Mr. Roblin then represented the county in Parliament, and introduced the Bill which brought that much-desired change into effect. Heretofore the people had been obliged to go to Kingston for the transaction of all judicial business. Particulars of the building of the jail and court-house for the new district, and the location thereof, may be found under the head of Picton.

Since that time Prince Edward has been a separate and independent district for judicial purposes; for many years a separate constituency for representative purposes in the Legislative Assembly; and, since confederation, an electoral division returning one member to the House of Commons.

Lt.-Col. Walter Ross now represents the county in the Commons; and Lt.-Col. Gideon Striker is the present sitting member in the Ontario Legislature.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The oldest county or district record now in existence, is the "Report of ths Surveyor of Highways." The subject matter of the report is entered in the connection indicated by its title. It is signed, "James Young, Surveyor of Highways," and endorsed as follows: "Approved in Quarter Sessions, 9th July, 1811. A. McLean, Clerk of the Peace." The contents are quite voluminous, and of no peculiar or general interest.

The earliest record of the deliberative proceedings of the governing body of the district, are minutes of the first District Council meeting of 1842. The following are extracts from the same:—

"Journal of the Municipal Council of Prince Edward District, February 8th, 1842.

"Court House, Picton.

"This day, at 2 o'clock, the Warden being present, the following members presented themselves, and giving satisfactory evidence to the Warden of their having taken the necessary oaths prescribed by law, took their seats in the Council.

"For Hallowell—Benjamin Hubbs and David B. Stephenson, Esquires.
"For Marysburg—Henry Van Dusen and John Rose, Esquires.
"For Sophiasburg—Henry Dunning and John Howell, Esquires.
"For Ameliasburg—William Dempsey and Owen Roblin, Esquires.
"For Hillier—James T. Lane and Arnoldi Dorland, Esquires.
"For Athol—Wilson Bentley, Esqnire.
"Roger B. Conger was appointed clerk, *pro tem.*, by the Warden.
"The Clerk then read at the table the commission appointing John P. Roblin, Esquire, Warden of the District."

A Select Committee was then moved for and nominated, to "draft and report rules for the guidance of this Council at its several sittings," which shows that this was the first meeting under the District Council system, which was inaugurated by the Act of Paeliament of the previous year. These rules number twenty-two, the last of which we quote:—

"22. That should any case occur for which no special rule is made, reference shall be had to parliamentary proceedings, so far as such may apply."

Several matters of public interest were deliberated upon at that session, among which was the "motion on the address to the Governor-General." This gave rise to a very animated discussion, and on the third reading, the yeas and nays being called, the vote stood seven for and three against. The address was on the occasion of the arrival in the country of a newly-appointed Governor-General, and commenced thus:—

"To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Bagot, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same," etc., etc.

Since then there have been no municipal changes to note, beyond the introduction of the elective system in choosing the warden; and later in electing the representatives to the County Council by the *popular* vote of the several townships, instead of from the five township councillors previously chosen from the various wards.

The incumbents of the county municipal offices, for the year 1878, are as below:

WARDEN—Samuel N. Smith, Reeve of Sophiasburg.

COUNCILLORS—Josiah Benson, Deputy Reeve of Sophiasburg; T. W. Flagler, Reeve of Wellington; Benjamin A. Hubbs, Reeve of Athol; Henry Hubbs, Deputy Reeve of Hallowell; Nelson Hudgins, Deputy Reeve of South Marysburg; J. A. Johnson, Deputy Reeve of Ameliasburg; R. S. Jones, Deputy Reeve of Hillier; J. H. Knox, Reeve of South Marysburg; Joseph R. Nightengale, Reeve of Ameliasburg; J. Platt Nash, M. D., Deputy Reeve of Picton; Wm. P. Reynolds, Reeve of Picton; Lewis B. Stinson, Reeve of Hallowell; Levi Williams, Reeve of North Marysburg; John Young, Reeve of Hillier.

COUNTY CLERK—Robert Boyle.

COUNTY TREASURER—R. J. Chapman.

The principal business transacted at the June session of the County Council this year (1878) was in connexion with the railroad agitation. "To have a railroad, or not to have a railroad—that's the question" which agitated the assembled wisdom of the county.

Briefly stated, the history of the railway question is this:—For thirty years past the subject has been agitated, and a number of years since a company was organized and chartered, which succeeded in obtaining a grant, by way of bonus, from the county, of $60,000, on condition of its being built within a certain time. Meantime, the commercial panic struck the country, and the prosecution of all public works—the Prince Edward County Railway included—was either suspended, or entirely abandoned. The time being about to expire within which the company were to complete the work, in order to receive the bonus, a movement was inaugurated by the friends of the enterprise, to have the time extended. The opponents of the scheme fought it persistently and consistently; but it at last carried by a respectable majority of the County Council; and the chances now look, to an outsider, as if the people might soon have a railroad. As for themselves, they are confident of having cars running to Picton this season—which is perhaps too sanguine a view. In any case they will have it eventually, and ought to have had it long ago; while too much praise cannot be awarded to the promoters, who have worked long and earnestly, and without rest, till the result they nobly strove for seems assured.

The chief officers of the company are Lt.-Col. Ross, M. P., President, and S. P. Niles, of Hillier, Vice-President. That the enterprise may flourish is the wish of all fair minded people.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Prince Edward was settled by a military race. A few were discharged soldiers of the regular army. For the most part, however, they were not a military people in the strictly professional sense of the word; but their military qualities were the result, as well as the adjunct, of that patriotism which preferred the fatigues of the campaign, the sufferings of the winter bivouac, and the dangers of the battle field, to the abandonment of cherished political principles, or the acceptance of those which were hostile to their sentiments as devoted subjects of their king, and loyal adherents to the British Constitution and the laws of their fathers. In such a patriotism, and in such a loyalty, Prince Edward and Upper Canada had their origin.

Under such circumstances we are not surprised to learn that the war of 1812-13 found this noble county to the front with its best men—and probably more in proportion to population than many other localities whose exposed position rendered them far less safe from invasion than itself, whose only invasion was that of American prisoners of war, as they were marched across the Carrying Place, or over the old Danforth military road, under escort, on their way to Kingston and Quebec, from Detroit, Queenston, and other places in the west, where the fortunes of war, aided by the superior bravery of the Upper Canada militia, had placed them in our hands.

We do not consider the Rebellion of '37-'38, or the action taken by our ancestors on either side, as necessarily the true criterion of real patriotism, or the reverse; for it is now universally admitted that the wrongs of the "Patriots"—as they were called by the Loyalists in derision—were long since arrived at a stage, under the misrule and tyranny of the Family Compact, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue; and moreover, we all know that the very principles for the advocacy of which Lount and Matthews, and many other good men, were ignominiously hung as *traitors*, are now the foundation and copestone of our political structure.

We are of those who believe in the truth and justice of that time-worn, but not less honored proverb, that "The truly loyal subject will neither "advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." And so, too, no doubt thought many of our people here in those troublous times when brother was arrayed against brother, and father against son—though the vast majority were in favor of peaceful and constitutional means of obtaining redress—doubtful as it is whether it could ever have been thus obtained—while very many went for sustaining the Government at any and all hazards; and we thus find Prince Edward furnishing a large quota of men for the military service at that time, some of the officers from this county (notably the Hon. Colonel Wilkins, of the Carrying Place) taking most prominent and honorable positions, and performing most arduous and important services.

Some of the volunteer companies of 1812-'13, and later, of '37-'38,

remained in nominal existence till the "Trent" affair, which roused the military spirit of the nation; and nine splendid infantry companies were then filled, and being accepted by the government, were consolidated into the famous 16th Regiment, of which Walter Ross, M.P., was appointed Lt.-Col. in 1863. Other companies were also raised, but their services declined—the crisis having passed, by the action of the American government in delivering up Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Ambassadors to Great Britain and France, whose capture by the "San Jacinto," American man-of-war, under command of Captain Wilkes, was the original cause of the excitement which for a time threatened the peace of the Empire.

The 16th Regiment—as also a fine troop of cavalry—are now in the best of condition, and have their head-quarters at Picton; and a more detailed notice of them may be found in the historical sketch of that place.

PRESENT RESOURCES.

Prince Edward being pre-eminently an agricultural constituency, its resources lie chiefly in its soil, and the products of the field. The chief products of the various sections may be found described under their respective heads. In regard to the amount of production, the distribution of the chief staples—notably barley and rye—is so scattered among the many storehouses which line the shores on all sides, that any accurate figures are not to be arrived at, and an approximate estimate would be simply conjectural. The principal depôt, and in fact the only considerable one in the county, for the collecting and distributing of some particular branches of farming industry, is Picton; and under that head we have given, as fully as circumstances would admit, the average yearly results.

Official statistics, where obtainable, are the only true estimate of a country's material resources; and we give below some figures compiled from the records in the County Clerk's office, which bear more particularly on the point:

Total number of acres in the County	229,241
Assessed value of Real Estate	$6,862,670
do. Personal Estate	457,168
do. Taxable Income	31,910
Number of Horses owned in the County	8,371
do. Cattle do. do.	14,409
do. Sheep	12,746
do. Swine	3,971
Total number of Ratepayers	5,218
Total Population	18,933
Amount of Taxes collected last year	28,343
Received from government on account of administration of Justice	1,114 83
Expended on account of same	4,634 00

Financially, the county, whether taken as a whole, or as separate minor municipalities, is in a most prosperous state. The only liabilities of the county are the $60,000 grant to the Prince Edward Railway. Picton is the only minor municipality having any debt; while some of the townships have very considerable sums invested in the "School Trust"—notably Ameliasburg, where the amount exceeds $15,000.

The indebtedness of Picton is merely nominal compared with that of other towns of similar size and importance; being but $6,500, of which $5,000 are in debentures, bearing interest at six per cent.—besides $20,000 lately granted to the P. E. Railway. These railway grants will not become liabilities till the road is built; so the people run no risk of paying for what they fail to receive.

There was raised in Picton last year by taxation	$ 9,040
Received from other sources	6,047
Total revenue	15,087
There was paid on account to Schools	3,000
do. do. do. Salaries	1,088
do. do. for local improvements	4,000
do. do. Interest on Debentures	300

The total rate of taxation, including county and all local rates, was one and a half cents in the dollar.

The rates of taxation throughout the townships are very light compared with some sections of the central and western parts of the Province, averaging two to three mills in the dollar. The *local* rate in Picton this year is eight mills.

The following table shows the result of the labors of the "Equalization of Assessment Committee," of the County Council, at the June session, 1878:

Municipality.	No. acres.	Val. ₱ ac.	Real Pr'ty	Personal.	Total.
Athol,	22,891	$20	$ 457,820	$25,000	$ 482,820
Ameliasburg,	43,092	25	1,077,300	75,000	1,152,300
Hallowell,	42,280	30	1,268,400	80,000	1,348,400
Hillier,	31,311	25	782,525	50,000	832,775
Marysburg, North,	29,935	24	550,000	25,000	575,000
Marysburg, South,	26,632	19	449,008	25,000	474,008
Sophiasburg,	43,100	25	1,077,500	75,000	1,152,300
Wellington (capitalized),					430,000
Picton do.					87,000
Grand total,					$6,535,243

A tax was levied at the rate of one and five eighths mills in the dollar, which makes the proportion of each municipality as follows:

Ameliasburg, $1,872.48; Athol, $784.58; Hallowell, $2,191.15; Hillier, $1,358.25; Marysburg, North, $935.09; Marysburg, South, $770.26; Sophiasburg, $1,872.81; Wellington, $141.37; Picton, $698.75.

In addition to the above, a by-law was passed to raise the further sum of $2,621 for school purposes. And this reminds us that there are a few general facts concerning

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS,

Which it would be as well to refer to in this connection. As is well known, one of the greatest disadvantages experienced in all the early settled portions of the county, arose from the entire absence of facilities for educating the children of the pioneers. This has been the case even in those counties which, compared to Prince Edward in point of age, are yet young. How much more so must it have been in the early days of Prince Edward?

We of the present day, with our universities and colleges, normal and model schools, high and public schools, almost without number, can scarce realize the vast difference, when even the scenes depicted in that popular and much-perused work "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," would have been looked upon as a wonderful advancement towards what we might term the extravagances of a higher order of civilization. For years and years after the advance guard of that army of Loyalists who made Upper Canada what it is, first came into Prince Edward, schools nor intellectual training were never thought of, except as an adjunct of that civilization which they had left behind—a thing to be ardently desired, but not seriously hoped for. It was for years simply a question of keeping body and soul together by the most laborious toil; and the hardships endured in procuring the bare necessaries of life precluded the idea of looking for intellectual improvement. But as the clearings gradually broadened, the little settlements grew more numerous, and the toil of the inhabitants had, by the favor of a kind Providence, placed them beyond immediate want, they bethought themselves of their duty to their little ones, and it was only then that the real difficulty of the situation was fully realized.

Many of the early Loyalists had been men of wealth, influence, and education in their old homes. These, so far as more necessary duties would permit, instructed their own children. Even when this opportunity was not wanting, the difficulty of want of books presented itself, most of the first settlers having abandoned everything in their flight and escape to Canada. For many years after neighbourhoods commenced to be formed by the gathering together of five or six families, within a radius of as many miles, the only pretence to regular school teaching was by some of the settlers opening a private school in the winter season, and instructing the youth of the "settlement" in the "three R's." The more advanced probably took lessons in the New Testament and "English Reader;" and those who were so fortunate as to be able to spend their winter evenings in poring over the pages of those text-books by the light of the blazing back-log on the hearth, were happy indeed, and the envied of all the settlement. But notwithstanding these great disadvantages, some of our most able men were the sons of the earliest settlers of the Bay Quinté District, who gained all their education in the manner described.

The names and location of the first teachers in the county will be found in the various township sketches, wherever it has been possible to obtain reliable information of the same; which, in the absence of any positive records, and from the great length of time since elapsed, it has been difficult, and in some cases impossible, to do.

Generally speaking, the progress of the school system here, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, has been of a most remarkable and satisfactory character. The Legislature seems early to have recognized the fact which centuries of history had already proven, that upon the completeness and efficiency of our educational institutions must be laid the groundwork of our country's success and national greatness. Parliament, therefore, passed the first Common School Act in 1816, which provided for the election of three trustees in each township, whose duties were to hire teachers, select textbooks, and make general regulations such as are now provided for by general law, or attended to by the Department of Education. This Act was accompanied by a grant for school purposes, which was supplemented from time to time, and continued to be spent without system and to comparatively little advantage.

Finally, by the Hon. S. B. Harrison's bill of 1841, which provided for an annual grant of $200,000 to the various counties of the Province, in proportion to their *school population*, and conditional upon the said counties supplementing said respective sums by like amounts for similar purposes, and Sir Francis Hincks's amendment thereto in 1843, the scheme of dividing townships into school sections was initiated, and other reforms inaugurated, which have been extending and improving till impartial, disinterested, and well-qualified judges are not slow to assert that Ontario now possesses the finest school system in the world.

This is the fruit, in a very great measure, of the superior abilities and untiring exertions of the Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, whose name for more than half a century has been a familiar household word in every home of our country. He was of U. E. Loyalist stock, a self-made man—one who had experienced in his youth and early manhood the difficulties of the early pioneers, and was therefore especially qualified to deal with them. He was for many years one of the ablest and most popular Methodist preachers who ever graced that or any other Christian church. Being appointed Assistant-Superintendent of Education in 1844 (the Provincial Secretary being at that time, and long afterwards, *ex officio*, the nominal Chief Superintendent), Dr. Ryerson made several trips to the eastern hemisphere and to various parts of the United States, to study the educational systems of foreign countries, and on his return prepared a School Bill, very comprehensive in its character, and embodying the best points in the various systems of the different States and European nations. The chief features of this Bill are still in force.

But the difficulty of bringing order and symmetry out of the chaotic state then existing, was a matter of more time and labour than simply framing a Bill or passing an Act of Parliament; and to comprehend this it is only necessary to understand the existing state of affairs previous to Dr. Ryerson taking the matter in hand. What school-houses existed were of the rudest description. Rough log shanties covered with bark, or thatched with marsh hay, were quite common; while in many the well-known characteristics of the proverbial "Irishman's shanty" celebrated in song, were there to be found, in an aperture which served the treble purpose of door, window, and chimney. Interior arrangements were in keeping with the structures themselves—rived slabs, with sticks stuck in for legs, forming seats and desks. The sparsely settled districts, with intervening swamps and forests, and want of good roads, made the location of the school a matter of no small difficulty; and more than all, the objection on the part of those who had reared families without education, or educated them themselves, was very strong against any system which distributed the expense of a school among all property owners, whether with or without children requiring its use.

But all these, and many more difficulties of a similar character, have been gradually overcome. A few primitive, ill-ventilated, and unhealthy log shanties have given place to fine, commodious frame-houses, or splendid brick and stone structures. The teachers, too—of whom very many were possessed of but indifferent scholastic attainments, and would now be considered far from competent,—have been supplanted, through the means of the splendid Normal and Model Schools, which the liberal-mindedness of our legislators has given us, with those who are a credit to the present system and the county which supports it; and, in a word, "the Public School system of Ontario, from a condition of perfect infancy, has ripened within the compass of a generation into one which will compare favorably with any in the world," and conclusive proof of this statement need be sought no further than in a comparison of the state of circumstances existing previous to the passage of the Harrison-Hincks Acts above noted, with the facts set forth in a few statistics given below, which we have gleaned from the very exhaustive, voluminous, and able report of G. D. Platt, of Picton, the County Superintendent of Public Schools, for the present school year.

This report refers simply to the schools in the county proper, those within the corporate limits of the Town of Picton being referred to in the sketch of that place.

We find the number of schools at present in operation throughout the County, as follows:—Ameliasburg, 15; Athol, 8; Hallowell, 15; Hillier, 11; North Marysburg, 9; South Marysburg, 9; Sophiasburg, 13; Wellington, 1; or a total of 81 schools, having each one teacher, except the Wellington School, those at Milford, Demorestville, and the "Union," near Roblin's Mills, each of which has two, making a total of 85 teachers in the county. There are 36 brick schoolhouses in the county, 18 of stone, and 26 frame buildings.

During the past year seven new schoolhouses have been erected—two frame and five of brick. There is not a single log schoolhouse remaining in the county.

The amounts of school taxes raised last year by the several municipalities were as below:—Ameliasburg, $4,121; Athol, $1,587; Hallowell, $5,089; Hillier, $3,712; North Marysburg, $1,911; South Marysburg, $2,414; Sophiasburg, $5,020; Wellington, $767; or a total of $24,626 in taxes. Total amount received from all sources, $40,077.

Highest salary paid to any teacher, $507; lowest do., $180; average salary to male teachers, $403; ditto female, $241; total number of pupils, 4,789; daily average attendence, 45 per cent.

Compared with other counties of Ontario, the school expenses are found to be greater in proportion to the school population than in any other; or, in other words, the people of Prince Edward tax themselves the highest of all the counties of the Province for educational purposes. Comparing the last year's report of the various County Superintendents, we find the figures as below for the six counties standing first on the list: Prince Edward, $5.40; Wentworth, $4.73; Oxford, $4.44; Elgin, 4.25; Durham, $4.21; Waterloo, $4.13. This represents the total cost of each pupil for the school year 1877, including salaries to teachers, building and repairing of schoolhouses, and all expenses for school purposes.

THE PUBLIC CIVIL SERVICE.

Her Majesty's Customs.—The officers of this department of the Civil Service for Prince Edward District, are as follows:—

Walter T. Ross, collector, Picton; F. W. Mandeville, landing waiter, Wellington; W. H. McLean, landing-waiter, Port Milford; John Prinyer, preventive officer, Prinyer and Cressy; Joshua M. Cadman, preventive officer, Consecon. The latter two belonged till recently under the supervision of the Kingston and Brighton offices respectively, but have lately been added to the jurisdiction of Picton to which all the above now belong.

John S. Clute, the late collector at Picton, was recently superannuated, after twenty-seven years' service.

Inland Revenue.—Robert Boyle is Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, which includes the whole county. There are no regularly stationed excise officers in the county, those duties being attended to by officers from the Belleville station.

Marine and Fisheries.—The following are the names and addresses of the "Inspectors of Fisheries" for the various districts into which Prince Edward is divided:—David Conger, Wellington; Peter Huff, Salmon Point; Eli Ketchum, Cherry Valley; Wesley Hicks, South Bay (Port Milford); Abram Welbanks, South Bay (Port Milford); William Plews, Prinyer.

There are seven lighthouses within the Prince Edward District. Their locations are apparent from their names, which are given below, with the names of their keepers:—"Blue Bonnet," Robert Pye; "Carrying-place," Reuben Young; "Salmon Point," Peter Huff; "Point Petre," James Burlingham; "False Ducks," William Sweetman; "Indian Point," John Prinyer; "Telegraph Island," — Mason.

Administration of Justice.—Prince Edward has long been proverbial for the lightness of its criminal calendar. Various causes have been assigned for it, but whatever the true one the fact remains the same. This is attested by the exceptionally small expenditures charged to the "Administration of Justice" account year after year. This amount for the last judicial year was $4,364; while the amount received from Government on account of the same was $1,114.83.

Following are the County Court officials:—Judge of the County Court, Robert Patterson Jellett; County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Philip Low, Q.C.; Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the Surrogate Court, Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, John Twigg; Master-in-Chancery, S. S. Lazier; Registrar, Walter McKenzie; Deputy-Registrar, Major Bog; Sheriff, James Gillespie; Sheriff's Clerk, J. F. Gillespie; High Constable, Ellis Grimmon; Jailor, W. E. Patterson; Turnkey, Ezekiel Harris.

The following table, giving the number and location of the various Division Courts in the county, with their clerks and bailiffs and their post-office addresses, will be found useful for reference.

No. and Name.	Clerk.	Bailiff.	P.O. Address.
1. Picton	J. P. Downes	Andrew Buchanan	Picton
2. Milford	H. H. Haight	Richard Lobb	Milford
3. Demorestville	Israel Hamilton	Edward Nixon	Demorestville
4. Roblins Mills	Edward Roblin	J. S. Tice	Ameliasburg
5. Wellington	William Young	Thomas Jackson	Wellington
6. Bloomfield	Obadiah Cooper	John Thompsett	Bloomfield
7. Consecon	J. D. Cadman	D. H. Weeks	Consecon
8. North Marysburg Ed. Harrison		James Rose	Waupoos

A full description of the minor municipalities of Prince Edward, and of the principal objects of local or general interest connected therewith, may be found in the respective town and township historical sketches.

PICTON AND HALLOWELL.

Picton, which is, as to date of incorporation, a comparatively new place, was in point of settlement one of the oldest in the district. Previous to incorporation it was part and parcel of Hallowell, by which name it was also called. Thus it happens that the history of town and township is so intimately interwoven as to be in a great degree identical, the one with the other; which fact we judge sufficient cause to treat them, for the purposes of this history, still practically as one—which they were in reality, until a comparatively recent date. And although Hallowell as a township, was neither the first organized, the first surveyed, nor the first settled, still its central location and superior natural advantages very soon gave it the foremost position among the townships of the district—a position which it still maintains; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact of Picton (still within its limits) being the County Town, and consequently the judicial, as well as the commercial, financial, educational, and social centre of the county, gives the palm to this ancient township, which therefore deserves the first place in the history of the various municipalities of the county.

The township of Hallowell was formed by virtue of an Act of Parliament, passed July 3rd, 1797, which provides "that a township be struck off from the southernmost parts of Marysburg, and Sophiasburg." The Act also sets forth the reasons therefor, viz.: That "the inhabitants of the said townships experience many difficulties from the uncommon length of such townships." It strikes us as a little singular, however, that "Surveyor-General Smith was the person employed to lay out the new township;" as we are led to believe from every account we have seen of the original three townships, that the surveys of the same had been completed, and all remaining to be done was simply to describe the metes and bounds. There is another curious thing about it, *i.e.*, the Act specified that the new township should be taken "from Marysburg and Sophiasburg," notwithstanding which, it contains so much of the original township of Ameliasburg as lies west of a line produced southward from the eastern boundary of the present townships of Ameliasburg and Hillier. Again, the Act states that it is to be taken "from the southernmost parts," &c—whereas, as regards Marysburg, the relative positions of the townships, as they at present stand, show that no such instructions were obeyed. From all of which we conclude that the real point aimed at by the Act was simply to ameliorate "the many difficulties experienced by the inhabitants," &c., and that surveyor-General Smith was detailed with liberal discretionary powers to relieve the said inhabitants from the difficulties therein complained of. He apparently succeeded in executing the duty allotted to him, and succeeded at the same time in laying out a township, the metes and bounds of which it exceeds our simple powers to geographically describe. If it was the object of the surveyor-General to confuse and puzzle the enterprising Directory and Atlas man, we are constrained to admit that he was in an eminent degree successful. Strictly speaking, however, the new township was surveyed in a most extraordinary manner; and, marked out on paper, its gogs, gores, triangles, and *double*-triangles, coupled with its curiously irregular outline, formed in part by the indentations of its natural boundaries—Picton Bay and West Lake—it presents a picture bearing a striking similarity to a Chinese puzzle, or Mark Twain's celebrated map of the scene of the Franco-Prussian war.

It may, however, be described as being bounded northerly by Sophiasburg, Hillier, and Picton Bay; easterly by north and south Marysburg; southerly by south Marysburg and Athol, and westerly by Hillier and Lake

Ontario. In very many respects, it is the finest township of Prince Edward county—all that can be said in praise of the "fifth" "sixth" and "seventh towns" being true in respect to Hallowell. It excels them all in wealth and population, though only third in size—a fact which may be taken as a general indication of its splendid natural attributes, and their judicious and prosperous development by a class of citizens whose general intelligence, morality, hospitality, and superior social qualities mark them the worthy descendants of a race, who, animated by the purest principles of loyalty, and with a devotion to the cause of their King, which moved the highest admiration even of their enemies—preferred the loss of all of this world's goods; and war with its entailing sufferings and dangers; and even death itself, to a servile submission to principles of political government, their hatred and contempt for which could only be measured by their love and reverence for the glorious British Constitution, and the laws of their fathers. If the sacrifices involved in an enforced or voluntary exile from once-loved homes, to an unknown land, the home only of savage wild beasts and wilder human savages, can be repaid, after the toils and trials of a century, by the possession of magnificent estates, palatial residences, and a country universally admired by travellers from all parts of the world, then the present citizens of Prince Edward County, and more particularly those of Picton and Hallowell, are now enjoying the well-earned reward of lives devoted to the most noble principles.

The land of the township bears a greater proportion of improved to unimproved, than is to be found in any other section of the district. The surface is nearly all of an even and gently undulating character, while its soil is for the most part of a depth and richness which yields a most generous return to the toiling husbandman. The "equalized" assessment of the county shows Hallowell to be a 20 per cent. higher per-acre valuation than the next highest township.

The following account of the origin of the township's name is gleaned from Sabine:—Benjamin Hallowell, of Boston, Commissioner of Customs, while passing through Cambridge in his chaise, in the year 1774, was pursued toward Boston by a detachment of one hundred and sixty Continental cavalry, at full gallop, but eluded them. To escape persecution at the hands of the Americans, he sailed to England on the evacuation of Boston by the British. He seems to have been an object of special animosity to the Americans, as he was proscribed and "banished" in 1778, if any one could be said to be banished who had already been two years in England. Prior to the Revolution he owned extensive landed estates on the Kennebec River, in Maine. These were confiscated by the "Conspiring Act" of 1779, in which Mr. Hallowell was included. He returned from England to America in 1796, with his daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Elmsley, the latter of whom had just been appointed Chief Justice of Upper Canada. His estates all being confiscated and himself proscribed, he could not remain there, but came to Canada, and took up his residence in Toronto, where he died in 1799, at the age of seventy years—the last surviving member of the Board of Commissioners. To compensate for the losses sustained by his devotion to the King's cause, "the British Government granted him lands in Manchester, and two other towns in Nova Scotia, and *a township in Upper Canada which bears his name.*" It appears quite plain, however, that his land-grant near the head of Picton Bay, gave the name of "Hallowell Bridge," first to the bridge itself, which was built over the stream emptying into the head of the bay, and, as a natural consequence, to the village which subsequently sprang up there. This being the chief place within the limits of the new township, and the place where public business was transacted, the name "Hallowell" was adopted for it. Thus, although it appears pretty certain that Benjamin Hallowell owned land "in a township which bears his name," yet it is equally certain that the "township which bears his name" derived that name directly from the village (now Picton), and *not* the name of the village from the township, as is popularly supposed.

In our sketch of Athol, we notice the settlement formed by the Youngs, at East Lake, in 1783, or 1784. This tract of land originally belonged to Marysburg, and was of part taken off by the Act of July 3rd, 1797. The Youngs were, beyond dispute, the oldest settlers in the limits of the original township of Hallowell. The next settlers came in and located at the head of Picton bay, but at what precise date is not quite certain. Dr. Canniff, an admitted authority on such matters, states that probably the first settlers took up their residence at the head of Picton bay in 1788. It is pretty certain however, that there was at least *one* settler at "Hallowell Bridge" before that date, as we have it from Mr. Lewis B. Stinson, that his great-grandfather came in and settled on the present Stinson homestead (Lot 3, north of West Lake), in 1774, or certainly not later than 1775, "when his nearest neighbor on the east was at the present town of Picton." It thus appears that there was at least one settler at Picton Bay in 1775, and that after him, John Stinson and family were the first settlers within the present limits of Hallowell. Ebenezer Washburne, father of the Hon. Samuel Washburne, is said to have been one of the very first to settle at Hallowell Bridge, though we have been unable to learn the precise date of his advent; and about the same time, or shortly after, came Captain Richardson, Richard Hare, James Dougall, and Henry Ferguson. It seems that before 1788, the Congers, Peterson, Cory Spencer, and Henry Johnston, had also taken up their residences at the head of the bay; and they were followed very shortly by Van Dusen, and Abraham Barker. The place gradually acquired accessions to its population. It soon became "Hallowell Bridge," and took the lead in all township, and even county matters, and has succeeded in holding to the present day the leading position thus early acquired. In the neighbourhood of West Lake, the McFauls, McDonalds, Congers, Whites, Coopers, and Balls, were very early settlers. There were several families of the name of Conger—all relatives, who settled in different parts of the township. The following Obituary is taken from one of the newspapers of the day. "DIED.—At West Lake, Hallowell, on the 27th May, 1825, *D. E. Conger*, in the sixtieth year of his age. He held a commission in the Prince Edward Militia during twenty-three years. He resided in Hallowell forty years, and lived an exemplary life, dying regretted by all who knew him." From this it will be seen that the West Lake Congers came in about 1785; with David Conger came also Thomas Goldsmith, a U. E. Loyalist, in 1786. He had previously owned extensive estates in Ulster County, New York; and had performed important and dangerous services to the Royal cause, meeting with many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes. On first coming to the country he settled temporarily in Bath, but soon removed to Hallowell, where the Government granted him a tract of land as partial compensation for his loyal services, and heavy losses he thereby entailed. The Garretts, Ellises, Dorlands, Haights, and Hubbs, were also among the earliest, and further on towards the spot where Bloomfield now stands, the Bowermans, Bulls, and Leavens'. Philip Dorland, one of the above, was the first member elected by Prince Edward, to represent the county in the first Parliament of Upper Canada. The Proclamation of Governor Simcoe, calling upon the people to elect members to this Parliament, was dated at Kingston, July 16th, 1792. William Jarvis, as Governor's Secretary, signed the document, which established nineteen counties; giving some two members, some one each, and in some instances, a number combined to elect one member, according to the population. "Fourth," or Adolphustown, then as now, in the county of Lennox, was annexed to Prince Edward County for the purpose of forming one electoral division. There were in all sixteen members elected by the nineteen counties. The elections were held in the early autumn of 1792, and the Assembly met at Niagara (then called Newark), on the 18th September of the same year, and continued in session till October 15th ensuing. "Nor marble domes, nor gilded spires" cast their classic shade upon the assembled wisdom of the first Parliament of Upper Canada, who met in a common army-tent to give laws to the nation. John McDonell, of Glengarry, was elected Speaker, and the following officers were appointed viz.:—

CLERK.—Angus McDonell. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—George Law. CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Mr. Addison.

The oaths of office were administered by William Jarvis, Governor's Secretary; and from the fact that the Assembly *unanimously* voted Philip Dorland incompetent to serve in that body, on account of his religious convictions (he was a Quaker) forbidding him to take an oath, conclusively proves that our early legislators had lost that Christian spirit of religious toleration, the denial of which had driven many of their ancestors to the new world, in the "Mayflower," nearly two centuries before. Thus the populous and important county of Prince Edward was disfranchised during the first session of the first Parliament. A Writ having been issued for a new election, it resulted in the return of Peter Van Alstine, who was thus the second member elected, and the first who served Hallowell, and with it Prince Edward county, in the Parliament of Upper Canada.

Hallowell shows an official record of its public Acts of a more ancient date than any of the three townships from which it was taken. We have seen that it was created a township by the Act of July 3rd, 1797. We have inspected the records of the first "Town meeting," and its comparative antiquity imparts to it an interest which calls for its reproduction, which we herewith give, *verbatim et literatim.*

"TOWN LAWS, 1798.—At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of the "township of Hallowell, held on Monday, the fifth day of March, 1798, "held by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, before "Augustus Spencer, and John Stinson, jr., two of His Majesty's Justices "of the Peace,—the following persons were chosen town officers for the ensuing year:—

"TOWN CLERK.—Rozel Ferguson. ASSESSORS.—Caleb Ellsworth, Peter "D. Conger. TOWN OR CHURCH WARDENS.—James Blakeley, Thomas Gold-"smith. OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS AND FENCE VIEWERS.—Benjamin Waite, "John Miller, Owen Richards, Henry Zufelt, Ichabod Bowerman. Aaron "White, Corey Spencer, George Baker. POUND KEEPERS.—Daniel Young, "Isaac Bedall, Samson Striker, Henry Johnston. CONSTABLES.—Samuel "Williams, Isaac Garrett.

"It is enacted at the said meeting this fifth day of March, that no fence "is to be lawful in the township of Hallowell, under the height of four feet "eight inches high, sufficiently made.

"Horses and horned cattle are to run at large, in this township, "except stags, which are not to be a free commoner the ensuing year. If "any such shall be found at large, it shall and may be lawful for any in-"habitant to impound the same.

"All hogs are to run at large, except boars, which are not to be a free "commoner from the first of March, to the 15th December ensuing. If any "such shall be found on the commons of the township of Hallowell, between "the two periods above-mentioned, it shall be forfeit, and the person who "takes him up, shall hold and keep him as his lawful property. No pig is "to run at large in the said township under the age of four months.

"All sheep is to be a free commoner the ensuing year, except rams, "which are not to have the liberty of the commons, from the tenth of September to the tenth of November ensuing.

"It is further enacted, that if any freeholder in this township shall suffer "any Canadian thistle to go to seed on his own farm, he shall forfeit and pay "the sum of twenty shillings, H. Cy., (meaning Halifax currency).

"If any person in this township shall put fire to any rubbish, brush, "stubble, or whatever, whereby his neighbors, or the publick may be in "danger of receiving damage thereby, without previously acquainting two of "his neighbors, so that he may have help to suppress the fire in case of "damage, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, H. Cy., to the "benefit of the 'highways.'"

It appears from the above that even at that early day the "Canada Thistle" had made its appearance there; and it is extremely creditable to the yeomanry of this part of the country, to be able to state, in this connection, that the land throughout Hallowell and the whole of Prince Edward County, is for the most part very free from this pestiferous weed—extremely so, in fact, in comparison with some of the townships of Western Ontario, where the settlements are of a much more recent date, and where the owners justly boast of the superiority of their lands. And to those acquainted with the ins and outs of the agricultural profession as carried on in this county, the above speaks volumes, not only for the *present* inhabitants of this delightful agricultural township, but for those who preceded them in the cultivation of the soil since the place has had a history.

Following the course of municipal events: after the first "Town Meeting," we find that Rozel Ferguson continued to be clerk till 1810, when James B. Armstrong was chosen to the position, which he held two years, being succeeded by Arva Ferguson, who held the office three years. Then followed, in succession, Simeon Washburne, Ebenezer Washburne, Arva Ferguson (three years), Robert Scott (two years), Arva Ferguson, Simeon Washburne, Arva Ferguson (seven years), William Rorke (two years). This brings us down to 1832, when James McDonald was appointed clerk, and the first "special" meeting was held on March 24th of that year; after which the meetings gradually became more frequent, and the reports of the proceedings more voluminous, till they finally grew into the present system. Up to 1812 the following names appear in the lists of "Town and Church Wardens"—corresponding with our Councillors of to-day, James Blakeley, Thomas Goldsmith, Barret Dyre, James Fulton, Samuel Gardiner, Henry Johnston, Peter D. Conger, Samson Striker, Farrington Ferguson, Isaac Garrett, Asa Worden. Two of the above gentlemen were elected each year. Some of them served quite a number of times. Messrs. Dyre and Goldsmith served the greatest number of terms.

There has been no record kept, during that early day, of what we now consider *necessary* statistics, so we are kept in ignorance as to the wealth, population, &c., from year to year. The last assessment returns give the following figures:—

Total population of township, 3,515; total number of acres of land 42,976; total number of acres improved, 31,157: value of real property, $1,417,950; value of personal property $80,000; amount of taxable income, $1,200; total number of horses, 1,685; cattle, 2,456; sheep, 1,853; hogs, 752.

The present incumbents of the various municipal offices are as follows:—

REEVE.—Lewis B. Stinson; DEPUTY REEVE.—Henry Hubbs; COUNCILLORS.—A. Huyck, G. J. Lazier, Wm. H. Johnston; CLERK.—Thomas H. Morgan; ASSESSOR.—Albert Clarke; COLLECTOR.—Oliver Dingman; TREASURER.—Obadiah Cooper.

BLOOMFIELD, the only village of any size within the corporate limits of Hallowell, is near the head of West Lake, and is situated near the centre of the township, on the old Danforth Road, and about midway between Picton and Wellington. It is comparatively an old place, quite a large settlement having been formed here in the very early days of the township. Among the first to make the place their home were the Leavens', Bulls, Bowermans, Jonathan Clarke, Cornelius White, James Barker. The Bulls and Bowermans were both large families. Jonathan Bowerman built the first grist mill here, and John Bull the first saw-mill. The beautiful stream which runs through the village and empties into the head of West Lake, affords splendid opportunities for the milling business; and the advantages were early utilized by the enterprizing citizens, thus making Bloomfield quite a centre of trade. The village extends over a mile along the Danforth Road, with a considerable number of cross-streets. The plan of the place is irregular, as is also the ground on which it is built; all of which, however, tends to add to its picturesque appearance, and give it an ensemble of pleasing variety extremely enjoyable to the traveller. The residences are of a class far exceeding those of the average town of equal size, and have been seemingly laid out and built with a more than usual view to the health, comfort, and convenience of their respective occupants. Beautifully shaded avenues, luxuriant flower-gardens, well-kept grounds,—these and other attributes of a competency of this world's goods, coupled with refined taste and praiseworthy liberality, are to be seen on every hand.

The business portion of the place contains one boot and shoe store, two general stores, two water grist-mills, two steam saw-mills, steam shingle and stave factories, planing mills, one tannery, one woollen factory, one cheese factory, two brick-yards; also a post office, with daily mails both ways, to and from Picton and Trenton, *per* stage; two telegraph offices and four churches—some of them very fine ones,—viz: one Methodist, one Universalist, and two Society of Friends.

The Town Hall is also here situated; it was built in 1857, by John Thompsett, contractor, at a cost of $2,000; and with ground and sheds attached is worth about $3,000. For a long time—probably till the incorporation of Picton—the town meetings were held at Hallowell village; generally at some private house at first, and later, in 1807, at the "Inn of Thomas Eyre," where they continued to be held for many years. It was customary in those days to hold town meetings "in the presence of certain of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace." As will be seen from the minutes, Augustus Spencer and John Stinson, junior, presided in that capacity at the first town meeting ever held in the place. The next year John Peters was added to the list; and under the supervision of those three, who were without doubt the first magistrates in the township, the town meetings continued to be held for many years.

Bloomfield is the seat of the sixth Division Court of Prince Edward County. Obadiah Cooper is Clerk of the Court, and John Thompsett is Bailiff.

There is another post village in Hallowell, viz: West Lake, a pleasant hamlet located about eight miles south-east of Picton, and on the south shore of that body of water from which its name is derived.

A short distance further on and about ten miles from Picton, we come to "The Sand Banks." These are high hills, or ridges, running in a general northerly and southerly direction, and composed of pure white sand, which has been driven hence from time immemorial, by the winds and waters of Lake Ontario, and by the raging south-west storms, until, by degrees, these "Sand Banks" have acquired their present form and size. They extend respectively across the mouths of East and West Lake;—in the former case, being more broad, and of less altitude, and consisting of two points, or "tongues," overlapping each other to a long distance, and divided by a narrow channel, which is the outlet of East Lake. The "Wellington Banks," or those across the mouth of West Lake, are so called from their proximity to the village of that name, though within the municipal bounds of Hallowell. The ridge here is very high and quite narrow, and of a length (approximately) of three miles; divided only near the north end, which joins the south-east portion of the township, by a narrow channel fordable for men or horses, which connects West Lake with Lake Ontario. The Sand Banks are, beyond dispute, curiosities of no mean order. The northern, or "Wellington" Banks, are the most celebrated, from their greater height. They are covered in spots by groves of beautiful trees, which form pleasant picnicing grounds for the numerous parties of tourists and pleasure seekers during the summer season. In other places, the bare white sand glittering in the sunlight, presents a curious and agreeable contrast to the variegated foliage of its many natural parks; while these, with the blue waters of West Lake at their feet, and the sea-green of Lake Ontario, dotted with snow-white sails, and covered with the ethereal blue of a cloudless sky, combine to form a panorama of nature which it delights the eye of the artist to rest upon, and commends the Banks as one of the chief points of attraction and interest in this extremely attractive and interesting locality. There is a magnificent wide and sandy beach stretching from the Banks into the Lake on either side, forming a most delightful place for bathing; and it is in the contemplation of some of the enterprising citizens of Picton to build a large summer hotel here, in which case "The Banks" will undoubtedly become a highly popular summer resort, and fashionable watering-place.

In the eastern part of the township, we have not yet brought the history of the locality up to the period when it became a town, so we may be allowed to revert for a short time to "HALLOWELL BRIDGE," the facts connected with the early settlement of which have already been noted. There was a public-house built here at an early day, known as "Hovington House," from the name of the man who built and kept it. By this time the settlement of the Youngs, at East Lake, and that of the Stinsons and Congers, at West Lake, had received considerable accessions to their numbers and importance; and as they were all obliged to go to Kingston mills, (and after 1796, to the "stone mills"), their routes across the camping places terminated at Hallowell Bridge. This made quite a traffic through the Bridge, and Hovington House met with a liberal degree of patronage, and became the centre of all scenes of sport and gaiety, not only for those living at East and West Lakes, but it is said to have been frequented by settlers from along the bay shores, to the distance of forty miles either way. This made things lively at the old Hovington, until one by one, both mills and public houses were built in various other localities. Still, after that the local trade increased, and the Hovington continued for many years to deal out food to the hungry, drink to those who thirsted, and music to the disciples of Terpsichore, for many years. The Hovington still occupies a place in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, as one of the oldest land-marks of the place, about which—though but a tavern—many pleasant reminiscences of the early days of Hallowell Bridge are entwined.

The village grew apace; not rapidly, 'tis true—but surely, still. Meantime another village also sprang up at the head of the Bay, across the bridge, on the east side of the creek. It was founded by the Rev. W. Macaulay, who came into Hallowell at an early day, and by grant or purchase, or both, came into possession of a large tract of land. This estate, and the collection of houses which he built upon it, near the bridge, he named Picton, in honor of Major General Picton, of the British Army, a distinguished officer, who was a friend or relative of the Macaulay family, and who fell at Waterloo a short time previously. Great rivalry existed between Picton and Hallowell villages, from the time the former took its start—each striving to outstrip the other, and secure to itself the advantages accruing to the place of greater size.

When Prince was set off as a separate district, in 1831, and it became necessary to build a Jail and Court House, a bitter strife arose between the two villages as to which should have them. Rev. Mr. Macaulay being a man of public spirit and wealth combined, succeeded in securing those public buildings to his village, by giving a free grant of land and a present of two hundred dollars in cash, to assist in their erection. The two villages continued to be called by their above respective names till their incorporation into a town, neither having ever occupied the middle position of an incorporated village. Then the inhabitants of Hallowell wanted the town thus named; those of the other village were indifferent, while Mr. Macaulay was determined that Picton should be the name, and through his influence at Court, he again succeeded in carrying his point against the wishes of the majority, and had the name of PICTON inserted in the Act of Parliament which incorporated the new town.

As Mr. Macaulay was the one who named the present Town of Picton, and the founder of the village of the same name, now a part of the town, a short sketch of the rev. gentleman might not be uninteresting. He was one of a family of several sons, whose father settled in New York previous to the Revolution, and being a man of considerable prominence among the English, their abandonment of that city was the signal for his departure for Canada. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for many years after

taking up his residence in this country, he was the principal contractor for supplies to the troops in and about Carleton Island and Kingston. He amassed a great fortune in trade at Kingston, where he died in 1800, and his business was subsequently carried on by his family with great success. The sons were among those exerting the highest influence of any family, or any individuals in the country, in public and political affairs. One of them was the Hon. John Macaulay, a man whose name was closely identified with all public questions of the day. Among the many honourable and highly important positions filled by one or other of the brothers was that of Member of the Legislative Assembly, Chaplain to the Legislative Assembly, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Inspector-General, and various other positions of almost equal importance. At the time of the incorporation of Hallowell, one of the Rev. Mr. Macaulay's brothers was Chaplain to the Canadian Houses of Parliament. The result of all this was that in spite of the protests of the people, the place received the official name of Picton, as above stated ; and although Mr. Macaulay evinced in this matter a very determined disregard for the wishes of his parishoners, still it must be admitted that in all matters of public concern—whether of Church or State, or municipal affairs, or public or private undertakings for the advancement either of his country or his own particular parish, he was beyond question a most enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and one to whom the present town of Picton undoubtedly owes much of its material prosperity, as well as its name.

In regard to the incorporation of Picton, we have been unable to arrive at the exact date, as there are no preserved records of the public acts of the governing body of the town previous to the commencement of the operation of the Municipal Act. We have the authority of a gentleman who had been identified with the affairs of the place, however, for many years previously, that the incorporation took place about three years—or certainly not more than five—previous to the passing of the Municipal Act, which would probably be in 1847, or possibly as early as 1845 From this time up to 1850 the town was governed by what was called a "Board of Police," also called "Commissioners of Police." The commissioners who comprised the first Board were. —Philip Low, chairman ; Alexander McAllister, now of the Customs Department, Kingston ; and the late Sheriff McDonald. Mr. Low was Chairman of the Board for some years, and at the time theMunicipal Act came into force.

We find by reference to the oldest preserved minutes, that the first meeting of the Town Council under the said Act, was held at the Court House, on the 21st January, 1850, when the following-named gentlemen handed in their respective certificates of election and qualification as town councillors, and took the oath of office, viz. :—

For Hallowell Ward—William Hale, James McDonald, Calvin Pier.

For Brock Ward —James Porter, David Barker Stevenson, Walter Ross.

For Tecumseth Ward—John Proctor, John Miller, Philip Low.

On motion of Mr. Hale, seconded by Mr. Ross, Mr. Low was *unanimously* chosen the first mayor of the town. Mr. Lampriére was then chosen Town Clerk and Treasurer, and the following officers were subsequently chosen at the same meeting in the usual manner, viz. :—

John G. Reynolds, Chief Constable, Assessor, Collector, and Census Enumerator.

Cecil Mortimer (by Mayor), James Cook (by Council), Auditors.

David Barker Stevenson, Town Reeve.

James Shannon, Weigh-master.

Thomas Donnelly, Superintendent of the Public School.

The Council and town officers for the year 1878 are as follows, viz. :—

John H. Allen, Mayor ; Wm. P. Reynolds, Reeve ; J. Platt Nash, M.D., Deputy-reeve ; John Twigg, Clerk ; R. J. Chapman, Treasurer ; George H. Hart, Assessor ; John Gibson, Collector ; Dr. Platt, Superintendent of Public Schools ; Ellis Grimmon, Chief of Police ; Wm. P. Reynolds, Chief of Fire Brigade ; Jabez Bennett, William Carter, William Coughlin, Jacob J. Fralick, Richard A. Foster, Charles Garner, Arthur W. Hepburn, John Perrill, George C. Van Blaricom, George E. Van Dusen, J. F. Van Horn, Isaac N. Wait, Councillors.

The Picton of to-day is a delightful town, possessing very many advantages of location as to the rest of the county, and of position as to water communication, which have always given it an advantage over other parts of the district, and resulted in making it the general centre of all commercial and financial business, as well as the county seat. It is composed of two parts, one on each side of the creek which empties into the bay, and formerly known as Hallowell and Picton respectively. The east side contains quite a large number of stores, the jail, the court-house, two churches, two hotels, and some of the finest residences, without exception, which are to be seen in any town in the country. This can also be said of the residences in all parts of the town, for proof of which we refer our readers to some views herein contained, many of which are fine specimens of architectural beauty rarely met with in edifices of like class.

The west side, or old Hallowell, is still the principal part of the town. Here are situated the Banks, Insurance Offices, County Offices, Registry Offices, Post Office, Telegraph Offices, Express Office, the finest Churches, the leading Hotels, the Driving Park, the splendid grounds of the County Agricultural Society, the High School, the Town Hall, the Newspaper Offices, the finest stores, and by far the greatest number of them, most of the Iron-working and Carriage Shops, &c., &c., and the larger portion of the inhabitants.

The two parts of the town are connected by bridges over the creek—that originally known as "Hallowell Bridge" being now a very handsome arched stone structure, as broad as the street on which it is built; and one side separated from the extreme head of the bay, only by the stone wall forming the usual and necessary protection to pedestrians on bridges of similar character.

The Bay here runs to a narrow point, opening gradually towards the mouth, with shores of comparatively regular outline, and of the general shape of the letter "V," with the angle very acute. Along these shores on either side, and extending for a considerable distance from the angle of the "V" there are wharves, docks, and store-houses, sufficient to accommodate a very large amount of marine commerce.

The western part of the town is built upon a level table land of the probable height of one hundred feet above the waters of the Bay. This dips down somewhat suddenly to the creek which divides the two portions of the town, while along the Bay it runs on a level almost to the water's edge, which is reached by descending a steep and almost perpendicular precipice which extends nearly to the water level, then breaks abruptly and slopes gradually to the water, leaving a street, as it were, of sufficient width which has been utilized for the purposes of commerce, and is capable of improvement in the same direction, with comparatively light cost, to a practically unlimited extent. The ground on the east side rises more gradually from both creek and Bay, but to a much greater height ; forming in fact a mountain, while the west side is simply a part of the "High Shore," so called, and as such known from the earliest days, which extends all along that side of the Bay to the furthest point of Sophiasburg. Taken together, the beautifully shaded streets, well-built business blocks, fine public buildings, and splendid private residences, with the magnificent grounds which in a great majority of cases surround them, make Picton one of the pleasantest places imaginable. But a more comprehensive idea of the place, than can be derived from any general description, may be formed, if we mention in detail some of those features which particularly strike the outside observer, under distinct heads.

First then we might call attention to the large amount of trade transacted, which is proven by the large number of business establishments of the place, a careful estimate of which places the number as follows :—

2 Newspapers, 2 Banks, 6 Lawyers, 7 Doctors, 4 Drug Stores, 3 Book Stores, 3 Jewellery Stores, 2 Photographers, 4 Hardware Stores, 12 Dry Goods Stores, 5 Merchant Tailors, 7 Boot and Shoe Stores, 1 Hat and Fur Store, 3 Butcher Shops, 4 Bakeries, 34 Groceries, 4 Confectioneries, Several Fancy Stores, 3 Liquor Stores, 7 Hotels, 1 Temperance Hotel, 2 Tanneries, 1 Brewery, Several Tobacconists, 3 Barber Shops, 3 Livery Stables, 4 Carriage Shops, 1 Waggon Shop, 7 Blacksmith Shops.

There are many very fine private business blocks, principally located on Upper Main street. The principal ones are Striker's block, the Conger block, Mottashed block, Ayres block, (Oddfellow's Hall), and the Post Office block.

Among the finest business blocks in the place are THE BANKS, of which there are two, viz. : Bank of Montreal (R. J. B. Crombie, Agt.), and the Standard Bank (George P Reid, Agt.)

The JAIL AND COURT HOUSE were built in 1831, at a cost, including additions and improvements since effected, of about $24,000. They are very substantial and moderately handsome stone buildings, beautifully situated on the east side.

The TOWN HALL is a handsome building, well calculated to meet the wants and requirements of the citizens in matters relating to the public business of the place. It was built in 1866, at a cost of $6,000.

The old HIGH SCHOOL is a very large and handsome brick building, and, together with the wings added subsequently to the erection of the main building, now forms the CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL. The citizens are now building a new HIGH SCHOOL at a cost of $5,500.

The building called THE COUNTY OFFICES is a fine brick structure, situated on Lower Main street, and on the brink of the "High Shore." It was erected in 1876, at a cost of $9,000, and contains the offices of the Sheriff, County Crown Attorney, and Clerk of the Peace, Registrar of the Surrogate Court, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County Judge's Chambers, Clerk of the First Division Court of the County, Clerk of the County Court, Clerk of the County Council, and the Chamber of the County Council, also the head office of the Prince Edward County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The various offices are laid out too with due regard to the requirements of the respective officials occupying the same, and all are provided with the best fire-proof vaults. The County Council chamber is one of the best we have anywhere seen. For the size of that Municipal Body, and the kind of business transacted at their meetings, no more complete and convenient hall could be wished for, whether for convenience of the members themselves, or their constituents, or others who may choose to visit their meetings or witness their deliberations.

The COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE is situated immediately beside the county offices. It is of brick, and built on the usual plan approved by the Ontario Government. There are now so many fine buildings of this class throughout the country, exactly similar to it, that a description would be superfluous.

THE CHURCHES are five in number, some of them being quite costly, and of considerable pretentions as to architectural beauty. The ground for two of these, viz. : the English and Roman Catholic, was presented by Rev. Mr. Macaulay ; and he also contributed a great share of the cost of the English church, which was built in 1825, the first church in the limits of the present town of Picton. The first Roman Catholic church was built in 1830, by Rev. Father Brennan. It is now used as a separate school. The new stone church—Saint Gregory's,—a view of which we give in another part of this work was built in 1839, by the Rev. Father Lalor. The Methodist Church of Canada, and the new Episcopal Methodist church are both splendid and handsome structures. They cost about $15,000 and $16,000 respectively. The first Methodist church built in Prince Edward County, as well as one of the very oldest in the Province of Upper Canada, was the old chapel near Picton. It was erected on land given by Stephen Conger, in 1809, and the first trustees were Benson Conger, Dougal, German, Van Blaricom, Van Dusen, and Wilson, all long since gone the way of earth. As late as the beginning of 1818, but one other place of worship—a Quaker meeting house —had been erected in Hallowell, though preparations were then going on to build a Presbyterian church.

A PUBLIC CEMETERY was opened in 1873, under the conditions of the Cemetery Act. Of an area of twenty-five acres—in a delightful situation—it is a most appropriate place for the burial of the dead. Much has been done to enhance the natural beauty of the place, which is one of the finest possible spots for the purposes intended. It already contains a large number of beautiful and costly monuments to the memory of loved ones gone before.

THE NEWSPAPERS of Picton compare favorably with those of any town of equal size in this country or the United States, both for neatness of appearance, general interest of their content-matter, and the manner in which they are conducted. They are two in number ; *The Gazette*, Conservative ; and *New Nation*, Reform. The former was established as long ago as Dec. 20th, 1830. It was at that time called the *Hallowell Free Press*, and was the first newspaper published between York and Kingston. It has a well-fitted office ; the machinery is run by steam, and the *bonâ fide* circulation of the paper is twelve hundred. The *New Nation* was started in 1865, succeeding *The North American*, which had been published here by the McMullen Brothers, since 1861. In January, 1877, it was merged with *The Picton Times*, which had been established by Messrs. Gillespie and Boyle, in 1854, Mr. Boyle continuing its management, till it merged with *The Nation*, under the present name of *The New Nation and Times*. It prints over twelve hundred copies. Another paper, *The Picton Sun*, was established in 1841, by Mr. J. Douglas, but removed to Cobourg, in 1853.

EDUCATIONAL.—There are in Picton a High School, a Central Public School, two Primary Public Schools, and one Roman Catholic Separate School. The principal officials of the schools department are as below :—

J. M. Platt, M.D., Inspector of Public Schools ; J. A. Clarke, M.A., Principal of High School ; N. Gordon, Head Master of Public Schools ; G. C. Curry, Chairman, A Bristol, Secretary of the Public School Board ; Jas. L. Fralick, Chairman, C. D. Morden, Secretary of the High School Board.

There are two teachers in the High School, eight in the Central, one in each of the Primaries, and two in the Separate School ; a total of fourteen teachers employed in the High and Public Schools of the town.

ONTARIO COLLEGE.—This was the name of an Institution designed for all the higher branches of education, which was chartered by Act of Parliament, and brought into successful operation in May, 1867. It was more especially in connection with the Established Church, though professing freedom from all sectarian forms. Those who were chiefly instrumental and principally active in getting Ontario College into operation, were the Church of England Clergymen of the Bay of Quinté District, and the leading laymen of that religious body. Philip Low, Q.C., was one of the most active and efficient organizers. Bishop Lewis, of Kingston, was also a very active worker, and the nominal head of the College. Quite a handsome endowment fund was subscribed for its support, and it entered the list with a fair attendance, a fine staff of Professors, and every prospect of a brilliant future, It was found, however, that the great delay and inconvenience in connection with visiting the place, caused by lack of travelling facilities—particularly in the winter season—soon caused the attendance to drop off, and prevented fresh accessions to the ranks of the students ; so it was closed after about five years' operation. The building, which is now occupied by Arthur W. Hepburn, Esq., was a delightful place in every respect, for the purposes for which it was intended. It was built by Col. Ryland, of Montreal, and is at present one of the finest private residences in the country.

MILITARY.—Picton is the head quarters of the 16th Regiment of Volunteers, a body of men so well and favorably known in the military circles of the country, that they need no praise at our hands. It formerly consisted of nine companies, but the parsimonious action taken by the Government in military matters during the last few years has had its effect here, as well as elsewhere throughout the country, and three very fine companies were disbanded and "gazetted out." As the Regiment now stands, the Field, Staff and Line Officers are as follows :—

Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, M.P. ; Major, Bvt. Lt.-Col. Bog ; Paymaster, Captain Walter T. Ross ; Quartermaster, Captain Donald Ross ; Surgeon, Dr. Platt ; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Ingersoll.

No. 1 Company, *Picton* ; Capt. J. J. Fralick, Ensign Aylesworth.

No. 2 Company, *Milford* ; Capt. Ostrander, Lieut. Ackerman, Ensign Grimmon.

No. 3 Company. *Milford* ; Capt. Van Dusen, Lieut. Craig.

No. 4 Company, *Picton* ; Capt. Johnston, Lieut. Foster.

No. 5 Company, *Rednersville* ; Capt. Dempsey, Lieut. Anderson, Ensign Cunningham.

No. 6 Company, *Roblin's Mills* ; Capt. Peterson, Lieut. Rothwell.

CAVALRY.—Picton is also head-quarters of "D" Troop, 4th Regiment Cavalry, Lt.-Col. Duff, with head quarters at Kingston. The officers of the Troop are, Captain, Major White ; 1st Lieut. H. McCullough ; 2nd Lieut. Van Vatten.

Lieut.-Col Ross, of the 16th Regt. is now the senior Colonel of this Military District.

During the rebellion of 1837-8, Prince Edward raised and sent to the front two companies of infantry, and one of cavalry, besides detachments for the Artillery and Engineers. One of these companies was put into Col. Taylor's Regiment, and did service in the Western Peninsula, at Sandwich, and Fort Malden. The other marched to Toronto, York, and was put into Col. Kingsmill's Regiment, which did duty there while the troublous times lasted. This company was commanded by Capt. Flagler—Wm. Dempsey, Lieut.—and named themselves "The Queen's Own," from the fact that when marching over the camping place, Capt. Wilkins witnessed their "march past," and was so pleased therewith that he involuntarily exclaimed, "Look ! the Queen's Own ! !" On arriving at York, the question of a name for the regiment came up, and Lieut. Dempsey suggested his company's self-assumed name, which was adopted ; and in this way that splendid regiment "The Queen's Own," of Toronto, came by its title.

The cavalry troop was commanded by Capt., afterwards Lt.-Col. the Hon. Robt. Charles Wilkins, and were stationed in detachments along the Danforth road, between Carrying Place and the "Old Marsh Tavern," 5 miles above Port Hope. Prince Edward is embraced in the third Military District, the head-quarters of which are at Kingston.

NAVIGATION.—The splendid natural facilities of Picton, as a shipping point, have already been referred to. The county is well supplied with the best of shipping facilities on every side, but the advantages by Picton in other lines of business, which outside points do not possess, draw the great bulk of the produce of the county to its warehouses. The amount of all kinds of produce, including stock, annually passing over Picton Bay is immense. The only figures we have at hand are those of the U. S. Consular Agent at this Port, John Quincy Sullivan, Esq., and include *direct* shipment to the U. S. during 1877, and up to 30th Nov., of that year ; 162,066 bushels barley, 10,605 bushels peas, 11,675 bushels rye, 48 bushels potatoes, 61 barrels apples, 4,851 dozen eggs, 295 hides, 34 cows, 2,084 sheep, representing a total value of $111,570.38. The smallness of these figures is accounted for by the fact that most of the Picton buyers deal in Kingston ; and the steamers hence to the U.S. calling there, they take out Consul's certificates at the latter place. A leading produce dealer estimates that about a quarter million of bushels of grain pass over Picton harbor annually, and that an average of at least 10,000 barrels of apples is annually shipped from this port to Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

INSURANCE.—Almost every Insurance Company operating in Canada—whether fire, life, marine, accident, or guarantee—has an agency in Picton. The reason is to be found in the fact, that being central, and easy of access from all parts of the District, and the only town in the county, the farmers all centre in to that place to do their trading, and consequently their Insurance business also. There are two companies having their head offices here. "The Prince Edward County Mutual Fire Insurance Company" is the name of the one, which is represented by the following officers :—

President, Lewis B. Stinson, who is also Manager and Inspector ; Vice-President, John Prinyer ; Secretary, C. D. Morden ; Treasurer and Solicitor, Philip Low, Q.C. ; Directors, Lewis B. Stinson, John Van Alstine, A. H. Taylor, T. B. Hubbs, John Prinyer, George Martin, Carleton McCartney.

The "Prince Edward" does a large and prosperous business ; careful management, economy, and square dealing having succeeded in reducing the expenses of the insurer as nearly as possible to the long desired basis of "Insurance at Cost," which so many stock companies claim with more assurance than honesty.

The other is the "Bay Qninté Mutual Fire Insurance Co." The officers are as below :—

President, Archelaus Southard ; Vice-President, Andrew Wycott ; Secretary, Frederick Dodge ; Treasurer and Solicitor, R. S. Roblin ; Directors, Robert Carson, John Murney, R. R. Burlingham, William Blakeley, William G. Stafford, David R. Spencer, Thomas Welbanks.

This is a comparatively young company, but it has already succeeded in securing a fair share of the Insurance business of those sections of the country in which it operates.

MASONIC.—Prince Edward Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 31, G. R. C., is held at Picton. Following are the officers :—

Z., Wm. Smeaton ; H., D. W. Allison ; J., T. N. Van Blaricom ; S. E., A. J. Corkindale ; S. N., Wellington Boulter ; P. S., James Tennent ; S. S., William Lawson ; J. S., W. H. Orchard ; Janitor, P. McFadden.

There is a Blue Lodge held here, viz. : Prince Edward Lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 18, G. R. C., of which the following are the present officers :—

W. M , William Lawson ; S. W., N. B. Rose ; J. W., E Blakeley ; Sec., Wm. Smeaton ; Treas., Wm. P. Reynolds ; S. D., Lucius Hart ; J. D., Samuel Minaker ; J. G., James W. Barker ; Tyler, Patrick McFadden.

The masonic district includes Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, and Prince Edward. Donald Ross, of Picton, previous to the present year, held the position of D. D. G. M. for three successive years.

METEOROLOGICAL AND CLIMATIC.—We owe it to the interest in science of Levi Varney, Esq., of Hallowell, that we are acquainted with the climatic changes and rainfall for a period of nearly a decade. The figures were obtained by careful daily observations at 6 o'clock a.m., and at 1 and 6 p.m., with the thermometer in the shade on the north side of the house.

YEAR.	MEAN.	HIGHEST.	LOWEST.	RANGE.	
1857	42.25°	86°	—25°	111°	☞The lowest temperature is below zero, indicated by the sign (—) *minus*.
1858	45.29°	88°	—7°	95°	
1859	45.15°	91°	—19°	110°	
1860	46.06°	86°	—14°	100°	
1861	45.44°	87°	—29°	116°	☞ The observation in 1865 extends through only 11 months. All but mean temperature is consequently omitted.
1862	45.81°	90°	—7°	97°	
1863	46.10°	91°	—20°	111°	
1864	46.43°	92°	—16°	108°	
1865	48.19°	....	.....	....	

The annual rainfall for six years, commencing with 1860, is as follows :—

YEAR.	INCHES.	YEAR.	INCHES.
1860	27.12	1863	27.59
1861	36.93	1864	35.32
1862	24.13	1865	22.53—(11 months)

It will be seen from above that the highest temperature in eight years was 92°, and the lowest 29°, or a range in eight years of 121°. The greatest range during any single year was 116°, and the lowest 95°. The highest mean temperatrue of any single year was 46.43°, and the lowest 44.25°, or a range of 2.18° of mean temperature in eight years.

The difference in the yearly rainfall is proportionately greater than the variation of the temperature. The lowest depth falling during a single year was 24.13 inches, and the highest 36.93 inches, a range of 12.80 inches—the greatest fall being 50.17 per cent. more than the least, over a period of five years.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Prince Edward County Agricultural Society is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, owning one of the finest fair grounds of any county society in the Province. It boasts of a delightful situation, and for convenience of location, and excellence of appointments, is all that could be suggested or desired. The main building, for the display of manufactures and arts, is a fine commodious structure, containing plenty of room and all facilities for the purposes for which it was designed; while the grounds are supplied with sheds and all conveniences for the proper care of stock, &c. There is a house on the premises, built expressly for, and occupied by, a caretaker, kept constantly on permanent salary, to attend to the grounds and look after the general interests of the society. The value of the property approaches very near $600. Below are the officers for the present year :—

President, Wellington Boulter, Demorestville; 1st Vice-Prest., D. Spencer, Rose Hall; 2nd Vice-Prest., Isaac Minaker, Picton; Sec. and Treas., R. S. Roblin, Picton; Andrew Davidson, G. A. Welbanks, R. G. Davis, W. G. Stafford, Stephen B. Hubbs, W. B. Cooper, Robert McCartney, H. H. Huyck, and Allen Caven, Directors.

The receipts last year were over $1,900, of which upwards of $400 were paid out to township societies. Membership last year 249, which is about the yearly average.

We make a note of the various cereals, &c., which are chiefly grown in the different townships. There is one agricultural interest, however, which all centres to Picton to find market, and for this reason we propose to give our readers an idea of the great cheese product of the county. As is very well known, this industry has grown from very small beginnings within a few years, to be one of paramount importance. Every farmer is directly interested in it, and the English cheese reports are as eagerly watched by the agriculturists here as are the New York and Chicago wheat markets by the millers and speculators of Western Ontario. With the probable exception of Belleville and Ingersoll, Picton is the greatest cheese market in Canada. There are twenty-six factories in the county, twenty-three of which are now in operation and running full. Some of these are very valuable establishments, and all are furnished with modern and most approved appliances for the manufacture of a first-class article of that staple, in the production of which so much capital has been invested, and for the quality of which Prince Edward is justly regarded as the choicest brand in the English market. One of the principal buyers (Mr. W. Crandall) estimates the cash value of these factories at over $45,000, many of them having cost over $3,000 each to build. A fair average number of cows to each would be two hundred and fifty (this is under rather than over the mark). Compared with the stock of other parts of the country they are good. A fair estimate of the value of all those animals (in the spring season) would be, without fractions, $208,000. Then there must be at least $12,000 represented in various traps connected with the business not before counted—such as waggons, &c., making a total, approximately, of $265,000 invested. The number of boxes average 25,000 per season, varying in value, of course, according to the fluctuations of the markets. Some years $200,000 worth of cheese has been made. Mr. Crandall has handled over $75,000 himself in one season at Picton. He is the principal buyer, though there are a number of others.

The Prince Edward horses have been a household word among stockmen all over the country for many years past; and where people have good stock they like to show their good qualities, particularly if those qualities run in the direction of speed. Consequently we are not surprised to find in Picton one of the finest specimens of a driving park, which we remember to have seen anywhere. The course is admitted by sporting men everywhere to be the best half-mile track in the Dominion. Everything which could be improvised for the best display of the speeding qualities of the stock, and the comfort and convenience of visitors has been provided with a lavish hand, and horsemen from all parts are loud in their praises of the judgment and liberality of the Picton Driving Park Association.

Having now briefly touched upon the main points of interest of Hallowell and Picton—those points which strike the outside observer as most worthy of note—we will take leave of it for a season with a few retrospective and commonplace remarks.

The present town of Picton, dating from its first settlement, is now nearly a century old. Within its time many and great changes have occurred—not in our own country alone, but throughout the world. The great majority of mankind, who knew of the events transpiring in their several parts of the universe, when Picton was the embryo town of Hallowell Bridge, have long since done their work among their fellows and passed off the stage of action, and the places that once knew them will know them no more forever. Still there are some few—and they are very few indeed—still living, who lived before the foot of the white man ever trod the shores of the Picton Bay. What a strange and wonderful experience has been theirs! Born in a day when this—the finest province of the "Crown Jewel" of the first nation in the world had yet no existence, they have seen an unbroken wilderness reclaimed from a primeval state of nature and give place to fertile fields of waving corn; and the spots which, at their advent, resounded but to the scream of the eagle, the cry of the panther, or the war-whoop of the savage, are now busy centres of life and industry. Under their own eye they have seen this country have its origin in the wrestling from the British Crown, another, which has since become a leading nation in population, riches, power, trade and commerce, and all the mechanical arts. They have seen their own country grow from a "great unknown Northland" to be second only to the one whose revolt from Britain was the origin of this. They have suffered the miseries of war and enjoyed the blessings of peace in their own home; and while their countrymen have never yielded in the tug of war, still their greatest victories have been the victories of peace—the victory of human industry over rugged nature—the victory of mind over matter. Forest and field have been conquered by the pioneer's axe and ploughshare of the husbandman; while steam and electricity have annihilated time and space. The birch-bark canoe and cumbrous batteaux have given place to magnificent floating palaces propelled by steam; land journeys, instead of being made on foot or horseback, are accomplished in luxurious palace cars; and the antipodes are visited in less time and with greater facilities than those pioneers of olden time could make the distance from New York to Picton in the century which gave them birth.

This, in our own country! while in the old world mighty empires have arisen and mightier have crumbled to ruin. Napoleon, an unknown private soldier, has given laws to the world—adorned his capital with the spoils and treasures of nations conquered, and made emperors and kings for every kingdom and empire worth governing, save Britain alone.

This also has been a century of the decline of what has been known as "State" churches, connected with different religious faiths—whether founded by the blood of the conqueror's sword, or upon that of Christ, the Saviour. We have seen the "States of the Church" gravitate to Italy, where they properly belong, and the "Eternal City" become again the capital of a mighty empire. Nearer home we have seen the "Established" Church disestablished, and the ban removed from an oppressed and despised religious sect, one of whom now rules the destiny of Great Britain, and is to-day the admitted foremost man of all the world. And we see at the present hour the disintegration of an empire built up by religious fanaticism, which has ruled by the sword for many centuries the land of the Apostles and the Holy Sepulchre, and ground to the dust, for their conscience sake, the finest Christian provinces of Europe. And while we read of all these signs that the nations are gradually drawing closer to that period of religious toleration, which is the nearest approach yet experienced to the Christian millennium, Britain still rules the wave, as of old, and the red cross—the "flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," still waves triumphant over half the world—the proud emblem of an empire on whose shores the sun never sets.

When we contemplate the vast amount of history and the rapid succession of tremendous events which have crowded into the time when Picton first was "Hallowell Bridge," we are lost in "wonder, love and praise" of that Supreme Ruler who has made us what we are and the world as we see it to-day. The thought inspires with awe, and fills us with a patriotic wish that He may so direct our affairs as to make Canada what it bids fair promise under His blessing to become—a land whose Christian virtues are the foundation and cope-stone of a greatness and prosperity more durable than brass, and whose glory and grandeur shall remain for the admiration of future ages.

MARYSBURG, SOUTH.

The original "Ten Towns" of Upper Canada were so called from the number of the order in which they were surveyed, and from the fact that instructions were issued from time to time by the British Government to survey one township after another, as each in succession became either "located" by grant or actual settlement; or, as the tide of emigration pushed the furthest settlements, as was sometimes the case, beyond the territory last laid out. Up to the time of the survey of the last of the ten above referred to, they were officially known by their respective numbers, "First Town," "Second Town," etc., and for many years after they continued to be so called by the settlers. After the "Tenth Town" was surveyed, however, the authorities adopted the plan of *naming* instead of numbering them as they were laid out, and at the same time gave names to the "Ten Towns" as follows :—The first, in honour of the Monarch of Great Britain, was called King's Town, which afterwards was abbreviated to Kingston; the second was named after the eighth child of the King Ernest Town, afterwards Ernestown; the third Fredericksburg, after the King's second son; the fourth Adolphustown, in honour of the tenth member of the Royal Family. Then came Marysburg, Sophiasburg, and Ameliasburg, in the order named, and called thus in honour of Mary, Amelia, and Sophia, Princesses of the Royal Household, and the eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth children respectively of the King. Though the eighth, ninth, and tenth towns were not in Prince Edward County, yet they may be appropriately referred to in this connection. They were named in the following order—Sidney, Thurlow, and Richmond—the former in honour of Lord Sidney, the British Colonial Secretary during the Revolutionary War; the others after Lord Thurlow and the Duke of Richmond. It will be seen from the map of the Province that the two former townships are in Hastings County, and the latter in Lennox, and that between them lies a stretch of land apparently missed by the surveyors in laying out the "Ten Towns." This, however, simply obtained its "metes and bounds," and was granted in a block to the Six Nations, and called in honour of their Chief, Thayendenagea, which was in time abbreviated to Tyendenaga. A full description of these townships appears under the proper head.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh towns above-named originally comprised the whole of Prince Edward County, which was thus called in honour of the Prince of that name, son of George III., who afterwards became the Duke of Kent and father of Queen Victoria.

We have no accurate data as to the bounds of the original township of Marysburg, as parts of what are now Hallowell and Athol were included in the Fifth Town—the northern portion of the remainder being also taken off to form a separate municipality quite recently. Though, as at present constituted, Marysburg is far from being the most important township in the county, it claims notice in this order from the fact that it is the oldest—as to the survey—of any in the county. It is also claimed for it that Col. Henry C. Young settled at East Lake—then Marysburg, afterwards Hallowell, and now Athol—in 1783, the first actual settler in the county. (See ATHOL.) This, however, is disputed on apparently good authority, by the Weeses, and many others of Ameliasburg. (See AMELIASBURG.)

We will here remark that Marysburg at present consists of two distinct municipalities—North and South—the former having had an independent corporate existence since January 1st, 1871. All that is now therefore left of what was originally considerably more than one-third of the whole Peninsula, is a tract of 23,741 acres of land of an extremely irregular shape, called South Marysburg—the main portion of which is bounded on the north by Prince Edward, or South Bay; on the north-east by parts of North Marysburg, Hallowell, and Athol; on the south-east, also by the township of Athol; and on the south by Lake Ontario. That portion known as "Long Point" extends in an easterly direction into Lake Ontario, terminating at Point Traverse. The shelter formed by Long Point from the winds and waves of Lake Ontario constitute South Bay, one of the finest harbours of refuge, in every respect, of which the great inland lakes can boast; while the geographical position of Point Traverse renders the harbour easy of approach in any weather. This township, as compared with others of the county, is admittedly the poorest of all, being valued at an average of but nineteen dollars per acre, by the "Equalization of Assessment" Committee of the County Council—the next lowest being twenty-four dollars per acre. Notwithstanding this, there are numerous exceptionally fine farms and many wealthy farmers in the township. Topographically, the county may be described as principally of an even face, with occasional and considerable breaks of a somewhat irregular character, to which a stronger term than "undulating" might justly be applied; geologically, its composition is in a high degree calcareous, the limestone coming to the surface with such prominence as to render the soil in many places incapable of sustaining vegetable growth through seasons of continual drought. Other parts are less rocky and more sandy, while some sections with rocky foundation have still enough of soil on top to make the land less susceptible to lack of moisture, and where it is thus, the soil is almost always of excellent quality, and responds most liberally to the touch of the husbandman. To repeat a much-used expression, the farmer tickles his land with the plough, and it laughs with a bountiful harvest. But, in face of the fact that South Marysburg, taken as a whole, is below the average of excellence, yet the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants have covered it with comfortable and, in many cases, beautiful homes, commodious schools, fine churches, and everything tending to constitute it a prosperous and thriving community. This end has been attained by careful cultivation, proper rotation of crops, and a strict attention to business, for which the inhabitants of this section of the country have long and justly been noted.

Barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, hops, and corn are the chief agricultural products. There are also large quantities of fruit raised, chiefly apples, though all kinds grow here in as great luxuriance and to as great perfection as in any country of similar latitude and corresponding climate.

As can be seen by a glance at the map, the facilities for shipping are very great; the wharves and store-houses being so numerous along the shores that the farmer is obliged to go but a very short distance to market his grain. This very fact, which equally applies to the other townships of the county, renders it difficult to obtain anything like a correct account of the exports, except in case of such articles as gravitate to a common centre—notably cheese, which is a paramount in this as in other parts of the county. This staple is all marketed at Picton, and in the sketch of that place will be found some reliable information in regard to the cheese product.

The first settlers in what is now South Marysburg were the Moncks, Hicks, Colliers, Loneys, Martins, and Ostranders, along the south shore; the Hubbs, Ellis, Minakers, and Ackermans, along South Bay; and the Clapps, Garrisons, Van Dusens, Van Vlacks, Van Alstines, Wellbanks, Palens, Heads, and Dulmages, in the vicinity of Black River and Milford. Most of the above were U. E. Loyalists or their families. Some were discharged British soldiers.

James Gerollamy was a very old resident, one of the first in the township. He was a U. E. Loyalist and quite young when he came to Canada. He performed important service for the British during the Revolutionary War, and the Government granted him one thousand acres of land. The war of 1812-13 again found him under the Royal Standard, together with his two sons, all of whom distinguished themselves by performing arduous and important services of the most daring and dangerous character.

The Hicks above-mentioned were descended from Edward Hicks, who, with his father, was condemned as a spy by the Americans, who had captured them while acting in that capacity. The father was taken from prison at Boston and hung before his son's eyes, which aroused his fury to such a pitch that he broke from his confinement, slew the armed guard while yet handcuffed; and though closely pursued and unable to release his hands from the manacles, he succeeded in eluding his enemies, and after nine days of fasting and untold suffering he reached the British lines.

The first school in the township was taught in a log shanty, long since in ruins, where Milford now stands; and the first religious services were performed for a long time by travelling Methodist ministers, who periodically visited the locality, and held meetings at the houses, and sometimes in the barns, of the different settlers in turns.

Of the early municipal history of Marysburg we remain in comparative ignorance; the first official records in the possession of the Township Clerk being after the passage of the Municipal Act in 1850, from which we learn that the following were the town officers for that year :—Andrew Wycott, Reeve; John G. Hicks, James Clapp, and Alexander Ghannon, councillors; Richard Lobb, clerk.

In 1851, Palen Clarke was Reeve, and Richard Lobb again Clerk, whose duties he continued to perform in 1852, when E. W. Wright was reeve. In 1853, the first Deputy-Reeve was sent to the County Council from Marysburg. The following gentlemen held the positions respectively credited to them during that year :—Palen Clarke, Reeve; Lewis Hudgins, Deputy-Reeve; Robert Turnbull, Clerk. Mr. Turnbull has performed the duties appertaining to the above position ever since.

From thence forward the following gentlemen filled the offices of Reeve and Deputy-Reeve respectively :—In 1854, Messrs. Clarke and Hudgins; in 1855, Messrs. Lobb and Nelson Dodge; in 1856 and 1857, Nelson Dodge and Lewis Hudgins; in 1858, Messrs. Cavan and Thompson; in 1859 and 1860, John G. Hicks and Robert Clapp; in 1861, James Cavan and Nelson Dodge; in 1862, Nelson Dodge and William Lane; in 1863, William Kerr and John Cavan; in 1864, John Cavan and John Prinyer; in 1866, John Prinyer and James Wilson; from 1867 to 1870 inclusive, Robert Clapp and Andrew Wycott.

In January, 1871, North Marysburg was incorporated as a separate municipality. South Marysburg continued to be represented as follows :—In 1871 and 1872, by Messrs. Dodge and Collier; in 1873 and 1874, by Messrs. Clapp and Van Alstine; in 1875 and 1876, by James Henry Knox and Nelson Hudgins; and in 1877, by J. H. Knox and Solomon Collier.

Below we give a complete list of town officers for the year 1878 :—James Henry Knox, Reeve; Nelson Hudgins, Deputy-Reeve; Benjamin Hubbs, John Walters, and Carleton McCartney, Councillors; Robert Turnbull, Clerk; Garrett Dingman, Treasurer and Poor Commissioner; Marshall Palen, Road Surveyor; George A. Welbanks, Assessor; Samuel Ostrander and George P. Farrington, Collectors.

There was a Town Hall (already built), purchased at Milford in 1864, at a cost of $400.

There are four post villages in the township, viz., Milford, Port Milford, Cardwell, and South Bay. At the latter three places, notably at Port Milford (which contains an office of the Montreal Telegraph Co.), quite a large amount of shipping is done.

MILFORD, however, is the most important point in the township. It takes its name from a number of mills here, erected at an early day, on the banks of Black River; the first of which was built by Mr. Clapp, a U. E. Loyalist, and the second settler in the place. Some interesting facts in regard to its early settlement will be found in our sketch of Robert Clapp, Esq., a grandson of the above-named gentleman, who is now one of the leading men of the place.

The military spirit of their ancestors still fills the breasts of the inhabitants, there being two full companies of the 16th Regiment having their headquarters here. The second division court of the county is also held here; H. H. Haight is Clerk of the Court, and Richard Lobb, Bailiff.

Milford was in some respects the leading place in the county for many years. It was the depôt of the lumber trade for the whole county, the southern part of which was covered with a dense forest of as fine pine and oak timber as ever grew. It was also a great sporting centre at one time; but with the failure of the lumber trade Milford lost its former prestige, though it is still a pleasant village, containing three or four stores, carding, grist, and saw-mills, a graded school, two churches, telegraph office, two hotels, boot and shoe shops, etc., etc., and a number of private residences which would be extremely creditable to a town of much larger dimensions and more ambitious pretensions.

NORTH MARYSBURG.

This township was called into existence as an independent municipality by an Act of Parliament which took effect January 1st, 1871. Geographically, it may be described as an arm of the main body of Prince Edward County, of the average width of one and a half to three miles, extending to the distance of some sixteen or eighteen miles in a north-easterly direction into Lake Ontario, lying in a generally parallel position to the mainland shore, from which it is separated by the Eastern Branch (a name sometimes applied to that part of Bay Quinté), at an average distance of two to three miles; being surrounded on its eastern end and south-eastern side by the waters of Lake Ontario; and joined to the body, so to speak, of the county at an imaginary line commencing on the south shore of Bay Quiuté, about one and a half miles west of the lake on the Mountain, and drawn southerly along the eastern boundary of the township of Hallowell till it intersects the northern boundary of South Marysburg, thence easterly, terminating at the head of Smith's Bay. The area comprised within these bounds is 26,632 acres, of which the very large proportion of 23,300 is improved. The value of this land is assessed at $324,142, and that of the personal property within the township at $46,410, while the latest enumeration gives the population at 1,524.

In shape this territory is perhaps the most singular of any part of a county which for variety of outline and singularity of contour is almost without comparison within our geographical knowledge. The original surveyor, a Mr. Collins, who was instructed by the authorities to lay out a "Fifth Town," evidently recognized the exceptional configuration of what was afterwards called Marysburg, as can be seen by a glance at the map, and the manner in which he proceeded to execute his orders.

The present township of North Marysburg, then and long afterwards familiarly known as Indian Point, was the first surveyed in the Prince Edward district. It was also the first locality settled in the original "Fifth Town" (including the two Marysburgs, Athol, and part of Hallowell), with the probable exception of the Youngs at Eastlake, the Weeses on the Bay Shore of Ameliasburg, and probably a single settler at Carrying Place.

Mr. Collins entered upon his duties by landing in what was afterwards called McDonald's (now Prinyers') Cove; and, ascending a little stream running into the head of the Cove, he built a log house for the use of his party on the south part of lot 32, Bay range, now owned by William Plews, and this is believed to have been the first habitation erected by a white man in Prince Edward County. After having obtained a correct outline of Indian Point by the usual means of "traversing," he divided it into two ranges or concessions, by running a somewhat irregular line through the approximate centre of that peninsula, and from this laid off lots of two hundred acres on either side; one range having a lake frontage to the south, the other a bay frontage to the north. These concessions are still designated as "Bay Range" and "Lake Range." The number of acres in a lot was put at two hundred, according to the custom previously followed in laying out the first "four towns," that being the allowance of each U.E. Loyalist or discharged private soldier for whom the said lots were designed. They numbered from a place called "The Rock," on the south shore, both ways,—first westward to the head of Smith's Bay, then eastwardly to "The Point." The lots in this range are designated "Lot So-and-so, east (or west) of the Rock," as the case may be. Arriving at the Point, they double back therefrom, numbering consecutively westward along the Bay shore to a point opposite the head of Smith's Bay.

Scientifically, great interest attaches to the formation of North Marysburg. The peninsula, from the Hallowell boundary eastward to what is known as "The Rock," is of rocky formation, the limestone cropping to the surface on all hands. The shores are bold, and of a height of over one hundred feet, and in places nearly two hundred, and almost perpendicular. This high, rocky formation suddenly breaks away, across the whole peninsula, at the Rock, from which place to the Point, a distance of five miles or thereabouts, the country presents an even and unbroken surface, ascending gradually from both shores to the centre; possessing a depth and quality of soil admirably fitted to any and every branch of agriculture, and covered with magnificent schools, churches, and farm residences, giving the traveller a forcible idea of the highest state of prosperity, together with the very best educational facilities, and praiseworthy religious and moral attributes of the citizens; while the farms throughout this section, whether for the general excellence of the soil, the quantity, variety, and quality of the products, or the neat and husbandlike manner in which land, fences, buildings, and everything about them, is kept up, are scarcely to be excelled in the Dominion.

It is the theory of scientific men that this part of the peninsula was covered with water at a comparatively recent date; but that "The Mountain" is a part included in the grand upheaval of Nature centuries ago, when the principal portion of the western continent was raised from the depths. That this also was originally covered by the ocean, however, is asserted by geologists, who offer as proof that here and there are to be found boulders on the surface —some of them of immense size,—which are indigenous only to the glacial regions, and could only have been placed there by becoming frozen in with ice-bergs, and carried by them in their southern course to the various places where the temperature of a more genial clime overcame these northern monsters of the deep; which, in their decay and dissolution, of course dropped the boulders previously embedded in them on the spots where thay may now be seen.

In this township is to be found a natural phenomenon which has been the subject of much scientific investigation, and which for nearly a century has been the wonder and delight of the traveller, and a curiosity of the most interesting description. We refer to the "Lake of the Mountain," a body of water over three miles in circumference, and situated literally *on a mountain*, as its name indicates, within five miles of Picton, on the north or bay shore, and separated from the bay by a ledge of solid limestone, terminating in a rocky precipice two hundred feet in height. The most extraordinary stories used to be told about this wonderful lake, it being at one time popularly believed that it was practically fathomless, and that it derived its supply of water from a subterranean passage connecting it with Lake Erie. The latter assertion would seem to be verified by the fact that although it had very little *visible* means of supply to draw from, there was still a steady and abundant discharge of water from it; also, that a careful calculation had decided that, aside from extra influences, such as severe rains during the wet season, etc., it maintained a relative height almost identical with the level of Lake Erie, which is known to vary somewhat from time to time; and finally, that its great depth (for it was at one time supposed to be deeper than the bottom of Bay Quinté, two hundred feet below it), gave reasonable grounds for such a theory. Of late years, however, careful experiments have rather negatived this view; though it is not claimed by even those who deny it, that the quantity of water which we can actually trace as coming into the lake, is at all equal to that going out, to say nothing of the immense loss by evaporation. The generally accepted theory now is, that it is fed from springs of a local character, which burst forth into the lake at points below its surface. To equal the outflow and waste, however, these springs must be numerous, and of great volume; and probably emit the great bulk of the water which falls within a radius of some miles; the layers or ledges of rock being apparently of such formation as to bring the water gradually downwards and in the direction of the lake, into whose depths it finally bursts forth as above surmised. It has been satisfactorily proven that the lake bottom is of uncommon regularity, and of a depth of about one hundred feet from the mean water level. A celebrated newspaper writer thus describes it:—". . . We then push out upon its waters upon a small scow. For a considerable distance we can distinctly perceive the bottom, which consists of dissolved, or rather corroded, lime, so loose and light that with little or no exertion one may push the whole length of his oar into it. Continuing to look downwards upon the beautiful white bottom as we sail along, we start instinctively upon finding that we all at once lose sight of it, and that we gaze into a deep and frightful abyss, which is formed (?) by the sudden appearance of a precipitous ridge running right across the lake. Nothing can exceed the amazement—terror, I had almost called it—which some people express on suddenly finding themselves surrounded by lofty, dark woods, and floating upon the surface of water as black as ink, over an abyss which they have been told is quite unfathomable."

The waters of this beautiful and wonderful lake are utilized to drive the machinery of the "Little Giant Turbine Water Wheel" works, a large grist mill, and a plaster mill. The locality is known by the name of "The Stone Mills." Here the first mill in the county, and the third in the Bay Quinté District, was erected by Major Van Alstine, in 1796, at the foot of the cliff, and run by water from the lake. The mill contained two run of stones, and three bolts of different degrees of fineness.

There was also a ferry crossing the Bay between this point and Adolphustown, the shores being here about one mile distant from each other. It was over this ferry that the old York and Kingston road lay. It passed close to the water's edge, under the "High Shore," to Hallowell (Picton), thence, *vid* Bloomfield, Wellington, and Consecon, over the Carrying-place, west of which it followed near the lake shore all the way to Toronto (York).

In this "land of the mountain and the flood," whose scenery has been for years the admiration of travellers from all parts of the world, there is no more beautiful landscape scene to gaze upon than can be witnessed from the top of the mountain between the lake and the bay. On the one hand is the magnificent sheet of water, skirted by a precipitous rocky ridge, covered in places by the original forest growth. On the other, at a distance of two hundred feet below, the waters of Bay Quinté ripple and sparkle almost directly beneath your feet. No more appropriate site could have been selected for the handsome church which adorns the shore of both lake and bay. Hard by is a collection of well built and commodious houses, including a store, forming a small, but very pretty, country village. Down a precipice, so steep and deep as to almost daze one's vision, stand the Stone Mills, on the edge of the Bay; while the great altitude of the beholder spreads out before him, like a panorama, a most magnificent and lovely prospect. To the north, east, and west stretches for many miles Bay Quinté, in some directions as far as the power of vision can extend. Numerous bays or inlets of greater or less size, and all variety of shapes, indent the land on either side. The islands, likewise, lend additional interest and variety to the view; while the ever-changing scene of intermingled land and water, forest and clearing, impart a surprising degree of beauty to the prospect; and, to complete the picture, the forest-covered hills of the main-land, with their vari-colored shades and tints, form in the far distance a back-ground which adds immensely to the captivating beauty of a scene which requires a more able pen to adequately portray, and forms a painting on one's mind's eye which time nor circumstance will not eradicate. Besides, there seems such an "eternal fitness of things" everywhere we gaze, whether upon the quiet church beside the deep unfathomable waters, impressing one with the omnipotence of the Creator, or the neat little village instinctively recalling the comforts and pleasures of our own loved home; or the busy mills beneath, whose ponderous machinery, driven by the waters from above, is the symbol of that trade, commerce, and prosperity to which navigation is always a necessary adjunct; or the distant landscape, rich in romance and history, within whose primeval forests the loyal refugees,—the fathers of our country—endured untold privations and hardships for the sake of principles they cherished, upon whose shores these pioneers of Canada, with sturdy arms and British will, conquered an inhospitable wilderness and made it to blossom as the rose, and within whose confines and under our very sight were born many of our most illustrious men, including Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Chief Justice Hagerman, Hon. Edward Murney, Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins, Hon. Richard John Cartwright, Hon. Billa Flint, Hon. Robert Read, Hon. Samuel Washburne, Judge Lazier, Adam Henry Meyers, the Roblins, Dorlands, Clapps, Allisons, Ketchesons, and many others, whose history is the history of Canada, and whose names are particularly identified with all public affairs of the country from its earliest settlement to the present day. Taken altogether, the picture spread out before the observer from the Lake of the Mountain—whether he be a lover of the beautiful in Nature, or an admirer of unexampled courage, fortitude, and patriotism, or one who delights in tradition and romance,—is one of the grandest imaginable, and well worthy the tributes of praise bestowed upon it by all writers since the country has had a history.

We have intimated that Marysburg was surveyed more especially for settlement by discharged British soldiers. The first actual settler within the limits of North Marysburg was Alexander McDonald, afterwards and popularly known as Col. McDonald, who was a sergeant in the 78th Highlanders. He was present with his regiment at the capture of Louisburg and Quebec, and was in the military service of Great Britain for nearly sixty years. He landed in McDonald's Cove (now Prinyer's) in 1784, and settled on the shore hard by, where he remained till his death in 1815. He had but one daughter, who afterwards married a Mr. Prinyer, of French descent, whose son—John Prinyer—still lives there, and is one of the leading men of the township. It is still related of the Colonel as a fact of the greatest importance in those days, that he "owned the first horse below the rock."

In 1796, Major Van Alstine, then of Adolphustown, received a grant of some five hundred acres of land alongside the Lake of the Mountain, settled there, and built the Stone Mills. Van Alstine was a man of considerable means, who had come in from the Mohawk Valley with a party of several loyal refugees some years previous, and settled in Adolphustown, where he had lived till 1796. Many of his descendants are now among the most respected citizens of the Prince Edward District.

Capt. Archibald McDonell, Sergt. Harrison, "Squire" Wright, William Carson, Daniel McIntosh, the Ross's, Powers' and McCrimans, were among the first settlers. There were also about forty discharged Hessians, who came in and settled in the autumn of 1784. The circumstances and surroundings of the country were so utterly at variance with what they had heretofore been accustomed to, that many of them sold or gave away their land and what little else they possessed, and left the country, some to settle in the United States, others returning to Europe; many others would gladly have left had they been possessed of the necessary means. Among those who remained were Tobias Schneider, Ernest Neobling, and Hendrick Schmidtz. The orthography of these names has been Anglicised since then, and we find Mr. Snider, a son of the former, now living on Lot 1 east of the Rock, on which Tobias settled, and where he himself was born, hard on to four score years ago, and has ever since resided. The latter-named had quite a family of sons, some of whom settled along the north side of Smith's Bay, which was subsequently so named after them.

Near the point where Col. McDonald settled, Sir Frederick Daure, at one time Surveyor-General, had large grants of land. His son, now an aged man hale and hearty, still lives on part of the old estate, Lot 31, Bay Range. He is an advanced agriculturist, and has a most beautiful and pleasant place. His wife was the granddaughter of Col. McDonald.

Among the earliest settlers on the bay shore were the Bougards, Minakers, and Pringles. Old Mr. Bougard was an assistant on the surveying staff of the party running the original lines, and received large grants of land near the place now known as Bougard's Corners. A large number of his descendants still reside in the neighbourhood, well-to-do and enterprising citizens.

From the recent date at which North Marysburg was set off as a separate township, its municipal history is soon told. A glance at the map will convince the most casual observer that for the people of the Point to attend public business at Milford (where the Town Hall of the old township was situated), was a matter of very great inconvenience. Being in a minority, however, they worked for a long time unsuccessfully to effect a separation. This much-desired end was finally accomplished in 1870, chiefly through the untiring perseverence of Mr. John Prinyer, who had devoted his time and energy to the object for years past.

The first town officers elected were for the year 1871, and the following are their names and respective positions:—John Prinyer, Reeve; Andrew Wycott, John Burley, William Williams, Robert Miller, Councillors; Levi Williams, Clerk; E. W. Wright, Assessor; James Brown, Lewis Ketchum, John H. Bagster, Collectors; Conrad J. Bougard, Treasurer.

After this, Mr. Prinyer was Reeve for a number of years, then William Kerr followed for two years, and he in turn was succeeded by Levi Williams, now filling the position the second time. Following is a full list of township officers for the present year:—Levi Williams, Reeve; A. W. Brown, Andrew Wycott, John Pierce, Allen Caven, Councillors; Henry A. Powers, Clerk; James Hart, William W. Bougard, Assessors; Peter A. Minaker, Calvin Hughes, Peter B. Collier, Collectors; Conrad J. Bougard, Treasurer.

A Town Hall was built some years ago near Waupoos P.O., on Lot 11, east of the Rock. It is large, convenient, and of modern style, and cost, with sheds attached, very near $2,000.

Waupoos, an island lying off the south shore, opposite the mouth of Smith's Bay, contains about 1,000 acres, mostly of good land, and forms a part of the township of North Marysburg.

The oldest church in the township was built on Lot 16, south part, west of the Rock. Its ruins are still visible.

The oldest burying-ground in the township—and, indeed, in the county—where many of the oldest settlers are buried, is called the "Ross Burying-ground," and is situated on the lake front between the Rock and the Point.

There is no village in the township except Prinyer, situated on Lot 35, Bay Range. The P.O. was named after John Prinyer, Esq., and is kept by G. R. German, who also has the telegraph office, a wharf, warehouse, and general store—in fact he runs the town, and "runs it well" his neighbours say.

Besides the above, there are post-offices at Bougard's Corners, Lot 57, Bay Range; Cressy, Lot 8, east of the Rock; and Waupoos, Lot 7, west of the Rock.

Waupoos is the seat of the Eighth Division Court of Prince Edward County, of which Ed. Harrison, Esq., is clerk, and James Rose, bailiff.

There are a number of wharves and store-houses on both water-fronts of the township; and the facilities offered the farmers for the shipment of produce is nowhere else equalled except in other parts of Prince Edward County.

SOPHIASBURG.

So-called in honour of the twelfth child of George III., the original "Sixth Town" is bounded on the north by the west branch of Bay Quinté, on the east by the "Long Reach" and Picton Bay, on the south by the township of Hallowell, and on the west by Ameliasburg and Hillier. Commencing at a point on Picton Bay, about two miles down the left shore, we strike the boundary of Sophiasburg; turning at right angles to the shore, we follow the line dividing it from Hallowell, running thence in a zig-zag direction—alternately to north-west and south-west—till it intersects the south-east corner of the township of Hillier, thence along the eastern boundary of that township, in a northerly direction to the Bay, at a point opposite Huff's Island, which, however, is a part of Ameliasburg, while Big Island, a little further to the east, belongs to Sophiasburg.

As the townships of Prince Edward are now constituted, Sophiasburg is the largest in point of area, containing 43,100 acres, while, in valuation of real property, it is second only to Hallowell, the said value being assessed at $1,077,500.

In point of population it is the third township in the county, the latest returns giving the number of souls at 2,128.

It was the second surveyed and the last settled of the three original townships—the first settlements which we can trace with any degree of certainty as to date having been made in 1777 or 1778.

The surveying had been done three years previously by Louis Kotte, under instructions from Mr. Collins, who had lately been promoted to the position of Deputy Surveyor-General. The survey is a great improvement upon that of Marysburg, the general form of the territory offering facilities for a more regular and symmetrical division.

The settlement mentioned above as having been commenced about 1777 was near the head of Picton Bay, and not in the present limits of Sophiasburg, though it was a part of the "Sixth Town" at that time.

The great bulk of the land around the water-fronts is said to have been "located" by U. E. Loyalists of Fredericksburg and Adolphustown, who "drew" it under Governor Simcoe's proclamation; but having already established themselves they held this land without settling upon it, and sold it as opportunity occurred.

Many of the first actual settlers were what the "F. F.'s" called "Late Loyalists" by way of contempt. These were American colonists, who, though sympathizing with the British, were not driven out of their old homes, as many had previously been, by the victorious Continentals; but, tired of the new order of things after the return of peace, or more likely, induced by the Proclamation of Governor Simcoe, followed in the steps of the original Loyalists. This Proclamation, issued 7th February, 1792, was prompted by the Governor's opinion that there still remained in the then United Colonies a large number of loyal British subjects who would yet leave the newer Government and older country for the older Government and newer country, did they but receive sufficient encouragement to do so; and it provided, among other things, that each should receive two hundred acres of land. Whether the Governor's opinion on the above subject was correct or otherwise, the object aimed at was accomplished, as his proclamation had the effect of inducing many to leave their homes in the United States and settle in Canada.

We have no data from which to give an exact statement as to either the time *the first* settlement of the township was made, or the individual who made it. It is known, however, that John Parcells settled on Lot 10, Marsh front, and Nathaniel Solmes and Guilliame Demorest somewhat further west, on the same front, in the beginning of the last decade of the eighteenth century. Parcells had served the Royal cause in Major Van Alstine's company, and Solmes was a U. E. Loyalist from Duchess County, New York.

About the same time Philip Roblin, together with the family of John Roblin, his brother, came in from Adolphustown, where John had died just previously from the effect of wounds received some years before from a foraging party sent out by Washington, whose army was then encamped in the vicinity of their home in New Jersey. These two brothers, together with two other Roblins—relatives—who also came into Canada at the same time and for the same cause, were the ancestors of a very numerous progeny, who have scattered throughout the country—notably the Bay of Quinté region—and taken such a leading, honourable, and intelligent part in all public questions of the day, as to entitle them to the distinction of one of the most influential families of our country. The remark is specially applicable to the Bay District, as any of its citizens can bear witness.

James Morden was also one of the very earliest settlers, in 1791, and Isaac Demill settled at nearly the same time.

James Cotter, one of the earliest settlers along the marsh front, was a man of superior parts and admitted influence among the pioneers. He was the first Justice of the Peace of the township, and one of the first Members of Parliament for the District. Two of his sons still live here, fine specimens of our best class of yeomanry.

The Laziers, Cronks, Spragues, Gorslines, and Ways, all U. E. Loyalists, settled among the first; also Jacobus Peck and his son James, who soon after removed to Ameliasburg, where their descendants still reside. All the above last named families have numerous descendants now living in the district. The Lazier family, particularly, have among them a large number of representative men, and many of them hold distinguished positions of public trust in various branches of the public service.

Among the first to push the settlements into the interior were Ruttan, Dorland, Parliament, Hill, the Howells, Burdettes, and Samuel H. Barton.

Grassy Point, in the eastern extremity of the peninsula of Sophiasburg, was at those early days a place of considerable importance. It was this point to and from which all residents from the adjacent parts of Prince Edward and the mainland came back and forth on business or pleasure. John Trumpour was the first settler here, and kept a public house—the first in the township—and for many years, and into the beginning of the present century, the militiamen of the whole district were wont to assemble here annually on "training day."

Big Island, a very important adjunct of Sophiasburg, lies to the north, being separated by a deep morass from the main body of the county, with which it is connected by a very substantial roadway or bridge of solid stone,

over a quarter of a mile in length. The Island is about five miles in length, containing 4,938 acres of land.

Samuel Peck and Samuel Shaw are said to have been the two first to settle on the Island, and after them came the Sprague, De Longs, and Allisons, all U. E. Loyalists.

The Morans, also descended from Virginian U. E. Loyalists, and originally of Irish extraction, were among the early settlers. They are now a numerous and influential family—as are also the Boulters—descendants of George Boulter, who occupy conspicuous positions in public and municipal affairs here and in the County of Hastings.

The surface of the Island is comparatively even, the soil of excellent quality, and on all sides are to be seen farms which will compare with the best in any section of the Province—the beautiful residences and commodious buildings with which they are furnished, bearing testimony to the general prosperity of the owners. The same may be said of a large portion of the township, particularly that part lying along the marsh front, though there are some sections where the rock comes too prominently to the surface to make the land productive, except in the most favourable seasons.

Many of the farmers of Sophiasburg make hop-raising a specialty, this branch of agricultural industry being carried on here to a greater degree probably than in any other section of equal extent in the country. In some parts of the township large hop-yards are to be seen on every farm, and we have passed some farms on which were hop-fields containing fifty acres. The principal hop growers are Ira A. Coolidge and George Dunning, both wealthy and enterprising farmers. Mr. Coolidge has grown as high as fifteen tons of hops per season, and is said to be the largest hop-grower east of Toronto. All other branches of agriculture are carried on with an abundant degree of success. We have seen many magnificent fields of barley which is here, as elsewhere along Bay Quinté, the staple crop. There are a number of stock-breeders in the township also, whose short-horns and roadsters are second to none in a country universally acknowledged as one of the finest stock-producing regions in the world.

There is a very prosperous and flourishing Agricultural Society in the township with the following list of office-bearers :—D. W. Ruttan, President; Matthew Benson, Vice-President; Wellington Boulter, Secretary; Ira A. Coolidge, Treasurer.

Of the three post villages in Sophiasburg, the smallest, GREEN POINT, is a pleasant little hamlet on Lot 34, High Shore.

NORTHPORT, the next larger, is so-called from its geographical position. It is situated on lots 25 and 26, on the extreme north point of the marsh front of the township, just below Big Island, and the first bay port at which steamers call east of Belleville, from which it is distant twelve miles, and from Picton thirteen. It was settled by James Morden and Isaac De Mill—the former built the first house in the place in 1791. It is a pleasant village, containing two general stores, two blacksmith shops, waggon shop, two hotels, cheese factory, etc. The Montreal Telegraph Company have an office here. There are two wharves and steamboat accommodation for a large grain trade. A great quantity of produce is annually handled here. Six steamboats call daily to and from Oswego, Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all bay ports.

DEMORESTVILLE is called after the founder of the place, Guilliaume Demorest, of French extraction, but a native of Duchess County, New York, who served in the Commissary Department of the Royal forces during the Revolutionary War, being at that time quite young. He came to Canada and located in Sophiasburg in 1790. He built a mill at a very early day on Lot 38, marsh front, though it was about a mile inland from the marsh, and a village soon afterwards sprang up at the place. The mill was built upon the creek running north-west from Fish Lake into Bay Quinté.

This beautiful body of water, whose attributes are very similar to the Lake of the Mountain, is situated near the centre of the township, at a height of over one hundred feet above the Bay level. It is somewhat circular in form, and covers an area of about six hundred acres. Its name was derived from the immense quantities and superior quality of those species of the finny tribe which filled its waters in the early days of the settlement.

Guilliaume Demorest was the first postmaster of Demorestville, a very old Justice of the Peace, and one of the oldest officers of Militia. He was a relative of the celebrated Madame Demorest, now and for many years the acknowledged leader of New York fashions. He removed to Consecon at a later period, and died there in 1848, when seventy-nine years of age.

The village was once the chief place of the county, aside from Picton, but does not appear to be in as flourishing a condition now as formerly. The old mill built by M. Demorest is long years ago in ruins, but the place still contains large mills erected at a more recent date. There are also two general stores, three blacksmith shops, three waggon shops, two shoe shops, one cabinet shop, and an agency of the Montreal Telegraph Company. It also contains four churches—some of them quite handsome—and the Town Hall, a very fine brick building, with exceptionally commodious interior arrangements, which was built by James Spurr, contractor, in the year 1876, at a cost of $4,000; and which, with the exception of Ameliasburg, is the best building owned by any township, for public purposes, which we have seen in Canada.

The Third Division Court of the County of Prince Edward is held here. Israel Hamilton, Esq., is Clerk of the Court, and Mr. Edward Nixon Bailiff.

From an old memorandum of Mrs. Barton, who came with her husband from Albany and settled at Demorestville in 1815, it appears that there were only some half-dozen houses here at that time, and only two settlers between here and Picton, from which it is distant nearly ten miles. The distance to Belleville by land is sixteen miles; in winter, when the Bay is frozen over, it is less than ten.

Just about the same time of the advent of the Barton family, the Howards, Rightmeyers, Eatons, and Thompsons came in from the United States and settled in the neighbourhood.

The roads hereabouts, and indeed in all parts of the township, are of the most excellent description. The character of the soil renders the finest quality of "road metal" easily accessible; and in all directions we drive over mile after mile of such highways as the inhabitants of an alluvial, vegetable, or clay soil country can never realize. But it would seem that the roads hereabouts were not always as we now find them, for we see that as late as 1830 Parliament granted the very liberal sum of £13,650 "for the improvement of roads and bridges." Of this sum £1,900 was apportioned to the Midland district, and it was specified in the Act that a part of it should be spent as follows :—"On the road leading from Wessel's Ferry, in Sophiasburg, to Demorest's Mill, the sum of one hundred pounds; and that Abram Van Blaricom, Daniel B. Way, and Guilliaume Demorest be appointed commissioners for expending the same."

The first school in the township was taught by a Mr. Salisbury, on the High Shore, about 1803. The first on the Marsh front was kept by one John James near Grassy Point.

The first public religious services—and the only—held in the township up to the time when Mr. and Mrs. Barton came to the country were conducted by Rev. Thomas Madden, a W. M. minister, who visited the place periodically for that purpose, and held meetings in Demorest's mill.

The first white child born in the township (and it is believed also the first in the county) was Andrew Pringle, afterwards a W. M. minister, and the first native-born Canadian who ever preached Christ and Him crucified.

The oldest burying-ground in the township—and one of the oldest in the district, is on the Crouk farm, between Northport and Grassy Point.

Excepting the township of Hallowell, Sophiasburg has preserved the oldest public records of any municipality in the county. The age of this connecting link of the past to the present, as well as some other points observable, make it quite interesting—so we give it *verbatim et literatim*. Though the orthography and syntax differ in some cases from the present recognized rules, the report is written in a neat, legible hand. We quote :—

"Passed at Sophiasburg, at a regular town meeting, held on the 3rd day of March, 1800.

"For the better ascertaining astrays, and knowing and describing horses and neat cattle, sheep or swine.

"Be it understood by this town meeting that every inhabitant and householder shall, within six weeks from the passing of this Act, have their marks and brands recorded according to law by the Town Clark.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any astrays, horses, neat cattle, sheep or swine that shall be found in any open or improved lands from the 20th November to the 1st of April yearly, and every year, the owner or owners of such improvement or cleared land shall give in their natural marks, or artificial marks, and describe their age as near as possible to the Town Clark, who is hereby ordered to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, for which such informer shall receive one shilling for each such horse or neat cattle, and six pence for each sheep and swine.

"Provided always, and be it understood, that such astrays above mentioned is not one of his near neighbours, which shall be left to the Town Clark to decide; and the Clark shall send word to the owner or owners if he knows them by mark or brands, and if unknown to the Town Clark, he is hereby ordered to advertise them in three different places in the township, for which he shall be entitled to receive from the owner or owners, as followeth, viz: For sending word, or writing, or recording, or informing in any way, one shilling and three pence; if advertised, one shilling and three pence for each horse or neat cattle, and for each sheep or swine six pence per head.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that if any inhabitant or householder who shall leave any astrays, as above mentioned, on his or her cleared lands for eight days from the 20th of November to the 1st of April, and neglect to give notice thereof, as by the above Act mentioned, shall lose the reward for finding or feeding such astrays, and pay the owner one shilling for each horse or neat cattle, and six pence for each sheep or swine.

"And be it further enacted by the same authority that if no owner or owners shall appear by the first Monday in April to prove their property, then, and in that case, the Town Clark shall advertise for sale all such astrays in three townships, viz: Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg, and Hallowell for the space of twenty days, describing the marks and brands, color and age, as near as possible, and if no owner or owners shall appear and prove their property, then the Town Clark shall proceed to the sale of such astrays, by appointing the day of sale, to the highest bidder; and after deducting the expenses, to be adjudged by persons hereafter to be appointed from each parish in this town, the overplus shall be delivered into the hands of a treasurer, hereafter to be appointed.

"And be it observed: That all well-regulated townships is divided into parishes. Be it enacted by the majority of votes that this town shall be divided into parishes and described as followeth, that is to say: That from lot No. 45, west of Green Point, to lot No. 19, shall be a parish by the name of St. John's; and by the authority aforesaid, that including No. 19 to No. 6, in the Crown lands, west of Green Point, shall be a parish by the name of St. Matthew. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that including the tenants on the Crown lands, and including lot No. 28, shall be a parish by the name of St. Giles, and from Nicholas Wessel's to Hallowell shall be a parish by the name of Mount Pleasant.

"Whereas, all the fines and forfeitures that may occur within our limits shall be appropriated to charitable uses; we the inhabitants of Sophiasburg, in our town meeting, on the 3rd day of March, 1800, do think it necessary to appoint our treasurer in this town out of the most respectable of its inhabitants, to be treasurer to this town, to receive all forfeitures or other sums of money that is or shall be ordered to be appropriated to charitable uses. which treasurer is hereby ordered to serve in that connection during good behaviour, or until he shall wish a successor.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that we do appoint and nominate Peter Vallen, who is appointed treasurer, who is to keep a book, and who is to receive all moneys coming into his hands, and enter from who received, and for what fined; and when a successor is appointed he shall give up all the moneys he has belonging to the said town, with the books and receipts, to his successor, and deliver the same on oath if required; and that each parish shall nominate one good and respectable inhabitant, who, together with the overseer of the poor, shall be inspectors to enquire and see that all fines and forfeitures of this town is regularly received and delivered to the treasurer.

"And if any person who comes and proves of any astrays that has been within one year and a day, then the treasurer and those parish inspectors, and the overseers of the poor, shall refund such moneys as was delivered to the treasurer, deducting two shillings on the pound for the fees of said treasurer.

"And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that when there is any money in the hands of the treasurer, and a necessity to lay it out in some charitable use, this body corporate shall have the sole management and disposing of, who is to receipt to the treasurer for the same end, have recorded in his book, and the use they had applied the same, and the treasurer, overseers of the poor, and the parish inspector may hold meetings, and adjourn the same when, and as often as they or the major part of them shall choose to do so, and shall be a body corporate to sue and be sued, anything that may appertain to their several offices."

From all of which we conclude that it was not the Thistle question which troubled the grangers of those days, but that "Led Astray" was the great question of the hour with our worthy friends in 1800. But this great effort at law-making seems to have "settled it" with the amateur legislators, as we find nothing further "on the authority aforesaid" till 1820. The following is a copy of the proceedings that year :—

"An Act passed at the town meeting, Sophiasburg, 3rd January, 1820, for the relief of the poor of the township of Sophiasburg.

"Report of the committee on the subject.

"We the committee appointed, who have the care of the poor of the said township, have agreed to report that one half-penny on the pound for each man's ratable property be paid for the present year, and it is the sense of the committee that when any person is agreed with to keep any of the poor, that they endeavour to get them to take produce in payment for defraying said poor.

"Signed on behalf of the committee,
JAMES NOXEN, Chairman.
Sophiasburg, 3rd January, 1820."

And again in 1821 we find the following in reference to the same :—

"The report of the committee to the care of the poor for the present year is, that one farthing in the pound of each man's rateable property will be sufficient for the present year.

"JAMES NOXEN, Chairman,"

At the same meeting, which was held January 1st, at Gorsline's Inn, the following town officers were appointed :—

John Short, Town Clerk; John R. Way, Moses Thompson, Constables; John Shortt, Thomas D. Appleby, Assessors; Sylvanus Doxsee, Collector; Henry W. Fox, Joseph Hazard, Town Wardens.

The same gentlemen continued to fill the above positions for a number of years in succession, being yearly chosen by the people at their regular town meetings.

"We quote from the appendix to the report of the annual town meetings of 1826 :—

"Our laws at present be as they will;
We have them long and keep them still."

Again, from the proceedings of 1827 :—

"Farmers' town laws as they've heretofore been;
Hogs not to run at large in Demorest Vill."

Dr. Moore, the present town clerk, was appointed to that position at the first meeting of the first council elected under the Municipal Act, and acted as such a great many years. He was also the first clerk of the County Council of Prince Edward county, and filled the position a number of years in succession.

The town officers for the present year are as follows :—

Samuel N. Smith, Reeve; Josiah Benson, Deputy Reeve; Nathanial J. Boulter, A. B. Foster, John Whiting, Councillors; Thomas Moore, M.D. Clerk.

AMELIASBURG.

The seventh of the original "Ten Towns" of Upper Canada, and the last of the three original townships of Prince Edward, was named after the seventh daughter of the King. It is the most regularly laid out tract in the county—partly on account of its compact form, and partly on account of the knowledge acquired by the Government surveyors from several years of previous experience of the requirements of the settlers in the way of roads, &c. For instance, in the first surveyed towns there were only "base lines," or concessions established; and settlers were left to get "across lots" the best way they could, or to locate their own roads in places most convenient to themselves; whereas, we find on the oldest map of this township, deposited in the Crown Lands' office, a note to this effect: —"The front of this township is a continuation of Louis Kotte's survey, "from Green Point (Sophiasburg) to the head of the Bay Quinté; whose "orders were, in 1785, to have cross-roads between every six lots." This system was afterwards carried out, and enlarged upon in subsequent surveys, till in many of the townships further west side-roads were laid out between every *second* lot.

The surveying of these townships progressed very slowly. The "Fifth Town" was probably laid out before any, or but very few, settlers located within its limits; but this—the "Seventh Town"—was settled by quite a number, and in various parts, before the surveying was finished, or even commenced, Some members of the Weese family, the first settlers of the county and then living on lot 89, 1 concession, where William F. Weese still resides, were members of the original surveying party, who, under Kotte, laid out the Township.

As originally constituted, Ameliasburg comprised within its limits the present township of Hillier, and a part of Hallowell. Its area is very much less than formerly, though it is still the second township in the county in point of size, wealth, and population, containing, according to the latest revised statistics, an area of 43,092 acres, valued at $1,077,300 and a population of 3,067 souls, among whom are 888 ratepayers, owning personal property assessed at a valuation of $78,250, and possessing a taxable income of $2,600. The township is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the north by Bay Quinté and the township of Murray, in the County of Northumberland; on the east by the Township of Sophiasburg; on the south by the Township of Hillier; and on the west by that portion of Lake Ontario known as Weller's Bay.

The formation, soil, roads, improvements, &c., &c., are so very similar to those of Sophiasburg, already described, that a repetition would simply occupy space, and be subject of monotony to the reader. We need simply mention that this township differs from Sophiasburg, only *eight acres* in extent of area; and $200 in valuation of real property; with the assessed personal property being exactly the same;—but in population there is a greater difference—Ameliasburg leading by 939. There is also another point of resemblance between the two, or rather the same peculiarity in both, each has a beautiful lake near its centre—high up above the Lake Ontario level; (the difference in altitude is over one hundred feet). The similarity of each to the other is particularly striking: each was formerly filled with myriads of the very finest specimens and most highly prized varieties of fish; each is emptied by a beautiful stream flowing into Bay Quinté; and on each of these streams a mill was built during the time of the very earliest settlements. In the case of Ameliasburg, it was Owen Roblin who erected the mill which formed the nucleus of a village. This afterwards developed into a prosperous and busy little town—called from the mill and its owner, "Roblin's Mills,"—a name it still retains, although the official name of the post-office is Ameliasburg. It is a little singular that this place, Demorestville, and Milford—the most important villages in the three original townships, should have received their names in a precisely similar manner.

ROBLIN'S MILLS at the present time contains several good general stores, a first-class carriage shop, a harness shop, tailor shop, the usual number of blacksmith shops to be found in places of similar size, a very home-like and comfortable temperance hotel, and about three hundred inhabitants.

The Town Hall is here situated. It was built in 1874, by E. Sprague, contractor, at a cost of $4,000. The *material* employed is a beautifully tinted blue limestone, with Kingston gray cut-stone facings, with arched windows and doors—the whole of modern style, superior construction, and considerable claim to architectural beauty. It is designed throughout with due regard not only to appearance—which is of much importance in public buildings, but to comfort and convenience of those whose duty or pleasure it may be to use or visit it. The basement contains a wood-house, storehouse and lock-up; the main floor has high walls and ceiling, is large and very nicely arranged for public business, having a couple of private rooms in the rear end, from one of which opens a large fire-proof vault, built in the latest and most approved style, and with all the modern improvements. Altogether, it is the finest public hall owned by any rural municipality in the country, so far as we are aware.

There is a park, or more strictly speaking a fine level field, attached to the building, and this is provided with all requisite stands, sheds, &c., &c., designed for the use of the Township Agricultural Society, which is in a healthy and prosperous condition. The value of Hall, buildings, ground, &c., is estimated at $5,500.

A Post Office was opened, and first kept by a Mr. Mitchell, for three years, when it was closed, on account of his removal. It was re-opened with Owen Roblin as Post Master, who still holds the position. There is a daily mail and stage to and fromBelleville, which is ten miles distant; Picton being eighteen miles, Wellington ten miles, Demorestville fifteen miles, Consecon eight miles, and the Carrying Place twelve miles.

The fourth Division Court of the county of Prince Edward is held here. The officials are Edward Roblin, Clerk, and J. S. Tice, Bailiff.

Captain Peterson's company of the 16th regiment is here, Lieut. Rothwell is second officer.

"Lake" Lodge, A. F. and A.M., No. 215, G. R. C., meet here. The following are the officers for the present year :—W.M., Benj. Bothwell; S.W., J. G. Johnston; J.W., H. Grannis; Secy., A. N. Sprague; Treas., John Sprague; Chap., William Anderson; S.D., E. Sprague; J.D., John Way; D.C., William DeLong; J. G., John Roblin; Tyler, James Higgins.

The present mills of Owen Roblin were built in 1842. They are five

stories in height, built of stone, and run by steam, having a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour daily. Considerable merchant milling was done here till the failure of the winter wheat crop, since which time the business has been confined chiefly to custom work. There is a saw-mill, shingle-mill, and cooperage attached; and this being a very favorable locality for apples, of which large quantities are grown, a considerable trade is done at these premises in apple barrels.

The inhabitants are supplied with pure water from Roblin's Lake, on the banks of which the village is built, by means of a windmill supplying a tank, which in turn supplies the various houses through a system of pipage connected therewith.

It appears that Roblin's mills, though now the seat of municipal government, was not always the "Capital" of the Township; as will be seen from the following extract from the minutes deposited with the Township Records. But we may here be allowed to digress for a moment, and remark that the earliest preserved Records are not of very ancient date; the oldest in existence being minutes of the first meeting held under the Municipal Act in 1850, at the house of David Coleman, of Roblin's mills. From this we find that the councillors that were to represent the respective Wards were as follows:—Carrying Place Ward, Reuben Young; Centre Ward, William Dempsey; Roblin Lake Ward, Owen Roblin; Rednerville Ward, Samuel S. Wallbridge; Consecon Ward, Thomas G. McGrath; of whom Wm. Dempsey was, on motion, elected Reeve, R. C. Colter was then appointed Clerk, and James Redner and John Russell, Auditors. At the next meeting a motion was carried to hold the next meeting in another place.

Accordingly the next meeting was held February 4th ensuing at the house of John Pultus, of Rednersville, at which the additional town officers were appointed:—Peter Rowe, Peter Dempsey, Sylvanus Sprague, Assessors: Richard J. Clute, Collector; William Brickman, Treasurer; David Bryant, Superintendent of Common Schools. Then come the minutes above referred to. We quote:—

"Mr. Roblin, seconded by Mr. J. G. McGrath, moved *That, in the "opinion of this Council, the session of this Council should be held at a place "as near the centre of the Township as circumstances will permit, and that "the house of David Coleman being the most central is therefore a suitable "place for holding the sessions of this Council*—which was put, and the yeas "and nays were taken on the motion. Yeas, Roblin and McGrath; nays, "Wallbridge, Young, and Dempsey."

"Owen Roblin, seconded by J. G. McGrath, moved *That the moving of "the session of this Council by a bare motion, without the passing of a By-law "for that purpose, from the place where the inhabitants have been accustomed "to meet for the transaction of business, is not only unjust and opposed to the "wishes of a very large majority of the people, but is contrary to the intent "and meaning of the Municipal Act. and therefore illegal.* Yeas, Roblin "and McGrath; nays, Wallbridge, Young, and Dempsey."

In 1852 the township became entitled to a second representative at the County Council Board. From the second year of the operation of the Municipal Act, inclusive (the first having been above given), the following gentlemen served the township as Reeve and Deputy-Reeve:—1851, Wm. Dempsey, Reeve; (no Deputy this year); 1852, Owen Roblin, Clarke Whittier; 1853, Owen Roblin, William F. Weese.

The Reeve and Deputy being then elected from and by the five Councillors, we give an extract from the minutes of the meeting which elected the above gentlemen:—

"Mr. Roblin, seconded by Mr. Redner, moves *That Wm. F. Weese be "appointed Deputy-Reeve.* Mr. Whittier, seconded by Mr. Young, moves "*That James Redner be appointed Deputy-Reeve.* On the vote being taken "there was a tie—Messrs. Roblin and Redner being for Weese, and Messrs. "Young and Whittier for Redner. Mr. Roblin, being the highest on the "assessment roll, gave the casting vote for Weese."

On referring to the assessment roll of that year we find Mr. Roblin assessed for £5,415, or $21,660. As assessments were then made at or below one-third the real value, this represented a property worth at least $65,000. The next highest on the roll that year was James Redner, for £2,006 10s., or a real value of about $25,000. Though the above mode of deciding municipal matters is quite at variance with present practice, we are not sure but that it was then in accordance with past precedent. At all events, it was in accordance with the letter of the law at that time, and was probably not original with those gentlemen, though it is the only instance of the kind we remember to have seen recorded, and seems quite curious to us of to-day.

The list proceeds:—1854, Sylvanus Sprague, Reeve; James Jacques, Deputy-Reeve. Mr. Sprague filled the above position without intermission for a period of twelve years. Mr. Cotter was Clerk from 1850 to 1855. Simon Meacham, Charles Drury, and J. C. Richards followed each other in the clerkship, each retaining the office a number of years. In 1868, the first year in which the Reeves were elected by the popular vote, S. Sprague was chosen to that position, with George Roblin for Deputy, and Charles E. Drury for Clerk. In 1869 the township was represented in the County Council by George Roblin, Reeve; Henry B. Hunt, Deputy-Reeve; in 1870, by William Anderson and William R. Dempsey; in 1871, by William Anderson and Reuben Young; in 1872, by William G. Stafford and James M. Squier; (this year Mr. Richards succeeded Mr. Drury as Clerk); in 1873, the same as previous year; in 1874, William G. Stafford and William R. Dempsey; in 1875, William R. Dempsey and Joseph Nightingale, with H. T. Webb for Clerk; and the same in 1876 and also in 1877. For 1878 the Town officers are—Joseph Nightingale, Reeve; James A. Johnston, Deputy-Reeve; Peter V. Beech, Robert N. Hunt, Elijah Sprague, Councillors; James Benson, Clerk; Royal W. Herman, H. T. Webb, Auditors; John R. Cunningham, Assessor; Peter Bonter, Collector; William De Long, Treasurer.

There were collected last year for county purposes, $1,955; for school purposes, $487; and for local purposes, $1,301 73. The rate of taxation was three mills in the dollar. The township has a fund of over $15,000 of what is termed the Public School Trust, invested in real estate at eight per cent., payable yearly, which they use for school purposes.

The villages of Ameliasburg, besides Roblin's Mills, already described, are Consecon, Redmonsville, Rossmore, and Mountain View, of more or less importance in the order named.

Besides these there is a post-office called ALBURY—though why so-called we could not learn—situated on lot 93, 1st concession, four miles from Carrying Place, and ten from Belleville, off which it has a tri-weekly mail. It has been a post-office many years, though there is no village there or thereabouts, the first postmaster being Isaac Dempsey, and the present one William Peck.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, so named from its natural elevation, is situated on Lot 68, in the 2nd concession, four miles from Roblin's Mills, and six miles from Belleville. There is a cheese-factory here, and a few houses—altogether a very unpretentious "village," though a pleasant hamlet, on the Belleville and Picton road,—distant from the latter place about nineteen miles, and from Demorestville about ten.

ROSSMORE is built upon a rocky point called Point Hennessy, across the bay from Belleville, and one mile distant therefrom. Communication is had by means of a steam ferry, which runs every hour. Rossmore contains a store, blacksmith shop, and three taverns, and a fluctuating population of 100 to 300, according to the "run" of B. F. Baker & Co.'s Mills, near by, which are said by competent judges to be the largest (in sawing capacity) and most complete in the Bay Quinté. These mills employ seventy-five to one hundred men when running full. They were idle last season, on account of the unprecedented depression in the lumber trade, but are now running full again. They keep up the village of Rossmore, which, without them, would be but a half-deserted hamlet of inferior habitations; and which, with the mills to aid it, is but the temporary residence of those employed in lumber manufacture during the summer season.

There is a very large amount of travel passing through the place between Belleville and all parts of Prince Edward County, and the ferry does quite a profitable business at very reasonable figures; while some of the taverns, notwithstanding the supposed existence of a prohibitory law (the Dunkin Act being in force in Prince Edward), do a rushing trade in the vilest of whiskey.

REDNERSVILLE is a pleasant little village on the Bay Quinté shore, five miles east from Belleville, containing a general store, blacksmith, waggon, tailor and shoe-shops; hotel, wharf and store-houses; one church, some exceptionally fine private houses, and a population of 150 to 200. It has a daily mail off Belleville, and stage to and from that point and Roblin's Mills. It is surrounded by a delightful agricultural section, and a very large amount of grain is handled here, Mr. James Redner sometimes purchasing as high as 100,000 bushels in a season—principally barley.

CONSECON—derived from the Indian word "con-con," meaning a pickerel, from the great abundance of that fish along the shore in the days of the early settlement of the place—is situated at the head of Weller's Bay, five miles south-east of the Carrying Place; partly in Ameliasburg, and partly in Hillier; on both sides the Consecon River, which empties into the lake of the same name, on which was built the first grist mill in Ameliasburg, in 1804, by Matthias Marsh, whose son still keeps the Post Office. The situation of the place is very pleasant, and its location is such as will undoubtedly make it one day a place of commercial importance, Weller's Bay being one of the most safe, commodious, and easily accessible (so far as its natural position is concerned) of any harbor upon the lake. The old York and Kingston road runs through the place.

There are a number of very good business houses in the village, including three general stores, one grocery, one drug-store, and some first-rate carriage and blacksmith shops.

There are four fine churches, a graded school, employing two teachers, and two telegraph offices.

It is the seat of the seventh Division Court of the County of Prince Edward, of which J. D. Cadman is Clerk, and D. H. Weeks Bailiff.

"CONSECON" Lodge, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C., meets here. Its present officers are:—W. M., James Baird; S. W., John Baird; J. W., Albert McDonald; Secretary, George J. Waddell; Treasurer, S. R. Jones; Chaplain, R. J. Osborne; S. D., D. H. Weeks; J. D., J. H. Young; S—S., W. Bedell and S. E. Noxon; Tyler, John Ruttan.

The village has a daily mail, per stage, to and from Picton and Trenton. It is distant from the former place about twenty-two miles, and from the latter about fifteen. It contains a population of about 400 souls. The original settlement of Ameliasburg forms an interesting chapter in the history of the County and of the Province.

Without doubt, the honor of having first settled in the County of Prince Edward is due to John Weese, an American Colonist of German extraction, from Herkimer County, New York, who espoused the Royal cause, served two terms in the British army during the Revolutionary War, and finally left the country, and settled, with his family, on Lot 89, 1st concession, in the autumn of 1783, and there remained till his death at a ripe old age.

Mr. Weese was the father of a large family, and the ancestor of a numerous progeny. His grandson, William F. Weese (of whom a short sketch elsewhere appears), still owns and resides upon the original homestead.

In matters of this kind, when the actual participants in matters of which we seek information have long since passed away, it is extremely difficult to arrive at the exact facts and dates. It is affirmed by many—though denied by some—that Thomas Dempsey, who settled on Lot 91, 1st concession, was the second settler in the present limits of Ameliasburg. He was, at all events, one of the very earliest; and when the township came to have a municipal organisation, he was the first Assessor ever appointed; and it is related of him that he made yearly visits, for several years, to the site of the present village of Wellington, *to assess one man.* The distance was about fifteen miles—across the present townships of Ameliasburg and Hillier, and all through a literally "howling wilderness." The one rate-payer, whose taxes probably amounted to less than a quarter of the value of the time and trouble it took to collect the same—was probably Daniel Reynolds, mentioned in connexion with the early settlement of Wellington. Mr. Dempsey was born at the manse of the American General Schuyler, at Hackensack, near New York, his father being at the time private secretary to that officer. When quite a lad he was drafted into the Continental army, and served a year against the British. He was then discharged, and subsequently joined the Royal troops, for which act he was obliged to fly the country and come to Canada, when the British abandoned New York.

Elijah Wallbridge, a U. E. Loyalist from Bennington, Vermont, was a very early settler—the first in the extreme eastern part of the township, where he drew and purchased large tracts of land, at and near Mississauga Point. A large quantity of this still remains in the possession of his descendants.

Further east came William Anderson, the Ways, Mordens, Redners. DeLongs, Roblins, Parliament, the Spragues, Bonters, Sagers, and Pecks.

Among the very first in the township were Elias Alley, John Bleeker, and John Babcock. These are said, by some, to have been the first settlers, in the order named, after John Weese.

Mr. Bleeker had a son, also named John, who is said to have been the first white child born in the township.

The only island of any size within the municipal bounds of Ameliasburg, is Huff's Island, immediately to the east of the central part of the township, from which it is separated by a deep morass. It derives its name from Solomon Huff, son of Paul Huff, a U. E. Loyalist, from Adolphustown. Solomon settled on the island in 1825. His nearest neighbors, at that comparatively late date, were at Demorestville on the one hand, and at Wallbridge's, east of Mississauga Point, on the other.

We have heard from that proverbially correct and indisputable source, the "oldest inhabitant," that the courtship and marriage of the early pioneers was conducted in a manner more sociable than would accord with the present ideas of propriety in our aristocratic church circles of to-day. Their rather "loose" (as we would now call them) notions of those matters are sufficiently indicated by the remark of a highly esteemed gentleman of the olden time, to the effect that "time was too valuable to make a fuss "about those matters." Truth to say, there was sufficient cause for this state of affairs, in the fact that for many years, and as late as 1814, there only existed in all Upper Canada, *five magistrates* who were authorized to perform the marriage ceremony—besides the clergymen of the Church of England, who were very, very scarce in those days. The consequence of all this was that many so-called marriages were somewhat "irregular," and to remedy this awkward state of affairs, and straighten the "crookedness" in this most important business, special Acts of Parliament were passed from time to time.

Very many from Sophiasburg and other parts of the county, as well as Ameliasburg, were wont to betake themselves to the Carrying Place to have this ceremony performed. On the way thither, the hospitality of Mr. Weese made his home an open house for all parties going to and fro, who always went on foot, and were often obliged by the distance to remain over night on the road.

Mr. Weese's daughter Catherine and David Sager were the first couple married. Elder Winer, a Baptist minister, residing at the Carrying Place, performed the ceremony, receiving therefor, one York shilling, which was the usual fee for performing that interesting ceremony.

The longevity of the Pioneers and their immediate descendants has often been a subject of remark. Quite a number of them lived to be over one hundred years of age. Mr. Rush, who departed this life in June of the present year, was the oldest man in the township till his death, at nearly one hundred years. Mrs. De Long, daughter of Daniel Cole, living on lot 92, 2nd concession, is now in her one hundredth year. Mrs. Cole, daughter of Henry Redner, is in the nineties. Both are hearty and vigorous, and in full possession of all their faculties.

The first school in the township was taught by John Smith, in a log building, thatched with marsh-hay, on lot 85, 1st concession. The next was Abijah Benedict.

It is not stated when, or by whom, the first house was built, but it was undoubtedly by John Weese; as his family were so far ahead of others in point of time, that some members of it never saw the face of a white man—except each other—for more than three years.

The first frame barn raised in the township was on the lot of Mr. Weese, and it stands there still.

For many years before the Napanee mills were built, the Weeses went to Kingston mills to get their gristing done.

Probably the one spot of all others in Ameliasburg—or indeed in the whole Bay Quinté region, in which the greatest historical interest centres, is

THE CARRYING PLACE.—This is a narrow ishmus separating that part of Lake Ontario known as Weller's Bay, on the one side from Bay Quinte on the other; and connecting Prince Edward County with the main-land. It is called thus from the fact that the Indians in their journeyings between the East and the West, were wont to travel by canoe along the Lake shore and up or down Bay Quinte; and on arriving at the head thereof, or at Weller's Bay—according as they were going East or West—would pick up their canoes, and *carry* them from water to water.

This, as is well known, was the early mode of travel; not only by the aborigines, but by the first white settlers also; and not only here but all over the American Continent. To use a modern term, they seemed thoroughly to understand the principle of utilizing the "magnificent water-stretches," in which Canada—of all countries—most abounds. There were consequently a great many "carrying places," in all directions; in fact there were several in Prince Edward County. But the historical associations connected with *this one*, during the early days of our country's existence as a British Province, made it, of all others, "*The* Carrying Place," and it was always so known by the old settlers; and yet is, by every one who knows aught of Canada.

Its geographical position seemed to mark the Carrying Place as a very important point, from the earliest date. It was thought that there would arise a great city there some day, and it was in serious contemplation by some of our ruling men to make the capital of the country here, at a day when the present city of Toronto was "a dreary dismal place, not even possessing the characteristics of a village."

Governor Simcoe was one of those who saw through a different light, however, and though he was in favor of making London the capital of Upper Canada—probably for military reasons—a scheme in which he was overruled by his superior, Lord Dorchester—still he saw in Toronto a great future; and was convinced that *it* and *not* the Carrying Place was to become the great commercial city of the Province. This is proven by the advice he gave Robert Young, a personal friend, and ex-captain of the British Navy, who located on the Carrying Place in 1792, there being at that time but one other settler in the neighborhood. The Governor tried to induce him to locate on what is now "Yonge Street," saying that "Little York" would some day be a great place. Young was entitled to 1200 acres of land, and there was plenty then, and for years afterwards unoccupied, where the heart of Toronto now stands. But the captain thought differently, and settled on the lot at the Carrying Place, where Reuben Young now lives; and drew his 1200 acres there, and on the north shore of Pleasant Bay.

The scheme has been agitated, from time to time, of cutting a canal through the Isthmus. The inducements to do so are the immense benefits which would accrue to the mercantile marine interests, by giving vessels a shorter and perfectly safe passage from the Upper Lake to Kingston; whereas they now have a more tedious, and—in rough weather—an extremely dangerous course.

It is claimed that the number of wrecks which annually occur along the south of Prince Edward, and other more dangerous points towards the foot of the Lake, would go far towards building a canal; and it is matter of surprise to the uninitiated, why the scheme has not long ago been carried out.

Also, in case of war, the advantages it would offer, in the way of forming an inland navy, and gaining maritime supremacy on the Lakes, are almost incalculable.

But aside from the many acknowledged advantages of a commercial, and naval or military nature, which its geographical position gives it, it is a place interwoven with the associations and memories of all our country's fathers, east and west.

Even from as far west as the present town of Port Hope (where the first settlement between York and Napanee was made by four families, named Ashford, Harris, Johnson, and Stevens, in 1791)—and as settlements afterwards sprang up along the shore—from many intermediate points came the pioneers in their canoes, with bags of corn to the Napanee mills. They would unload;—carry first their canoes across to Bay Quint—afterwards their corn, and then re-embark; repeating the same operation when returning with their meal. This business used to occupy a week at a trip from Port Hope; this being the furthest point west, from which gristing was brought to those celebrated mills; which, with the exception of Kingston mills, were the oldest in Upper Canada; and the inhabitants of that western settlement were as familiar with the outlines and land marks of the Carrying Place, as were settlers themselves.

One of the oldest settlers in this vicinity was Mr. Weller, after whom Weller's Bay was named. W. H. Weller, of Cobourg, now Master in Chancery for the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Peterboro', and Victoria, and Judge Weller, of Peterboro', are among his descendants. Mr. Weller was a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen. For a great many years he ran a stage line between Kingston and York. The route lay over the old military road known in the east as the York road, and in the west as the Kingston road. It was also called the Danforth road, from an American named Asa Danforth, who contracted with the Government to build it in 1798, and completed it as far west as Ancaster in 1801. It passed through almost the entire length of Prince Edward County, entering it at the east by Dorland's Ferry, between Adolphustown and the "Stone Mills," five miles below Picton. Thus it happened that all who passed through the country, whether by land or water, from east to west, or *vice versa*, were familiar with the Carrying Place.

The exact trail of the old Indian Portage is followed by the present road, laid out when the township was surveyed. It was intended by the surveyor to run a straight line across the Isthmus; but when he came to that part of the work he was taken ill, and gave his subordinate instructions to lay out a range of 100-acre lots on either side the Carrying Place. These orders were literally obeyed, his deputy following the various deviations of the path, which was then, as it had been from time immemorial, a simple Indian trail; and it is to this accidental circumstance that we are indebted for the preservation of this ancient historical land-mark in its original shape.

The road itself, though slightly devious, is on the whole pretty direct, the general course being north-east and south-west, and the distance from water to water one and three-quarters miles.

The ranges of lots on both sides were originally a portion of the "Seventh Town;" but at a later date the north-west range was made a part of the township of Murray, in the county of Northumberland, and the "Carrying Place" has been for many years the land boundary between Northumberland and Prince Edward counties.

Robert Wilkins, a captain in the Royal service during the Revolutionary War, came from Shelburne, Nova Scotia, whither he had emigrated after the British abandoned New York, and settled here. He was for many years one of the most enterprising and influential men in the Bay Quinté district.

This gentleman's son, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins, who died there in March, 1866, was for more than half a century one of our leading men in commercial, political, and military affairs, being intimately identified with the history of all matters bearing upon the well-being of the inhabitants of the country at large, and particularly of the Bay Quinté region, throughout which his name has been a familiar household word for the past two generations.

We cannot bid adieu to this romantic spot or to Ameliasburg without offering our endorsement to the sentiments of a well-known and much-admired writer, from whom we quote:—

"The tourist will find abundant food for thought at the Carrying "Place, whether he contemplates the far remote past, ere the Indian was "disturbed in his native abode, or in the days when the French Recollet "missionaries followed in the footsteps of those whom they sought to con-"vert; or the time when the pioneer settler and surveyor first trod the "path; or whether he reflect upon the many human beings who have "come and gone on their way of life—now one way, now another; or of "the trader, intent only upon pressing his business into the extreme con-"fines of the earliest settlements; or of the soldiers—regulars and militia "—who pressed onward for the conflict to drive off an invading foe; or of "the thousand prisoners carried captive through the Province they came "boastingly to conquer."

HILLIER AND WELLINGTON.

As compared with the other townships of the county, Hillier is fifth in point of age, and fourth in size, wealth and population. Of a somewhat irregular shape, it is surrounded on the north-west, north-east, and south-east, by the townships of Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg, and Hallowell; while Lake Ontario—with its numerous indentations, including Weller's Bay, Pleasure Bay, and Huyck's Bay—laves its shores on its western and southern boundaries. Viewed from a topographical, geological, or agricultural stand point, it is so very similar to the three townships by which it is surrounded, and which have already been described, as to render it unnecessary to dive into minute details. It will suffice to say that it is fully up to the average, and in honest truth a model township in everything which combines to make one locality more worthy of praise than another; or more to be desired as a comfortable home to the settler—welcome retreat to the visitor—or pleasant resort to the traveller and tourist. It was originally settled, as were the townships above referred to, by those noble sons of noble sires, the United Empire Loyalists, whose devoted attachment to their King and Constitution led to their abandonment of riches and power under a Government founded upon political principles to which their loyalty was opposed.

The early history of Hillier is the history of Ameliasburg, of which it formed a part till 1823, when an Act of Parliament was passed, on petition of the residents, to set off that portion as a separate Municipality. This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1824; and the new township received its name from Major Hillier, who was at that time Secretary to Sir P. Maitland, the Governor of the Province.

The oldest preserved official records only date back to 1859, which makes it impracticable to give lists of Municipal officers further back than that date. The first Reeve elected by the popular voice of the whole township (in 1850), was James T. Lane. For the first named year we find that Stephen P. Niles was Reeve; George Jones, Deputy Reeve; William Thorn, John Y. Weeks, and Daniel Y. Williams, Councillors; Allen M. Dorland, and Samuel Pennock, Auditors; William Netherby, Collector; John McFaul, Surveyor; Cornelius Clapp, License Inspector; William Netherby, Peter Vallean, David S. Young, James Jones, Sr., and Samuel Pennock, Commissioners of the Poor; also, thirty-two Pathmasters, twenty Fence Viewers, and eighteen Poundkeepers.

For the present year (1878), the various municipal duties are performed by the following named gentlemen:—

John Young, Reeve; Robert T. Jones, Deputy Reeve; Daniel Howe, Lancelot Nethery, Paul C. Van Horn, Councillors; John Graydon, A. M. Dorland, Auditors; H. A. McFaul, Assessor; Peter C. Ainsworth, Collector; Richard Noxon, Surveyor and Road Commissioner; and thirty-two Path Masters, eleven Fence Viewers, and twenty Poundkeepers. Franklin Jones is Township Clerk, having lately succeeded his father, Samuel Jones, J. P., who held the position for five years. Mr. Jones is an educated gentleman, of Irish descent, a Major of militia, and leading man in local affairs; his father having settled at Pleasant Bay, over a half century ago, where such farms as his son resides upon were considered worth from five to ten dollars an acre. Now the beautiful farms in the neighborhood are worth from $60 to $90 per acre. Both of Mr. Jones' parents lived in Hillier till over ninety years of age.

Among the earliest settlers in this locality were, Ira De Long, Thomas C. Beadle, Richard Van Horn, John Baird, John Tripp, and E. Hawley.

On the north side of Pleasant Bay the earliest settlers were the Youngs, Piersons, Huffmans, Camerons, Careys, and Fergusons.

In the eastern part of the township the first settlements were made by the Williams's, Valleans, Hicks's, Dorlands, Pearsalls, and Mordens.

In other parts the Clapps, De Longs, Pettengills, Trumpours, Bowermans, Hutchinsons, and Pettits were among the pioneers of the respective localities in which their descendants still reside.

The township contains a number of pleasant and prosperous post villages; also, WELLINGTON, the only incorporated village in the county, is situated within its limits.

CONSECON, the second village in size and importance in the county, is also partially situated in Hillier. The two parts of this village are divided by the Consecon river, which also divides Hillier from Ameliasburg, in which township the major part of the village is situated, and in the sketch of which a short description of Consecon may be found.

PLEASANT VALLEY, situated about two miles east of Pleasant Bay, is really, as its name implies a *pleasant* village, in every sense, not only as regards its situation, and the beauty of the surrounding country, but the air of business, prosperity, improvement, and general comfort to be noticed about the place is more of what is generally supposed to be the special attributes of the growing western towns. It is situated on the old Danforth military road between Consecon and Wellington, five miles distant from the former, and seven miles from the latter. It has a daily mail both ways per stage, to and from Picton and Trenton, Henry Palmer is Postmaster. There are two telegraph offices here, a good country hotel, a couple of stores, carriage and blacksmith shops, churches, school, gristmill, sawmill, &c., besides a number of fine private houses for a village of its size.

The town hall of Hillier is here situated—a large commodious and well arranged building, with grounds and sheds attached. It was erected some ten years since, at a cost of $1,400.

There was formerly a Division Court held here. Under the old system of Administration of Justice, Thomas Flagler, Philip Clapp, and Stephen Niles were the first Commissioners in the township, for holding the Courts of Requests.

The first settlers in the place were Joseph Dorland, John and William Stapleton, and James Foster. The former built a mill here at a very early day, the first in this part of the country, and subsequently the first potash manufactory in the county.

The other villages in the township are ALLISONVILLE, on lots 74, 75, between 1st and 2nd concessions, north. This place was named after Rev. Cyrus Allison, father of W. H. R. Allison, now of Picton, and one of the leading lawyers of the District. The Rev. Mr. Allison was one of the earliest, as well as one of the ablest and most highly esteemed Wesleyan Ministers who has ever served the cause of the Church in the Bay Quinté District.

MELLVILLE, a smart and beautifully located village at the head of Consecon lake, and ROSE HILL, on lots 17 and 18, near the lake front, are post villages, each containing a mill, one or more stores, and the usual number of the various mechanical enterprises.

From the last Assessment Roll (1878), we take the following figures:—

Total number of acres in township, 31,389; number of acres improved, 23,836; value of real property, $750,550; value of personal property, $67,305; amount of taxable income, $11,300; number of horses owned in township, 1,242; number of cattle owned in township, 1,723; number of sheep, 1,945; number of hogs owned in township, 494.

Hillier is pre-eminently an agricultural constituency, and the superior advantages already noted as belonging to townships previously described, are here also to be found in a marked degree; and—taken in its entirety—the duties of the writer have seldom brought him into social or business relations with a community possessing to a greater extent all the evidences of the moral, intellectual, and material elements of worldly prosperity, rural felicity, and Christian contentment.

WELLINGTON,

The only incorporated village in Prince Edward, is within the former limits of Hillier, from which it was separated and erected into a separate municipality, under the general Act of Parliament in that behalf, by a By-law of the County Council, passed October 30th, 1862. The project of forming an Incorporated village had been agitated for some time, but was opposed somewhat strongly by the majority of the people of Hillier, principally—and in a somewhat less degree by the inhabitants of Hallowell, from which a small extent of territory was also taken to form the new village.

One condition of incorporation, viz.: that the place contain 750 inhabitants was doubted by the people of the townships, and a "mixed commission" of enumerators was appointed to decide the question. The result was favorable to the advocates of incorporation, as we learn from the following:

"BY-LAW, No. 8.—*Whereas*, by the census returns of the village of "Wellington, in the townships of Hillier and Hallowell, in this county, it "appears that there are over seven hundred and fifty inhabitants within the "limits of the said village; and

"*Whereas*, one hundred of the freeholders and householders within such "limits have petitioned this Council to pass a By-law incorporating said "village; and

"*Whereas*, it is only just and proper to comply with the request con-"tained in said petition:

"*Therefore the Municipal Corporation of the County of Prince Edward, "enacts:*

"I. That so much of the townships of Hillier and Hallowell as is con-"tained within the following boundaries, shall be designated the village of "Wellington; and shall, from and after the time when this By-law takes "effect, be incorporated under the above name, according to the intent and "meaning of the Statute, 22 Vic., chap. 54, Sec. 10:

"Commencing at the lake shore of Lake Ontario, on the west side of Lot "No. 7, in the first concession of the township of Hillier; thence along "the west boundary line of said lot, to the rear; thence along the rear of "said lot, and along the rear of Lots Nos. 6, 5, 4, and 3; thence along the "rear of those parts of Lots Nos. 2 and 1, as at present owned and occupied "by Daniel Reynolds, J. T. Dorland, and Joseph Cummins, to the town line "between Hillier and Hallowell; thence along the rear of those parts of Lots "Nos. 1 and 2, in the township of Hallowell, as occupied by Patrick Mac-"Kessey, Joseph Cummins, and Francis Mandeville, to the east boundary "of said Lot No. 2, in the township of Hallowell; thence along the said east "boundary line of Lot No. 2 to the waters of West Lake; thence along the "water line of said East Lake and Lake Ontario, to the place of beginning.

"II. The first election shall be held in the town hall in said village, and "John T. Dorland shall be Returning Officer.

"III. This By-law shall take effect on and after the twentieth day of "December next.

"Passed 30th October, 1862.

"N. BALLARD, *Clerk*. "G. STRIKER, *Warden*."

At the first election held for the purpose of choosing a village Council, the following gentlemen were selected to fill the positions: Messrs. McMahon, Campbell, Cummings, Harris, and Brown. The first Council meeting was held in accordance with the Statute made and provided, and following will be found a copy of the public record of the same.

"Proceedings of the first meeting of the Council of the village of Wellington, 19th January, 1863.

"Present, E. D. McMahon, Donald Campbell, William Harris, Jonathan Brown, and Joseph Cumming.

"Moved by D. Campbell, sec. by E. D. McMahon, that John T. Dorland be appointed secretary of the meeting. Carried.

"Moved by D. Campbell, sec. by E. D. McMahon, that Mr. Cummings, be chairman.

"Moved in amendment by Mr. Cummings, sec. by Mr. Harris, that Mr. Campbell be chairman. Carried.

"Moved by William Harris, sec. by Jonathan Brown, that E. D. McMahon be reeve. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that John T. Dorland be clerk. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that D. S. Hicks be collector. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that John H. Ferguson and Jonathan R. Trumpour be assessors. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that Fulton Palen be appointed constable. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that D. S. Hicks and James McKenna be pound-keepers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that J. B. McGonigal be Inspector of Licences. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that George Herrington and Wm. Harness be road-masters. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that William McDonald, J. D. Clapp, and Joseph Cummings be fence-viewers. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that William Tivey and Allen Pettengell be Poor Commissioners. Carried.

"Moved and seconded that this Council do adjourn, to meet again at the School-house, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 6.30 p.m. Carried.

"19th January, 1863. "JOHN T. DORLAND, Clerk."

The early history of Wellington is environed with facts which rival fiction in the romantic incidents related of the first pioneers,—their hardships and pleasures, their sufferings and rejoicings. The first white man to settle in the vicinity was a U.E. Loyalist named Daniel Reynolds, who lived a number of years among the Indians before his footsteps were followed by another of his race. The date of his settlement has not been to a certainty ascertained.

One of the early families to settle here was that of Mr. Hutchinson, one of whose sons—Amos Hutchinson, about seventy-five years of age,—still resides in the place.

Robert McCartney, Thompson, Cannan, Paul Trompour, Archibald McTaul, Benjamin Garrett, Robert and William Hubbs, the Ellisses, Dorlands, and Haights, were among the first settlers. Of these, Mr. Trompour was afterwards a very influential man, and the father of a large family, from whom it is said more of the inhabitants of the district are descended than from any other one man.

The latest assessment statistics of the village give the following result:—Total number of acres 1,459⅝; value of real property, $152,985; value of personal property, $7,350; population (very nearly) 500.

This would seem to indicate a considerable retrograde movement in population since incorporation; but when (as a prominent citizen observed to us), it is remembered that the *object* of the enumerators in 1862 was to get the population up to the number necessary to incorporate; and also that the enumeration of assessors has somehow or other come to be looked upon as being *under* estimates, particularly in regard to valuation and population, the *real* difference will be found to be slight. We drop this remark by way of honest explanation, and *not* to cast any reflection upon the original enumerators (who were "all honourable men," no doubt), nor upon that highly useful, disinterested, and patriotic class of our fellow-citizens known as assessors. But the fact remains, and we presume those gentlemen "know how it is themselves," and "don't you forget it." That it *has* gone down somewhat is admitted, though not nearly so much as the figures quoted show, owing to the failure of the Wellington Fisheries, which formerly afforded employment to a large number of people

Geographically, the village is situated in the south-east corner of the Township of Hillier, and the south-west corner of Hallowell, the metes and bounds thereof being more particularly set forth in the by-law of the County Council assenting to its incorporation, which is above quoted. It is built on a comparatively level area, which slopes gently towards the lake, and in point of location 'tis a most desirable and favourable one for the growth of a prosperous and healthy town, such as Wellington in reality is. It consists for the most part of one main street, over a mile in length, running near to and parallel with the Lake Ontario shore.

For a place of its size it bears unmistakable indications of a thrift and prosperity in direct contrariety to the apparent deductions to be drawn from the admitted decrease in population. It contains three large stores in various special lines, two general stores, cabinet factories, blacksmith and wagon shops, harness shop, tailor and shoe shops, three hotels, two telegraph offices, a number of wharves and store-houses, and a proportionately large number of fine private residences, many of which are of most ample dimensions and extremely handsome proportions. The place has not that bustling, business air observable in some western towns of less size, but it is nevertheless a very pleasant spot as a resort from the cares of business for a brief period; and the general "tone" of everything—the handsome gardens, the handsomer residences, and the dignified and courteous manner of the people themselves, give an outsider an unmistakable idea of the solid comfort and high social standing of the inhabitants, to form the acquaintance of whom it must be a pleasing episode in the experience of the traveller.

There are also a number of churches, some of which are ornaments to the village, from an architectural as well as a moral standpoint.

The Fifth Division Court of the county is held here; William Young being Clerk, and Thomas Jackson bailiff of the same.

Among the leading citizens of the place are Cornelius Clapp, J.P., and Donald Cameron, J.P., the latter of whom is the post-master, doing a heavy mercantile business, and a very large grain dealer. He has been Reeve of the village from the second year of incorporation till the present year, when he declined re-election.

A Town Hall was built by the village about the time of incorporation. It is a commodious two-story frame building, the lower floor being used for council and all public meetings, the upper story being leased to the masonic fraternity, which is represented here by "Star of the East" Lodge, A. F. & A.M., No. 164 G.R.C., of which the following are the principal officers for the present year:—W. M., B. H. Young; S. W., Josiah Murphy; J. W., Robert Stoba; Sec., W. Flagler; Treas., G. J. Chadd.

There is a deservedly popular school here, having two teachers continually employed. A man named John Stewart was the first teacher anywhere in the vicinity, but at so early a day that the exact date cannot at present be ascertained.

We give herewith a list of the municipal officers for the present year:—Samuel Flagler, Reeve; George J. Chadd, Amos Garrett, David J. McG. Cumming, George W. Clarke, Councillors; John H. Osborne, Clerk; John T. Dorland, Treasurer; Andrew De Witta, Collector; Stephen Bowerman, Assessor; Jonathan T. Brown, David E. Clarke, Auditors; Thomas Jackson, Cornelius Clapp, Road Inspectors; Niles S. Herrington, Dennis Donovan, Pound-keepers; Garrett Harris, James Hadden, Poor Commissioners; George W. Herrington, Daniel L. Mastin, Fire Wardens; Amos Hutchinson, Bell-ringer; William Curlett, Constable, and care-taker of Town Hall.

The Treasurer, John T. Dorland, has held that position ever since incorporation. In addition thereto, he also held the office of Clerk from incorporation till 1873, when he was succeeded by John H. Osborne, who still holds the position.

When this village *first* received a "local habitation and a name," that name was "Smokeville," not a very euphonious, but an extremely significant appellation. Those who should know differ slightly as to its origin, some affirming that it was from Mr. Reynolds, the first settler, who was popularly known as "Old Smoke," by the Indians of the neighbourhood, and afterwards by all the white settlers; while others say it was from an Indian chief of the name of "Smoke," with whom Reynolds was, from his first advent, on terms of friendship and intimacy, and from which circumstance the name came to be applied to himself, and afterwards to the village. However this may be, Smokeville retained its suggestive, if not classic, title for many years. The pioneer who named it thus died at a ripe old age, in 1826, leaving several hundred acres of the best land in the county to his descendants, a number of whom still reside in the neighbourhood.

A post-office was established here about 1815, through the influence of Mr. McFaul, who became the first post-master. The high social position which this gentleman occupied, and the deserved influence he exerted in all public affairs—the benefits of which will be felt by succeeding generations,—give him a prominent place in the local history of Wellington, and an affectionate corner in the hearts of its inhabitants which will be fresh and green while memory lasts. An Irishman by birth, of finished education and polished manners, he emigrated to this country when quite young; and although poor, and without friends or influence, he succeeded by his honest energy and industry, in accumulating a very large fortune; while his charity and hospitality were proverbial, and his well-merited reputation for integrity and fair-dealing made him one of the most honored of citizens.

The name "Wellington," which was given to the post-office his influence had been instrumental in establishing, is owing to his love of his native country and his patriotic admiration of that country's noblest son, the "Iron Duke," who was then in the zenith of his fame.

ATHOL.

This township was originally a part of the "Fifth Town," and was afterwards taken therefrom, along with other portions—as well as parts of the sixth and seventh towns—to form the township of Hallowell, from which it was subsequently set off as an independent municipality by the Act, 12 Vic., Cap. 31. The reasons which caused the set-off from Hallowell were precisely the same as those causing the original set-off from the "Fifth Town"; and which the said original set-off was designed to remedy, viz:—to use the words of the original Act setting off Hallowell—that "the in-

"habitants of the said township(s) experience many difficulties from the un-"common length of such township(s)."

An agitation was carried on for some time to secure the separation of that part of Hallowell south of East Lake, which—from its geographical position—would have been the proper portion to erect into a separate township. The scheme was opposed by some of the residents on the north side, however; and chiefly by Mr. Worden, who then represented the county in Parliament. This gentleman was an American who came to the country when he and it were yet quite young; and who, by energy and business tact, succeeded in building up an immense fortune—as fortunes in this new country were rated. The foundation of this fortune was laid by industrious and plodding application to his daily toil, in a small tannery, which he erected on the north shore of East Lake, where he at that time resided and carried on the business of tanner and currier. To him, the old saw, that "there's nothing like leather," was doubly exemplified; as he accumulated the means of erecting this tannery by "whipping the wild-cat,"—as it was then called—*i.e.*, going from house to house and making up new brogans, or cobbling old ones, for those who were fortunate enough to possess the reality of the one, or the means of paying for the other. It is related of Mr. Worden that when he came into the country all his earthly possessions consisted of the clothes on his back, and a few of the most necessary tools of a journeyman shoe-maker's "kit." But he brought with him a strong physical constitution, an honest nature, and an indomitable will; and he came to a country whose annals from the earliest times were replete with the history of men who by their individual virtues have raised themselves from the lowest rounds of the ladder to be "rulers among men," and of such was Mr. Worden an eminent example.

It would appear, however, that Mr. Worden did not possess a just appreciation of the fact that "the inhabitants of the said township experience "many difficulties from the uncommon length of such township," and particularly those south of East Lake. At all events he opposed the division; his ostensible reason being that "there was no one south of the Lake fit for "a magistrate;" his *real* reason probably being that he held a grudge against some of the leading men there on account of their political opposition, which adversely affected his popularity in that section; although it would appear that—taken as a whole—he enjoyed the confidence of his constituents in a very marked degree.

Subsequently, a petition was gotten up to include the first Range north of East Lake in the new township; and Mr. Bockus, of Picton, having meantime been elected to represent the county in Parliament, in the room of Mr. Worden, the scheme received his approbation and encouragement, and he had it set apart by the Act intituled as above.

In gratitude to Mr. Bockus, for his interest in a matter so closely affecting their public welfare, the citizens gave him the privilege of naming the new township; and with a patriotism for which the "land o' the heather" has always been proverbial, he called it after the parish where his ancestors first saw light—Athol.

It accordingly took its place in the sisterhood of townships on the 1st January, 1848, and the 3rd of that month the first town meeting was held, with Peter Hare, now of Bloomfield, as chairman, with the following result:

Solomon Spafford, Clerk; William Kinney, Assessor; John H. Young, Collector; William Richards, James Ketchum, Richard Hare. Town Wardens.

The following year, 1849, Solomon Spafford was again elected Clerk, and Samuel Yerwood, David Kelly, and Peter S. Hare, were elected Town Wardens—the last who filled that office—as the Municipal Act came into force in 1850, and the first "Town Council" who met January 21st of that year, under the new system were—William A. Palen, Peter S. Hare, Wilson Bentley, and William F. Blakeley, Wilson Bentley was chosen Reeve, and Dyer Stanton, Town Clerk. Mr. Stanton was succeeded three years later by James Cairnduff, who held the position nineteen years, since which the office has been filled by the present incumbent.

The officers are as below, for the present year:—

Benjamin A. Hubbs, Reeve; Henry Preston, John Kinney, Eli Ketchum, George Martin, Councillors; William Sayers, Assessor; John Gibson, Collector; Harvey Spafford, Clerk and Treasurer.

The earliest settlers were the Youngs—(Col. Henry and family)—Col. James Rogers, and Major David McGregor Rogers, natives of New Hampshire, and officers of the "Queen's Royal," a regiment better known as "Rogers' Rangers"; Augustus Spencer, Samson Striker, Elisha Miller, Caleb Ellsworth, "Squire" Peters, and the Spaffords, all U. E. Loyalists; Jonathan Ferguson, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who previously served in the British force which captured Canada from the French; Capt. Dyer, an ex-officer of the British Army; James Blakeley, also a retired British officer. The Ketchums, Scotts, and John Ogden were also among the earliest settlers.

James Blakeley had a family, of whom three sons afterwards held Commissions of the Peace. One of them still resides on the old homestead, and is a leading and prominent man and Licence Inspector for the county.

The Rogers, previous to settling at East Lake, abode a short time in Fredericksburg, and after some years residence at the Lake, removed to the Carrying Place, and subsequently further west. They have a large number of descendants living throughout Northumberland and Peterboro' Counties, many of them men of leading position in the communities in which they respectively reside.

Augustus Spencer was a brother of Col. Spencer, of the celebrated Rogers' Rangers. He was the first militia Captain in the township.

James Spencer, son of the above, and James Ketchum, son of Eli, also above mentioned, are the oldest living men who were born within the limits of the township. They are both very aged, though still in possession of all their faculties.

If anything further were required to prove the salubrity of the climate of Prince Edward, and the adaptability of the surroundings to the longevity of its inhabitants, we might mention the case of Alva Stevens, a native of Otsego County, New York, who came here at the time of the war of 1812-13, when quite young, and settled on lot 5, south of East Lake, where he still resides; a hale, hearty, and exceedingly sociable old gentleman, now past his ninety-fifth birthday. He is the oldest man living in the county, and the early sufferings of the pioneers are fresh in his memory and detailed by him with an unusual degree of minuteness and lucidity.

The settlement of the Youngs at East Lake above referred to, was admittedly the first within the present limits of Athol, while by some it was claimed as the first in Prince Edward County; and as such a brief notice of it might not be here out of place. Col. Henry Young, born at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1737, was the second son of a family of six children of an English gunsmith, from Nottingham, who came to America at an early age, and settled at the above place. Henry joined the British Army when quite young, and served with distinction through a period of six years in the French and Indian wars, under Generals Amherst and Abercrombie. He took part in the battle of Bennington, and afterwards in no less than seventeen battles against the Continentals. He received as a reward for gallant services at the former battle, an Ensigncy in the "King's Royal." His rank of Colonel, by which he was popularly known, was of Provincial appointment. He retired on half-pay at the close of the war, receiving a grant of 3,000 acres of land for himself, besides the usual quantities for the various members of his family. His first residence in Canada was at Cataraqui. With a brother officer, named McCartney, he set out in a canoe in the summer (it is said) of 1793. They came up to what is now Picton Bay, and leaving their canoe, crossed what is now Hallowell and Athol townships; and after a thorough exploration of East and West Lakes, he selected a spot on the north side of the former for his future home. Having returned to Cataraqui he obtained supplies, and with his sons Daniel and Henry, he came back and located the same year, at the place afterwards and still known as Indian Landing—where the trail over the old Indian Carrying Place from Picton Bay struck East Lake. Col. Young left his sons here and returned to his family at Cataraqui for the winter. The next summer he spent in assisting them to clear land, erect a log house, &c., then again returned East for his family, whom he brought up to East Lake in the ensuing autumn, 1784. His four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, and Sarah, were married to East Lake settlers and U. E. Loyalists, named respectively Henry Tufelt, Jonathan Ferguson, William Dyre, and John Miller; and all lived to be over eighty years of age—their father having previously passed away at East Lake in his eighty-fourth year.

The descendants of this branch of the Young family—of whom there were several branches among the early pioneers—are now quite numerous, and all highly respectable and worthy citizens. The above facts, gleaned from one acquainted with their early history, may be considered in every way reliable.

The neighborhood of East Lake continued to receive accessions to its population; and we have it on the authority of Rev. G. W. Miller—an admitted authority on such matters—that on the 1st January, 1800, the settlement contained thirty-four families—fifteen on the north side, and nineteen on the south side of the Lake as follows:—commencing at what is now Cherry Valley, at the head of the Lake, and proceeding down the north shore, in the following order—Col. John Peters, half-pay officer; Major Rogers, half-pay officer; David Friar and —. Friar, U. E. Loyalists: Roswell Furguson, U. E. Loyalist; Elisha Miller, U. E. Loyalist; Blaisdell Taylor; Caleb Ellsworth; Lieut. Henry Young, half-pay officer; Henry Young, jr., U. E. L.; Augustus Spencer, half-pay officer; George and Benjamin Wait, U. E. Loyalists; William Dyre, U. E. Loyalist; and George Ellsworth.

On the south side were Henry Tufelt, U. E. Loyalist; Jonathan Furguson, sr., U. E. Loyalist; Jonathan Furguson, jr., U. E. Loyalist; Anthony Badgeley, U. E. Loyalist; John Miller, U. E. Loyalist; Farnton Furguson, U. E. Loyalist; William Blakeley, U. E. Loyalist; Samson Striker, U. E. Loyalist; Barrett Dyer, U. E. Loyalist; Daniel Baldwin; John Ogden, U. E. Loyalist; Richard Ogden, U. E. Loyalist; Solomon Spafford; Joseph McCartney, half-pay officer; Joseph Lane; William Ensley; Col. Owen Richards, U. E. Loyalist; James Clapp, U. E. Loyalist; and Charles Furguson. There were no settlers at that time on either side the Lake, except those dwelling on the shores, above mentioned.

Since that time the East Lake settlement with its thirty-four families, and their few patches of clearing reclaimed from the forest, has grown into a splendid township—whose highly cultivated farms comprise an area of 23,248 acres, with the large proportion of 16,980 improved; which is assessed at a valuation of $704,460, and supports a population of 1,280 souls owning $47,110 of assessable personal property; the whole being geographically described as bounded northerly by the township of Hallowell; easterly by South Marysburg; and on the south and west by Lake Ontario.

There are two post-offices in Athol. The one on lot 17, south of East Lake, and the other at Cherry Valley, which is a pleasant little village, situated on a stream at the head of East Lake. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, with the best of roads in all directions; distant six miles from Picton and three from Milford. It has daily mail both ways, to and from Picton and Milford, and contains store, blacksmith, wagon, and shoe shops, and an office of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

The Town Hall is here situated. It was built some six years ago, at a cost, including sheds attached, of $1,600.

The soil and formation of Athol is somewhat different from a great part of the county. The surface is slightly undulating; and within its limits is embraced a large area where the soil is much deeper and of better quality than in the adjoining township of South Marysburg. This is seen, even without personal inspection, by the report of the "equalization of assessment" Committee of the County Council, which places the whole average per acre valuation the same as Sophiasburg and Ameliasburg—which is a practical acknowledgment of the average superiority of Athol to the average of either of the townships named; as the proportionate average of "improvement" in Athol is the least of the three.

A great number of most promising young orchards, in various stages of growth, can be seen throughout the township, and large additions are being annually made to the acreage devoted to the fruit-raising industry; and the wisdom of such a course is patent to the most casual observer—both soil and climate being admirably adapted to the culture of all varieties of fruit, which can be grown anywhere in this latitude.

DESCRIPTIONS.

SAINT GREGORY'S (R. C.) CHURCH,

A view of which will be found in another part of this work, was erected in the year 1839 by the Rev. M. Lalor, and dedicated the same year, with the usual ceremonies, by Bishop McDonell and Bishop Ganlin, assisted by a number of the leading clergymen of the Diocese, among whom were the Very Reverend M. Brennan, then of Belleville, Rural Dean; the Rev. Angus McDonell, Vicar-General of Kingston Diocese; the Rev. E. P. Roche, of Prescott; and the Rev. P. Dollard and Very Rev. Vicar-General Gordon, of the Diocese of Hamilton.

Previous to the advent of Father Lalor the mission was attended regularly every fortnight by Father Brennan, of Belleville. The Catholic population of Prince Edward was then very small, and could be easily accommodated in the present brick school-house, erected by Father Brennan in 1830, and now used as a Separate School.

The present incumbent is the Rev. James Brennan, nephew of the Very Rev. Father Brennan, whom he assisted at Belleville for eight years, previous to taking charge of Saint Gregory's church in 1870—the Rev. Father Lalor retiring at that time on account of old age.

Father Lalor ruled the mission with zeal and ability for over four and thirty years, during which time he lived deeply in the hearts of his people, respected and venerated by all. He was ordained by Bishop McDonell, and was one of the first priests of the Diocese of Kingston, and, indeed, Upper Canada. He still lives in strength and vigour, near Marlboro', Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Brennan is a native of Ireland, having been born January 20th, 1839, at Mooncoyn, in Kilkenny. He was educated at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, and St. Patrick's College, Carlow. He came to this country in 1862, and was ordained in December of that year by the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

He is a highly educated and liberal-minded gentleman, a zealous worker in his own church, and bears the esteem of all denominations. Under his instruction and guidance the congregation continues to develop in a most encouraging manner.

Among the most pleasing adjuncts to the Church is the Separate School in connection therewith. There are now two teachers constantly employed in the school, and it boasts an average daily attendance of about eighty pupils.

The Picton Brewery.—Picton is not a manufacturing town, but the few establishments of that description which it does possess can boast of a completeness of detail in their respective lines to which—their extent being considered—it would be difficult to find an equal.

This is particularly the case with the "Picton Brewery," owned and operated by W. P. Despard.

The delightful situation and beautiful surroundings of the place need no praise at our hands, as a correct idea can be formed of the location from the view of the establishment, which appears elsewhere; but perhaps a short description of the interior arrangements may not be uninteresting.

Built on a side-hill, from which continually gush forth numerous springs of the purest water, it consists of four stories and basement, or cellar. From the two lower stories direct communication is had with the waggon-road to the rear, which runs along the side of the hill. The springs referred to are of great volume, and of an equal temperature of 48° the year round. Coming from an elevation greater than the highest point of the building, and being connected with every part of the interior by a series of pipes, the whole system of water supply, as well as the various changes of *materiel* from place to place, and from course to course, during the process of brewing, is conducted without the application of mechanical power, simply by the force of gravitation. All the various tanks and vats which go to complete the system are situated, the one a little lower than the other, in the order in which they have to be used during the brewing process; and each is supplied with twined copper worms or coils, through any one or all of which either hot or cold water can be turned at option, by the simple adjustment of the regulating valves; or hot water can be used in one place while cold is being applied in another at pleasure.

The heating power is supplied by a 17-horse-power steam-engine, manufactured by Hyslop & Ronald, of Chatham, Ont. This engine also drives the machinery of the "mill-room," including malt grinder, worts-masher, etc., etc., as well as the elevator for hoisting the barrels for shipment from cellar to shipping-floor, from which a car runs on a tramway to the waggon road in rear of the building.

The fermenting room contains, in addition to the ordinary "cooler" usually found in breweries, a newly-invented patent cooler of the most approved and costly pattern, from the celebrated establishment of Booth & Son, of Toronto.

The "washing floor," where all barrels, casks, etc., etc., are cleansed, is one of the most ingeniously devised and conveniently operated imaginable; and the whole arrangements, from grinding the malt to barrelling and bottling the ale, are of the most complete description, combining cleanliness, convenience, economy, and skilful management throughout the process, which enables the proprietor to compete in all the towns along the north shore of Ontario and the St. Lawrence, with the celebrated Carling and other establishments of similar magnitude.

Mr. Despard, the proprietor, is an Englishman, and originally a Civil Engineer by profession, having been engaged in that capacity on the Grand Trunk Railway during its construction, and afterwards on the Brockville and Ottawa, and other Canadian Public Works.

He afterwards carried on a commission business in Belleville for six years, and subsequently followed the same business in Oswego for three years. He has owned and operated the "Picton Brewery" for the past eight years.

Mr. Despard has a number of relatives in this country occupying prominent positions in society and business circles. A brother is manager of the Bank of Montreal in London; and a cousin of the same name is manager of the Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Hamilton.

The "Little Giant" Turbine Water Wheel Works are situated five miles below Picton, on the Marysburgh shore. Our readers will be more familiar with the place when designated by the name so widely known—the "Old Stone Mills."

The original building of these celebrated mills by Major Van Alstine, in 1796 is elsewhere referred to. Mr. J. C. Wilson, an enterprising gentleman of Picton, has owned the property for some time past, as also the bulk of the original Van Alstine grant, alongside the Lake of the Mountain, from which the water supply is derived, to drive the machinery of the mills.

Up to within about three years, the "Stone Mills" consisted of large flouring and plaster mills—two separate buildings—which have always since their first operation been the centre of a brisk trade, of a more than local character. About that time Mr. Wilson entered into an arrangement with George H. Jones, then of Auburn, New York, for the manufacture of the celebrated wheel known as the "Little Giant." A large four-story stone building was erected for the purpose, almost immediately alongside the flouring mill; and in this has been placed many thousand dollars' worth of the finest iron-working machinery to be seen in any establishment of similar character in Canada. It is so complete in all its details that one man can execute an amount of work equal to that performed by several mechanics, with such machinery as is generally in use. Eighteen to twenty men are now employed in the machine shop alone; and those, together with the hands employed about the other mills—with their families—make quite a little village.

The works are kept running full, with orders ahead as fast as previous ones can be turned out. We have inspected the Messrs. Wilson & Co's. order book, and find orders from a great number of the leading mill-owners from all the manufacturing centres of Canada—notwithstanding the extraordinary competition in that line of business. These orders are from all points, between Halifax on the one hand, and the great North-West on the other; and we noticed cases where well-known manufacturers had ordered a second—and in a few instances a third—wheel, to replace others—some of which were also "Turbines" of other manufacture—of which there are a great variety in the market.

The "Little Giant" is so essentially *the* Turbine however, being different from all others in construction, as to merit a more lengthy description, than the space at our disposal would justify. Its chief points of peculiarity are that it consists of two wheels keyed to the same shaft, back to back, discharging water in opposite directions, and so arranged by means of planed iron partitions and a planed slide-gate, similar to the slide-valve in a steam engine, that either or both wheels, or any degree of power of either or both can be operated at pleasure, according to the amount of work to be performed. It is so arranged as to render leakage or breakage almost beyond a possibility—and should any stone or other obstruction chance to get into the bucket, there are facilities for removing the same without interfering in any way with the wheel.

An inspection of the "Little Giant" which drives these works will convince the most sceptical that it is the most complete and powerful wheel made. Being rather ignorant of hydraulic principles, as applied to static pressure, the velocity of discharge, &c., &c., under the different degrees of "head," we could not believe it possible (till we saw the water turned on and off, and *vice versâ*) that the beautiful little piece of mechanism which one might—without the least exaggeration—conveniently place in an ordinary great-coat pocket, could drive with such tremendous force the ponderous machinery with which the works above are supplied. The actual dimensions of the wheel are six inches diameter, the smallest size the company ever made; while they make them up to thirty six, according to the "head," volume of water, and power required.

Though the enterprise is yet in its infancy, it is being rapidly developed, and the "Little Giant" has borne the palm wherever yet tested, having taken—among other honors—the first prize at the last Provincial Fair, in 1877.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Charles Bockus (deceased), was born in Osnabruck, Stormont County, Upper Canada, on the 30th December, 1802.

At an early age he removed to Gananoque, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and where in 1826, he married Caroline Mallory, then a member of the family of her step-grandfather, Colonel Stone, a very influential man of

the place, and founder of the village of Gananoque. In 1829 Mr. Bockus removed to Picton, where he took rank at once among the most progressive, enterprising, and energetic merchants of that time. His business grew to immense magnitude, and his success was correspondingly great.

But notwithstanding the demands of his private affairs, he still found time to devote to the promotion of all enterprises of a character calculated to benefit the community at large ; and was for many years one of the most trusted and prominent men of the District. In 1836 he was returned to Parliament for Prince Edward County. Here he continued to display the same executive abilities which had always distinguished him ; and in the second year of his term he was made Chairman of the Finance Committee of Parliament—a position requiring a great amount of sagacity, intelligence, and familiarity with the principles of political economy. He continued to discharge the duties of this position for three sessions—till the end of his Parliamentary term—with much honor and credit to himself, and benefit to the country.

In 1843 the calls of business necessitated his removal to Montreal, and on his departure, he was presented by his fellow-citizens with a valuable service of silver, on which was conveyed to him, in the most affectionate terms, the high respect and esteem in which he was held throughout this, the county where best he was known.

After an absence of nearly thirty years, spent partly in the United States, Mr. Bockus returned to his old home—his youngest daughter having married there. Though now past the prime of life he at once interested himself in the project of a Railway ; and after a lengthy and fiercely fought campaign, amid many trials and discouragements, and prosecuted with unwearying labor, untiring vigilance and an extraordinary energy, worthy of the man and the cause, he succeeded in converting hostility into friendliness ; and, later, in establishing the long-wished-for Prince Edward Railway on a firm footing.

Before his work was finished, however, the work in which he took so deep an interest, and which he grieved over not being able to complete, he was attacked by a fatal disease, which, after an illness of five months, closed a busy, useful life. Honored by all men, and most deeply mourned by his afflicted family, Charles Bockus passed peacefully to his eternal rest, on the morning of January 10th, 1878, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Walter T. Ross, of Picton.

Dr. Willet Casey Dorland (deceased), the son of Gilbert Dorland, a U. E. Loyalist, who was among the early settlers in Prince Edward, in 1802, was born in that county, on the 30th July, 1805.

The Dorlands were of Dutch descent, their ancestors having been among the first who came from Holland, and settled on Long Island, New York. From this time, the family record is traceable for some eight generations. We find in the time of James II, that among those who took the oath of allegiance to that Sovereign in 1678, were John and Elias Dorland. Captain Thomas Dorland was an officer of the British service at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies, and was taken prisoner by Continental troops ; but escaped from their surveillance and fled to Canada about the year 1780 ; being one of the very first pioneers of the Bay Quinté Region.

We believe we draw a very reasonable conclusion, that the subject of our short memoir was the descendant of some of our early representative families. His great-uncle, Philip Dorland, was the first member returned by Prince Edward Electoral Division (then including Adolphustown, in the County of Lennox), in 1792. His maternal grandfather, Willet Casey, was elected to the fourth parliament in 1807. His uncle, Samuel Casey, was returned to Parliament by the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, in 1820.

Dr. Dorland was elected in the Reform interest for Prince Edward County, by a large majority, to represent that Electoral Division in the Sixth Parliament of Old Canada in 1859 ; and was one of those who gave his adhesion to the Queen's choice—Ottawa—as the permanent capital. He always took strong and advanced grounds in his political positions in life ; was unusually frank and liberal in his opinions, in the intercourse with men and measures of the period—regarding the legal and educational institutions of our country as the groundwork of our future success, and national greatness ; and was justly regarded by a very wide circle of friends, both at home and abroad, as a gentleman of private as well as political integrity.

Having received a medical education, he was enabled to successfully apply himself to a wide, ample field of usefulness, and thereby render valuable counsel and assistance to the profession.

He was married to a daughter of the late Stephen More, of Duchess County, New York. He held a commission of Coroner and Justice of the Peace for the County of Prince Edward at the time of his death, which occured, to the sincere regret of all his acquaintances, and deep affliction of his friends, on the 5th of January, 1874.

James P. Morden (deceased), late of Ameliasburg, came of a family of U. E. Loyalists, on both father's and mother's side, his ancestors having come to Canada in the earliest days of the settlement of the Bay Quinté region. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Parliament, and his father was James Morden, the first settler of Sophiasburg in the vicinity of Northport, and the man who built the first house in that now prosperous village, where the subject of this brief memoir was born, and resided until twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Catherine Babcock and removed to Ameliasburg, and settled on lot 68, in the first concession, where he raised a family of seven children—one of the daughters marrying Elkhannah Babbitt, who now owns and resides upon the old Morden homestead, a view of which we give elsewhere. Mr. Babbit, though quiet and unostentatious in manner, is among our most intelligent and enterprising farmers, having a high reputation among his neighbours for those qualities which combine to make the popular gentleman and useful citizen.

The Mordens were not only among the pioneers of Prince Edward, but the influence exerted by the family in all affairs of their county and respective townships, was of a character commensurate with their intelligence and high social position. James P. Morden was for nearly half a century one of the leading citizens in the neighbourhood of Rednersville, and always exerted himself in support of all public measures pertaining to the public welfare, though he never sought—nor would he himself accept—any position of public trust.

His good qualities were recognized, however, by his unsolicited appointment to the Commission of the Peace ; and in his death, which occurred in March, 1864, at the age of sixty-three years, the community lost one of its best citizens.

Judge Jellett.—In looking over the *Belfast News-Letter* of the date of August 11th, 1797, we find the following obituary :—

"*Died.*—On the 9th inst., Morgan Jellett, of Moira, Esq., in the seventy-
" fifth year of his age. He was the oldest Magistrate in the county of Down.
" He was an upright and honourable gentleman, and zealously attached
" to the King and happy Constitution. He was an advocate of the widow
" and orphan, truly charitable, without ostentation, and in all his dealings
" with mankind, just and honorble, and now is gone to enjoy the reward of a
" well-spent life."

The subject of the above notice was grandfather of Morgan Jellett, Esq., who came from Belfast to Canada and settled in Port Hope in 1832, when his son, Robert Patterson Jellett, now Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward county, was a boy only five years of age. Mr. Jellett followed mercantile pursuits for a number of years, and was afterwards for a long time Clerk of the old Court of Commissioners. He subsequently removed to Cobourg, and was appointed Clerk of the County Council of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, a position which he held till his death.

Robert P. Jellett, his eldest son, and the second child of a family of eleven, entered the dry-goods business when thirteen years of age, in the employ of Hiram Gillett, then and ever since doing business in Port Hope. He followed this occupation for six years, was afterwards employed on a farm for two years, was for quite a length of time a chain-bearer in various surveying parties laying out new townships, and spent one season as a common sailor before the mast on the lakes.

His circumstances did not admit of a college course, his school education being commenced and finished at the Port Hope Grammar School. He entered the law office of the Hon. Sidney Smith, of Cobourg, on a small salary ; and while attending to the duties pertaining to that position he instructed himself in classics and mathematics, and the other higher branches of education, to enable him to procure admission to the law society, which he did on the 11th September, 1851.

He finished his studies in the office of Messrs. Ross & Bell, of Belleville, was admitted to practise as an attorney, November 23rd, 1852, and called to the bar 17th November, 1856. He commenced practice as a partner of Ross & Bell, afterwards doing business by himself, and subsequently in partnership with his brother, now Alderman Jellett, who still practises law in the city of Belleville. He was appointed Judge of the County Court of Prince Edward County on the 12th July, 1873. In 1854 he married Miss Macnider, of Quebec, who died in 1869. He was married again, in 1873, to Lilias, daughter of Rev. John Grier, of Belleville, and has a family of one son and a daughter.

From the above account of his youth, it will be observed that the Judge had a hard fight with the world. He is indeed a self-made man, owing the eminent position now occupied by him neither to favour nor to fortune, but to his own superior natural qualifications, coupled with an energy and perseverance which finally overcame the reverses of fortune, and placed him in a foremost position among the jurists of his adopted country.

Socially, he is very far from that austerity of manner which, rightly or wrongly, is the traditional picture of the wearer of the ermine ; being on the contrary an extremely affable and companionable gentleman, and very fond of a good joke. He is also a keen sportsman, and his residence is adorned with numerous rare and interesting specimens, which bear witness to his prowess as an expert with the line, the trigger, and the oar.

Philip Low, Q.C., of Picton, is a native of Jersey, one of the Channel Isles, whence he came to Canada when quite young. His father was an officer of rank, and served with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt His mother's name was Villeneuve, a descendant of a very old and illustrious family of French Huguenots, and cousin to Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the French fleet against Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

After arriving in Canada, Mr. Low chose law as his profession, and entered upon his studies in the office of the late Hon. H. J. Boulton, of Toronto. He was afterwards for a time in the office of Mr. George McKenzie, of Kingston, but returned to Toronto and completed his course in the office of the Hon. Marshall Bidwell, then Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. He was called to the bar in 1836.

During the rebellion of '37-'38, he was a volunteer in Captain Cox's company, under Col. FitzGibbon, and commanded a section in the affair at Montgomery's Hill, where the rebels were attacked and routed. This was not the first of his military experience, having held a commission in the Jersey Active Militia, and won the Governor's medal and a number of other competitive prizes for marksmanship and other military attainments while in that force.

Soon after acquiring his profession he removed to Picton, which he chose as his future home, and has practised here with an enviable degree of success ever since. He has been Clerk of the Peace since 1847, County Crown Attorney since 1858, and a Q.C. since July 1st, 1867.

He was always a man of progressive ideas, and was the originator of a number of enterprises which have redounded greatly to the public welfare. One of these was the laying of a submarine cable across the Bay Quinté, to give Picton telegraphic communication with the outside world. This was accomplished in 1855, while he was president of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company,—another enterprise originated and carried out by him. This was designed, and for a time succeeded, in breaking the grinding monopoly of the Montreal Telegraph Company, the only other then in existence in the Province. He succeeded in getting a paid up stock of about $100,000, and a line was built and operated from Quebec to Buffalo, with branches to Peterboro', Barrie, and many other similar places to which the Montreal Company would not extend. These towns undoubtedly owed their early telegraphic facilities solely to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Low. This new company had sixty-six branch offices, with head office at Picton, and Mr. Low was its president for a number of years. The directors having removed the head office to Toronto, Mr. Low resigned the presidency, and after his retirement the Grand Trunk was purchased by and amalgamated with the Montreal Company.

He was the means of establishing an agency of the Bank of Montreal, at this place—of which he is now Solicitor ; and he also started and operated a flax mill at Picton for a number of years ; but the decline in linens, which necessarily followed the cheap cotton movement on the termination of the late American Civil War—coupled with the lack of transportation facilities—rendered the enterprise unprofitable, and it was abandoned.

He has allowed no amount of professional or business duties to detract from his services to the "body politic," though, from what is strictly termed "politics," he stands aloof, his services being more of a public, than a political nature. He was chairman of the old Board of Police, which regulated town affairs prior to erection of Town Councils by the change of the Law in 1850 ; at the first meeting of which he was *unanimously* chosen mayor, a position which he continued to fill for three consecutive years.

To his exertions is due in a great measure the present encouraging status of the Prince Edward County Railway, of which he was from the first, one of the most active promoters.

Mr. Low has a very extensive and lucrative law practice—not only in Prince Edward County, but in other parts of the country. He enjoys the highest respect and confidence of his fellow citizens ; and in addition to his numerous distinctions, he holds the position of Major of Militia.

His beautiful estate, and charming family residence, a view of which is shown in another part of this volume, is called in honor of his mother's family name, "Villeneuve."

Lt. Col. Walter Ross, M.P., is a son of Walter Ross, of the Parish of Fearn, Rosshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1819, and from whence he emigrated to Canada in 1842. He first settled in the city of Hamilton, and entered the dry goods business in the service of Bryce & McMurrich, then among the leading wholesale houses of the country. His aptitude for business induced his employers to send him to Picton soon after, to take charge (during the periodical absence of Mr. McAllister, the manager) of their branch establishment of this place. He remained in this position till 1845, when he commenced a business for himself, which has gradually increased, till it is now of an extent seldom seen in Provincial towns, while his store has few equals even in the large cities, for size, convenience, neatness, and completeness in every detail, the various departments being all arranged in the most attractive and inviting manner; and every thing about the establishment wears an air of "business" only requiring a glance to satisfy the observer that the manager is master of his profession.

Mr. Ross exhibits this same trait in all his enterprises ; and it is a common remark, that whatever he undertakes to do, he *does well* ; being very attentive and energetic in the prosecution of whatever task he turns his hand to.

That his qualities are appreciated by his fellow citizens, is evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the position of Town Councillor for eight successive years, and chosen to fill the Mayor's chair, without opposition, for four consecutive terms.

He was the member for Prince Edward in the last Parliament of Canada, before Confederation ; having defeated William Anderson, the previous member, in 1863, by a majority of 312. He was elected to the House of Commons of the Dominion in 1867, over James S. McCuaig by a majority of 837 ; defeated Mr. McCuaig a second time at the general election of 1872, by a majority of 134, and again defeated the same gentleman in 1872, by a majority of 126. At the Reform Convention recently held, to select a candidate for the next general election, he was the unanimous choice of the party, but declined on account of the pressing demands of his private business upon his time and attention.

In 1863, Mr. Ross was appointed Lt.-Col., of the 16th Regiment of Volunteers, a position which he still holds. If we are to credit the assertions of his subordinate officers and men, he is one of the most popular officers in the Volunteer force. From a knowledge derived from personal acquaintance with the facts, and based upon a comparatively extended military experience, we venture to assert that Col. Ross, commands a regiment which is second to none in the service in any of those qualities which are the, admiration of military men. To accomplish such a result, the Col. has of course been assisted by an able and efficient staff, as well as field, line, and subaltern officers who would do credit to any military service.

Mr. Ross is President of the Prince Edward County Railway, in the organization of which he took an active and leading part, and with the success of which he is in a great measure to be credited.

He was married in 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Thorpe, Esq., of Fredericksburg, who has since died, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters, three of whom are married ; Walter T. Ross, the eldest son being collector of the Port of Picton and of the Prince Edward District. He married again in 1861, a sister of the late Judge Fairfield, and widow of the late Dr. Pryun ; and by this marriage there is one daughter.

In addition to his other business Mr. Ross was for years the leading grain merchant in the county, he was also one of the organizers of the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company, of which he was for many years the largest stockholder, and for a long time president. He is now senior volunteer colonel in this military division.

Lieut.-Colonel Gideon Striker, M.P.P.—This gentleman's grandfather, James Striker, removed from Duchess county, New York, and came into Hallowell when that township was almost a wilderness. The immediate cause of his removal thither was his arrest by the Continental authorities, on the charge of harbouring spies. He was tried by drum-head court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed for the same ; and the carrying out of the sentence was only prevented by the violent interposition of an influential rebel officer of high rank, who was a relative and great personal friend of Mr. Striker. The charge was really a mistaken one, and arose from the fact that two nephews—Royalists—were visiting with him a short time previously, and to avoid possible trouble with the authorities they conducted their movements with just enough secrecy to draw suspicion upon their host. The war was still in progress, and a simple charge of such a nature in the then inflamed state of the public mind, was sufficient to ensure conviction. Mr. Striker had a very narrow escape of his life, and the incident had the effect of hastening his departure to this refuge of his Majesty's loyal subjects—in doing which he was obliged to abandon a splendid and valuable property, which was afterwards confiscated.

Garrett Striker, a son of James, lived in Hallowell for many years, removing thence to Picton, when his son Gideon, the youngest of a family of seven children, was a boy of five years of age, and there remained till his death.

Gideon learned the drug trade and commenced business for himself when quite young. He never married, but being very attentive to business matters he was successful in trade, and retired with a competency some ten years ago.

Mr. Striker has always taken an active and intelligent part in all public affairs—municipal and political. He has served a great number of times as Town Councillor and Reeve, and was Warden for the county for three consecutive years.

He is a Reformer in politics, and has been returned in the interests of that party on three different occasions to the Ontario Legislature against (1) William Anderson, previous member, majority 129 ; (2) James S. McCuaig, of Picton, majority 19 ; (3) Robert Clapp, of Milford, majority 63 ; and is the present sitting member. His activity in party politics has been rewarded by the firm devotion of his political friends, and also by the bitterest opposition of his opponents, who have petitioned against his return no less than three times, but still he "holds the fort," and enjoys the reputation of never yet having been defeated in any municipal or political electoral contest.

He is a Justice of the Peace and a lieut.-colonel of reserve militia, and is justly considered one of the most earnest, energetic, and consistent men of his party, as his return to Parliament three times in succession against very strong and able candidates amply testifies.

Robert Clapp, J.P., of Milford, is the grandson of Joseph Clapp, a U. E. Loyalist, from Poughkeepsie, New York, which place he left in the winter of 1780-1, and drove in a sleigh with his family, then consisting of three persons, *via* Lake Champlain and Montreal to Adolphustown, where he located land and settled on Hay Bay. They were just a month in making the distance from Poughkeepsie, the great part of the route laying through a wilderness without roads, or—where inhabitated at all—by those who were intensely hostile to all of Mr. Clapp's political views.

He raised a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom James, second son, born at Hay Bay in 1800, was father of Robert, the subject of this sketch.

Under the direction of Col. Cartwright, of Kingston, grandfather of the present finance minister of the Dominion, old Mr. Clapp removed with his family in 1808 to the township of Marysburg—a Mr. Garrett being at that time the only other settler in the neighbourhood. He came here for the purpose of engaging in the lumber trade, that township being in a great part covered with dense forests of magnificent pine and oak, which was at that day just beginning to find an outlet to Europe through the Quebec market. For this purpose he had built a mill on Black River previous to the removal of his family from Adolphustown. Being the first, and for many years the only mill in the township, it gave rise to the name of Milford, which the village afterwards springing up at the place, has ever since retained.

Mr. Clapp entered the military service of the Government in 1812, and while in duty at Kingston, under Col. Parker, he contracted a disease of which he died in camp. By the then existing law the property all fell to the eldest son, and Robert's father was one of those left destitute by this untimely death. He was then but thirteen years of age ; but by steady application he had succeeded in saving enough money by the time he was twenty-four to buy lot 26, 1st con., N. B. R. He married about this time a Miss Sproule, recently from Ireland ; and it may give the reader some idea of the then state of the country to say that when the Sproule family immigrated hither they were obliged to walk on foot all the way from Lachine to Kingston. Mr. Clapp remained on the above lot till his death about three years ago. His energies were unimpaired to the last ; and, though over seventy-five years of age, he had never seen a moment's illness till within three hours of his death.

Old Mr. Clapp was the ancestor of a very numerous progeny, many of whom are now settled throughout the old Bay Quinté District, and many more throughout various parts of Ontario. The history of the "Clapp

"Family in America" is an exceedingly interesting and romantic one. It embraces a book of many hundreds of pages, and it took Messrs. D. Clapp & Sons, the celebrated Boston publishing house, from 1840 to 1876 to compile and complete the work.

The original ancestor of this very numerous Clan, as we might call them, was Roger Clapp, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who was born in Salcombe, Devonshire, England, in 1609, and came to New England in the good ship *Mary and John*, in 1630. The family take a pardonable pride in their ancestry.

Robert Clapp, born in Milford in 1830, still resides in that village. He served his time as a miller's apprentice, and afterwards followed the trade for eighteen years. He now carries on farming extensively, owning and cultivating four hundred acres of land, and has some very fine stock, including some of the best strains of Ayrshire cattle, Leicester sheep, and Berkshire pigs, besides a stud of horses of the draught and roadster classes, which are difficult to surpass.

He also carries on a general agency business in Picton, where he has an office. He was U. S. Consul at that port for over twelve years. He has been a Justice of the Peace for seventeen years; has served in the Township Council for over twenty years, during part of which he represented the township in the County Council, in which deliberative body he occupied the Warden's chair in 1870.

He was a candidate for the Legislature in the Conservative interest in 1875, but was defeated by a small majority.

He is looked upon as one of the leading members of the community in all matters pertaining to the general prosperity of its citizens.

J. Platt Nash, M.D., of Picton, the third of a family of seven children of James and Sarah Nash, was born near the city of Hamilton, Ont., in 1838. His father was an American by birth, having removed to Hamilton from the United States when only six years of age; while on his mother's side he is of U. E. Loyalist descent.

The Doctor was educated in Canada, and, after acquiring his profession, was for some time a member of the Board of Examiners of the Eclectic School of Medicine, to which he belongs, though he is not the slavish adherent of any "ism" or "pathy," being only intent on serving the true interests of his profession, and therefore ready at all times to ingraft in his practice any theory whose virtues highly recommend it, no matter who the discoverer, or to what particular "school" of medicine he may belong.

He has had a great variety of practice, having first located at Wroxeter, Ont., which he was subsequently induced, by the representation of friends, to leave for Marshall, Michigan. In this city he soon acquired an immense practice, but failing health obliged him to abandon it, and he went to Brooklyn, New York, where he practised for a time with flattering success.

The Doctor is a great admirer of the beautiful in Nature; and while on a visit to this section of the country, he became so enamoured of the delightful scenery of the Bay Quinté that he determined to enjoy it more fully than his then distant residence would allow, so he left Brooklyn and settled in Picton some eleven years ago, and has since followed the practice of his profession, with an enviable degree of success attending his labors. We have the authority of disinterested parties for saying that he now does the largest, most successful, and lucrative practice in Prince Edward County.

Though a hard worker—devoting himself assiduously to the calls of his profession—he does not forget his duties as a citizen, but on the contrary, evinces a lively regard for all matters of public interest, having identified himself with the welfare of his adopted home, which he now represents in the Town and County Councils as Deputy Reeve of Picton.

He married, in 1858, Miss Sittzer, an American lady, of Auburn, New York, who still survives, a partner of his joys and sorrows.

In addition to being a Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, he is a member of the National Medical Eclectic Association of the United States; and the walls of his office are adorned with numerous certificates and diplomas from various Universities throughout Canada and the United States.

W. H. R. Allison, of Picton, Barrister-at-Law, is the grandson of Benjamin Allison, and son of Rev. C. R. Allison. His grandfather came from the United States after the close of the Revolutionary War, and subsequently settled in Marysburg, where the Rev. Mr. Allison was born, who afterwards became one of the most popular and highly respected Methodist ministers ever in the Bay Quinté region. It was he who gave its name to Allisonville, a post-village in the Township of Hillier. He married a daughter of Henry Hoover, an American colonist who joined the British service at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was captured in arms by the enemy when but seventeen years of age, and kept in close confinement by them till the close of the war, when he was released. He then came to Adolphustown, where he was one of the first settlers. He raised a family of nine children here, whose descendants continue to be—as he was in the olden time—among the leading citizens of that part of the county.

In following out the principle of itinerancy—which is one of the fundamental doctrines of the Methodist Church—Mr. Allison was called to labor at Brockville, where his eldest son, C. H. R. Allison, was born in 1836.

This gentleman received his education at Victoria College, and studied law in the office of Philip Low, Q. C., of Picton. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Allison's advantages were of a superior character, both as to his university education and the benefits to be derived from a law course in the office of so noted a lawyer as Mr. Low. These advantages, backed by those natural abilities of which the Allison family all possessed more than an ordinary share, enabled Mr. Allison—after being called to the bar in 1864—to at once take a leading position among the lawyers of the country. He commenced practice in Picton, where he has continued since to do business, and where he has succeeded in acquiring a reputation for strict integrity and professional ability which has drawn to his office one of the most lucrative law-practices possessed by any lawyer of the Bay Quinté district.

One son brightens Mr. Allison's home, the fruit of his marriage to the only daughter of John P. Roblin, for many years the representative of Prince Edward in the Parliament of Canada, and one of those political leaders whose courage and patriotism so nobly contributed to the overthrow of the tyrannical domination of the "Family Compact," and gave to Canada what now makes her one of the finest countries on the face of the earth—Responsible Government.

Edwards Merrill, of Picton, Barrister-at-Law, is the grandson of Samuel Merrill, who came from Connecticut during the first years of the present century, and settled in Kingston, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits with considerable success.

His son Samuel (afterwards the father of a family of eleven children, of whom Edwards was the eighth in order of age), having chosen law as his profession, and having studied in the office of Hon. C. A. Hagerman (then of Kingston, but afterwards Chief Justice of Upper Canada), was called to the bar in 1823, and subsequently removing to Picton (in which place he was the first lawyer), he continued to practise his profession there for nearly half a century. For many years—and until failing health had incapacitated him from laborious application to professional duties—he enjoyed an exceedingly large and lucrative practice; and was considered, on all hands, one of the best lawyers—whether as counsel or as advocate—in the whole of the old Midland and Bay Quinté districts. He was first Registrar of the Surrogate Court here, which position he resigned, after having satisfactorily filled it for eighteen years. He was also Master-in-Chancery for a number of years.

When a young man he was of a military, as well as patriotic, turn, and volunteered in an artillery company, which did duty at Kingston during the war of 1812-13.

Though himself a strong Conservative, some of the family espoused the other side of politics quite as strongly. Among these was his brother, Stephen B. Merrill, for many years proprietor of that veteran Reform journal, the *Prescott Telegraph*, and now Inspector of Inland Revenue.

Edwards Merrill was born in Picton in September, 1841. He was educated here, and studied law in the office of this place. He was admitted as attorney in 1865; called to the bar in 1867; and has practised here ever since. He married, in 1866, Carrie, daughter of the late Paul Wright, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. J. B. Chamberlain, both widely known and highly respected citizens of Napanee; and the present family consists of three children.

Like his father, he is of a military turn, having been for a number of years, and until its disbandment, Captain of No. 2 Company, 16th Regiment.

As a lawyer, Mr. Merrill is regarded as a sound counsel, and a rising man in his profession; while, as a gentleman, he commands the respect of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Lewis B. Stinson, J. P.—This gentleman is of U. E. Loyalist descent on both his father's and mother's side. His great-grandfather, John Stinson, and father, also named John, came to Hallowell when their nearest neighbour on the west was at the Carrying Place twenty miles distant, and on the east at what is now Picton.

Old Mr. Stinson was a major in the Royal army, and, in consequence, was proscribed by his former neighbours in the vicinity of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, where he lived previous to the Revolutionary War. He was befriended, and secreted in hiding-places in and about the house for a period of six weeks, by a Rebel officer named Greeley, a devoted personal friend, at the imminent peril of his own life for the political crime of "harbouring a spy," had the major been discovered. A detachment of Continental troops actually searched the house for him on one occasion when he was hidden therein, but left without starting their game.

This rebel officer Greeley, above referred to, was an ancestor of the late Horace Greeley, of immortal memory, and also of a number of Greeleys who subsequently came to Canada and settled in Prince Edward county—some of whom afterwards attained to great prominence and popularity in local, municipal, and provincial politics.

After hiding Mayor Stinson about his place for six weeks, Mr. Greeley assisted him to fly to Canada—that land of refuge for unhappy and defeated loyalists—whence his family followed him in about three years.

After prospecting around the shore of West Lake they ascended the little stream now known as Stinson's Creek, and settled on what has ever since been the Stinson homestead. Lewis B. Stinson's father, David, was six months old the day they landed here. He was the eldest of a family of six sons and four daughters, for each of whom land was drawn as U. E. Loyalists. He afterwards married Rachel, daughter of Daniel Young, whose people came to East Lake about the same time the Stinsons came to West Lake. The fruit of this marriage was five sons and five daughters.

Lewis B. Stinson is the eldest of this family. He was born on the old homestead, where he has always lived, and carries on farming. This, however, is not his chief occupation, although he has a beautiful, well-improved, and highly cultivated estate. He carries on a general agency business in Picton, which occupies his entire time, and is president and inspector of the Prince Edward Mutual Fire Insurance Co., whose head office is at Picton.

He married in 1842, Sarah Ann, daughter of James P. Spencer, another descendant of U. E. Loyalists, here from the earliest settlements, and the present family consists of four sons and three daughters.

Mr. Stinson has been a Justice of the Peace for many years; has represented his native township as Reeve for over fifteen years, and is now acting in that capacity. He has presided over the deliberations of the County Council as Warden, and in over twenty contests for municipal honours he has never but once been defeated, though there is an adverse political majority of over one hundred in his township.

He is Captain of Reserve Militia for more than twenty years, having held every rank from private up.

His grandfather was the first representative sent by this county to Parliament.

Each generation, from the great-grandfather down to himself, has been honoured by appointments to the commission of the peace, and has always taken an active, leading, and honourable part in local politics and municipal affairs.

John Prinyer, J. P., of Prinyer—which post office was named in his honour—resides on lot 29, Bay front, North Marysburg, and is one of the leading men of the township in all affairs which relate to the general interest or public welfare. He is the son of John B. Prinyer, a gentleman of French descent, who came from Lower Canada at an early age and settled on the present homestead, afterwards marrying a daughter of Col. McDonald, the very first settler in what is now North Marysburg.

John Prinyer was the fourth, and is now the only surviving son of a family of seven—four sons and three daughters. He has always exerted an influence in matters of public interest which few possess, and the people of North Marysburg have him to thank for their success in getting the township set off from South Marysburg.

He has served as Reeve of Marysburg and North Marysburg for twelve years, and has been Warden of the county.

He is a farmer by occupation; a Justice of the Peace for many years; the present Deputy-Reeve of North-Marysburg, and a preventive officer in Her Majesty's customs.

Wellington Boulter, J. P., of Sophiasburg, is tenth in order of age of a family of twenty-one children of George Boulter, of English descent, who was born in Montreal, and removed to Sophiasburg in 1820, when twenty-one years of age, afterwards marrying Sarah, daughter of James Peck, a U. E. Loyalist, and one of the first settlers in the township.

He came into the township, then a wilderness, without money and without friends, and by dint of energy, honesty, perseverance, and uncommon application, he became owner of six of the best farms in Prince Edward county. He was a Justice of the Peace and Captain of Militia for many years. He has long since retired from active business, and resides in the city of Belleville.

His old homestead, lots 37 and 38, Bay front of Sophiasburg, is now owned and occupied by his son Wellington. The place has the advantage of a delightful situation, opposite Big Island, and near the stone causeway connecting the Island with the main land. The farm is one of the finest to be seen, and Mr. Boulter takes a pride in having everything about his place in the best of order, having his farm well stocked with the best mechanical appliances and agricultural machinery known to modern husbandry, while in his fields may now be seen some very fine imported animals of the most admired strains of short-horns, of which he owns the finest herd in the county.

He is President of the Prince Edward County Agricultural Society, and Secretary of the Township Agricultural Society. He is a Justice of the Peace, and a leading member of the Orange body—having been four consecutive years County Master, and a Grand Lodge officer of that society.

He is also largely engaged in the insurance and loan business. He is a Director, and was some time vice-President of the Prince Edward County Mutual Insurance Company; and has been the general agent for Central Ontario East, of the Mutual Life Association of Canada since its first organization. He is also valuator and agent for two of the wealthiest loan companies in the country. He is a very active and energetic business man, and the above named companies have been able to secure in him an agent who has added greatly to their business in the section of country over which he operates.

Of the family of twenty-one children, Wellington and his brother James, of Big Island, are the ones now left in Prince Edward. The latter is a man of wealth and influence, and he served many terms in the Township and County Councils. Dr. Boulter, of Stirling, the present member for North Hastings in the Ontario Legislature, is another brother.

Mr. Boulter is an active and earnest worker in the Church, and in that connection does not shrink from those material duties our Great High Priest calls upon his disciples to perform. He has been for many years a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, and secretary of the society.

Samuel N. Smith, J. P., who resides near Demorestville, on the Marsh front of Sophiaaburg, is descended from U.E.L. stock, his grandfather being a loyal refugee, and one of the pioneers of this section of country. His father erected "Smith's Mills"—popularly so called—among the earliest industrial enterprises of the township, which are still successfully operated by one of the family.

Mr. Smith has always taken a foremost part in the municipal affairs of his native township, and displayed an honest zeal—unbiassed by party prejudices—in furthering what he considered the material interests of his constituents. It is principally to him that the inhabitants are indebted for their beautiful town hall, the finest, with a single exception, in the county, and one of the best in the Province.

Mr. Smith has been for some years a Justice of the Peace; is the present Reeve of Sophiasburg; and the Warden of Prince Edward county. He has been twice married—first to a daughter of Isaac Hamilton, Esq., having one daughter by this marriage; afterwards to Miss Olive Weeks, a very highly esteemed and much respected lady. In all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community, Mr. Smith's energies have always been exerted.

John Young, Reeve of Hillier.—The Youngs appear to have come of Irish extraction. At least this is the case with the paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, for we have it on undoubted authority, that *her two* grandfathers were among the brave and loyal few who held out to the last at the siege of Derry. Mr. Young's grandfather, Robert Young, was born in Boston, "Massachusuets Bay," then a British colony. The Youngs seem to have been a family of considerable influence there, as we find Robert Young, at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in command of a British man-of-war, with the rank of captain in the navy. He had rendered important service long before this, having been present in command of his ship at the capture of Louisburg, and was also present, though not actually engaged, at the capture of Quebec from the French. He took part in many naval engagements during the Revolution, resigning at its close, and removing to the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, whither he came west with his family of seven sons and one daughter, and settled at the Carrying Place in 1792, there being only one other settler there when he arrived.

He located first on lot 1, 1st concession, Ameliasburg, where Reuben Young now lives, and drew nearly 2,000 acres of land for himself and family, 1,200 of which was along the shore of Pleasant Bay. The farm now owned and occupied by John Young is part of the above.

Thomas Young, John's father, was born in Annapolis, N. S., and was about twelve years of age when he came to the Carrying Place. He married in 1810, Nancy, daughter of Hugh Robinson, of Ameliasburg (now Hillier). He had a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom John, the ninth in order of age, married in 1862 Miss Letitia Jane Whittier, a cousin of Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the result of the marriage being two sons.

Mr. Young, though scarcely yet of middle age, has already come to the front in public affairs, having been for a long time Township Councillor, and for two years Reeve, a position he now holds. He is also a Captain of Militia, is a very agreeable as well as a popular gentleman of liberal and progressive ideas, and is looked upon by the citizens of the township in which he resides as one of the most promising and rising young men of the community.

Joseph Pierson, J. P., who owns and occupies lot 31, 3rd concession of Hillier, is a cousin of John Young above-mentioned, being a grandson of Captain Young, of Revolutionary fame. His father emigrated from New Jersey in 1802 and settled on the lot where Mr. Pierson now lives. Here he married the only daughter of Captain Young, and here Joseph was born—the second child and eldest son of a family of two sons and two daughters.

Old Mr. Pierson was in the military service of the Government during the war of 1812-13, and again during the rebellion of 1837-38, when he held command, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, of a force whose duty it was to convoy Government supply boats between the Carrying Place and Burlington (now Hamilton). In this capacity he rendered very important service. He retained his military rank till his death, at Christmas, 1877, at the age of ninety-five years and twenty-five days. In point of physique and intellect, he was so much above the average as to merit the title of an extraordinary man. He lived highly respected, and died deeply lamented, retaining his remarkable faculties to the last.

His son Joseph was married in 1854 to Caroline, daughter of Conrad Huffman, and has a family of three sons and one daughter.

For many years he has identified himself with all enterprises of general interest or a progressive nature, always espousing the side of the public weal, independent of personal considerations.

His present business is farming and dealing in grain. He handles a very large amount of probably the finest barley grown in America. It was barley grown and exhibited by himself which took highest award at the Centennial.

He was at one time engaged in ship-building, and built the first vessel (The Lillé—brigantine) that ever crossed the Atlantic from the great lakes.

Mr. Pierson is a Justice of the Peace of many years standing, and a Captain of Militia. He was Reeve of his township (with the intermission of a single term) for twenty-one years; has been Warden of the county, and is looked upon by the inhabitants of the entire district as one of the most enterprising, liberal, intelligent, and influential men in his native county of Prince Edward.

Lieut.-Col. Reuben Young, of the Carrying Place, is a grandson of Captain Young of the British navy, above-mentioned, and the son of James Young, who was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and came to the Carrying Place, with his father and family, in 1792. He married Catherine Weller, the daughter of one of the oldest settlers in this part of Prince Edward county, who gave it the name of Weller's Bay. Reuben was born at the Carrying Place in 1805, and his father and mother both died there in 1830.

During the rebellion of 1837-38, Col. Young was a subordinate officer under Col. Wilkins, who commanded a detachment of troops at the Carrying Place. He was subsequently promoted step by step till he received the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 5th Regiment of Prince Edward Militia—a rank which he still retains. The whole Young family seem to have been possessed of that military spirit which the troublous times of '76 had stamped upon their ancestors. The Colonel's father was an officer of volunteers during the war of 1812-13, and was stationed at Kingston, having charge of American prisoners-of-war.

Lieut.-Colonel Young is a farmer by occupation. He cultivates about

350 acres of choice land, and is what is termed an advanced agriculturist in every sense of the word. He has always taken a deep interest in all affairs of public concern, and a perusal of the township and county records show his name in connection with the offices of Councillor, Deputy-Reeve, and Reeve, for a period extending over a great many years.

He was married to Miss Nancy Bryant, who still survives, past seventy years of age, while the Colonel is about three years her senior. They have one son, who resides at Trenton.

He was appointed Issuer of Marriage Licences by Sir John Coleman, and is an officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries—having charge of the Carrying Place light, which is situated on his estate.

JAMES REDNER, of Rednersville, Lot 77, 1st concession of Ameliasburg, is grandson of Henry Redner, who, with his family of three sons and three daughters, came to Canada immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, and settled at the above place. He was in the royal military service during that war, and was dangerously wounded in battle and captured by the enemy. While still under surveillance, and when yet but partially recovered, he escaped from his captors, and, eluding his pursuers, succeeded in reaching the British lines. He was a man of considerable wealth and influence previous to the revolt of the colonies; and the success of the revolutionists obliged him to flee to Canada for his life, abandoning a beautiful estate in Duchess County, New York, which was subsequently confiscated. He and his children (except one), have long since passed away. Mrs. Cole, of Ameliasburg, one of his daughters, still survives, in the enjoyment of good health and possession of all her faculties, over 93 years of age, probably the oldest woman, with one exception, in the county.

JAMES REDNER is the son of Henry Redner, jr., one of the above, who raised a family of two sons and three daughters, of whom James is the only one now surviving. He was born at Rednersville, which was named after his family, who were the first settlers in the place, and subsequently—as now—among the most influential families in the community. He has been closely identified, ever since his arrival at mature years, with the material interests of his native township, and the particular locality where he first saw light. He carried on mercantile business, and purchased grain for over a quarter of a century in Rednersville, where he has always lived, and where he still owns a beautiful farm, a wharf, storehouses, etc., and carries on a very extensive business in grain.

Mr. Redner retains the military and patriotic spirit of his ancestors, having served when quite a youth in '37, '38, and '39 in Lt.-Col. (then Captain), Wilkins' troop of Prince Edward Cavalry, in which he was orderly-sergeant. He was afterwards an officer of militia, and was a number of times appointed to the Commission of the Peace, but refused to qualify.

He has frequently been an incumbent of the various offices within the power of his fellow-citizens to bestow, which he has never failed to fill with satisfaction to his constituents and an honor and credit to himself, for which his natural and acquired abilities eminently fit him.

WILLIAM F. WEESE, now living on Lot 89, 1st concession of Ameliasburg, is a grandson—and one of a very large number of descendants—of John W. Weese, who came into the country and settled, first in Adolphustown, with a family of one daughter and three sons, viz., John, Francis, and Henry, the latter of whom was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Old Mr. Weese was of German extraction, his ancestors being among the Knickerbockers who first gave Manhattan a "local habitation and a name." He appears to have been a man past middle age at the time of his settlement in Canada, as his eldest son John had already served two terms in the Royal American contingent of the British army during the revolutionary war; and he himself was a captain in the secret service of the king's army. Captain Hogle, a cousin of his, and an officer of the British regulars, was killed at Bunker Hill, and buried by the Hon. Col. Wilkins' father, a personal friend, then an officer of the same regiment. Some of the Hogles afterwards fled to Canada to avoid persecution at the hands of the victorious Continentals, and the name is now a familiar one along the mainland shore of Bay Quinté.

It will be surmised from the above record that Herkimer County, New York, was too hot a place for the Weeses after the Americans got the upper hand. They saved their lives only by abandoning valuable possessions, and taking a hurried departure to Canada. The old man and family came to Adolphustown a little before the final close of the war; and on the 26th of November of the same year (1783), crossed the Bay, and located and settled upon the lot where his grandson, William F. Weese, now lives, being, without doubt, *the first actual settler* in what is now Prince Edward County.

His son John went at the same time—or very shortly thereafter, directly across the Bay, and settled on the main land, in the township of Sidney; and it is claimed by those acquainted with the facts, that he was the *first actual settler* in the present county of Hastings. He removed some years subsequently to the site of the present village of Stirling, in Hastings County, and became the first settler in the limits of the township of Rawdon.

Old Mr. Weese, his son Henry, and grandson William F. have lived from the first settlement, to the present time, or till the date of their several deaths, on the same farm located in 1783.

William F. Weese, has been engaged extensively, and with varying success, in commercial pursuits, and in the lumber trade, but farming is now his chief occupation. He owns and works 550 acres of land, a large portion of which is of a very superior description.

The military and patriotic spirit proverbial in the descendants of the original Loyalists, was not wanting in Mr. Weese. When the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted in Captain Flagler's company of the "Queen's Own," and stood guard at York when Lount and Matthews were hung. When discharged by expiration of time, he again enlisted in Lt.-Col. (then Captain) Wilkins' Horse, and was engaged in despatch bearing, and similar service, till the disbandment of the forces, on the establishment of peace.

Though considerably beyond three score years, Mr. Weese is still a strong, hearty, active man, and of a long-lived race nearly all of the name having lived to an exceptionally great age.

He has served in various public capacities, having been Councillor or Deputy Reeve of his native township for eleven consecutive years. He has also held a number of official appointments in the militia, and been thrice appointed to the Commission of the Peace, a position for which he has thus far declined to qualify.

WILLIAM DELONG, J.P., of Ameliasburg, is descended from U. E. Loyalist ancestors, on both father's and mother's side. The DeLong family supplied many good men and true to the Royal cause in time of Britain's sorest need; and they were obliged in consequence to abandon all worldly possessions, and fly for their lives—some to Nova Scotia—others to Canada. They formerly lived in Duchess County, New York, in a pleasant and prosperous community, and in affluence; they came here in poverty, and settled in an uninviting wilderness, which, by the exertions of themselves, and men of similar stamp, has been converted into one of the finest countries of the present time.

Henry DeLong was one of our country's pioneers. He settled in Ameliasburg at a very early day of the township's history. He had a family of eleven children, of whom Simon, the fourth in order of age, married a daughter of William Dempsey, Esq., whose father was the second settler in Ameliasburg, and whose family have always exercised a telling influence in all local affairs since the earliest days.

The eldest child of this marriage was William DeLong, born in Ameliasburg in 1821, and now one of the leading agriculturists of Prince Edward County—as well as one of the most influential, and highly esteemed. He carries on a farm of nearly 800 acres in extent, upon which is to be found everything of the most approved pattern in the machine and implement line, and a large lot of superior stock, including short-horn cattle, and coach and draught horses.

In politics he has always been strongly identified with the Conservative party; while in matters of general public interest he yields to none in his efforts to aid and assist all useful enterprises. He was one of the foremost and firmest supporters of the Prince Edward County Railway; though his location—taken in connexion with that of the proposed route—will prevent his receiving so much personal benefit from the completion of the work, as many others who opposed the scheme entirely, on the niggardly ground of its cost, or gave it but an indifferent support.

For the greater part of his life he has been actively connected with the Methodist Church, having been Circuit Steward of the same for over a quarter of a century.

He was married in 1844, to Letitia, daughter of Col. Peterson, of Ameliasburg—for very many years one of the leading men of Prince Edward County in educational, religious, municipal, military and judiciary matters; in all of which he distinguished himself by taking prominent and honorable positions. The above marriage has been blessed with a family of three sons and four daughters.

During a period extending over nearly half a century, Mr. De Long has filled many positions of honour and public trust. He is at present a Justice of the Peace and Treasurer of the township.

JAMES PECK, residing on lot 93, 1st concession, Ameliasburg, is now seventy-five years of age, and is the son of James Peck, and he was in turn the son of Jacobus Peck, one of the oldest settlers in the county, having first settled in Sophiasburg, and subsequently removed to Ameliasburg, and located on the above lot, which has since been in possession of the family. His maternal grandfather was also a Peck—Samuel—and brother of Jacobus. Thus his father and mother were cousins, and of the same name.

Samuel and Jacobus Peck emigrated from New Jersey to Nova Scotia on the close of the Revolutionary War, where they remained a short time, subsequently removing thence to Sophiasburg, as above noted. They were the ancestors of a very large number of descendants—the name of Peck being one of the most numerous of any to be found in the Prince Edward District.

Quite a number of the family served the Royal cause in arms during the Revolution. Jacobus and Samuel, above-named, were both Captains in the secret service. James Peck, Sr., was an officer in Colonel Van Buskirk's regiment at the evacuation of New York, and an uncle named John Peck was body servant to Major André when that officer was captured and executed as a spy by the Americans. As such the Americans turned over to him the Major's private personal effects. The larger portion of these were subsequently turned over to André's relatives; but a few trifles were retained as mementoes. Among these is a solid silver "scale" sketching pencil, which James Peck still retains as a relic of Revolutionary times. It is quite a curiosity in its way, and extravagant sums of money have at various times been offered for it by curiosity hunters. Both Mr. Peck's grandfathers were own-cousins to that gallant but unfortunate British officer.

Mr. Peck was second son, and is now the only surviving member of a family of ten children. Though now over seventy-five years of age, he is hale and hearty. We found him at work in the field, on going to visit him, and could scarce believe that a man of so fresh appearance and well preserved frame had passed the allotted three-score and ten. He was born, and has ever since lived, on the farm where he now resides. Several of his relatives of the same name have lived to see almost a century of time roll by.

He holds a commission as Major of Militia, and was one of the first Captains appointed at the inspection of that military organization.

DANIEL Y. WILLIAMS, J.P., is one of the leading citizens of Hillier. His maternal grandfather was Daniel Young, a U. E. Loyalist, of Dutch ancestry, who had settled near Troy, New York, previous to the revolt of the American Colonies, and was a Major in the King's service during the war, afterwards removing to Canada, as a result of the war, and settling about 1783 or 1784 at East Lake.

The Williams family are of Welsh extraction. Daniel's paternal grandfather, Samuel Williams, was living near New York on the outbreak of the Revolution, and was obliged by the results of the war, in which he was an adherent to the Royal cause, to go into exile, a martyr to his political sentiments, abandoning property and possessions by so doing; and coming to Canada, settled at West Lake, near the sand banks, when all around was literally a "howling wilderness" for miles on every hand. It is told of him that his only earthly possessions when he arrived at West Lake were an axe, a jack-knife, and one tin dish, besides his gun. He at once went about clearing land, subsisting on fish and game, which were plentiful. He suffered untold hardships, however, as did all our country's pioneers; but his clearing grew larger, and his prospects brighter with time. His first patch of wheat was covered with his hands, and a rude rake improvised with his axe, and he went for many years to Kingston Mills to get his wheat ground into flour.

Caleb Williams, father of Daniel, was born in Hallowell in 1798, and died there in 1870.

Daniel, the eldest of a family of three sons and five daughters, of whom six are still living in the District, was born in Bloomfield, Hallowell, in 1821, and settled on his present farm in 1842, that part of Hillier being even at that late day a vast wilderness, with only here and there a small clearing to relieve the monotony of the forest gloom.

He married, 3rd May, 1841, Sarah, daughter of Paul Trompour, of Hillier, a U. E. Loyalist. Mrs. Williams died about three years ago, leaving a family of three sons and four daughters.

Mr. Williams owns a beautiful place of two hundred acres, and farming is his present occupation, though he was for some years extensively and profitably engaged in patent and proprietary medicines, and travelled very widely in connexion with that business.

He has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, and has filled numerous positions of public trust in the gift of the people.

DANIEL PETTIT, J. P., of Hillier, is of U. E. descent, his paternal grandfather being a Loyalist from Long Island, New York, who served in the Royal army. On the establishment of the Independence of the Colonies he removed to Canada, being still quite young, and settled on West Lake, in Hallowell. He married a daughter of John Platt, another U. E. Loyalist, and had a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom James, the second son, had six sons and six daughters.

Daniel, the second son of this family, was born in Hallowell in 1820. When nine years old his father removed to Lot 5, 3rd concession, Hillier, where Daniel remained till in his twenty-fourth year, when he removed to Lot 2, same range, where he still lives.

He was married in 1842 to Mary Anne, daughter of Jacob Osterhoat. Mrs. Pettit died in 1866, leaving four of a family. Mr. Pettit subsequently married Catherine, daughter of Simon DeLong, and has one daughter by the last marriage.

His grandfather drew two hundred acres of land from Government, for himself and each of his children, as U. E. Loyalists.

Farming is Mr. Pettit's occupation. His place contains two hundred acres of superior and highly cultivated land, with fine house, barns, and buildings of every description, suitable to carrying on a first-class farm in a first-class manner. He spares no pains nor expense in improving his stock, and now owns some very fine short-horn cattle, pure Leicester sheep, and a superior class of roadsters and draught-horses.

He is the oldest Justice of the Peace in the township, and has held various municipal offices and positions of public trust for a period extending over the whole of his life since arriving at mature years.

Nor is the military spirit of his ancestors degenerating in him, as we find that before he was eighteen years of age he volunteered in Captain Wilkins' Prince Edward Cavalry, and served till the close of the rebellion.

Mr. Pettit has been what is popularly known as a successful man in his own business; and what is better still, he is highly respected and universally esteemed by the entire community.

WILLIAM OWENS, J. P., of Picton, is an Irishman by birth, and came to Canada in 1837, when sixteen years of age. His first act after coming here was to enlist in the service of the Government of his newly adopted country, against the rebellion which then threatened its political existence. He volunteered in a company of Prince Edward infantry, which marched to York, and was put into Colonel Taylor's regiment. The regiment then marched to Burlington, and subsequently, *viâ* London and Sandwich, to Fort Malden (Amherstburg), arriving there just too late to participate in an affair between the 32nd Regulars and a body of Rebels, on an island in Detroit River a short distance below the fort. Mr. Owens served with Colonel Taylor's regiment till the expiration of his term of service; then enlisted in the Prince Edward Cavalry, and served with them till their disbandment, on the re-establishment of tranquillity,

Mr. Owens is a carpenter by trade, but has followed steam-boating, and shipbuilding, and is now engaged in farming and the manufacture of potash.

He holds commissions as Justice of the Peace, and Captain of Militia, and is a good, honest specimen of a self made man, having been unusually successful in trade, and succeeded by strict business habits and fair dealing, in acquiring the confidence of his fellow citizens, to such an extent that they have made him a member of the Town Council for twenty-three consecutive years.

He has also filled the chair of Mayor of Picton for eight years, without interruption.

He takes a lively interest in educational affairs, and has been for many years an efficient member of the Board of Public School Trustees.

STEPHEN D. CRANDALL, J.P., of Athol, is the son of James, and grandson of Palmer Crandall, a U. E. Loyalist, from Duchess County, New York, who came to Canada soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in the County of Northumberland, where the village of Colborne now stands; being among the first settlers in that part of the country. He had a numerous family, among whom was James, Stephen's father, who was born at Colborne in 1801, marrying in due time, Fanny, daughter of Cornelius White, another U. E. Loyalist from Duchess County, New York. The issue of this marriage was a family of two sons and two daughters, of whom Stephen, the youngest, was borne in 1839, in the Township of Hillier, to which place his father had previously removed from Colborne.

Stephen D. Crandall now owns and occupies 114 acres bordering the south shore of East Lake, being a part of Lot No. 14. His farm is an exceptionally fine one; and everything about it—from the large and beautiful house (of which we give a view elsewhere), to the smallest out-building—is in keeping with the character of the farm. The place is also supplied with an abundance of superior stock, and a full complement of the newest and most approved patterns of labor-saving machinery.

A great interest is manifested in fruit-culture, and there are three large and unusually fine apple orchards on the place, in various stages of growth; and a proportionate quantity of all descriptions of small fruits.

Mr. Crandall is married to Fanny, daughter of J. P. Spencer, of East Lake, a U. E Loyalist, and veteran of the war of 1812-13; and three bright little children bless their home.

Though quite a young man, Mr. Crandall is a Justice of the Peace, and an active and energetic participator in public and political affairs, being a thorough organizer, and zealous worker in the cause of Reform; and he is acknowledged on all hands as one of the most progressive and intelligent men of his political party, or of the community in which he resides.

CHARLES A. MCDONELL, of Picton, is the son of the late Alexander McDonell, who emigrated to Marysburg, from London, England, in 1792, and settled on Black River, where he remained till his death, in 1859, Mr. McDonell was a native of Ireland, but lived in London from the time he was nine, till he was seventeen years of age, at which time he came to this country. He married a Miss Pierce, who came out in the same ship with him. He was an official in the Quarter-Master's Department, and stationed at Kingston during the war of 1812-13; and was one of the old commissioners under whom Township affairs were managed in those days.

His son, Charles A. McDonell, carried on business as a farmer and peculator, in Marysburg, till about twelve years ago, when he removed to Picton. He is now engaged in the loan, insurance, grain and produce business, in addition to which he carries on a large general store.

He has been Town Councillor a number of years, and is one of the leading men of the place in financial and business affairs.

JOHN A. SPRAGUE is a resident of Big Island, lot No. 4, south front, and is married to a daughter of R. Badgley, also of Big Island.

The Sprague family were originally from Long Island, New York. A branch of the family also resided in Rhode Island, and the name of at least one of them is familiar even to Canadians, and a household word among Americans, viz., Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, who as Governor of that State, was one of the most influential and powerful men in the whole Union during the late civil war.

The Sprague family in Canada comprise among their number many of the most influential citizens in Prince Edward County, where they were among the earliest settlers, and where a large number of them still reside.

Mr. Sprague's mother is a sister of the Rev. Cyrus Allison, so well and favourably known throughout the country as one of the oldest and ablest Methodist Ministers in the District. It was from him that Allisonville, a post village in the township, received its name.

Mr. Sprague, though still a young man, has already occupied prominent positions in public and municipal affairs—first as Councillor, afterwards as Deputy-Reeve and Reeve. He is at present engaged in farming, and owns and cultivates 150 acres of excellent land. He is an active, energetic, and rising young man, and a leading spirit in the Reform Party.

MATTHEW BENSON, of Sophiasburg, is of U. E. Loyalist descent, his grandfather, Richard Benson, and grand-uncles, John and Jacob Benson, having left the United States and come to Canada at an early day in its history. These men all raised large families.

Mr. Benson himself is one of a family of twelve. He is what we have many brilliant examples of in Canada—a self-made man, having commenced poor and at an early age, to work for himself. He labored for a long time in farm service, by the month; but by uncommon application, untiring industry, and prudent management, he has succeeded in placing himself in a position of comparative affluence.

He owns and cultivates 150 acres, comprising a beautiful and valuable farm, situated on the main telegraph road, midway between Picton and Demorestville. He has lately built a splendid brick house on his farm, and is embellishing the place with tastefully laid-out grounds, etc. It is one of the finest farm residences in the township, or perhaps in the county.

Mr. Benson is engaged in hop-raising to some extent, having over ten acres of that crop under cultivation. He married in 1859, Lydia, third daughter of David Barker, of Sophiasburg, a leading person amongst the Society of Friends, performing the duty of minister in that religious body for a number of years.

The Bensons of Sophiasburg are a very numerous family. They are all descendants of the three first above-named, and among them are to be found many of the leading men of the county.

CAPTAIN W. H. MORDEN, of Peterson's Ferry, is, like many of the leading men of Prince Edward, a descendant of U.E. Loyalists, on both father's and mother's side. His father't ancestors were originally of Welsh extraction, and among the pioneers of the New World, where they resided for many generations as British Colonial subjects previous to the revolt of the thirteen American colonies. This intestine war, which found the nearest relatives in many cases arrayed in mortal combat against each other, brought at least four branches of the Morden family to the front, in the defence of the established authority, and what they considered the rightful rulers. Of these four Mordens one was James, elsewhere noticed, who was the first settler in the village of Northport; another of the four, Richard, also settled in Sophiasburg, where he raised a large family, one of whom, James R., subsequently married Miss Mary Betzky. Of the fruits of this marriage, which comprised a numerous family, Capt. Morden is the youngest.

The Mordens are now a very numerous family, and one of the most influential in the Prince Edward District; many of them having at various times held high and honorable positions of public trust in the respective localities in which they reside.

Captain Morden has been twice married,—first to Miss Henrietta Savage, who afterwards died, then to Misa Sarah Anne Peterson. The Petersons were one of the most prominent representative families in the county, some of them having held distinguished positions in both the civil and military branches of the public service. Col. Peterson, wdo died but a few years since, was an uncle of Mrs. Morden, and distinguished for his military services and abilities; while two of her father's uncles of the same name, were among a mere handful of British and Loyalists who successfully defended an old block-house, on the present site of the upper part of New York city, against a vastly superior force of Continental troops. In the siege, the Petersons especially distinguished themselves, and were mentioned subsequently in general orders for their gallant conduct.

Capt. Morden has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, and though a sailor by profession, and possessing no innate love of the "soldier's art," retains nevertheless the patriotic spirit which animated the Loyalists of a century ago; and in him, and such as him, the descendants of their fathers of Upper Canada show no sign of degeneration. He raised a company of volunteers on two different occasions, when volunteering meant something more than periodical parades in gold lace and "panoply of war,"—once at the time of the "Trent" affair, and afterward at the time of the Fenian invasion.

His father was also a veteran of 1812, having served as lieutenant in Col. (then Captain) Solmes' company. It is said that those two were the first officers to tender their services to the Government at that time in Prince Edward County.

Captain Morden is a large owner of steamboat property, having stock in several successful navigation companies. He is captain of the passenger steamer *Picton*, running on the Toronto and Port Dalhousie route; and bears the reputation of an experienced, able, and careful officer, under whose prudent management the enterprise which he commands is meeting with deserved success.

JAMES BENSON, of Roblin's Mills, is the son of Henry Benson, of Dumfries, Scotland, who migrated to Montreal, Canada, in the year 1828, where he remained till 1833, when he removed to Ontario and settled in the county of Middlesex. Here his son James was born in 1836, and when about twenty years of age he came to Prince Edward county and settled in Ameliasburg.

Mr. Benson has devoted the greater part of his life to the improvement of the youth of the county, having been a public school teacher in this county for over twenty years, during eight of which he has been Principal of the "Union," the largest union school in the county. In the year 1871, complying with the "School Law Improvement Act," he was one of three from this county who succeeded in obtaining Provincial certificates. He received his education chiefly from his father, who was a finished scholar and a man of superior intellectual attainments. He has filled various positions of trust in the county, and is at the present time Township Clerk of Ameliasburg and Registrar of vital statistics.

Though teaching is his profession, Mr. Benson is also a farmer. His farm is beautifully situated, in close proximity to the pleasant village of Roblin's Mills, and overlooking that delightful sheet of water—Roblin's Lake—and the view from his residence (which is shown in another part of this work) is a most commanding and enchanting one.

In 1859 he married Angeline, daughter of Henry Parliament, of Ameliasburg. They have a family of two sons living.

Mr. Benson is justly deemed by all his acquaintances as a superior man in his profession, while socially, he is a truly hospitable and highly companionable gentleman; and in all matters relating to business he is commendably exact, and extremely courteous and obliging.

SAMUEL R. BROOKS, of Northport, is one of the leading farmers of Sophiasburg. He emigrated from Bennington, Vermont, just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion of 1837, and settled on lot 27, Marsh front of Sophiasburg, which he still owns. At that day it was a comparatively worthless forest—now it is a magnificent stretch of beautiful fields of waving grain and prolific and healthy fruit orchards, dotted with the finest buildings. Mr. Brooks has retired from the farm, and now resides in the village of Northport.

He was married in 1849, being then twenty years of age, to Rebecca D., daughter of Richard Solmes, of Sophiasburg. The Solmes family were U. E. Loyalists; among the earliest settlers in the township, and there and ever since among the most influential and highly respected citizens in the community.

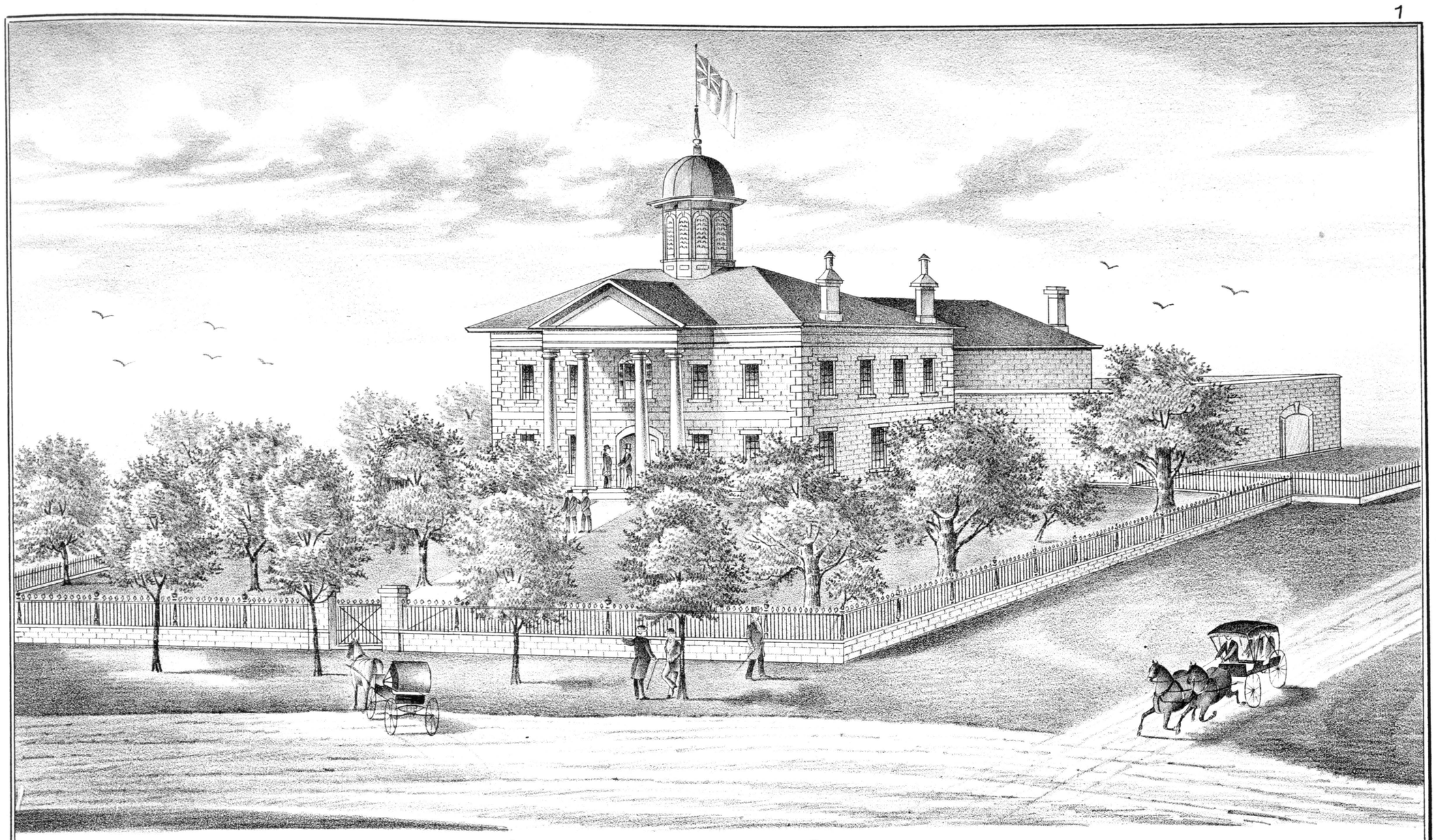
The fruit of this marriage was two sons, both of whom are married and now occupy high positions in the esteem of their acquaintances and in the social relations of the neighbourhood in which they reside.

DAVID ROWE, of Ameliasburg, is the grandson of William and the son of John Rowe. The former was a U. E. Loyalist, a former resident of New Jersey, from which place he emigrated to Canada about the year 1800.

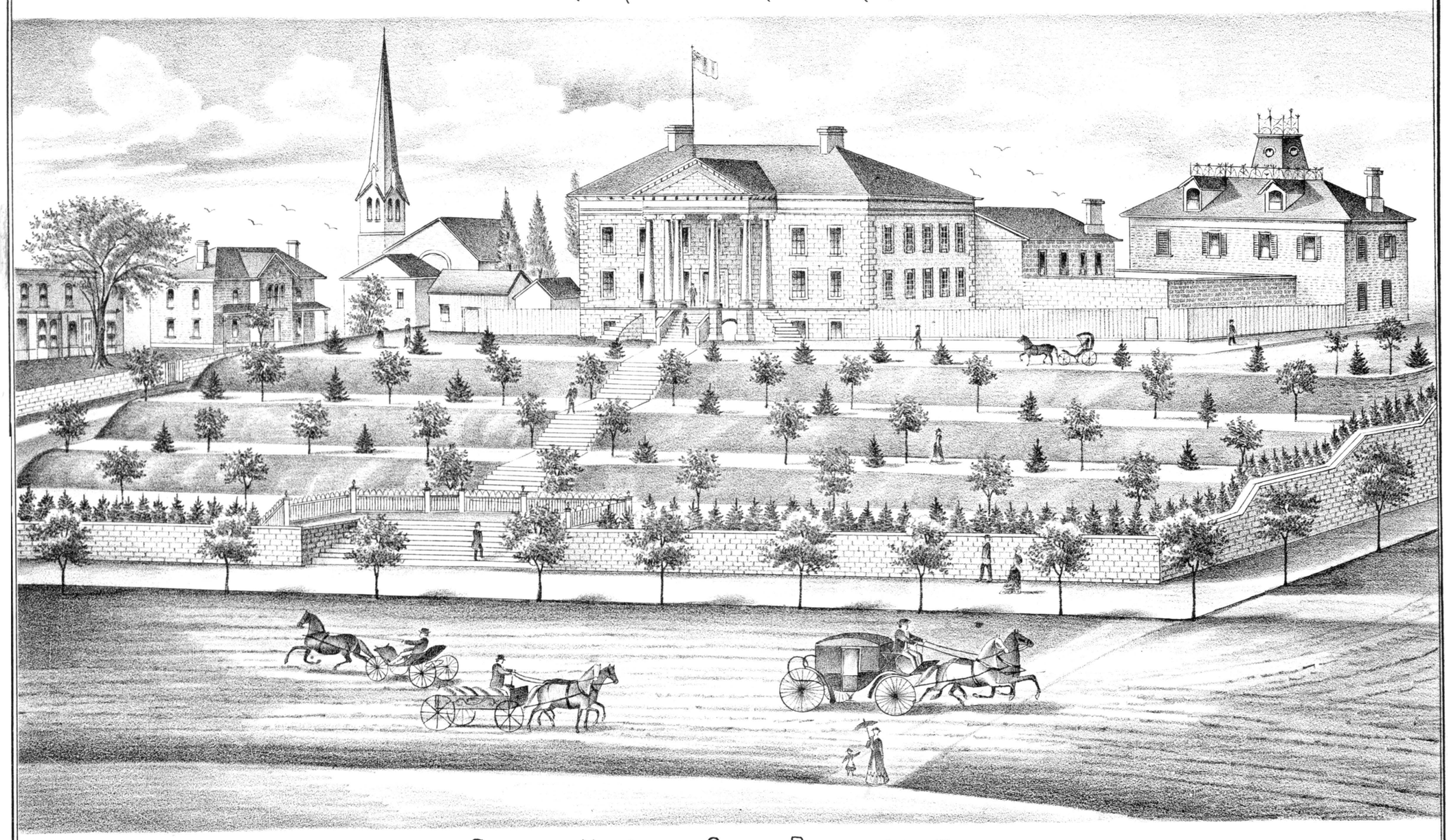
Mr. Rowe's father was a volunteer during the war of 1812-13. His detachment was stationed at Kingston in charge of American prisoners-of-war.

Mr. Rowe is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but follows farming as his chief occupation. He is one of the most advanced agriculturists in this section of country, and his beautiful and highly cultivated farm bears testimony to good taste and careful management. He lives upon the farm first taken by his grandfather when he came to the country—lots Nos. 107 and 108, 2nd concession, south of Carrying Place.

Of a large family, five brothers and a sister still survive. They all reside in Prince Edward county; and among the descendants of the original Jersey Loyalist are to be found a number of men of wealth, refinement, and influence; second to none in the glorious old Bay Quinté District in the respect and esteem in which they are justly held by their fellow-citizens.



COURT HOUSE & GAOL, PICTON.

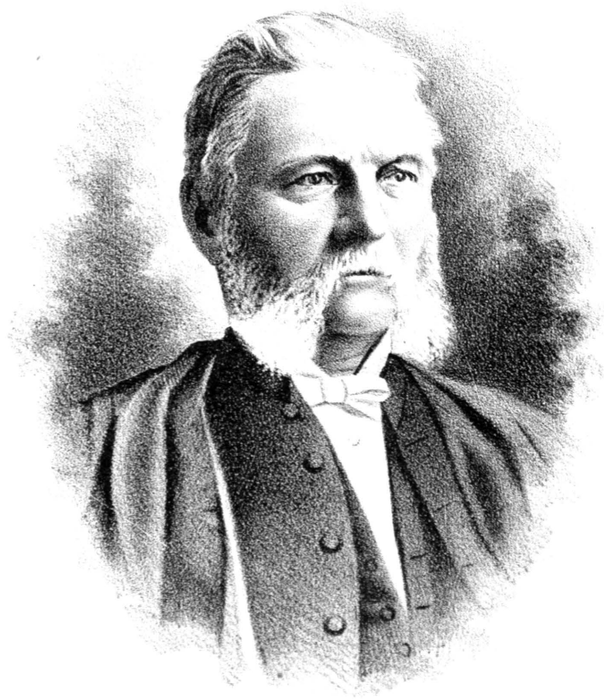


COURT HOUSE & GAOL, BELLEVILLE.

MAP OF
COUNTY HASTINGS
NORTH PART
SCALE 400 CHAINS PER INCH.
MAP OF THE COUNTIES OF
HASTINGS
AND
PRINCE EDWARD
ONTARIO.
SCALE
240 CHAINS PER INCH
McCLURE
WICKLOW
BANGOR
HERSCHEL
MONTEAGLE
CARLOW
FARADA
DUNGANNON
MAYO
WOLLASTON
LIMERICK
CASHEL
LAKE
TUDOR
GRIMSTHORPE
MARMORA
MADOC
ELZEVIR
RAWDON
HUNTINGDON
HUNGERFORD
SIDNEY
THURLOW
TRENTON
BAY OF QUINTE
AMELIASBURGH
SOPHIASBURGH
ADOLPHUSTOWN
HALLOWELL
PICTON
ATHOL
MARYSBURGH
LAKE ONTARIO

Walter Ross.
Picton M.P. 1878.

G. Striker.
M.P.P. Picton.



R. Low Q.C.
Picton.

Dr. W.C. Dorland, Ex. M.P.P.
(Deceased) Hallowell Tp.

Chas. Bockus.
Deceased, Picton.

ADJIDAUMO, THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE HON. EDMUND MURNEY, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON-IN-LAW, N. B. FALKNER, BARRISTER AT LAW, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Map of SIDNEY Township

Scale 80 Chains per Inch.

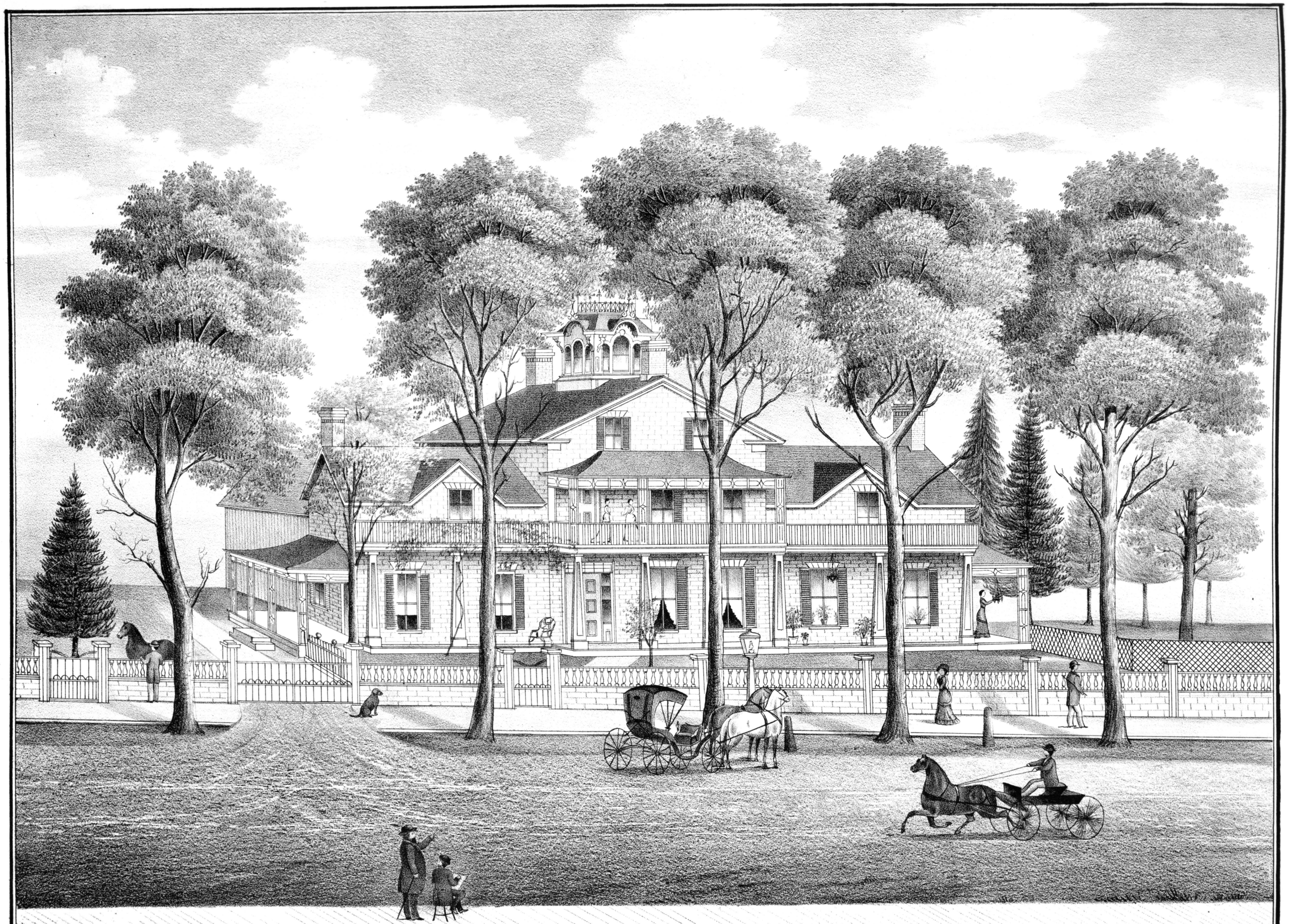
W. S. Wilson M.P.
Belleville.

P. V. Dorland M.D.
M. R. C. P. & S. Ed.
Belleville.

Alex Robertson
Mayor of Belleville

James Jamieson
Hungerford Tp. Deceased.

Honorable Edmund Murney,
Belleville, Ont. Died 15th August 1861.



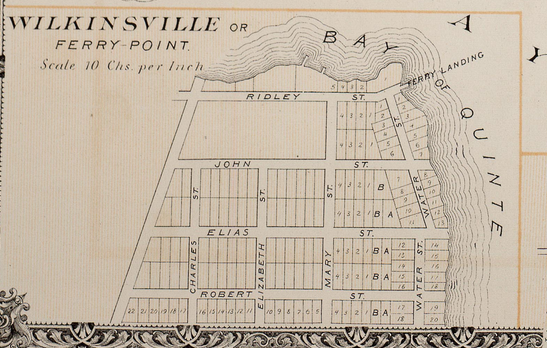
"SUMMER HILL", RES. OF **J. PLATT NASH, M.D.** PICTON, ONT.

MAP OF THURLOW TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

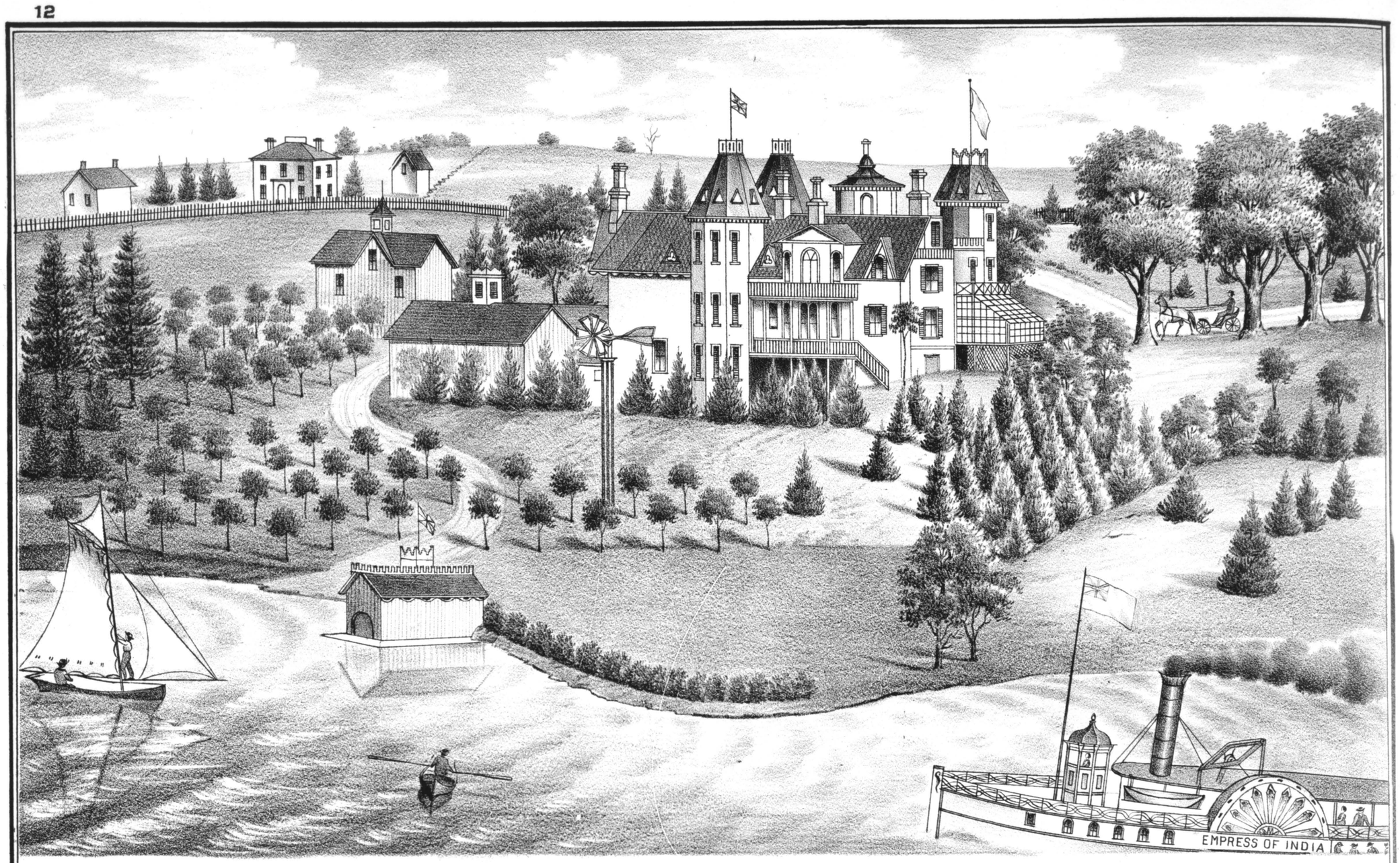
WILKINSVILLE OR FERRY POINT

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.

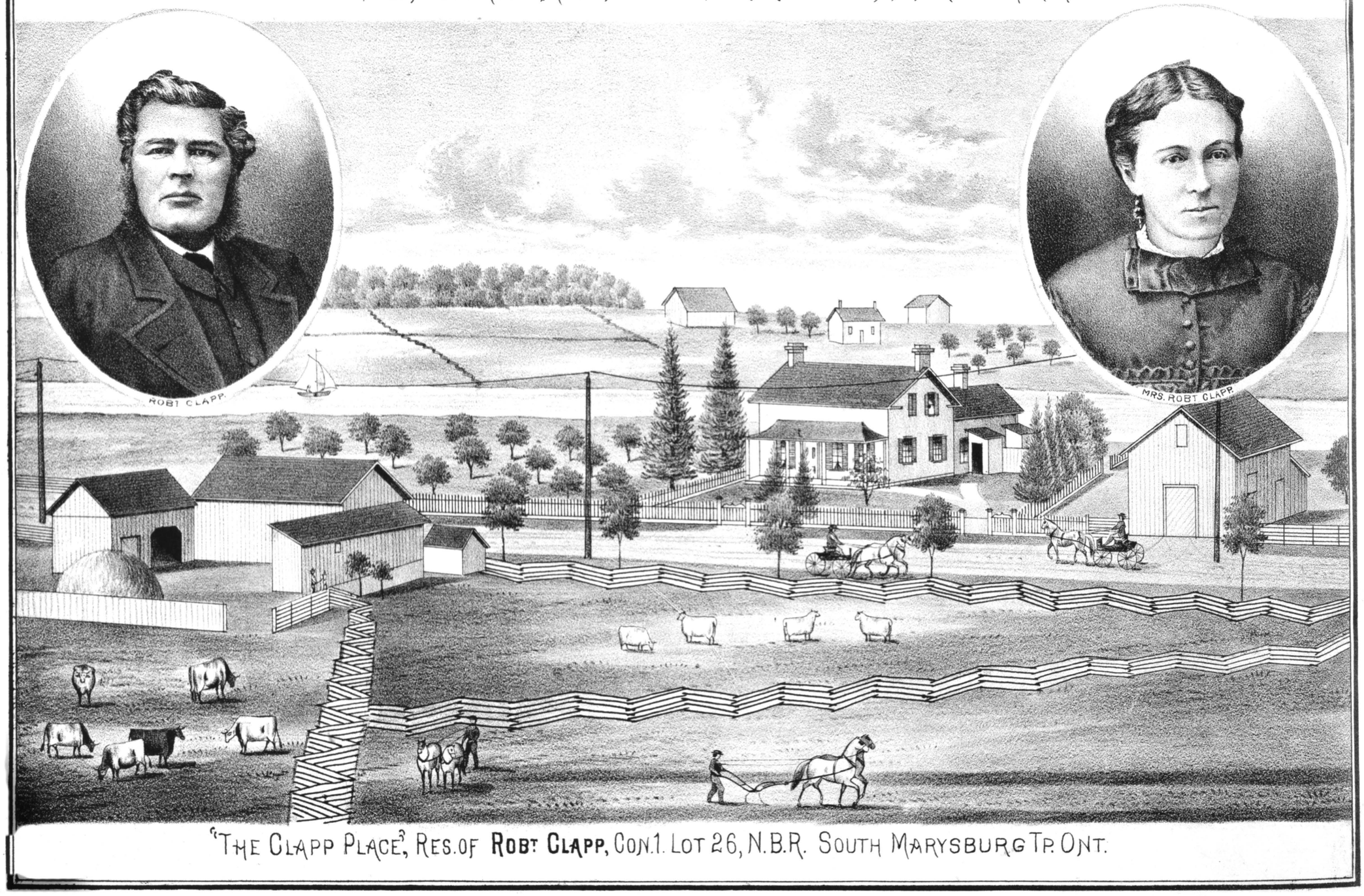


PLAINFIELD THURLOW TP

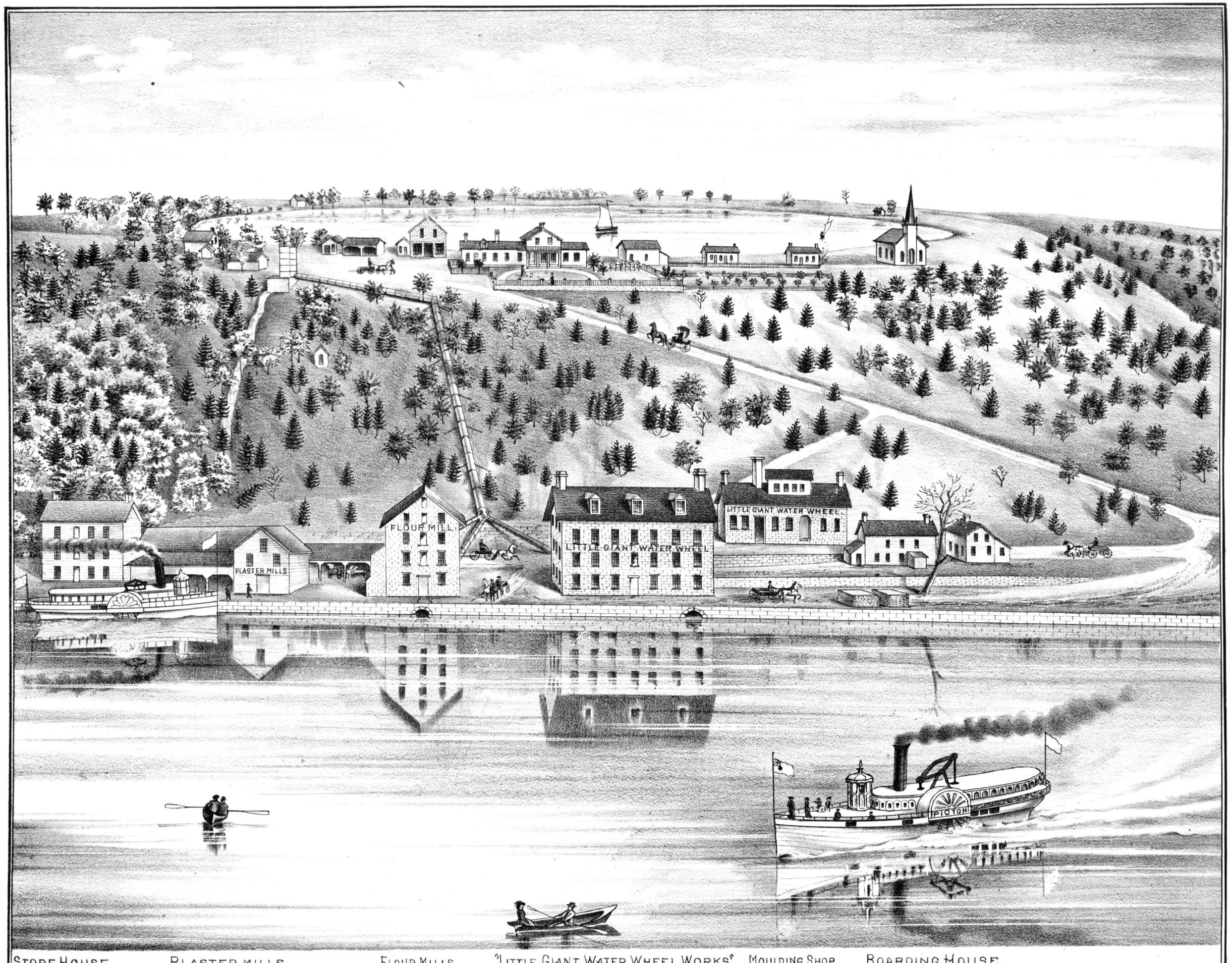
In patents of Crown Grants not stating the Boundary on which concession is numbered, it is understood that all lots from 1 to 22 inclusive are on the Western Boundary, and lots from 22 to 31 inclusive are on the Eastern Boundary. This Boundary Line mentioned extends through the Township from North to South between lots 22 and 23. The Eastern Boundary concession numbers are shown on right hand side of Map, thus (2)



"VILLENEUVE HOUSE", RES. OF **PH. LOW, ESQ. Q.C.** PICTON, ONTARIO CANADA.



"THE CLAPP PLACE", RES. OF **ROBT CLAPP**, CON. 1. LOT 26, N.B.R. SOUTH MARYSBURG TP. ONT.

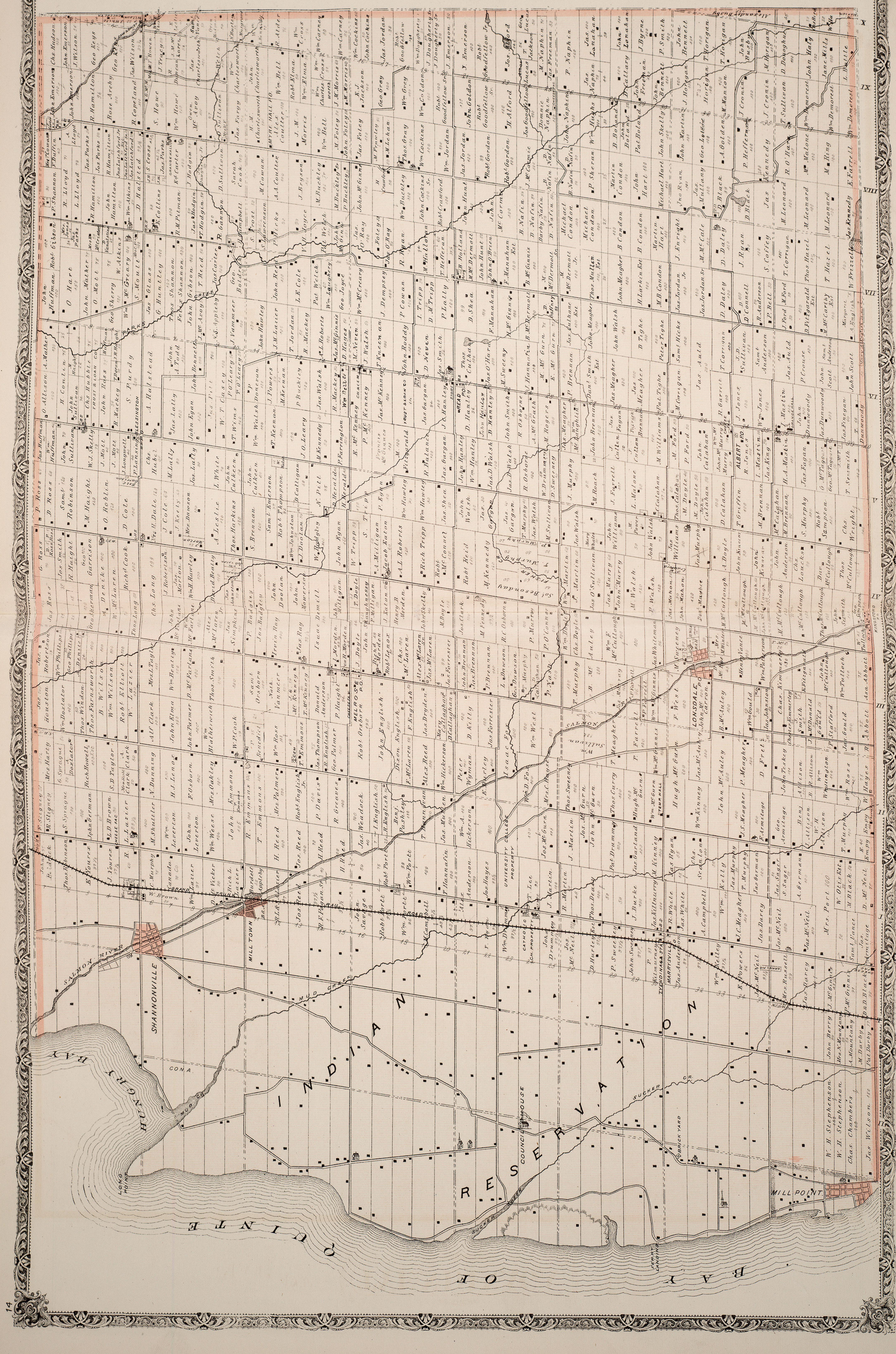


STORE HOUSE. PLASTER MILLS. FLOUR MILLS. "LITTLE GIANT WATER WHEEL WORKS". MOULDING SHOP. BOARDING HOUSE.
STORE. RES. NEAR PICTON ONT. MT. CARMEL CHURCH.

LAKE ON THE MOUNTAIN IS 190 FEET ABOVE LEVEL OF THE BAY & THE WHOLE MACHINERY OF THESE MILLS IS DRIVEN BY WATER SUPPLIED FROM THIS LAKE.

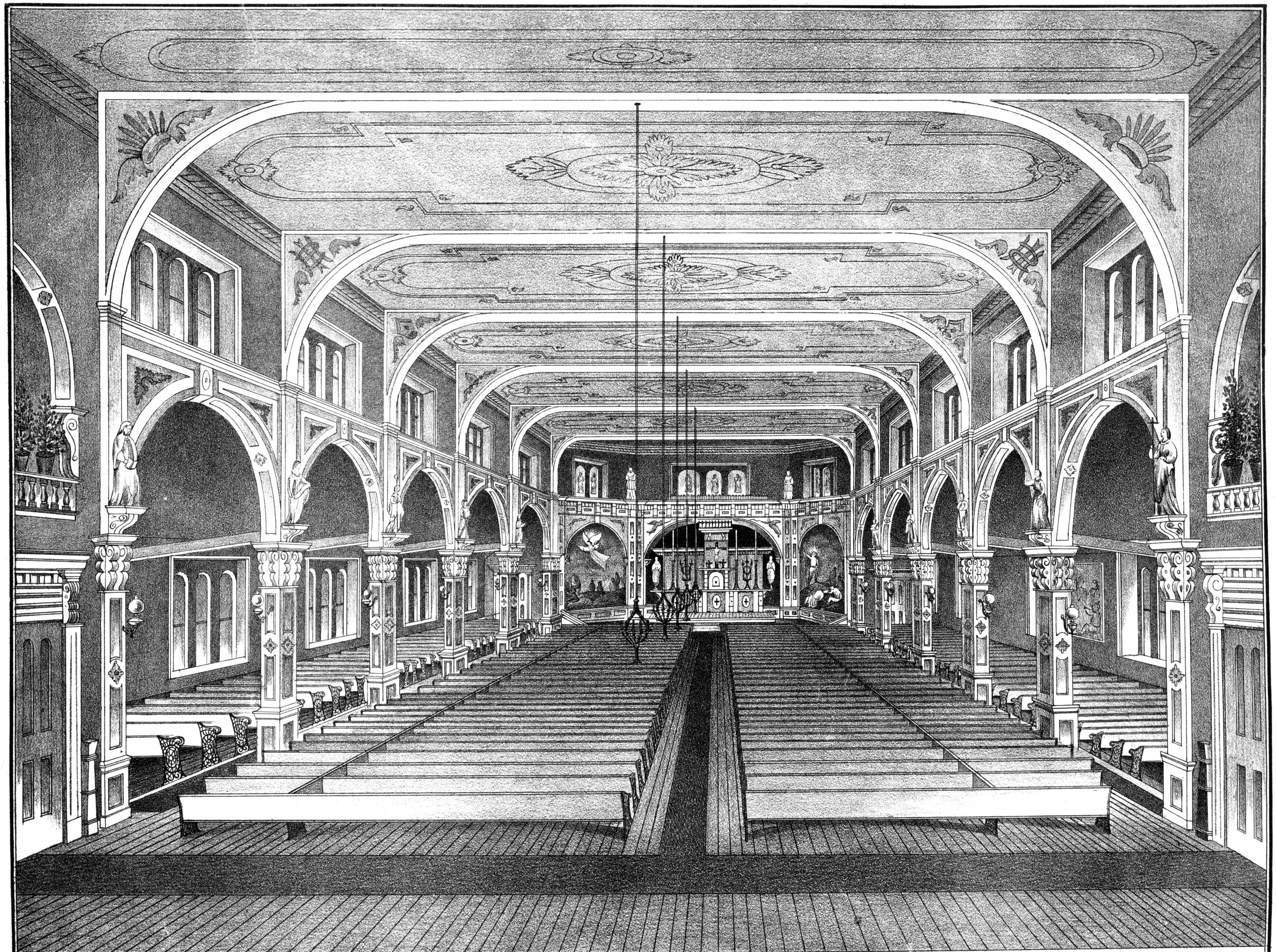
MAP OF TYENDINAGA TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch.



RES OF JOHN H. YOUNG. "LAKE VIEW FARM", LOT 17, STINSON BLOCK, HILLIER TP. ONT. RES OF JAS. YOUNG.

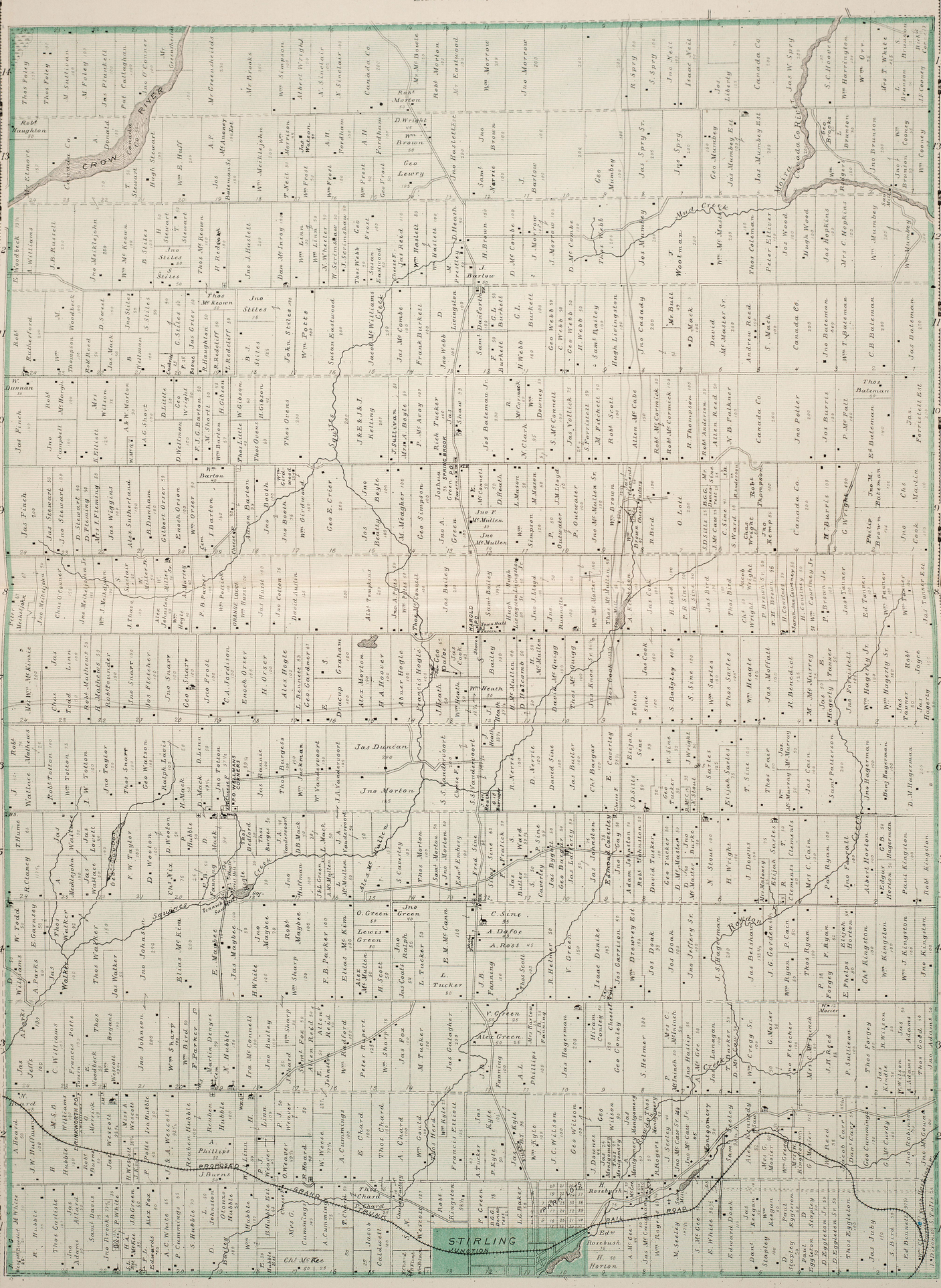
"RICKARTON", RES. OF **A. W. HEPBURN**, PICTON, ONT.

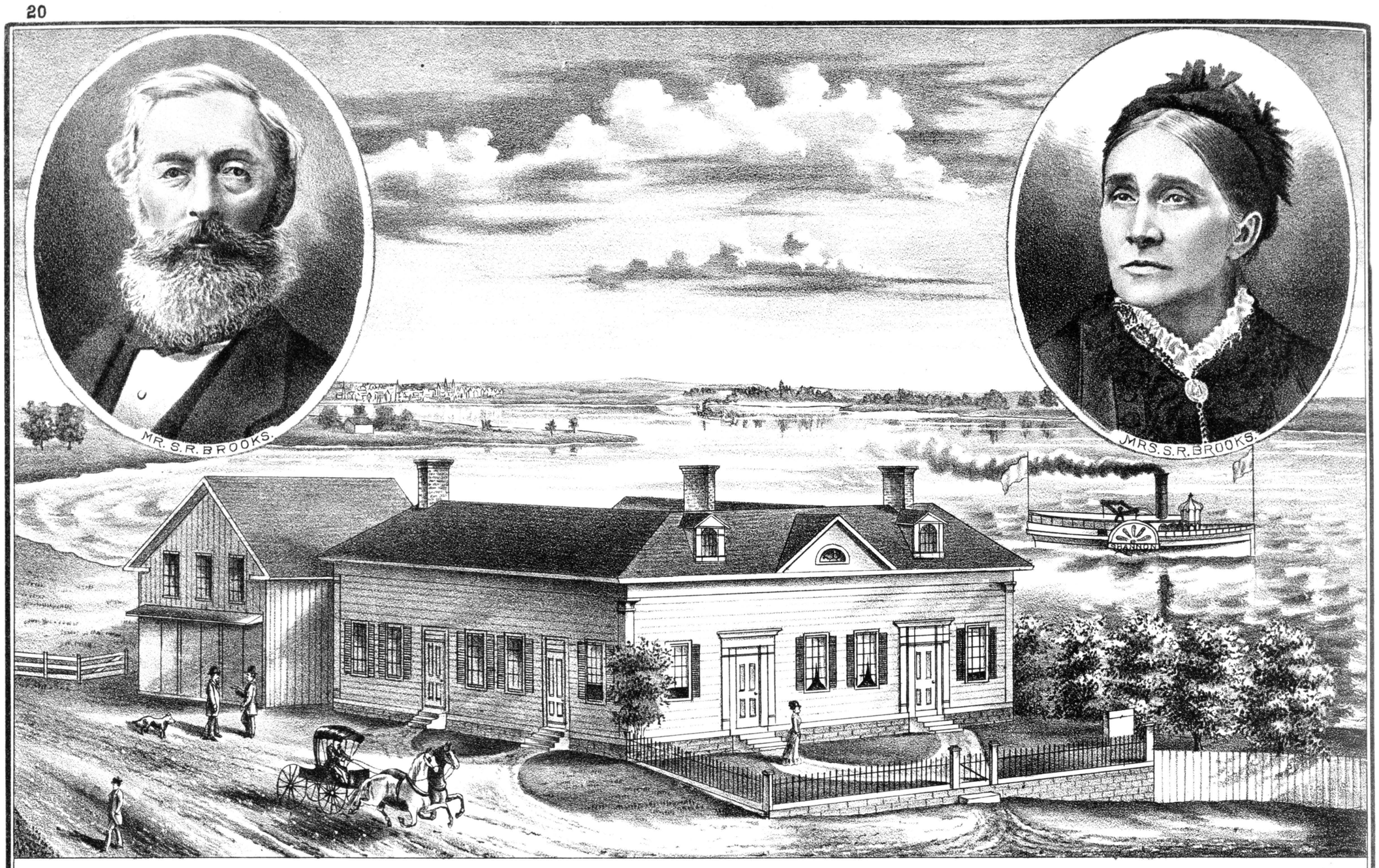


INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF **ST. PETER IN CHAINS**, TRENTON, ONT. ERECTED BY REV. H. BRETTARGH.

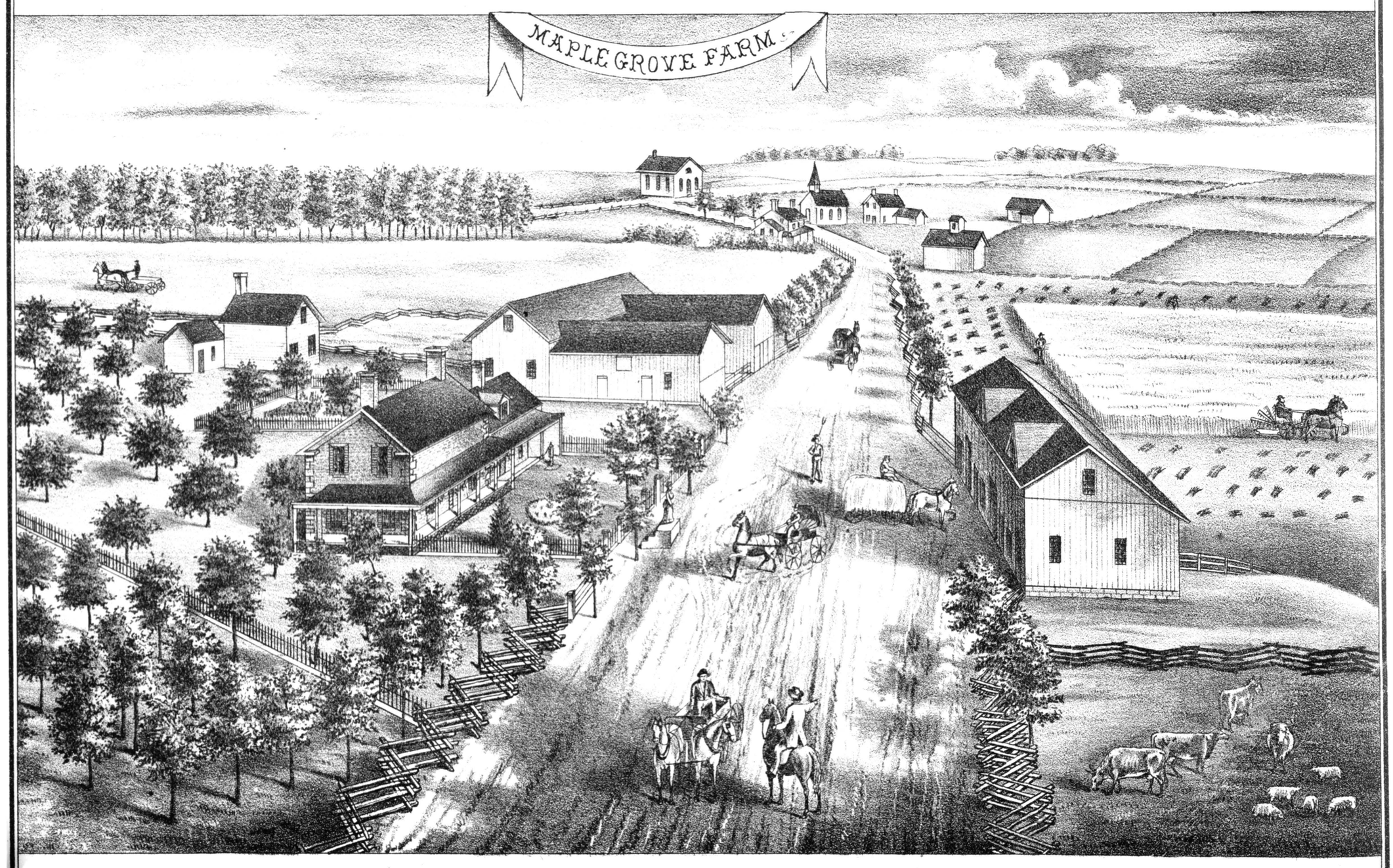
MAP OF RAWDON TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch.


CROWN
Credit River
Mud Creek
Silver Creek
Rawdon
STIRLING
JUNCTION
RAILROAD
PROPOSED
Chard
Rosebush
Canada Co
Jno Morton
Jas Duncan
Jno Marton
Jno Stiles
Jno Green
Jno Mc Mullen
Jno Booth
Jno Frost
Jno Fuller
Jno Kingston
Jno Johnson
Jno Hagerman
Jno Brunson
Jno Mc Cain
Jno Mc Cann
Jno Mc Connell
Jno Bailey
Jno Kingston
Jno Kirkland
Jno Tucker
Jno Fleming
Jno Taylor
Jno Wilson
Jno Mc Cann
Jno Mc Cann
Jno Mc Cann



RES. OF **S.R. BROOKS**, NORTH PORT, SOPHIASBURG TP. ONT.

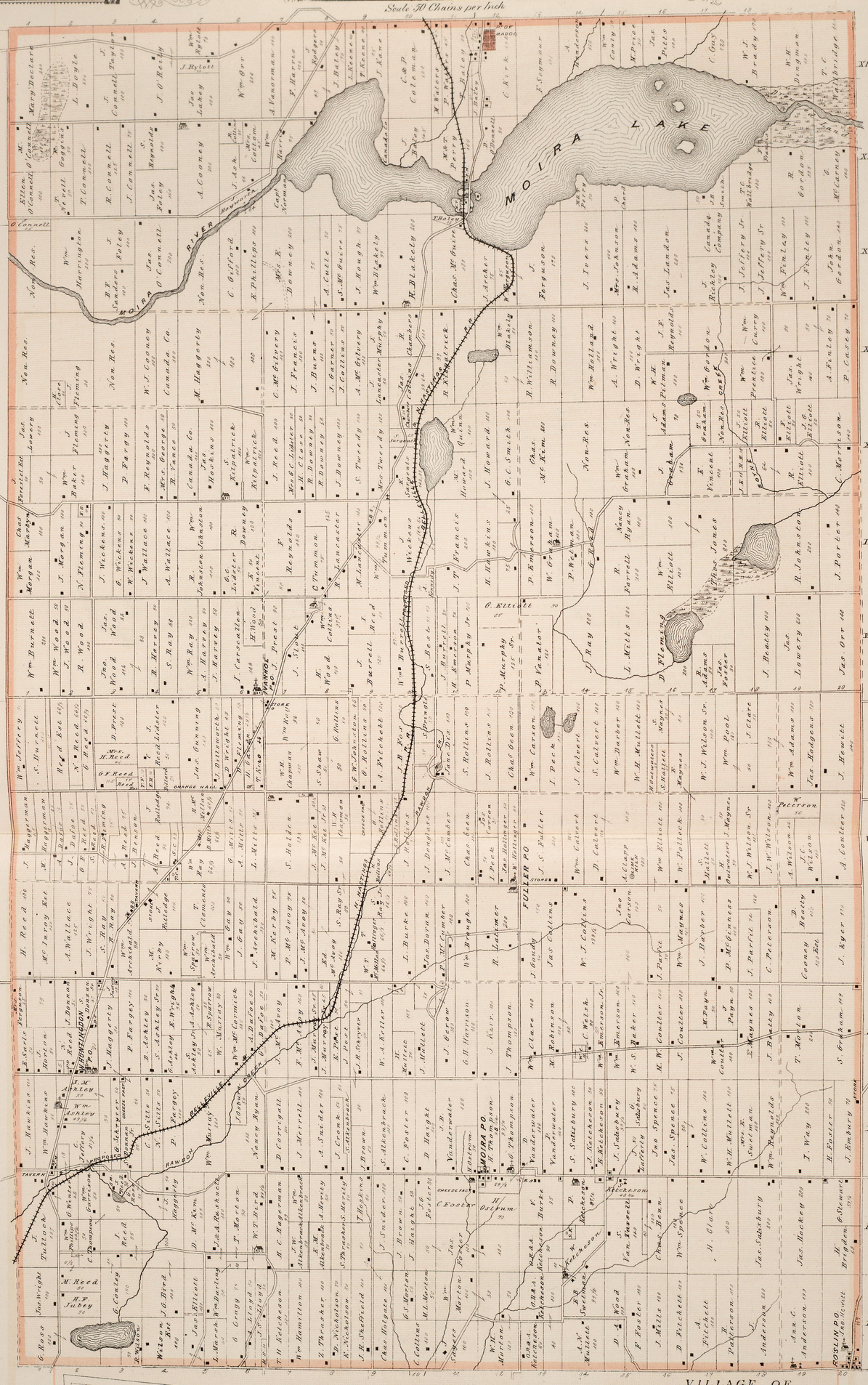


RES. OF **DANIEL PETTET**, CON. 3, LOT 2, MILLIER TP. ONT.

RES OF **D.Y. WILLIAMS J.P.** CON. 5, LOT 69, HILLIER TP. ONT.

MAP OF HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch.



VILLAGE OF

MILL POINT

TYENDINAGA TP

Scale 10 Chs per Inch.

J. Matt Wash Esq
Picton.

W.H.R. Allison, Picton.

Wm Owens
Ex Mayor, Picton.

Ellerriff
Barrister-at-Law, Picton, Ont.

A. W. Stephens
Picton.

PLAN OF BELLEVILLE HASTINGS Co.

Scale 13 Chains = an Inch

Lot No 1 | Lot No 2 | Lot No 3 | Lot No 4 | Lot No 5 | Lot No 6 | Lot No 7 | Lot No 8

ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN CONCESSION 1 AND 2

COLEMAN WARD

MURNEY WARD

BALDWIN WARD

KETCHESON WARD

SAMSON WARD

FOSTER WARD

BLEECKER WARD

STATION GROUND

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

MIDLAND RAILWAY

MOIRA RIVER

ZWICK'S ISLAND

ISLAND

BAY OF QUINTE

Agricult. Associations grounds

W. Meth. Church

E. P. Meth. Church

Roman C. Church

Presb.n Ch.

St. Andrew Ch.

Union Sch.

Court House & Jail

W. Meth. Ch.

St. Thomas Church & Burying ground

McANNANY'S Market Square

Grand Junction Railway

Grand Trunk Railway

English Ch.

R. C. CEMETERY

CEMETERY

TOWNSHIPS OF SIDNEY AND THURLOW

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE

LIMIT OF

PLAN OF TRENTON HASTINGS Co.

Scale 10 Chains per Inch

TRENT RIVER

BAY OF QUINTE

Mouth of the River Trent

From Brighton

CONCESSION LINE OR DUNDAS ST.

TOWN LINE OR TRENT ST.

BROKEN FRONT ST.

REAR OF CONCESSION LINE OR FRONT ST.

BLOCK A

BLOCK B

BLOCK C

BLOCK D

BLOCK E

BLOCK F

BLOCK H

BLOCK I

B. STRACHAN'S PLAN

GOVERNMENT PLAN

SHUTER & WALKIN PLAN

Steam Saw Mill

J.G. Phelps

Road to Belleville

To Mill Pond

VILLAGE OF SHANNONVILLE

TYENDINAGA T'P

10 Chains to one Inch.

Indian Reservation

Indian Reservation Lot 4

Indian Reservation Lot 5

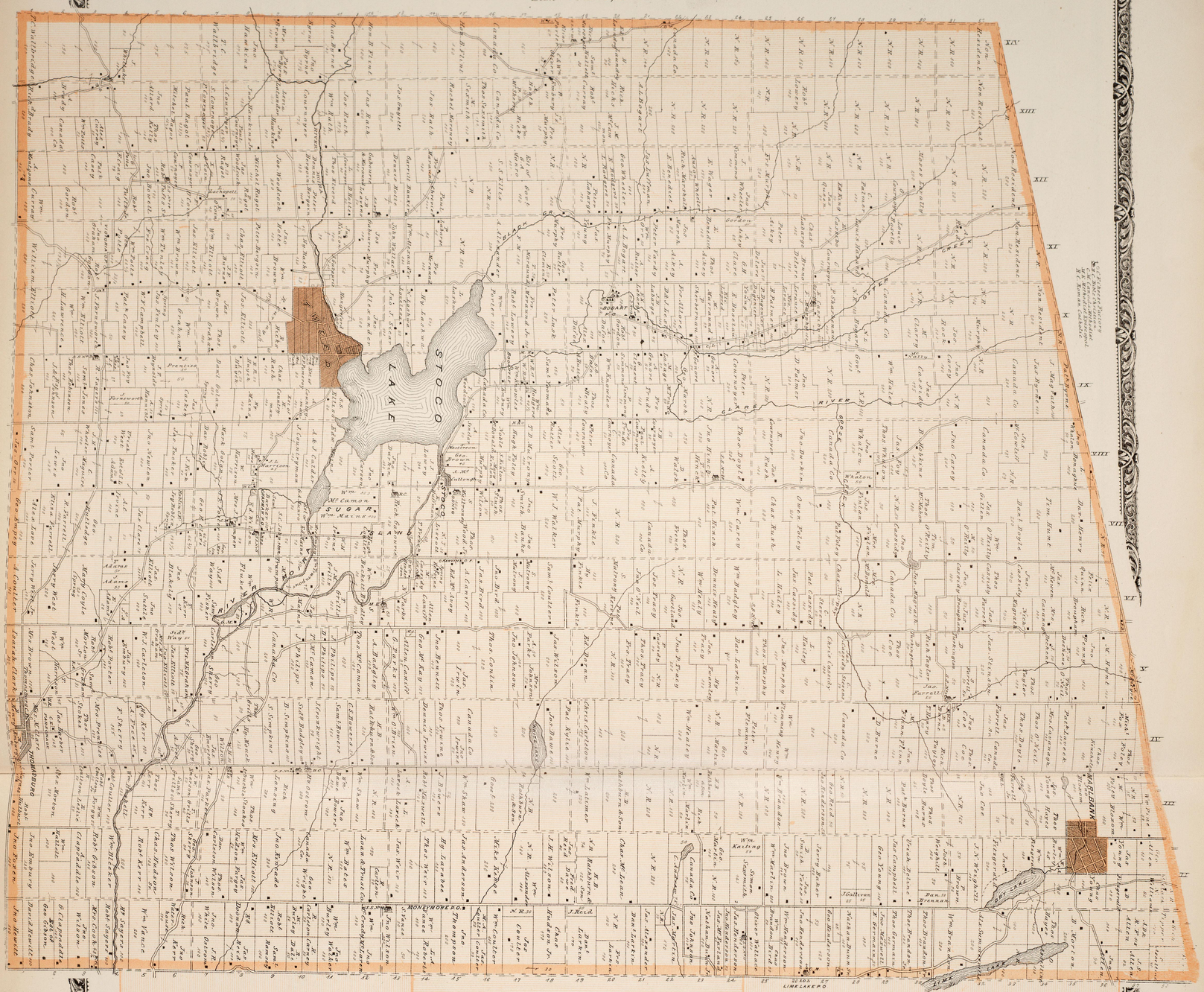
Lot 6

"THE WILLOWS", RES. OF **MOSES BOARDMAN ESQ.** CON. 7, LOT 27 & 28, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

BREWERY OF **W.P. DESPARD**, PICTON, ONT.

MAP OF HUNGERFORD TOWNSHIP

Scale 70 Chains per Inch.

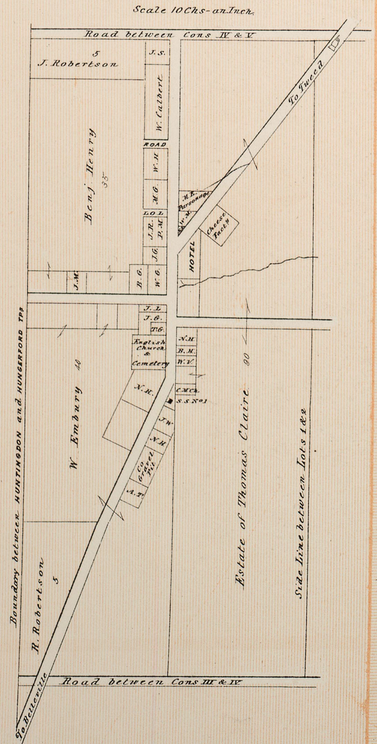


VILLAGE OF

THOMASBURG

HUNGERFORD TP.

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch.

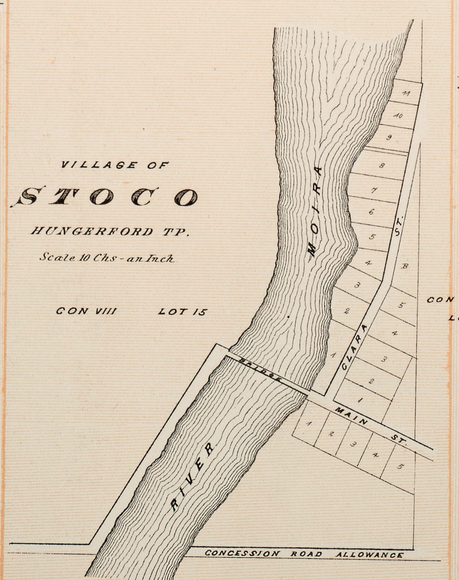


VILLAGE OF

STOCO

HUNGERFORD TP.

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch.

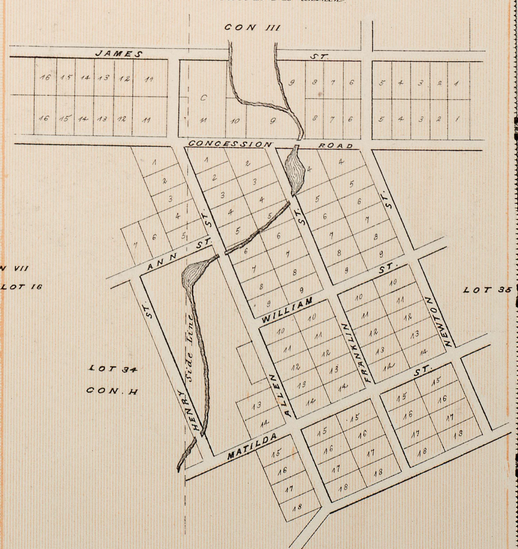


VILLAGE OF

MARLBANK

HUNGERFORD TP.

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch.



"PROSPECT HOUSE", THE RES. OF **C.F. FRANCES ESQ.** BARRISTER & ATTORNEY AT LAW, TRENTON, ONT.

REV. M. BRENNAN.

REV. JOHN BRENNAN.

PRESBYTERY. **ST. GREGORY'S R.C. CHURCH**, PICTON, ONT. SCHOOL.

FARM RESIDENCE OF CHARLES SPENCER ESQ. CON. 8 LOT 2 THURLOW TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

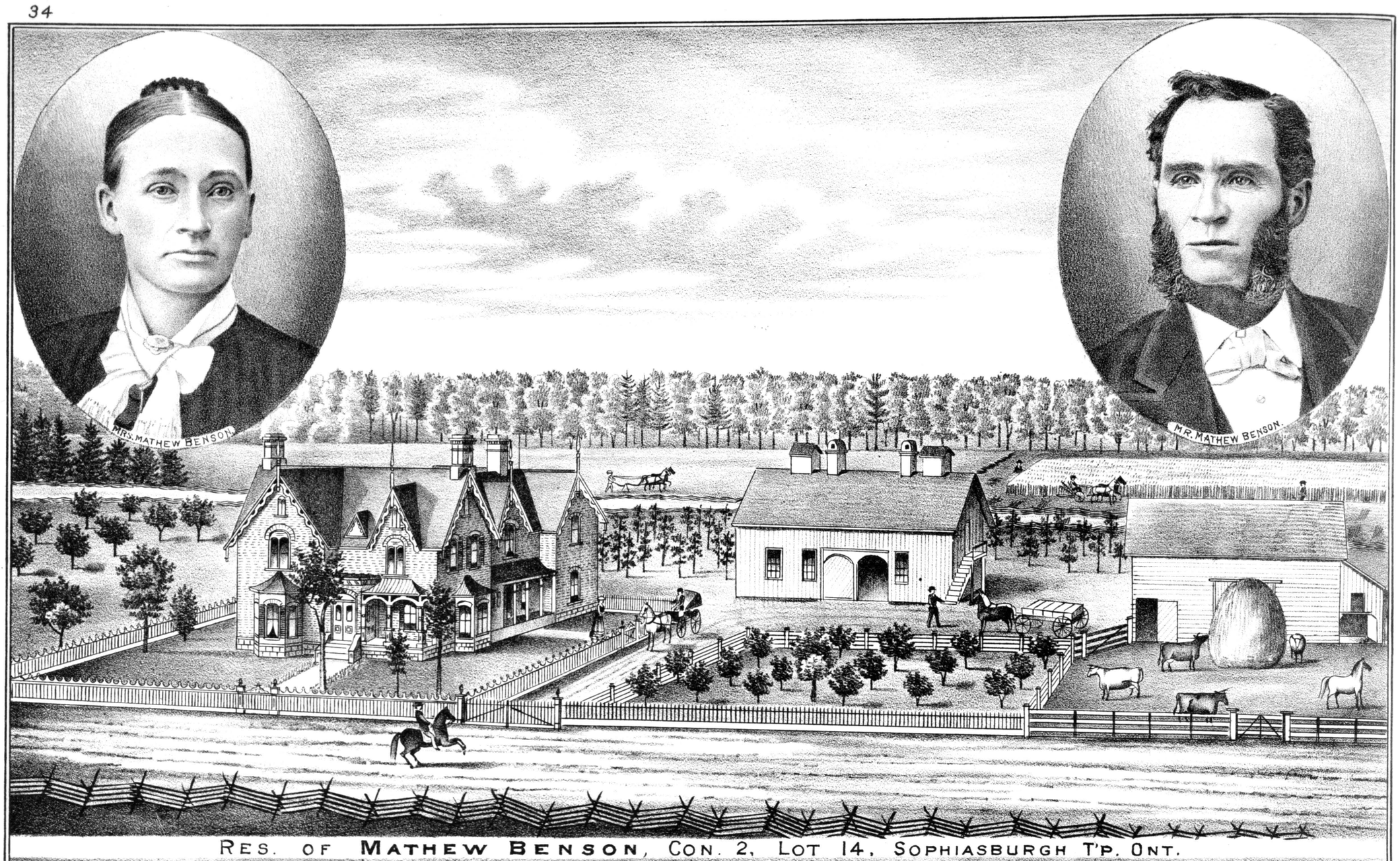
MAPLE FARM

RES. OF F.C. SPENCER, CON. 1. LOT 9. HILLIER T'P. ONT.

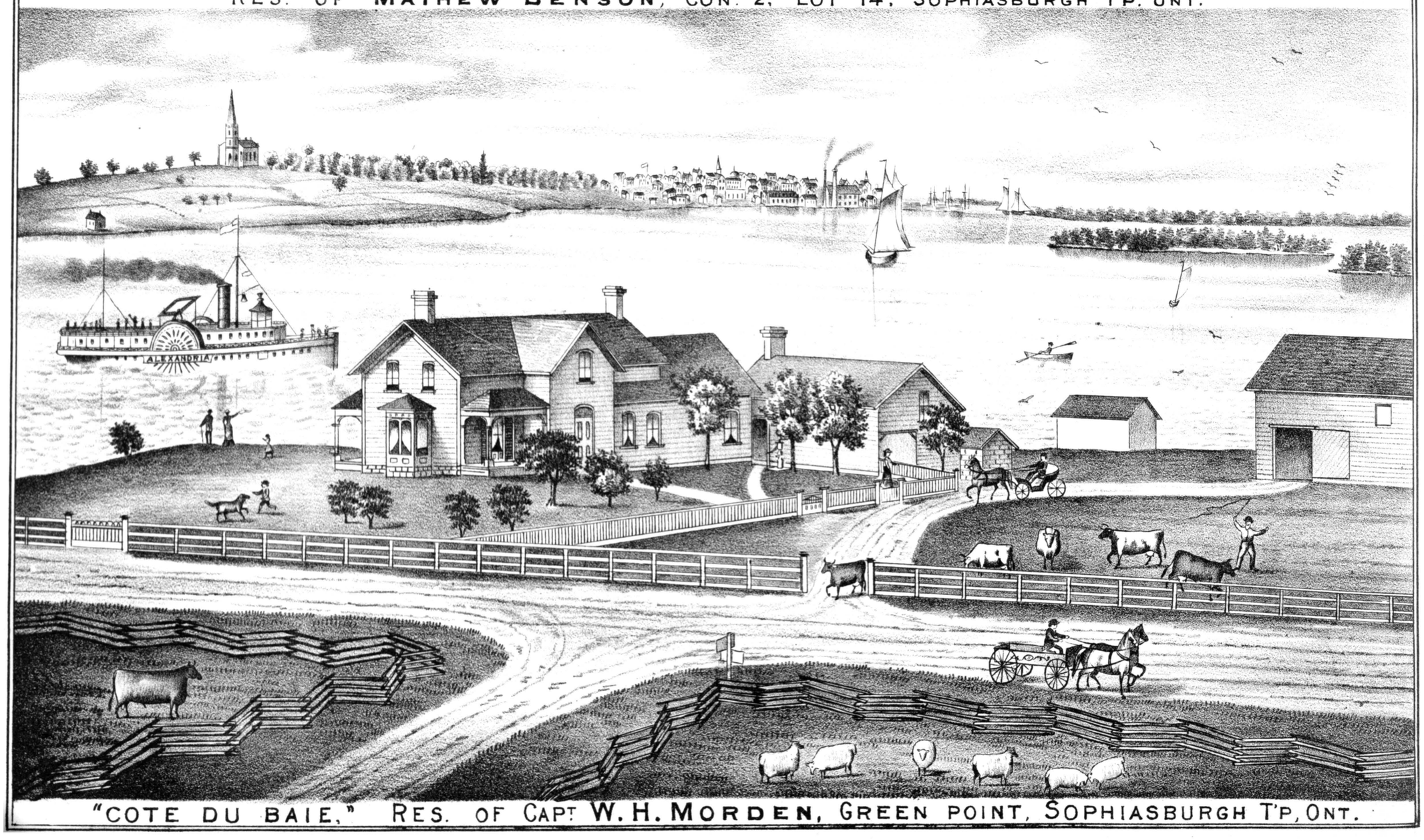
Map of MADOC Township

Scale 50 Chains per Inch

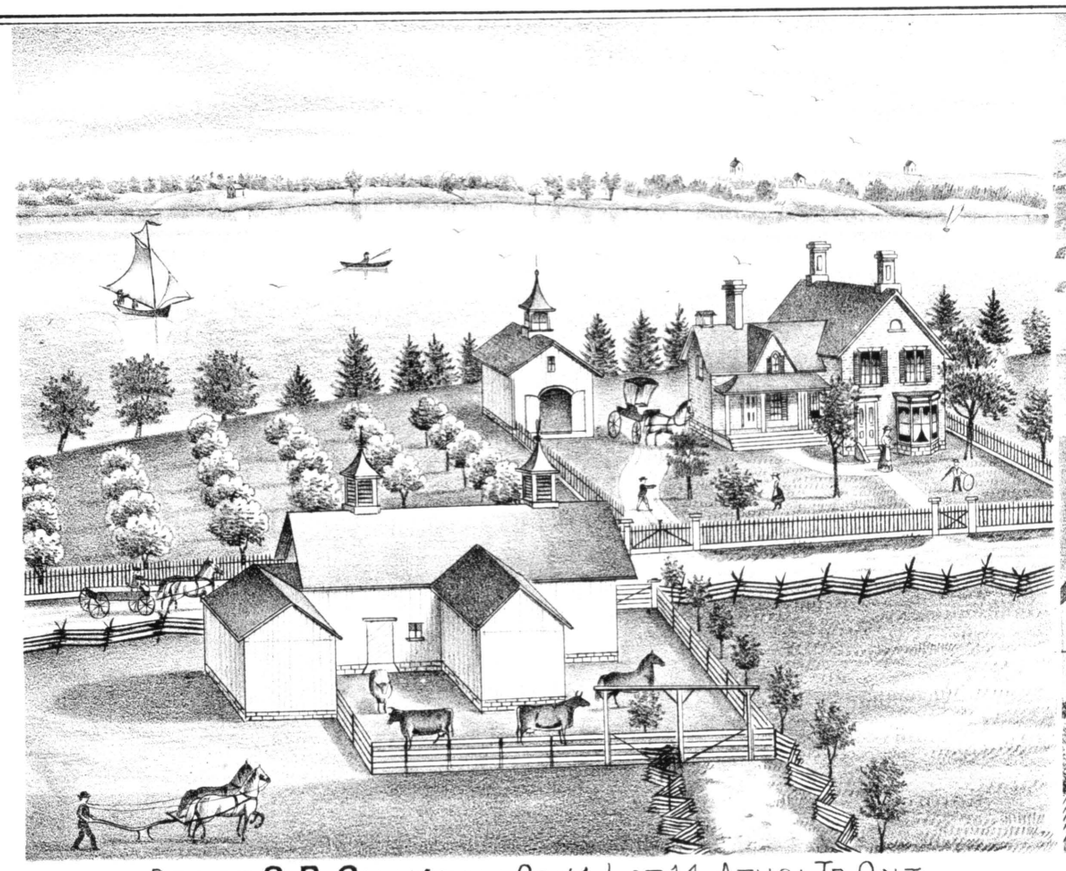
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
XI
33
32
Non Resident
W. F. Powell
Canada Co.
Jas. Mc Canc
Jas. Brown
Alex. Brown
BANNOCKBURN P.O.
Jno. Brown
M. P. Hayes
Thos. Sargent
Wm. Pine
Lambard
Mark Sandford
Mrs. C. Brisett
Arthur Brooks
Geo. White
Chas. White
Morrill
Wm. Fox
Sidney Fox
Jas. Bateman
Wm. Mc Guiness
Jno. Gawley
Jas. Best
Jno. Best
Wm. Shaw
Jas. Shaw Sr.
Jno. Dulmage
Jno. Wanamaker
Jas. Chambers
Thos. Hannah
Wm. Maynes
Jas. Caldwell
Chas. Sandford
Chas. Fox
Park Carman
Jno. Carman
Robt. Blakely Sr.
Robt. Blakely Jr.
Sam'l. Chambers
Chas. Rupert
Jno. Conlin
Jno. Cook
Jno. Peck
Jno. Wanamaker
Jas. English
Chas. English
Est. of Jas. Robinson
Est. of Jas. Nichol
Nichol
Wm. Christ
Chas. & Thos. Hobson
Benj. Hobson
Est. of Sam'l. Nelson
B. Gold Mining Co.
Levius Empey
Henry Robinson
Jno. Moore
Morra
Hon. L. Wallbridge
Jno. Fox
Richardson
Wm. O'Neilbuill
Jno. Hunter
Robt. Thomas
Robt. Best
Sam'l. Best
Frs. Conlin
G. E. Henderson
UPPER ELDORADO
Robert's Creek
Thos. Comerford
ELDORADO P.O.
Peter Gunsolus
MUD LAKE
Est. of Thos. Bacon
Thos. Bacon Sr.
Toronto M. Co.
Thos. Egan
Canada Co.
Thos. Thompson
Jas. Thompson
Jno. Mc Coy
Chas. Bacon
Jno. Love
Jas. Mc Cauley
Jos. Hayton
Mrs. Love
Robt. Reid
Irwin
Love
R. T. Ferguson
Frank Trotter
Thos. & Rich. Keene
Jno. Reid
Jno. Earlerson
Jas. Simpson
Jno. Keene
Thos. Keene Jr.
Thos. Keene Sr.
Jas. Blakely
Mrs. Fretz
Kincaid
Benj. Sinclair
Donald Mc Kinnon
Alex. Mc Kinnon
Glover
L. Mc Kinnon
Alex. Mc Kinnon
Chas. Bacon
Harris
Jno. Bateman
Jno. Mc Coy
Dan'l. C. Ketcheson
Jno. Hazzard
Josh. Broad
L. Kirk
Keene
Kincaid
Sager
Canada
Co.
Geo. W. Rose
R.M.C.
Jos. Hazzard
Jno. Broad
Mc Ilroy
Bowen
Sager
Victor Bowen
Mrs. M. Plane
Jno. Aptis
Jno. Bateman
Canada Co.
Sam'l. Kyle
Philip Clapp
Janah. Jarvis
Jno. Elliss
Jno. Adams
Jno. Mc Kinnon
Lime Kiln
Jno. Embury
Wallbridge
Sessmith
Jno. Fraser
Richd. Davis
Jacob Rickley
Jno. Caffery
Kelly
Peter Van Cleek
Hamilton
Mc Gee
Jno. Blakely
Adam
Allan
Thos. Hart
Peter Van Cleek
Robt. Allan
Jno. Mc Carthy
Thos. Marrin
Jno. Conley
Jno. Dunn
Wesley Huffman
Jno. Marrin
Pluto
Lemon
Wm. Burns
Jno. Mc Namara
Peter Murphy
Wm. Feeny Jr.
Wm. Feeny Sr.
Andw. Haulett
Hon. L. Wallbridge
Jno. Haight
Sam'l. Rollins
Bridge Yard
MADOC
H. Seymour
Wareham Tytler
W. H. Dingman
Oliver Dingman
Thos. Tumelty
W. H. Tumelty
Jno. Mc Kee
Jno. Caskey
Jno. Haynes
Wm. Band
Wm. Bond
Jno. Cassidy
Peter VanKleek
B. VanKleek
Robt. S. Allen
Jno. Caskey
Wm. J. Allen
Chas. Allen
Geo. Graham
Jas. Roushorn
Jno. Blair
Canada Co.
Sam'l. D. Caskey
Jno. Rhodes
Resident
Hugh Mc Kenzie
Jno. Hazzard
Henry Woods
Jno. Hunter
Canada Co.
Wm. Allen
Robt. S. Allen
Jno. Wanamaker
Jno. Caldwell
Jno. Hunter
Wm. Fox
Sylvt. Fox
Jno. Brown
Robt. Best
Sam'l. Best
Robt. Best
Capt. R. Norman
Robt. Moore
Jno. N. Mc Coy Jr.
Jno. Mc Coy
Thos. Rimington
Dan'l. Phillips
Jno. Broad
Thos. Elliott
Jno. Kennedy
Thos. Preston
Jno. Irwin
Jno. Mc Coy
Thos. Bacon
Chas. Bacon
Canada Co.
Benj. Remington
Hiram Squires
Frs. Elliott
Dom. O'Conner
Kuneyham Est.
Steph. Caldwell
Elias Holmes
Jas. Berry
Kincaid
Jas. Frs. Martin
Barry
Diamond
Gilbert Mc Coy
Irwin Love
Jas. Ray
Alex. Wilson
Sam'l. Colony
Sam'l. Mc Mechan
Jno. Broden
Wm. Mc Mechan
Eugene Empey
Alex. Gordon
Geo. Addison
Lime Kiln
Jno. Wanamaker
Huram Duncan Fraser
Jno. Elliss
David Emery
Wm. Elliss
Jos. Pigden
Ellis
Jno. Wanamaker
Jacob Wanamaker
Robt. Delaney
Jas. Moore
Dan'l. C. Ketcheson
Thos. Keene Jr.
Thos. Keene Sr.
Jno. Mc Coy
Jno. Bateman
Foot
Chas. Bacon
Harris
Alex. Mc Kinnon
Bay Shore C.P.
Jos. Hazzard
Thos. Buckley
Richd. Farrell
Jno. Burnside
Geo. W. Rose
R.M.C.
F. Young
M. Kirk
L. Kirk
Keene
Kincaid
Sager
Canada Co.
Jno. Broad
Mc Ilroy
Mrs. M. Bowen
Sager
Victor Bowen
Geo. Smith
Canada Co.
Jno. Resident
Jno. Moorecraft
L. Ager
W. Jones
Jno. Fraser
Richd. Davis
Jno. Caffery
Kelly
Peter Van Cleek
Hamilton
Wm. Montgomery
Mc Gee
Hugh. Galway
Adam
Allan
Jno. Blakely
Mc Mahan
Est.



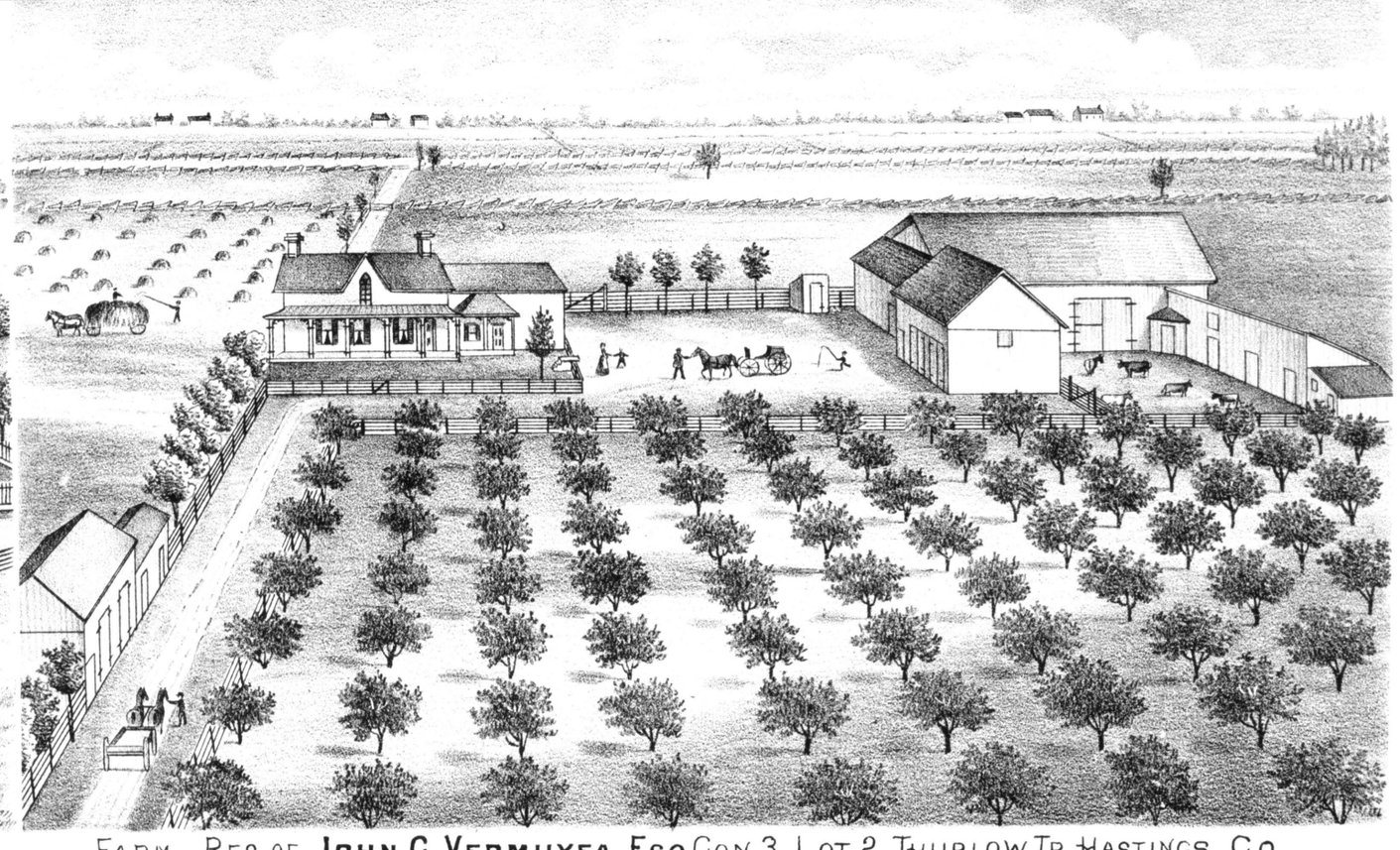
RES. OF **MATHEW BENSON**, CON. 2, LOT 14, SOPHIASBURGH T'P. ONT.



"COTE DU BAIE," RES. OF CAPT **W. H. MORDEN**, GREEN POINT, SOPHIASBURGH T'P, ONT.



RES. OF **S. D. GRANDALL**, CON. 1, LOT 14, ATHOL TP. ONT.

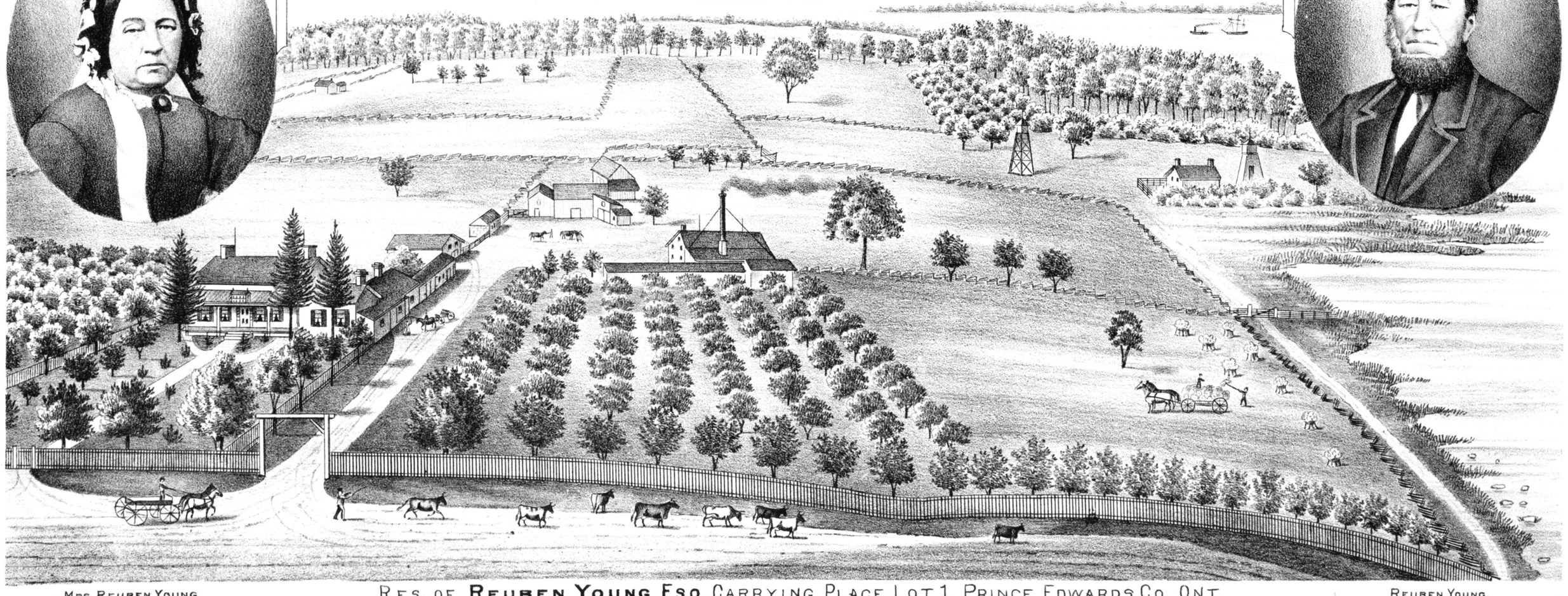


FARM RES. OF **JOHN C. VERMILYEA** ESQ. CON. 3, LOT 2, THURLOW TP. HASTINGS CO.

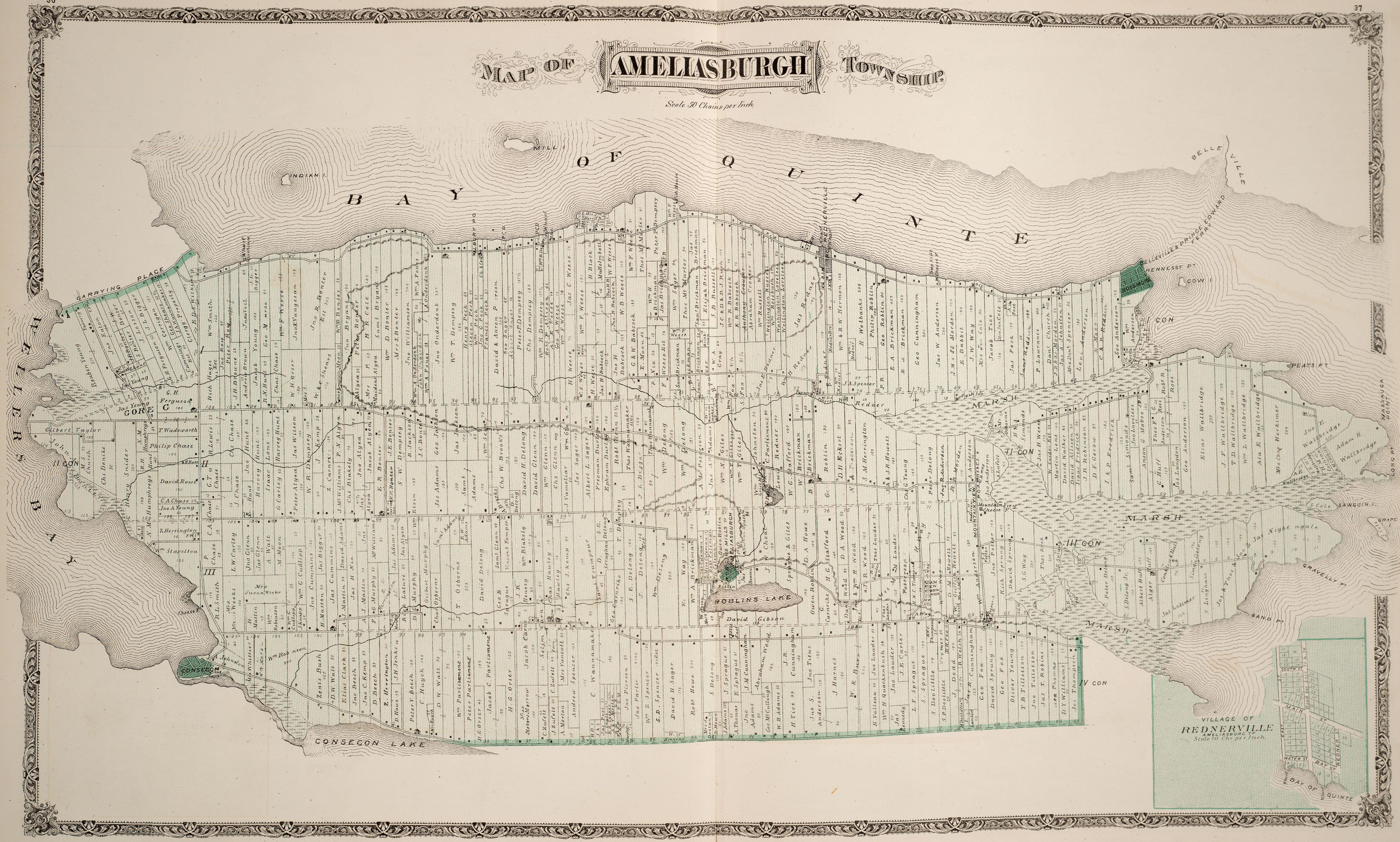
BAY FARM.

MRS. REUBEN YOUNG.

REUBEN YOUNG.



RES. OF **REUBEN YOUNG** ESQ. CARRYING PLACE, LOT 1, PRINCE EDWARDS CO. ONT.


MAP OF AMELIASBURGH TOWNSHIP
Scale 50 Chains per Inch
BAY OF QUINTE
INDIAN I.
MILL I.
BELLE VILLE
BELLEVILLE & PRINCE EDWARD FERRY
KENNESSY PT
COW I.
CON
GARRYING PLACE
GORE C
MARSH
II CON
III CON
IV CON
ROBLINS LAKE
David Gibson
CONSECON LAKE
CONSECON
GRAVELLY PT
SAND PT
VILLAGE OF REDNERVILLE
AMELIASBURG TP
Scale 10 Chs per Inch
BAY OF QUINTE

"CREEKSIDE FARM" THE RES. OF **LEVI MASSEY ESQ.** CON. 5, LOT 30, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT.

FARM RES. & OLD HOMESTEAD OF **DANIEL VANDERWATER ESQ.** CON. 6, LOT'S 27 & 28, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

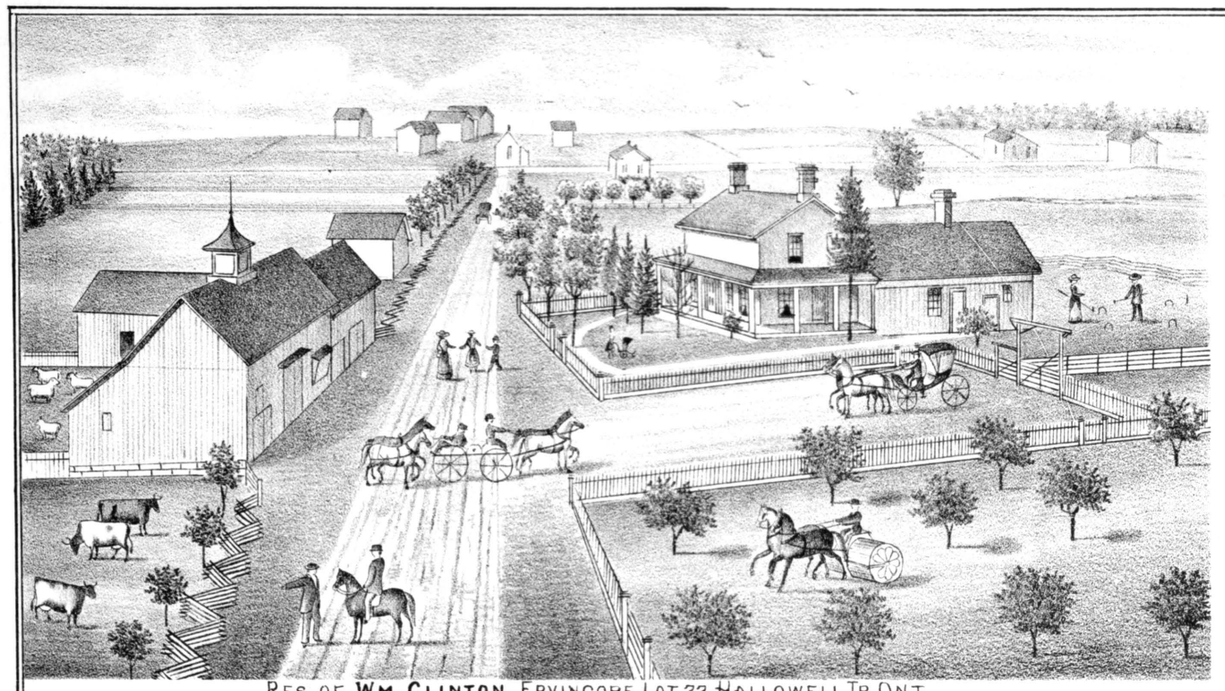
W. BOULTER.

FARM RES. OF **WELLINGTON BOULTER J.P.** DEMORESTVILLE, SOPHIASBURG TP. ONT.

JAS. TURNER, PREST

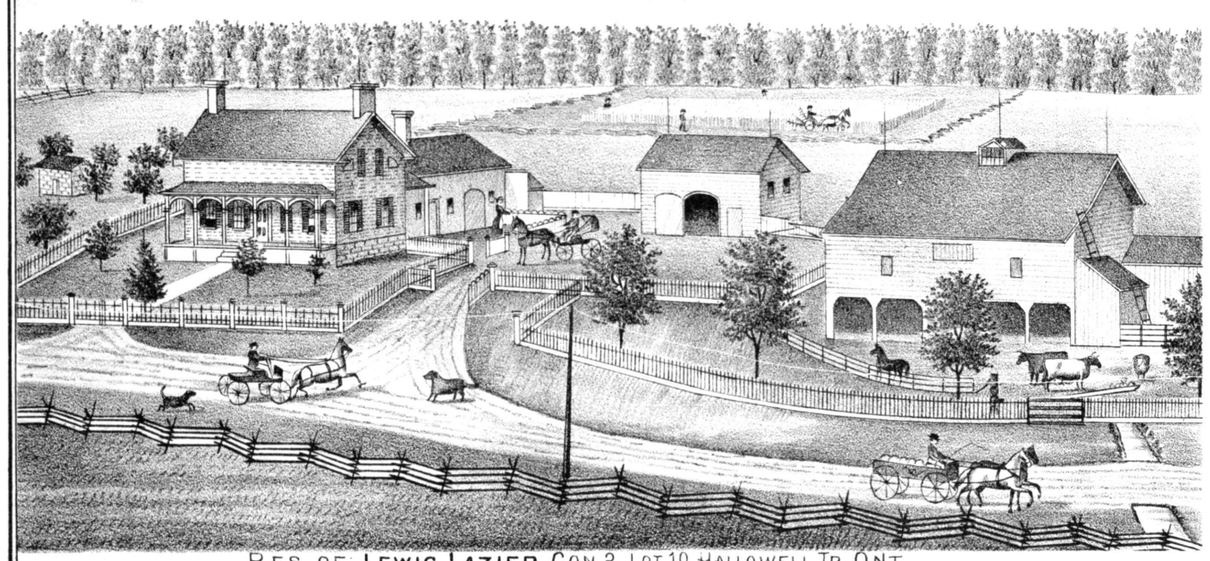
GENERAL AGENT FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

DAVID BURKE, MANAGER.

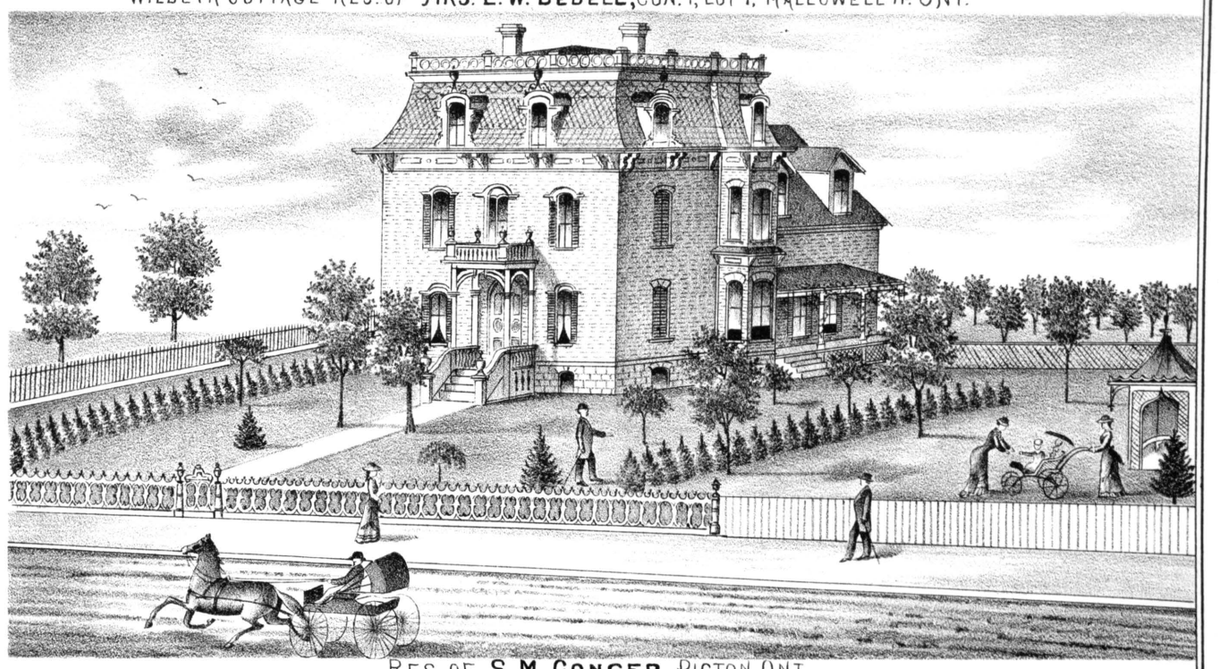


RES. OF **WM. CLINTON**, ERVINGORE, LOT 22, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.

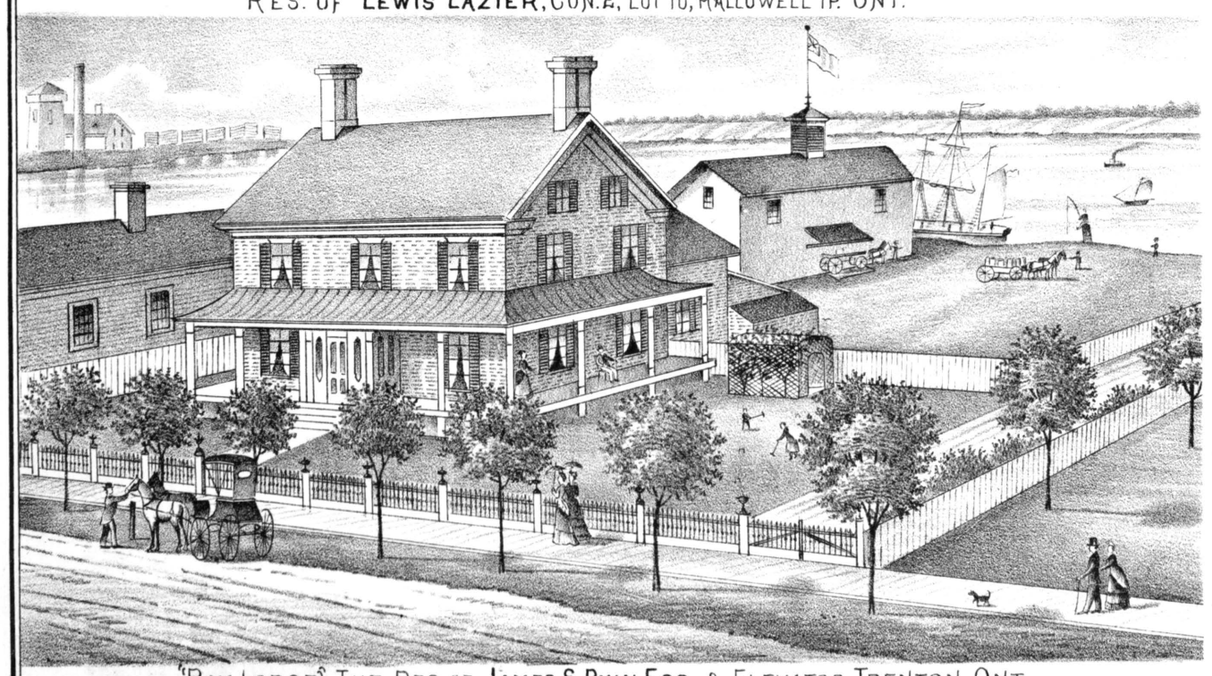
"WILBETH COTTAGE" RES. OF **MRS. E. W. BEDELL**, CON. 1, LOT 1, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.



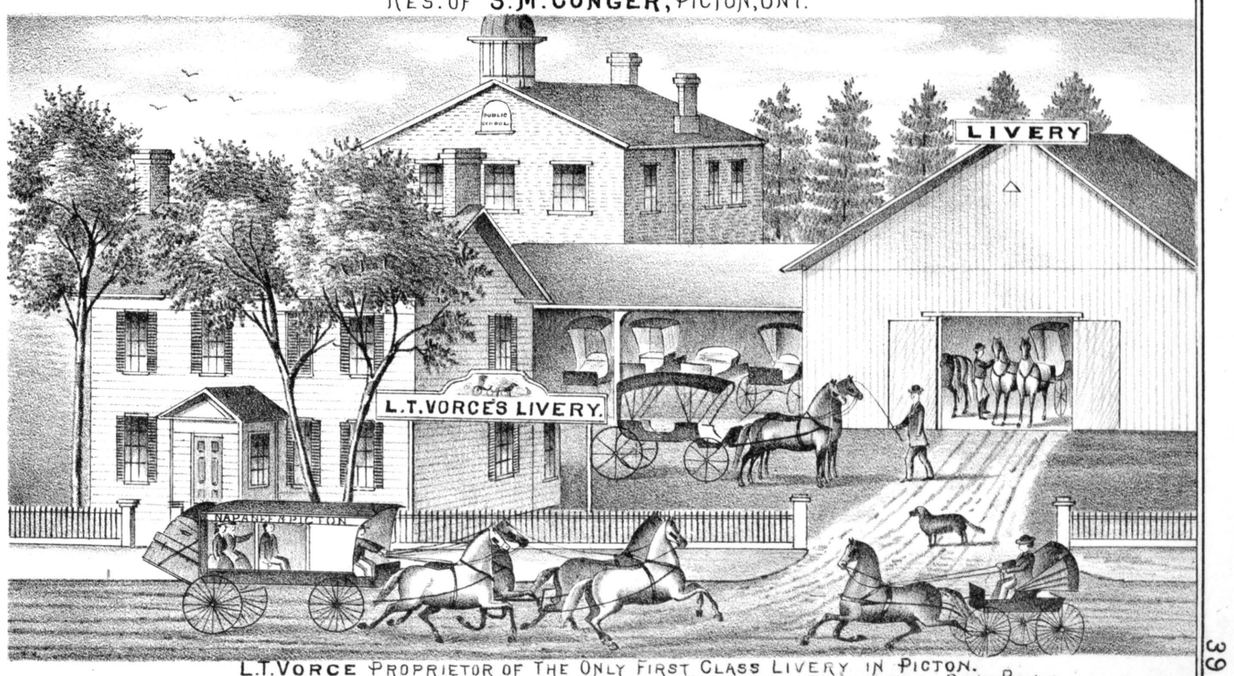
RES. OF **LEWIS LAZIER**, CON. 2, LOT 10, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.



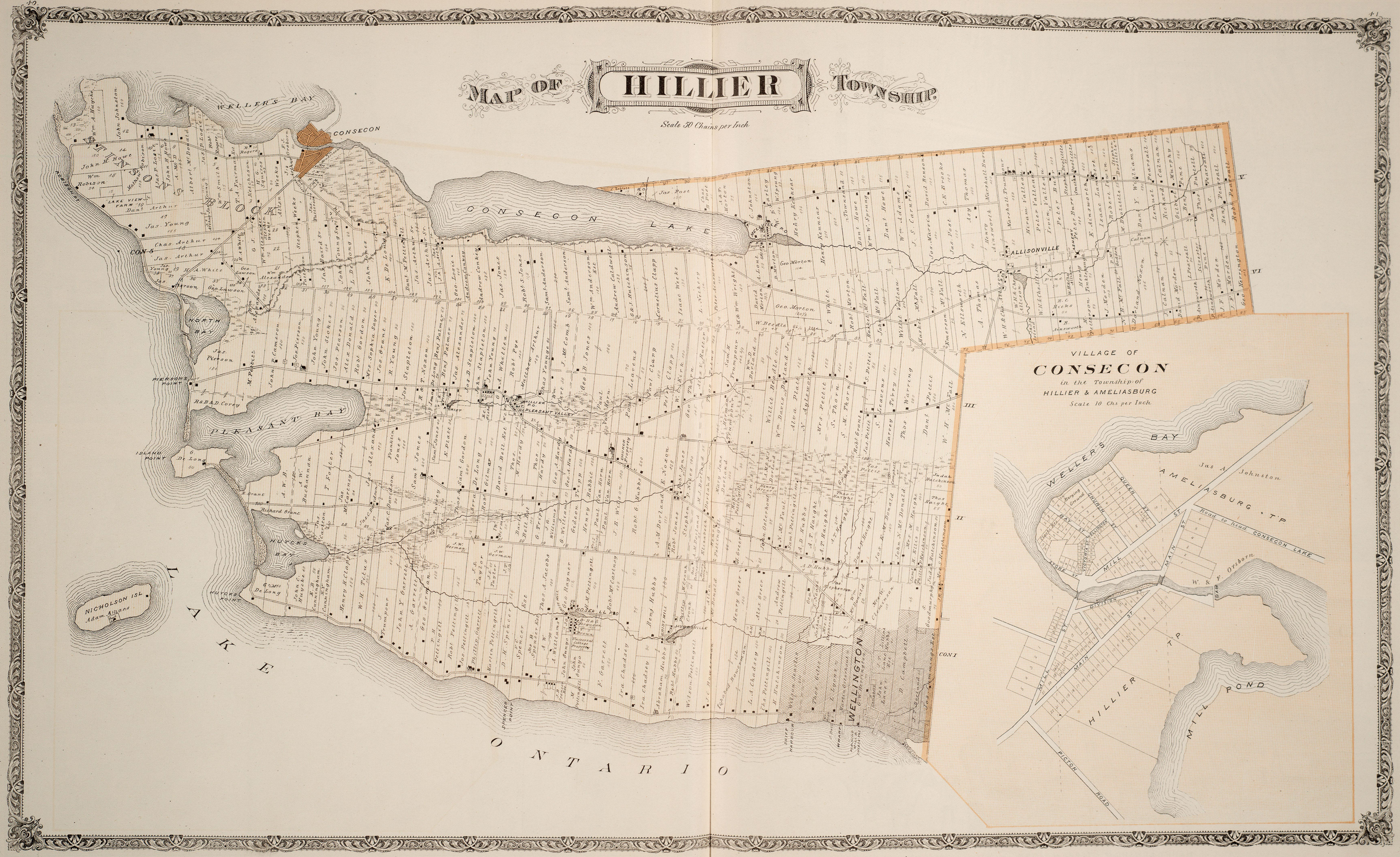
RES. OF **S. M. CONGER**, PICTON, ONT.



"BAY LODGE", THE RES. OF **JAMES S. RYAN ESQ.** & ELEVATOR, TRENTON, ONT.



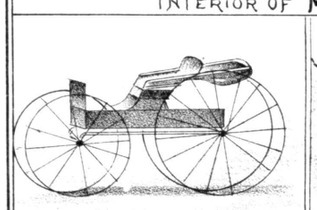
L.T.VORCE PROPRIETOR OF THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LIVERY IN PICTON.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS & EXCURSIONS TO SAND BANKS.

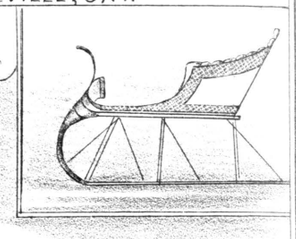

MAP OF HILLIER TOWNSHIP
Scale 50 Chains per Inch
WELLER'S BAY
CONSECON
CONSECON LAKE
ALLISONVILLE
PLEASANT BAY
NORTH BAY
PIERSONS POINT
ISLAND POINT
HUYCKS BAY
HUYCKS POINT
NICHOLSON ISL.
Adam Amans
LAKE ONTARIO
WELLINGTON
VILLAGE OF
CONSECON
in the Township of
HILLIER & AMELIASBURG
Scale 10 Chs per Inch
WELLER'S BAY
AMELIASBURG T.P.
Jas A. Johnston
Road to head CONSECON LAKE
W. & F. Orsborn
HILLIER T.P.
MILL POND
PICTON ROAD

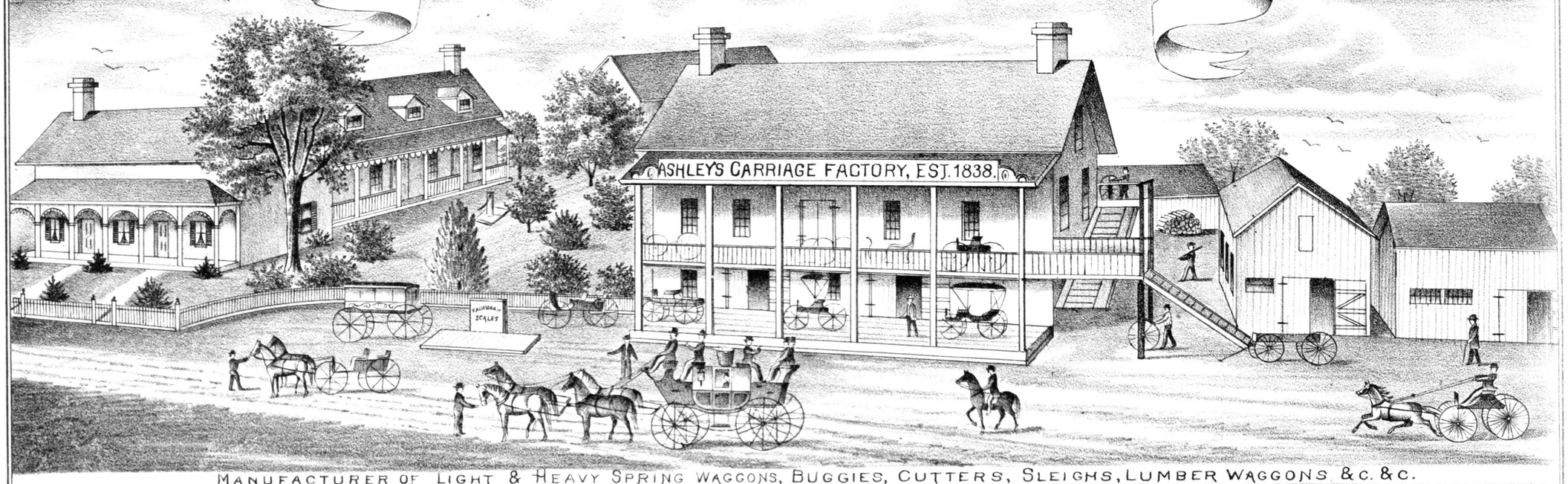
INTERIOR OF MESSRS. GEO. RITCHIE & Co's DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, SHOWING GRAND STAIRCASE LEADING TO MILLINER & MANTLE ROOMS, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

ASHLEY'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, FOXBORO, ONT.

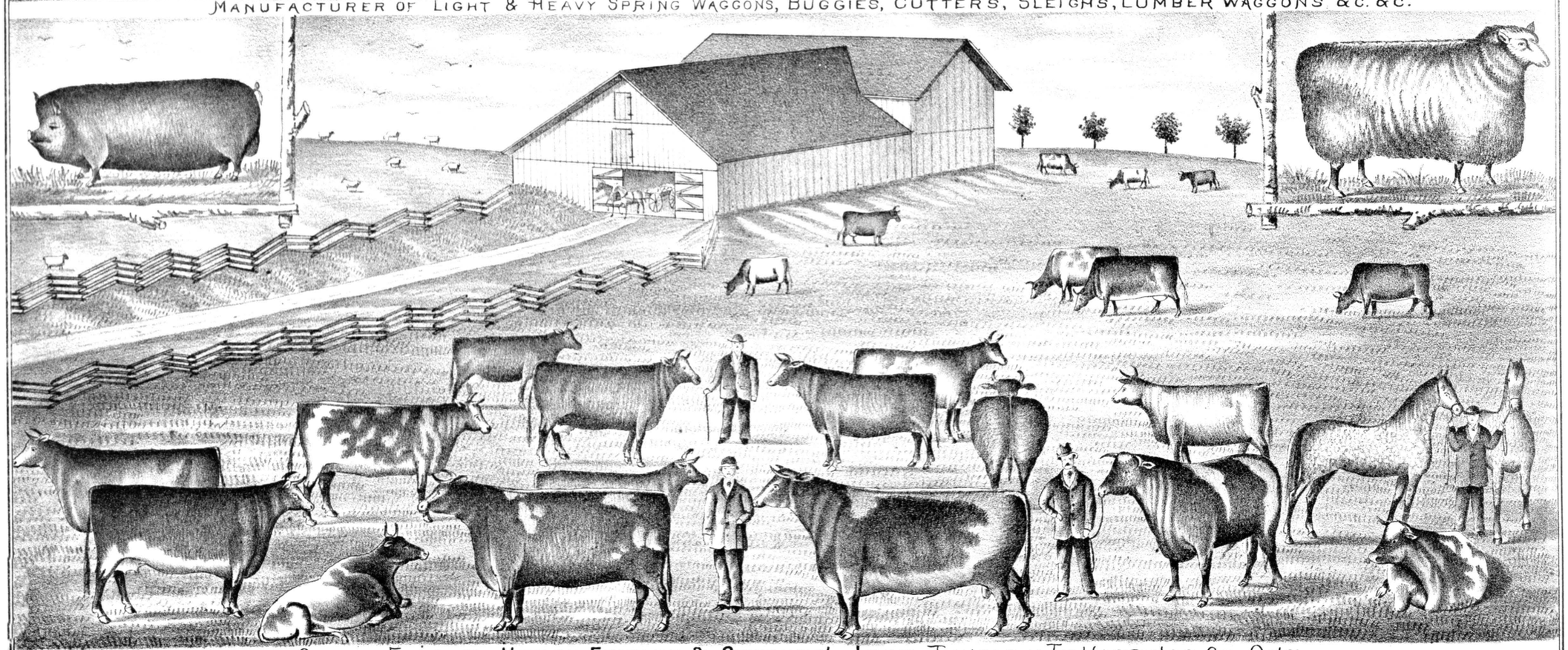
EST. 1838.







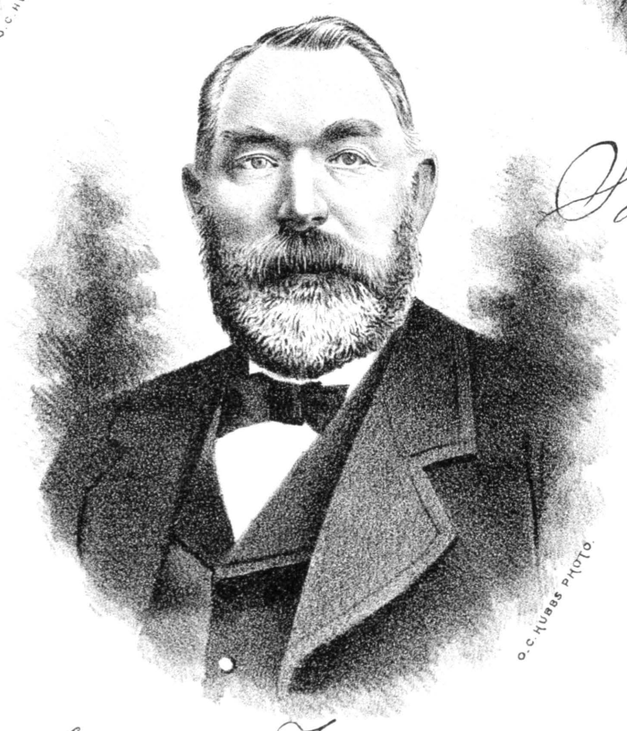
MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT & HEAVY SPRING WAGGONS, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, LUMBER WAGGONS &C. &C.



STOCK FARM OF HENRY, EDWARD & STEPHEN JOSE, THURLOW TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

John Pinnyer
North Marysburg Tp.

Samuel N. Smith
Warden of the County of Prince Edward Co.

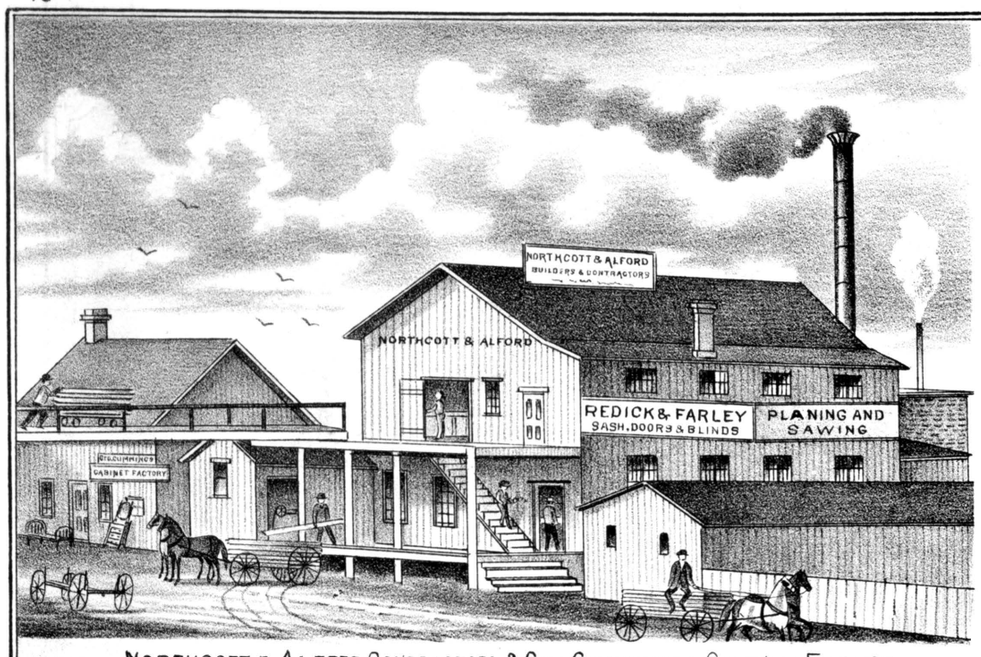


Yours Truly
Lewis B. Stimson
Hallowell Tp.

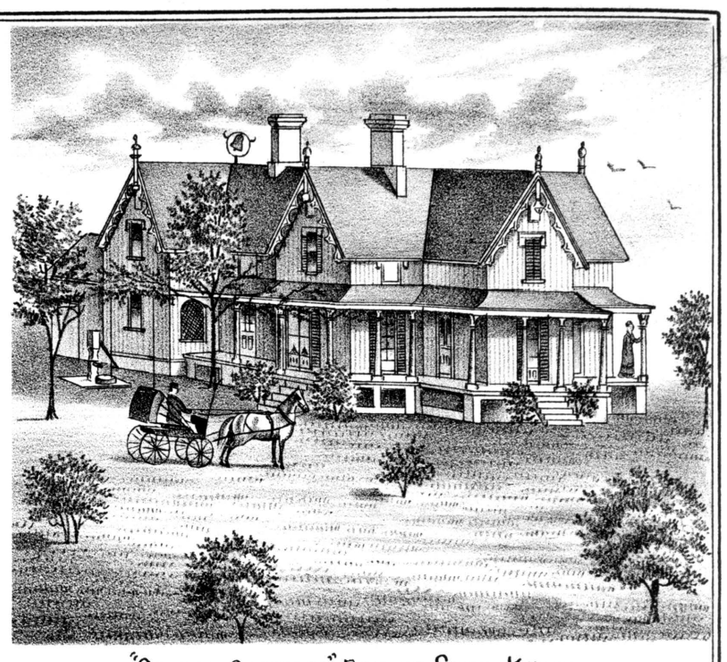
John A. Sprague
Sophiasburg Tp.

Nelson Dodge,
Milford, P.E. County.

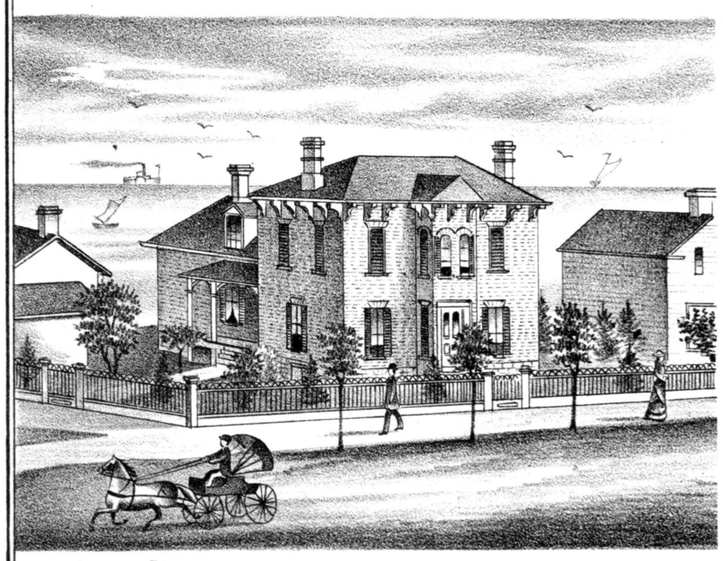
MAP OF SOPHIASBURGH TOWNSHIP
Scale 50 Chains per Inch
HUFFS ISLAND
SAND POINT
BAY OF QUINTE
RIO ISLAND
NORTHPORT P.O.
DEMORESTVILLE
FISH LAKE
GORE C
GORE B
GORE D
LONG REACH
HAY BAY
THOMPSONS POINT
CASEY POINT
LONSDALE
TYENDINAGA TP.
Scale 10 Chs. per Inch
SALMON RIV.
John McCarron
BANNOCKBURN
MADOC TP.
Scale 10 Chs. 1 Inch
RIVER MOIRA
MILL POND
MUMBY ST.
CONCESSION ROAD
1ST CON. W. OF G.P.
2ND CON. W. OF G.P.
3RD CON.
1ST BROKEN FRONT
2ND BROKEN FRONT
1ST CON. S.W. OF G.P.
2ND CON. S.W. OF G.P.



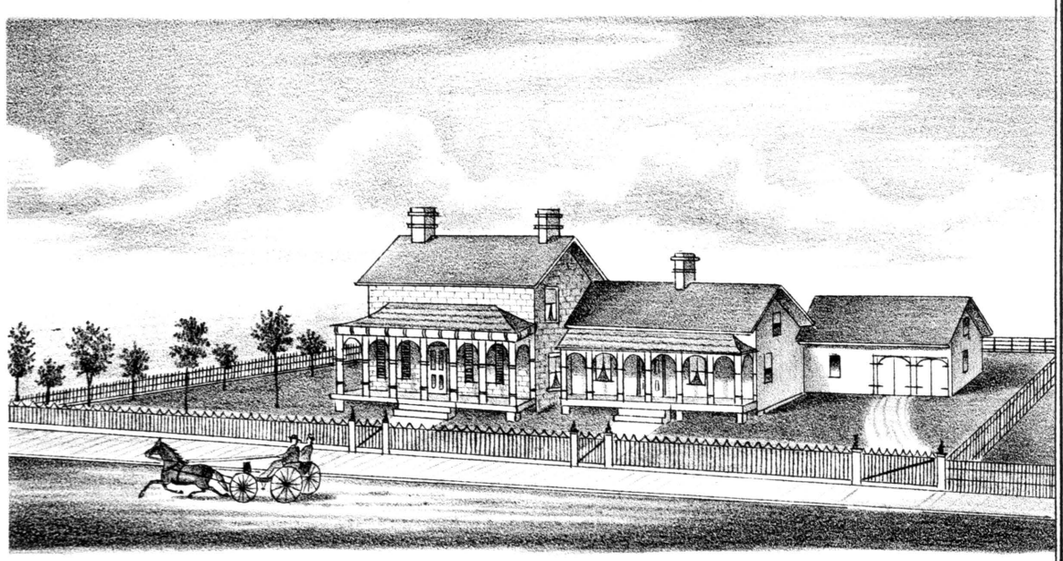
NORTHCOTT & ALFORD CONTRACTORS & GEO. CUMMINGS CABINET FACTORY.
REDICK & FARLEY'S PLANING MILLS; SASH, DOOR & BLIND FACTORY.
MILL STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.



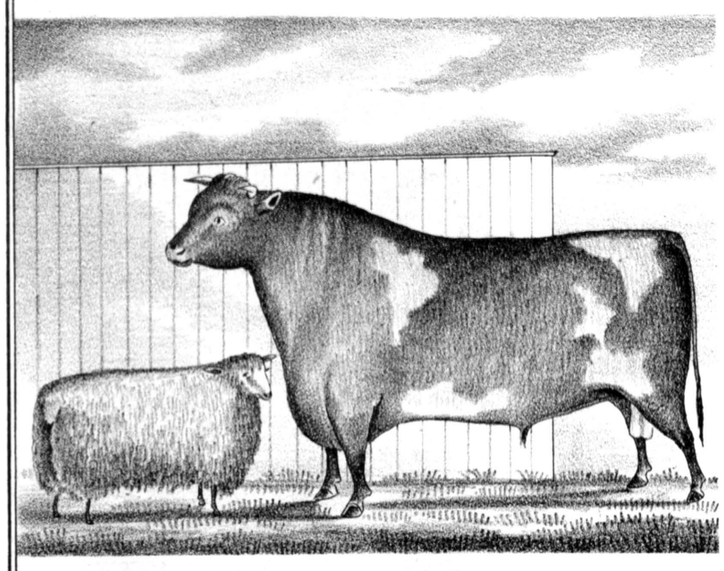
"GROVE COTTAGE" RES. OF SAML. KELLY.
CON. 2, LOT 14, HALLOWELL TP. ONT.



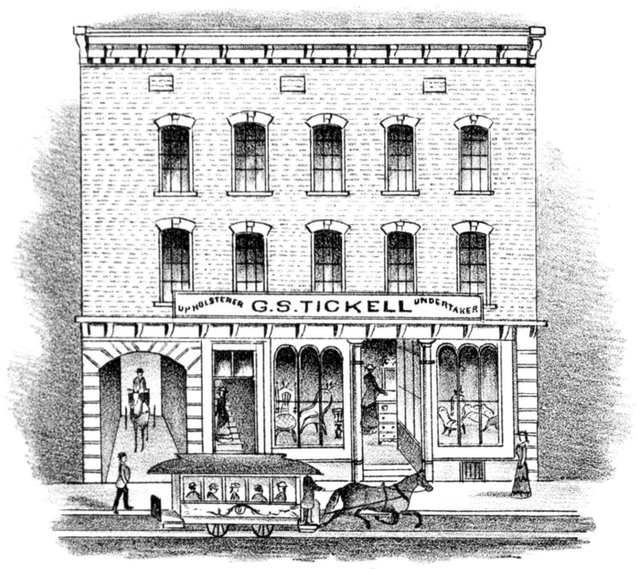
RES. OF G.W. HARRINGTON.
WELLINGTON, ONT.



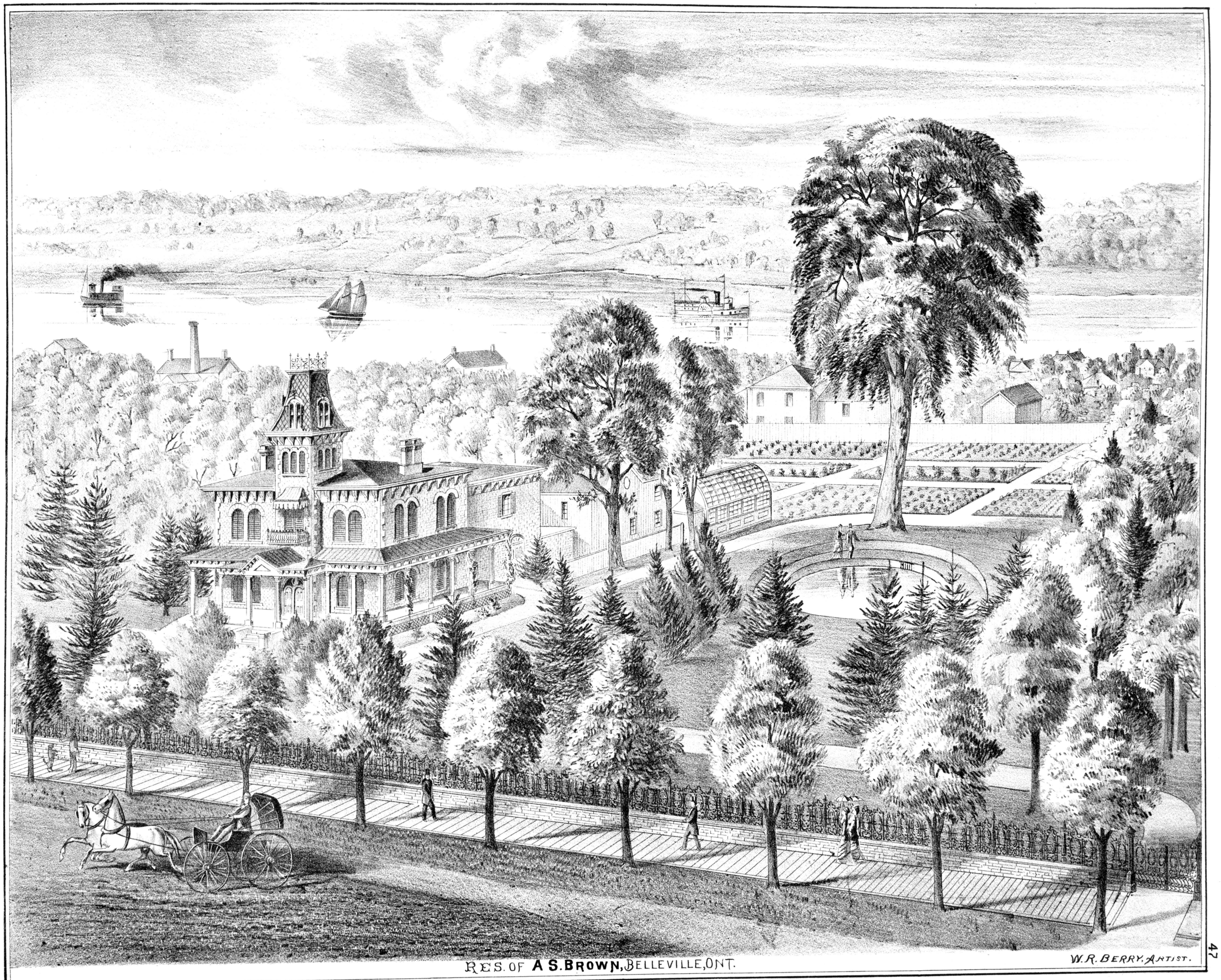
PRIVATE RES. OF WILLIAM ASHLEY, ESQ.
FOXBORO, HASTINGS CO. ONT.



J & J. NIGHTINGALE BREEDER OF
DURHAM CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP.
CON. 3, LOT 8. POINT B, AMELIASBURG TP. ONT.



G.S. TICKELL MANUFACTURER OF FURNITURE,
BELLEVILLE ONT, ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY.



RES. OF **A S. BROWN**, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

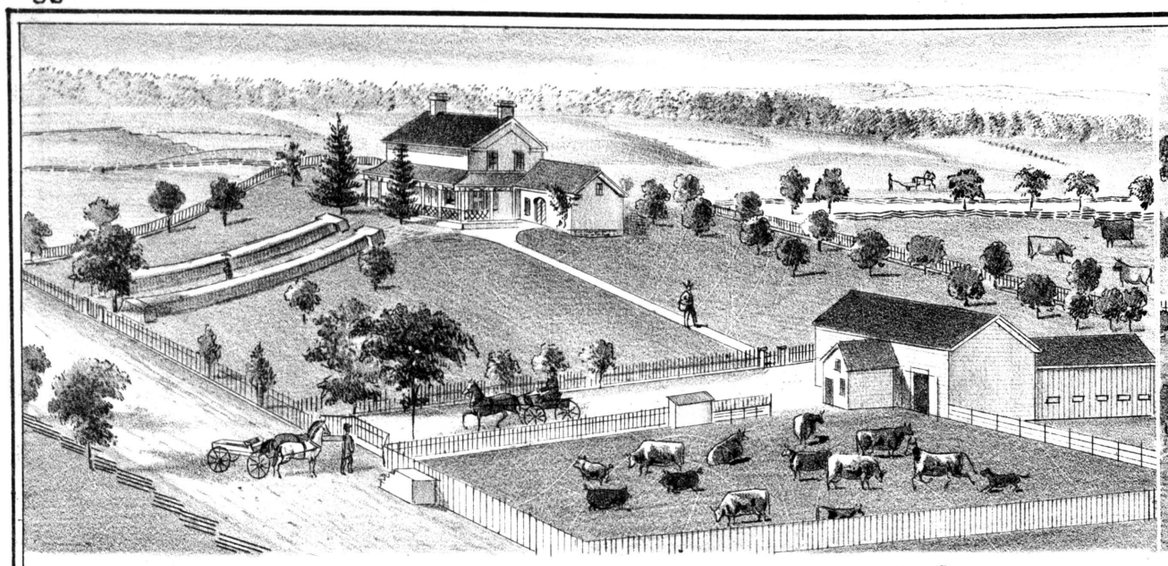
W. R. BERRY, ARTIST.

MAP OF HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP

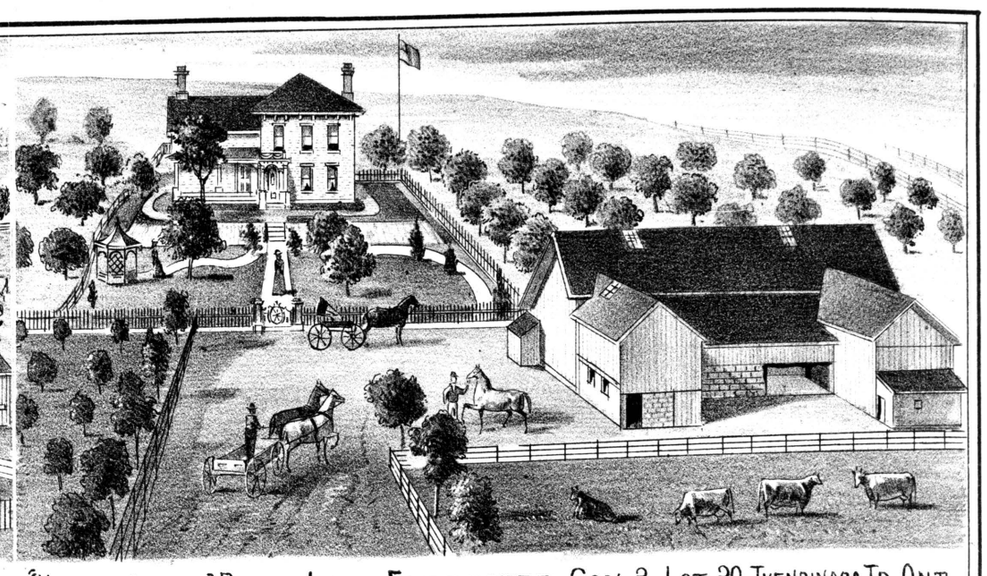
Scale 50 Chains per Inch

FOXBORO
THURLOW TP
Scale 10 Chains to an Inch

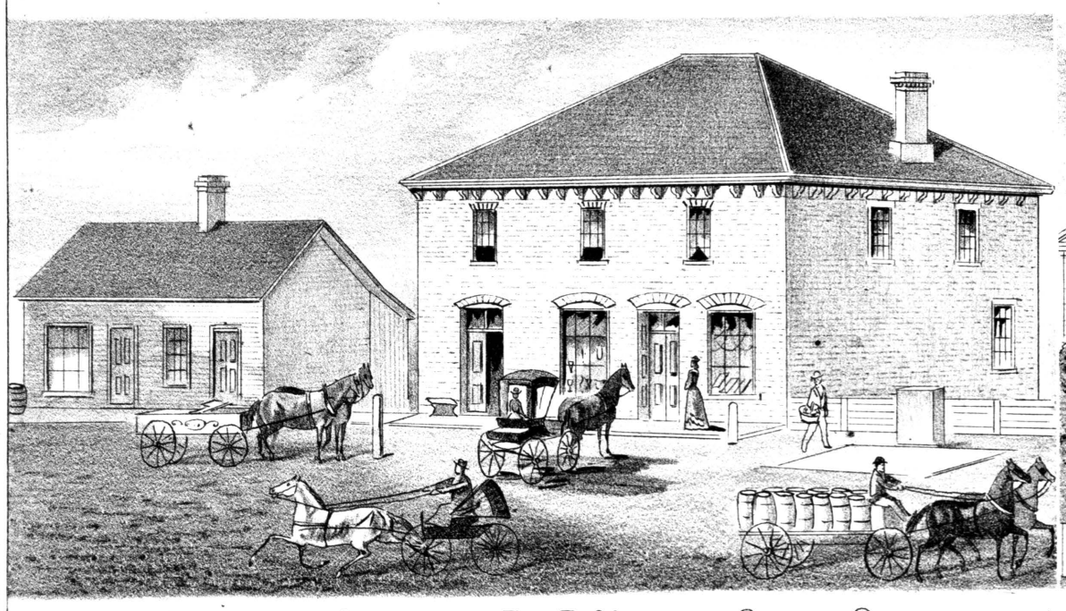
LAKE ONTARIO
WELLINGTON
SAND HILLS
WEST LAKE
EAST LAKE
GASKET ISLAND
MINK ISLAND
SUGAR ISLANDS
CAT I.
DAVIDS I.
ELLAS I.
JOELS I.
WINNS ISLAND
HICKORY I.
POINT M.
WEST POINT
LITTLE SANDY BAY
BAY OF QUINTE
PICTON BAY
TOWN OF PICTON
CON. S. SIDE OF WEST LAKE
1st CON. MILITARY TRACT
2nd CON. MILITARY TRACT
3rd CON. W OF G.P.
2nd CON. PRODUCED
1st CON. PRODUCED
1st CON. N.W. OF WEST LAKE
2nd CON. N.W. OF WEST LAKE
1st CON. N.W. OF CARRYING PLACE
2nd CON. N.W. OF CARRYING PLACE
1st CON. SE OF CARRYING PLACE
2nd CON N OF BLACK RIVER
1st CON EAST OF HALLOWELL BAY
GORE
BLOCK B
LOT 100 OR DOUBLE TRIANGLE
Road Allowance, Concessions V and VI



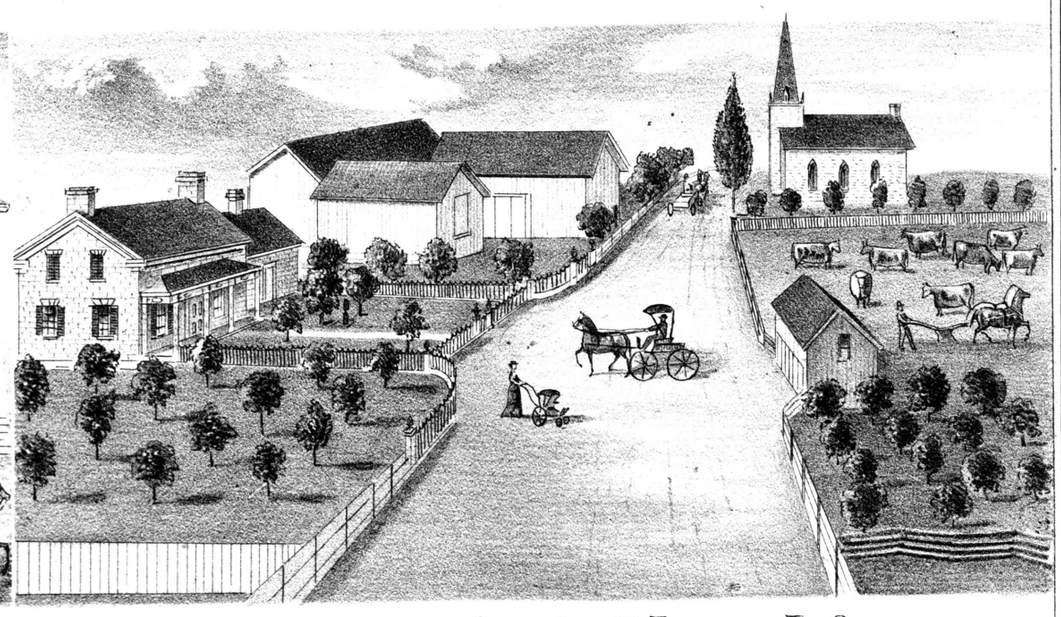
FARM RES. OF **SIDNEY WAY**, CON. 6, LOT 7, HUNGERFORD TP. ONT.



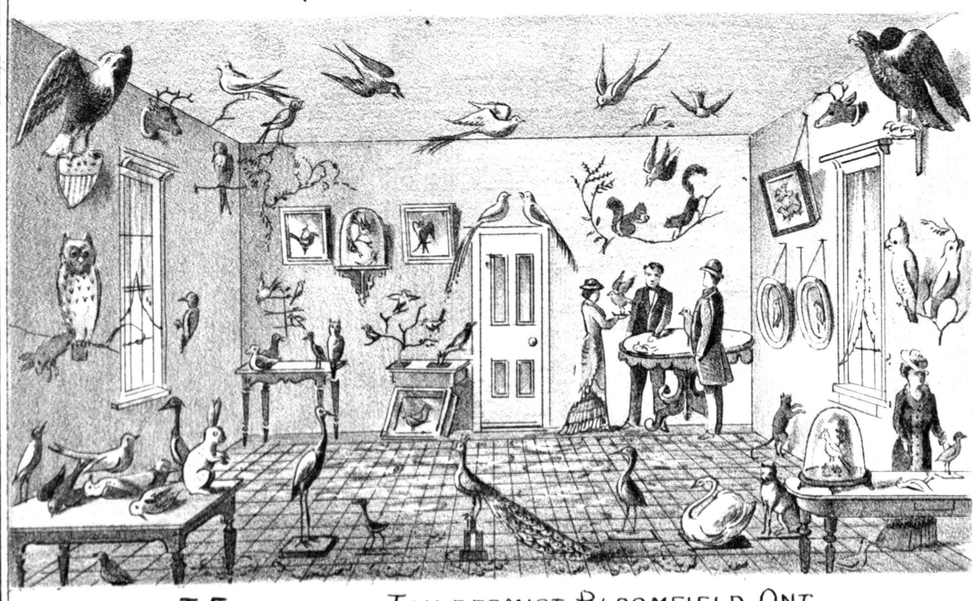
"HILLSIDE COTTAGE", RES. OF **JAMES FORRESTER**, CON. 3, LOT 20, TYENDINAGA TP. ONT.



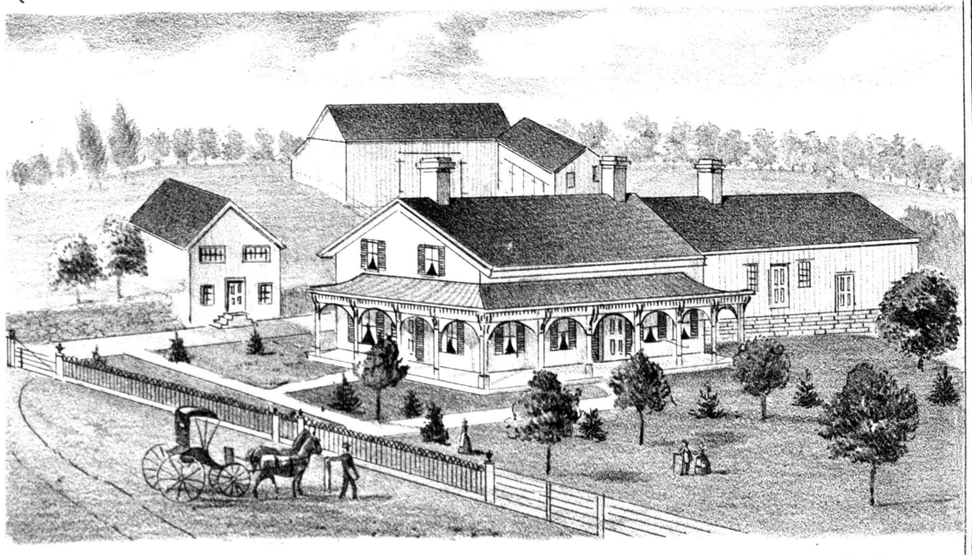
GENERAL STORE OF **P & P. MURPHY**, STOCO, ONT.



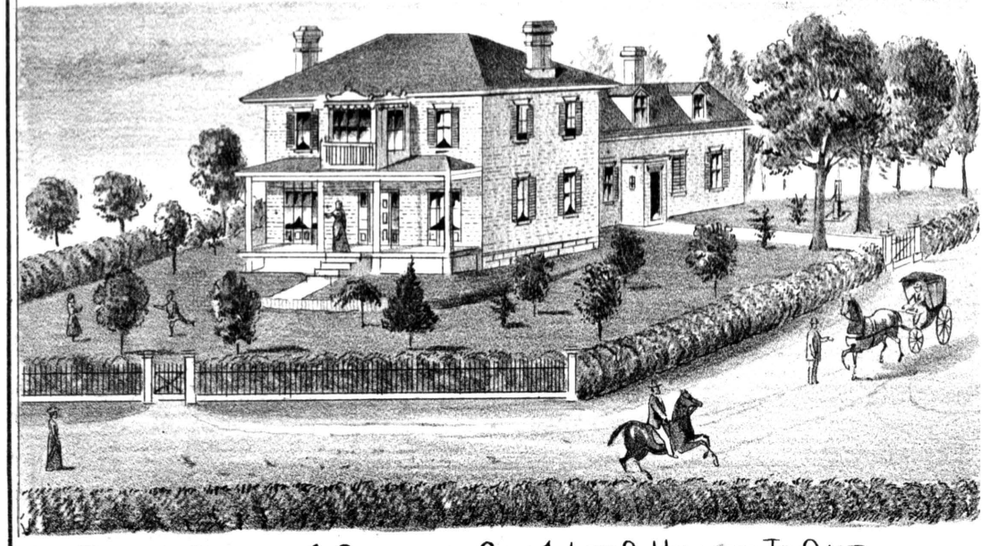
RES. OF **WM A. HUFFMAN**, CON. 5, LOT 29, THURLOW TP. ONT.



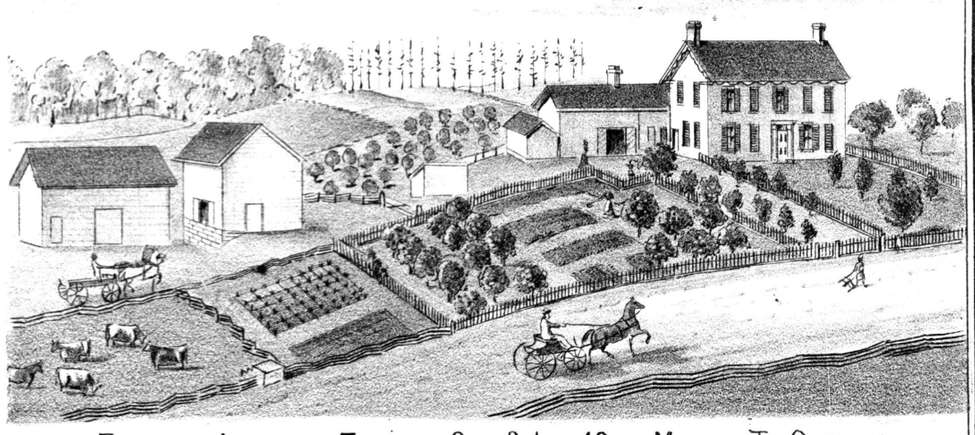
T. ELKINGTON, TAXIDERMIST, BLOOMFIELD, ONT.



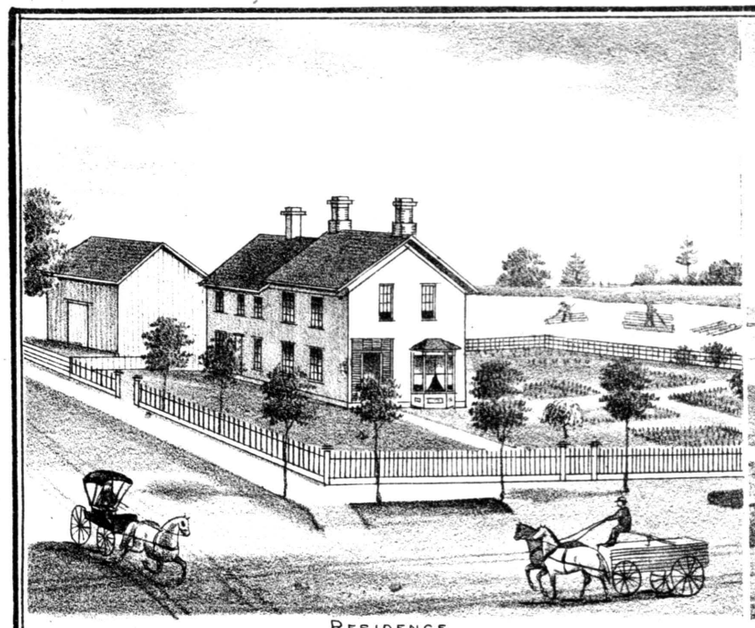
FARM RES. OF **SELAH SEARLS ESQ.** CON. 7, LOT 28, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.



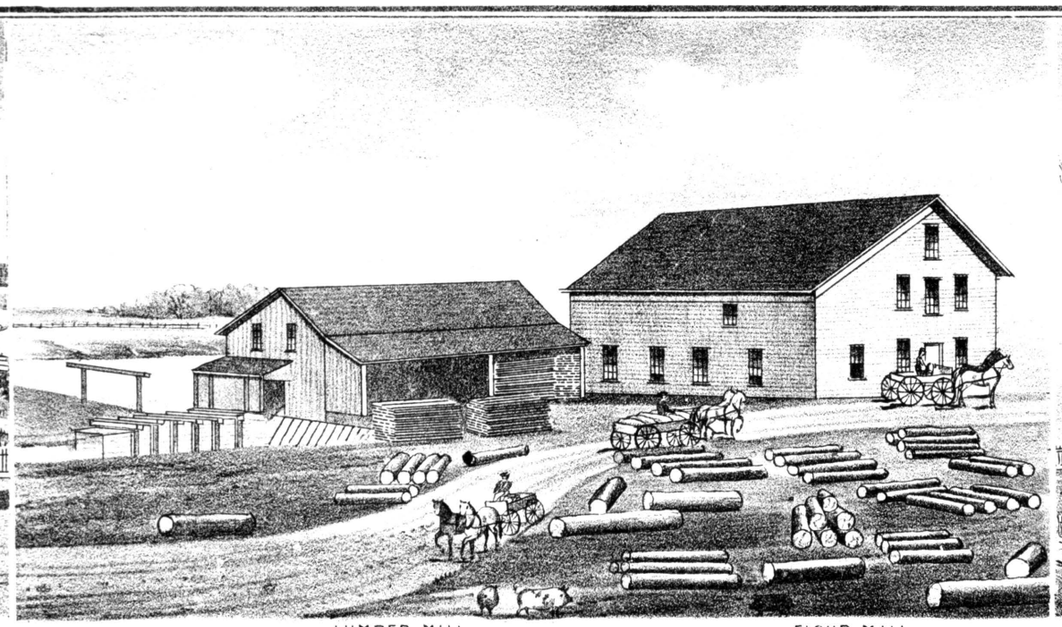
RES. OF **LOREN A. CHADSEY**, CON. 1, LOT 9, HILLIER TP. ONT.



RES. OF **LEVIUS EMPEY**, CON. 3, LOT 19, MADOC TP. ONT.



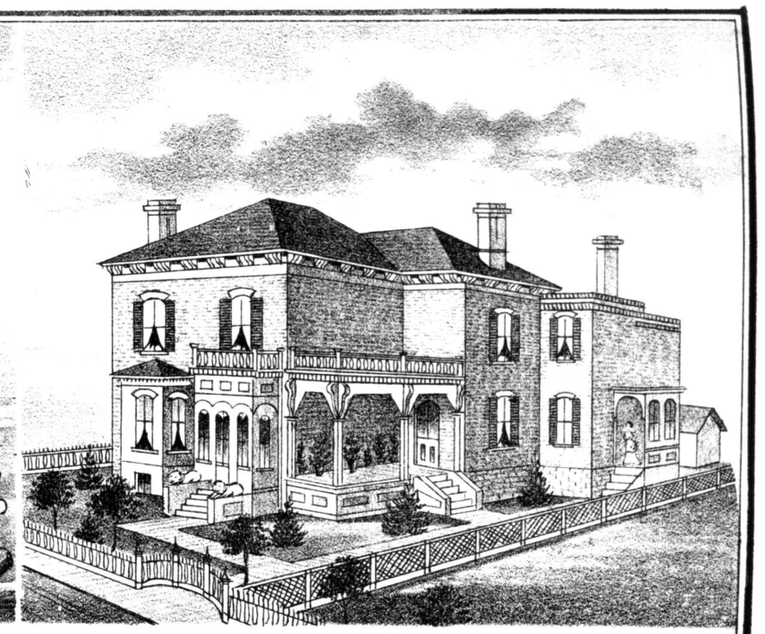
RESIDENCE.



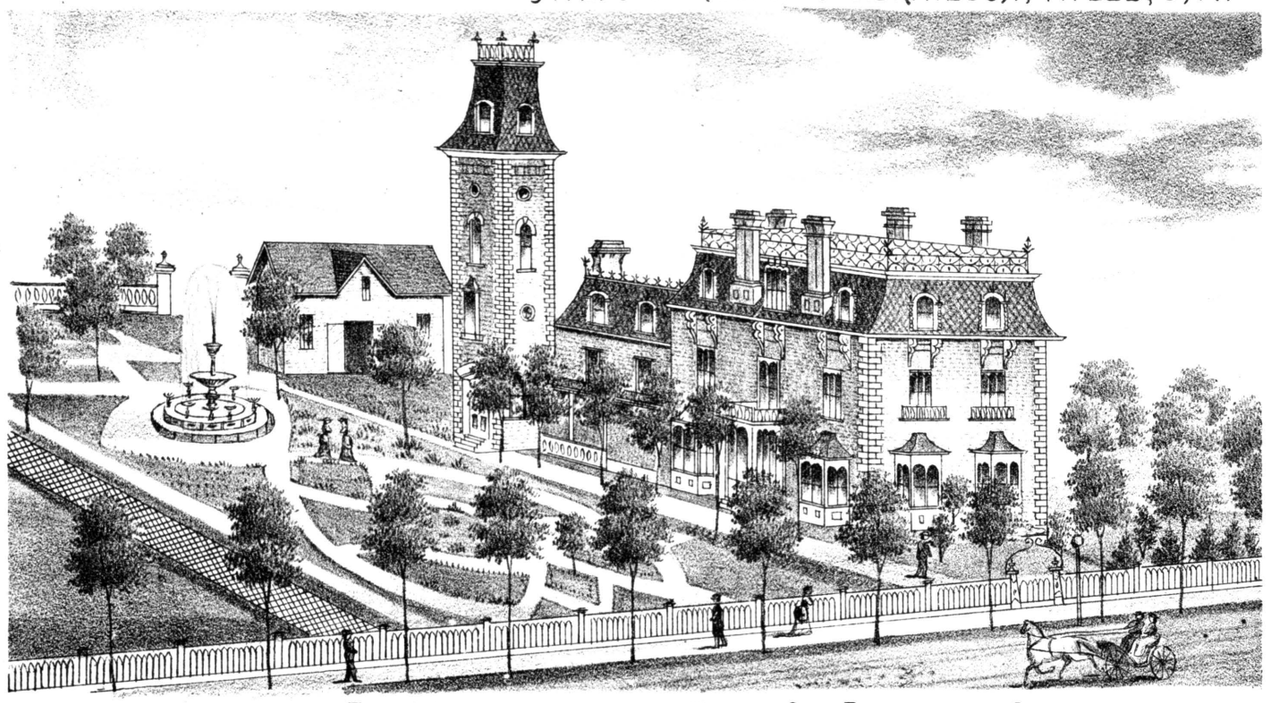
LUMBER MILL.

FLOUR MILL.

MILLS & RES. OF J.C.JAMIESON, TWEED, ONT.

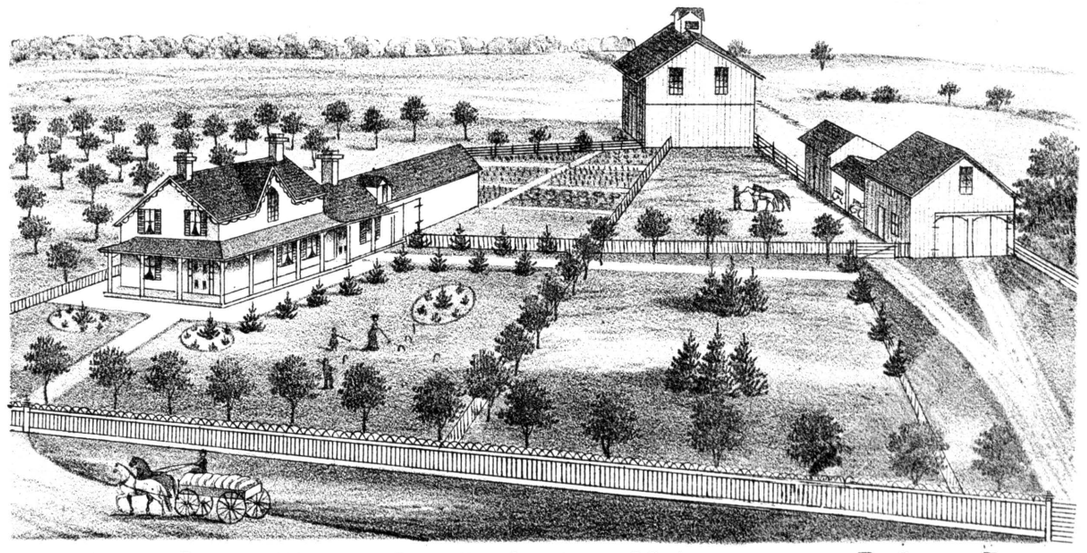


RES. OF CAPT. J. A. PORT, TRENTON, ONT.

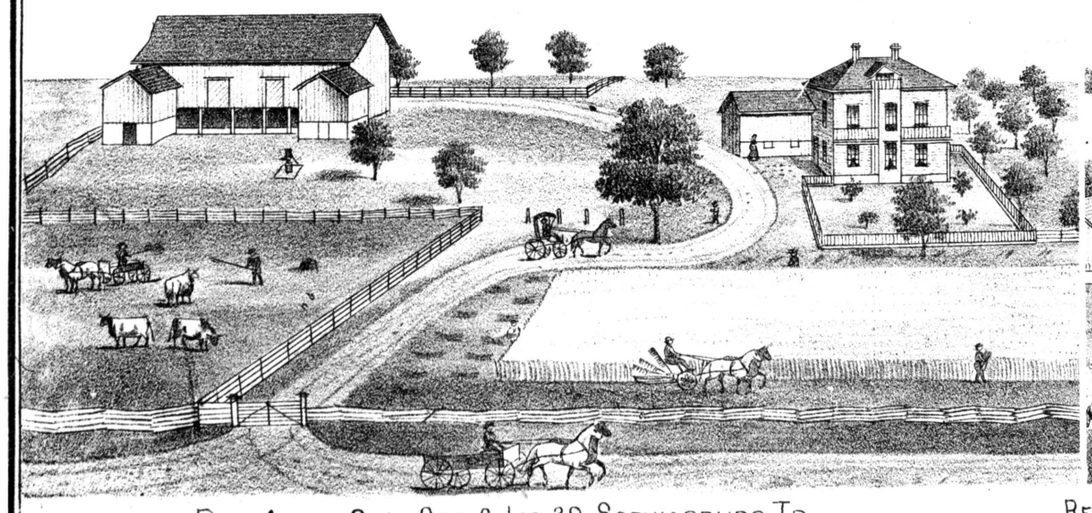


RES. OF DR. P. V. DORLAND, WEST FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

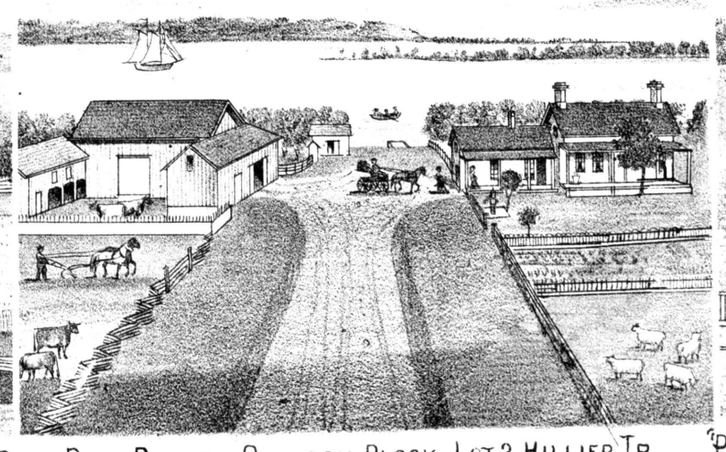
ALBURY POST OFFICE



FARM RES. OF WILLIAM PECK ESQ. CON. 1, LOT 93, AMELIASBURG TP. PRINCE EDWARD CO.



RES. ALLEN SINE, CON. 2. LOT 39, SOPHIASBURG TP.



RES. OF ROBT. ROGERS, STINSON BLOCK LOT 3, HILLIER, TP.

"PORTSMOUTH COTTAGE", RES. OF MAJOR RAWE, MADOC VILLAGE, ONT.

MAP OF N. MARYSBURGH TOWNSHIP

Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

VILLAGE OF ROBLINS MILLS

AMELIASBURG Tp

Scale 10 Chs. per Inch.

NORTHPORT

SOPHIASBURGH Tp

LOT No XXVI. LOT No XXV

BLOOMFIELD

HALLOWELL Tp

Joseph Pierson
Hillier Tp.

Daniel Pettit
Hillier Tp.

John Young.
Reeve of Hillier Tp.

Cornelius Clapp
Hillier Tp.

Daniel G. Williams J.P.
Hillier Tp.

VILLAGE OF TWEED

HUNGERFORD TP

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch

N.

W. E.

Road Allowance between Cons. X and XI

Road Allowance between Concessions IX and X

Side Line between Lots 9 & 10

Side Line between Lots 10 & 11

46 Wm Wray 45

50 49 48 47

42 43 A. McKay 44

41 40 39

36 37 38 Jas Walter

G. A. Munro 35 34 33 Edw Provo

29 28 31 32

30 27 26 J. McG. Detlov 25 24 23 W. Wray 22

J. F. Burr 17

16 15 18 19 20 21 Cemetery 14 Church of England 13

10 11 Dr T. E. Pomeroy 12

23 1/2 Acres.

9 8 7

Jas. Davis

Isabella Mathews

Wilson Sills 3

4 5 6 Jno Porter

RIVER MOIRA

Mill Reserve

BRIDGE ST.

DAM

G.M.

S.M.

Pomeroy Hall

SPRING ST.

JAMIESON ST.

METCALF ST.

STORE ST.

COLBORNE ST.

HANNAH ST.

MARY ST.

LOUISA ST.

JAMES ST.

JOHN ST.

D

E

GEORGETOWN

IN

VILLAGE OF

TWEED

HUNGERFORD TP.

Scale 10 Chs - an Inch

Wm. Hicks 3 A.

G. Wingham 3 A.

I. Prindle 5 A.

I. & Prindle 13 A.

To Belleville

STOCO LAKE

PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. ALBANS.

SIDNEY TP

Scale 10 Chains - an Inch

ROAD

GRAVEL ROAD

MILL POND

TRENT ST.

GORDONS MILLS P.O.

Gordon's Paper Mill

Gordon's Grist Mill

BRIDGE

3 1/2 Miles from Trenton

RIVER

COLBORNE ST.

WEBSTER ST.

Public Square

CORBETT ST.

SAMUEL ST.

WASHINGTON ST.

HEAD ST.

MERCER ST.

Murray Township Line

DOWNING ST.

GEORGES ST.

McNABB ST.

PETERSON ST.

Dorland

Samuel

Wm. Patrick 18 A. in Park Lots

B.S.

A. Sutherland

Dam

Saw Mill

Mrs W.

J.C.

Revd J.B.

J. Canniff P.O.

W. Powers Hotel

W.Y.

J.C.

S.B.

A.N.

T.N.

C.C.

J.A.C.

B.S.

Joyce

Tannery

Tannery

FRONT ST.

CENTRE ST.

THIRD ST.

FOURTH ST.

FIFTH ST.

SIXTH ST.

SEVENTH ST.

EIGHTH ST.

Road Allowance between First & Second Concession

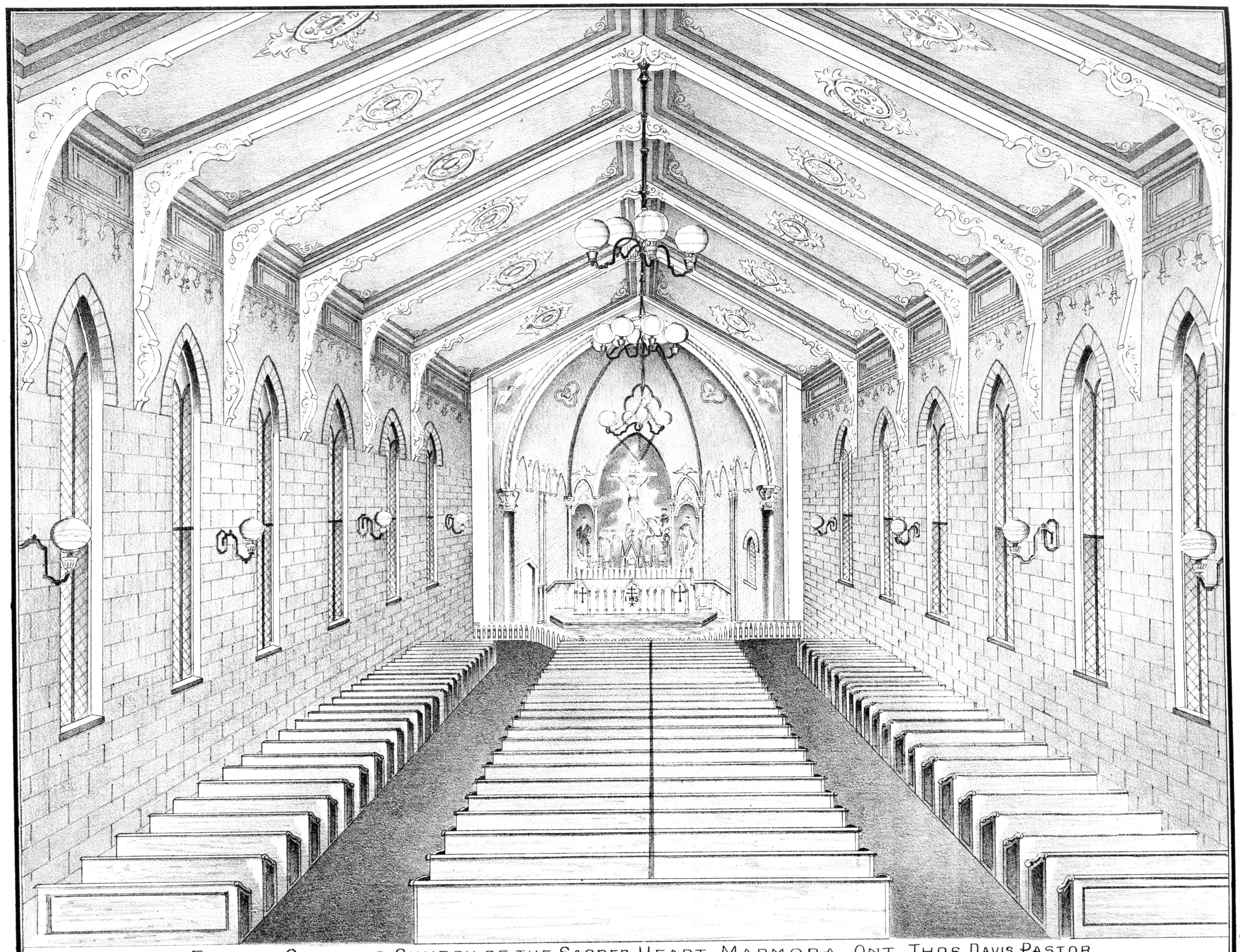
CANNIFTON

THURLOW TP.

10 Chains to an Inch.

RIVER MOIRA

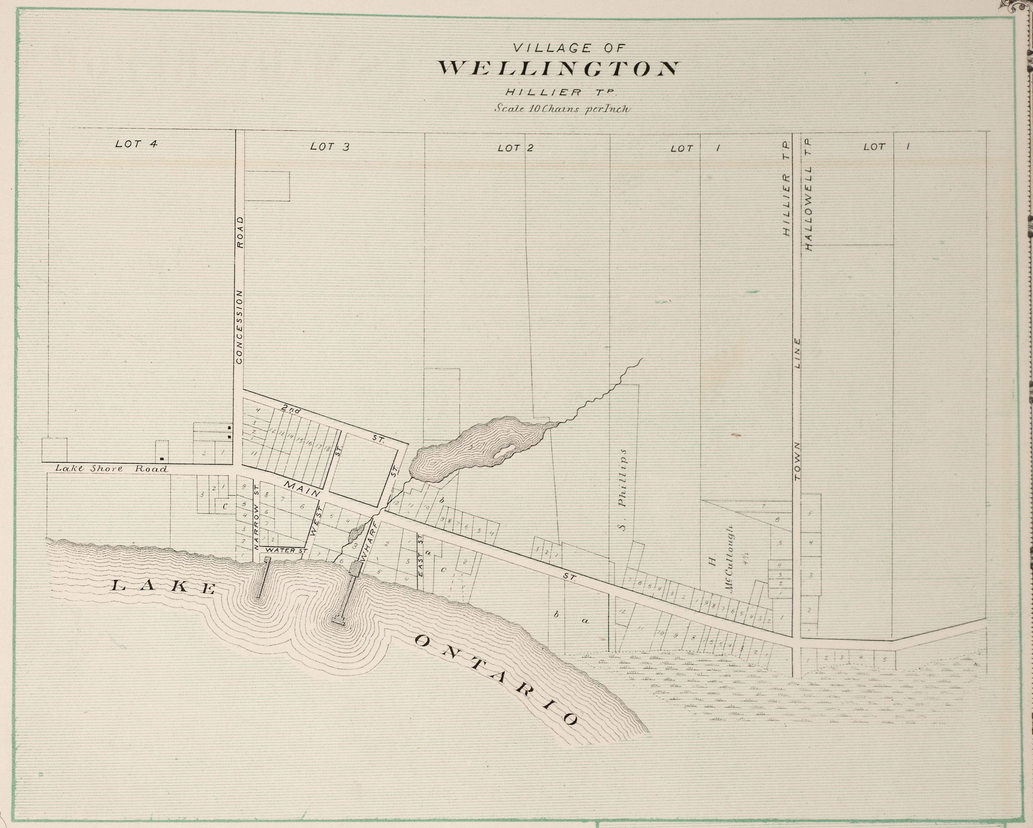
PLAN OF PICTON PRINCE ED. CO.
Scale 9 Chains per Inch
1st Con North of Carrying Place
LOT No A
LOT No 1
LOT No 3
LOT No 4
LOT No 5
LOT No 20
LOT No 21
LOT No 19
LOT No 22
LOT No 2
LOT No 1
1st Con S.E. of Carrying Place
Estate of the Revd William Macaulay
Glenwood Cemetery
Corporation Line
Agricultural Society
Picton Driving Park Association
Miss Washburn
J. W. Barker
D. J. Barker
W. Ross
J. Johnson
P. Washburn
C. Spencer
J. Spencer
J. F. Dougall
D. A. Thompson
J. Thompson
Mrs. Herrington
F. Wycott
R. Burke
R. Corslin
R. Welsh
A. Southard
A. Meyers
A. Hooper
J. Crumlin
Jas. Hooper
Wm. Reynolds
Yeomans Block
J. W. & D. J. Barker
Macaulay Est
C. Corbould
G. Laird
P. Low
W. Owens
C. W. Ingram
W. H. R. Allison
J. Lennon
W. Best
C. S. Wilson
T. Yarwood
E. Werden
E. Beatty
Military Tract
D. Platt
QUINTE BAY
PICTON HARBOUR
HALLOWELL WARD
BROCK WARD
TECUMSETH WARD
MACAULAY SUBDIVISION
COURT HOUSE
MAIN
BARKER
QUEEN
KING
MARY
BRIDGE
YORK
PRINCESS
ELM
DAVID
THOMAS
PETER
SIMON
HART
TALBOT
AUSTIN
ROGERS
GROVE
CEMETERY
MOUNT
WESTERN
BATHURST
CUMBERLAND
RICHMOND
PORTLAND
CHURCH
MAITLAND
ROBINSON
JOHN
PITT
UNION
MILL
HEAD
LOW
PHILIP
EYRE
WATER
COMMON
CENTRE
FRONT
JAMES
SPENCER
MARSHALL
DISRAELI
MAPLE
JOHNSONS
GLADSTONE
PARKS
McDONALDS
BAY
HILL
JANE
WILLIAM
ELIZABETH
BOWERY
ROSS
CHAPEL
ALMA
COLEMANS
PATTERSONS
ROBLINS SUBN
YARWOODS SUBN
EAST
LAKE
SPRING
ONTARIO
TOBY
HARVEY
ALLEN
ROBLIN
INGRAM
ROAD
SUBDIVISION
Range A
Range D
Range E
Range G
3rd Con

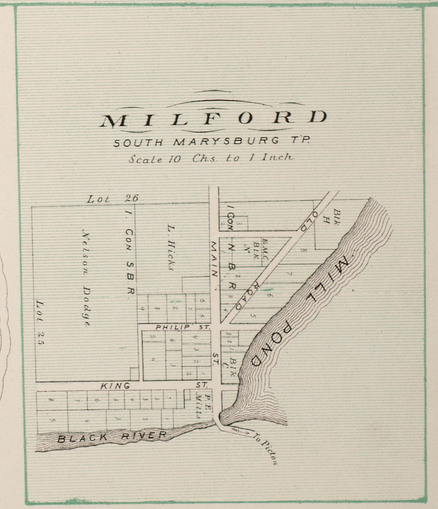


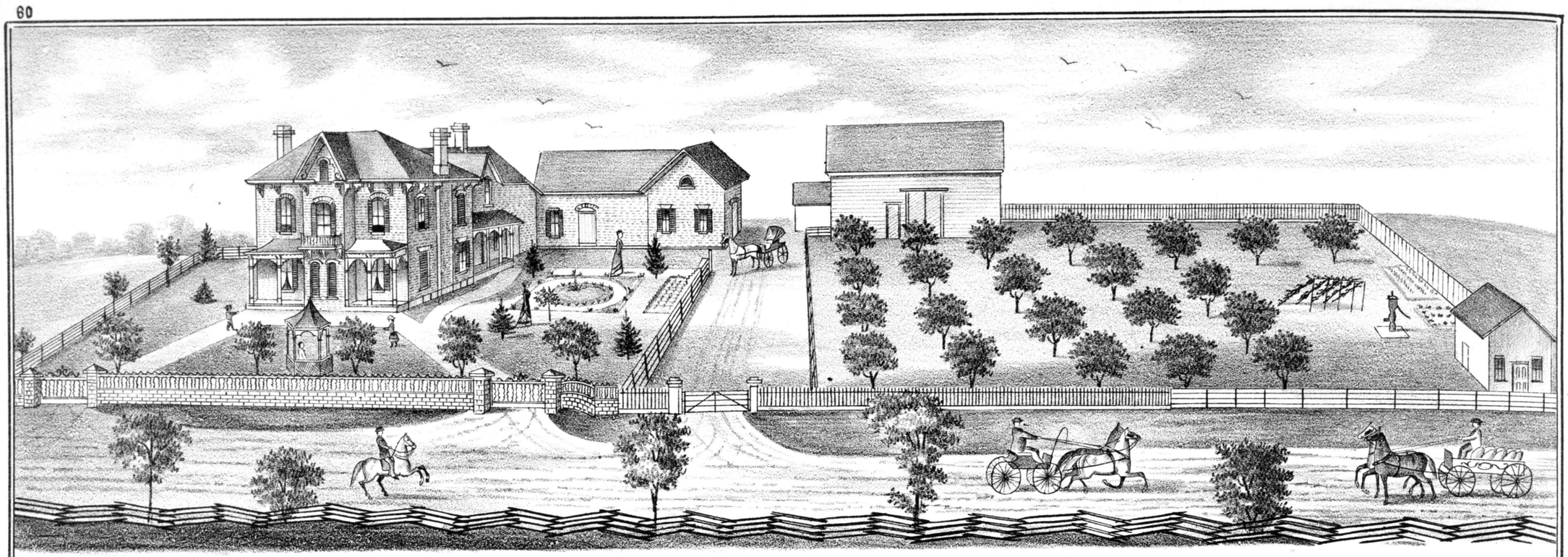
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, MARMORA, ONT. THOS. DAVIS, PASTOR.

MAP OF S. MARYSBURGH TOWNSHIP.

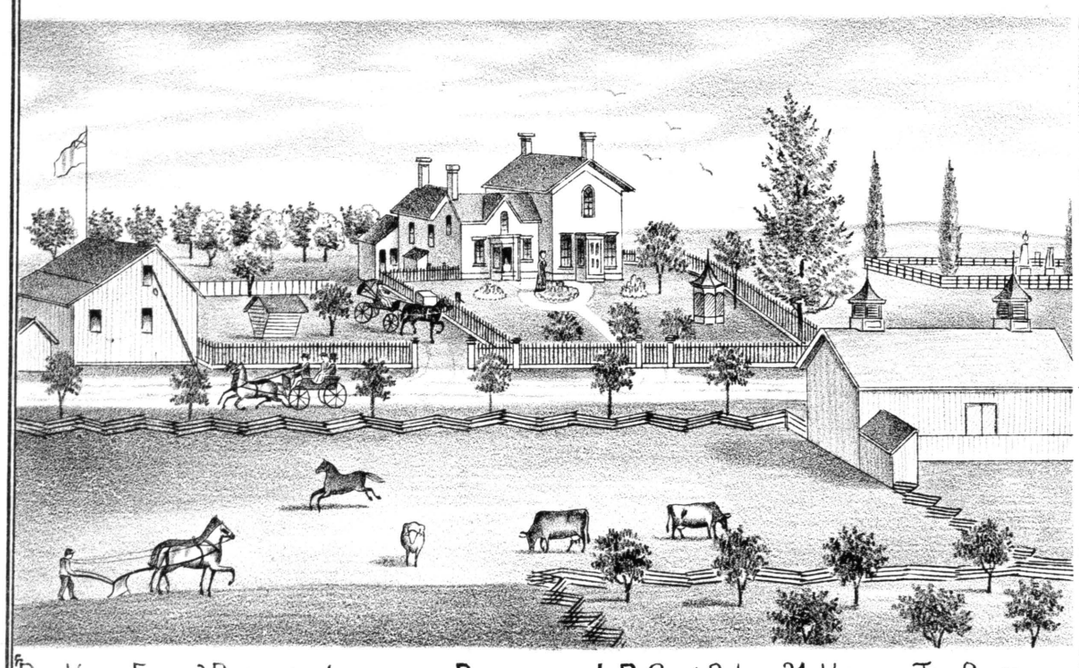
Scale 50 Chains per Inch



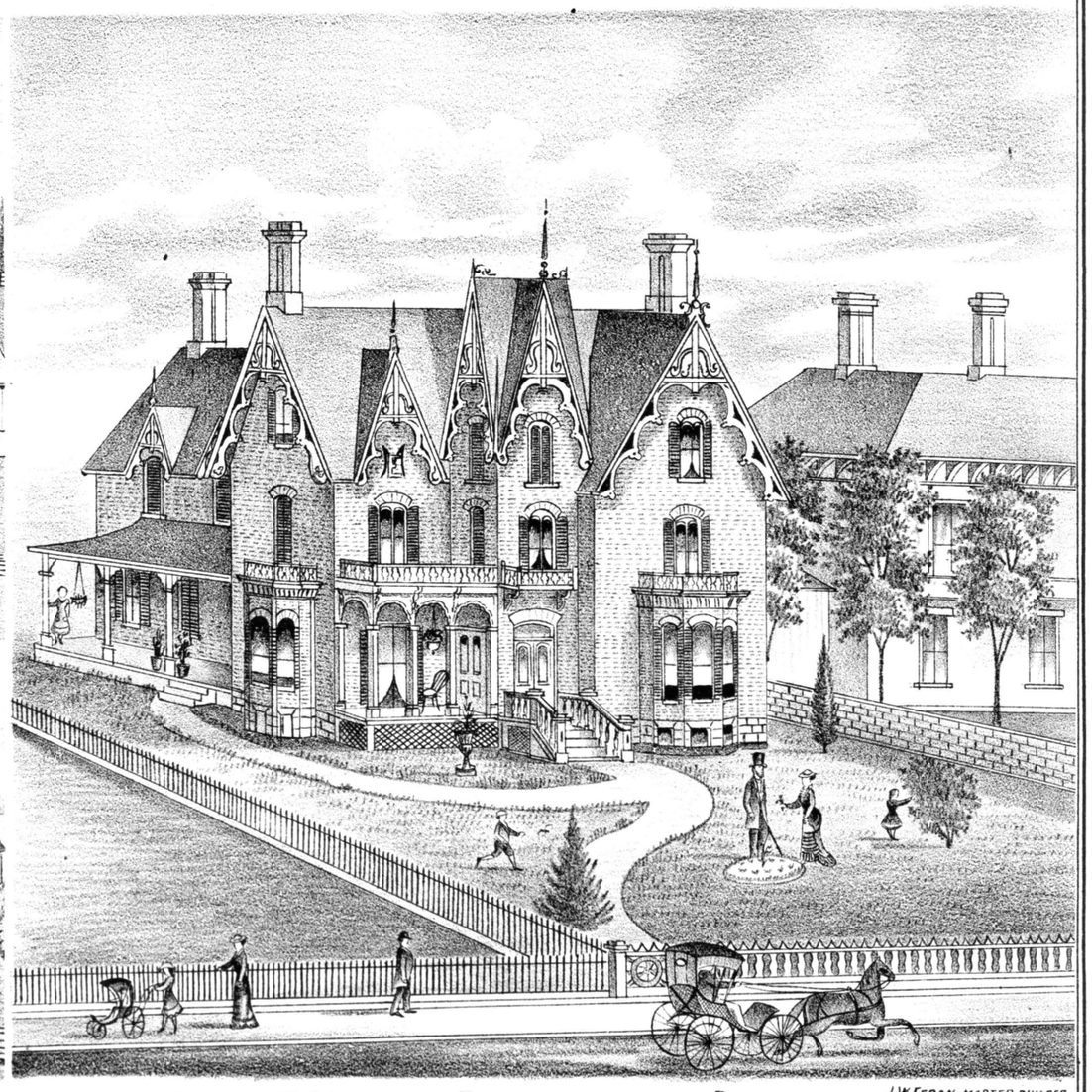




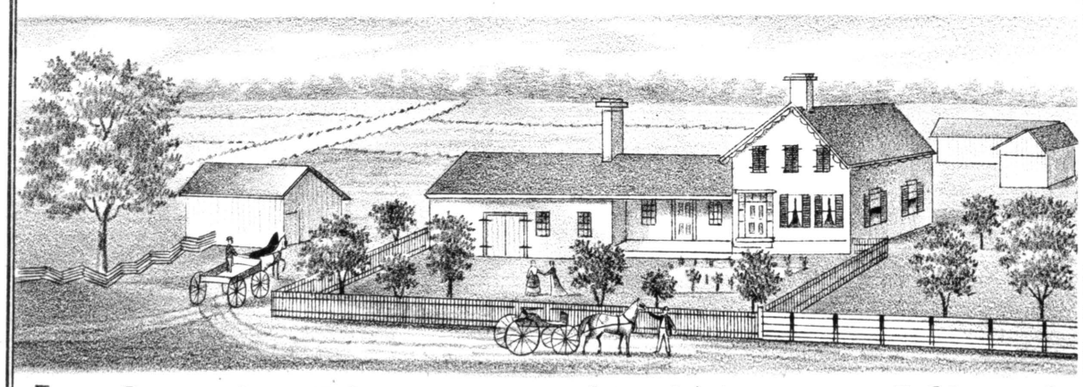
RES. OF **JOHN WHITE**, CON. 9, LOT 4, TYENDINAGA TP. ONT.



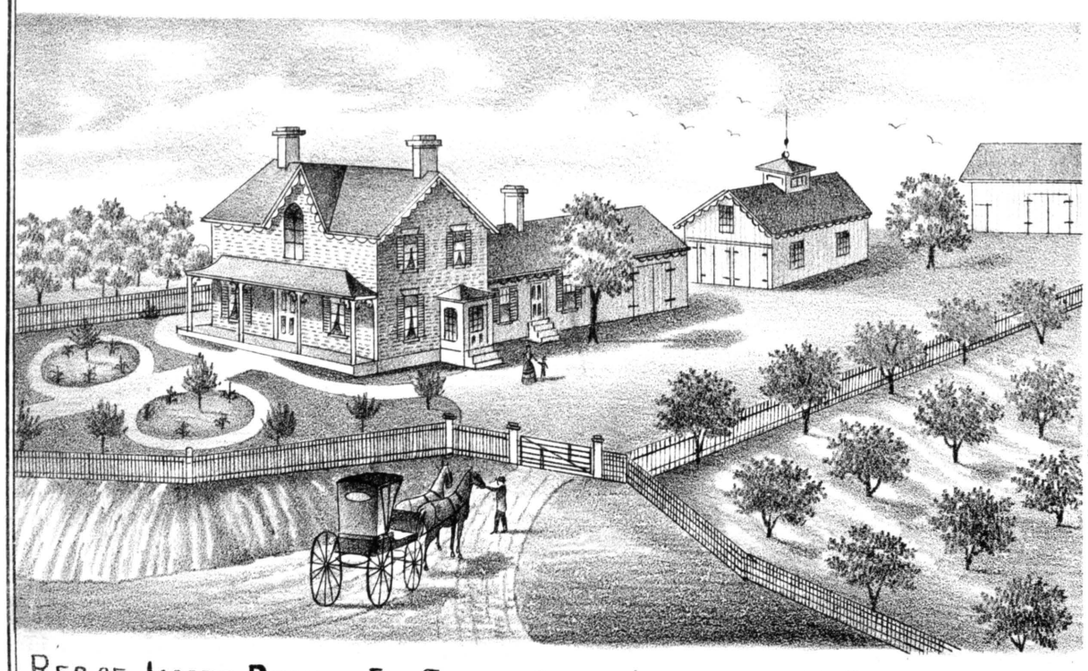
"BAY VIEW FARM" RES OF **JOSEPH PIERSON**, J.P. CON. 3, LOT 31, HILLIER TP. ONT.



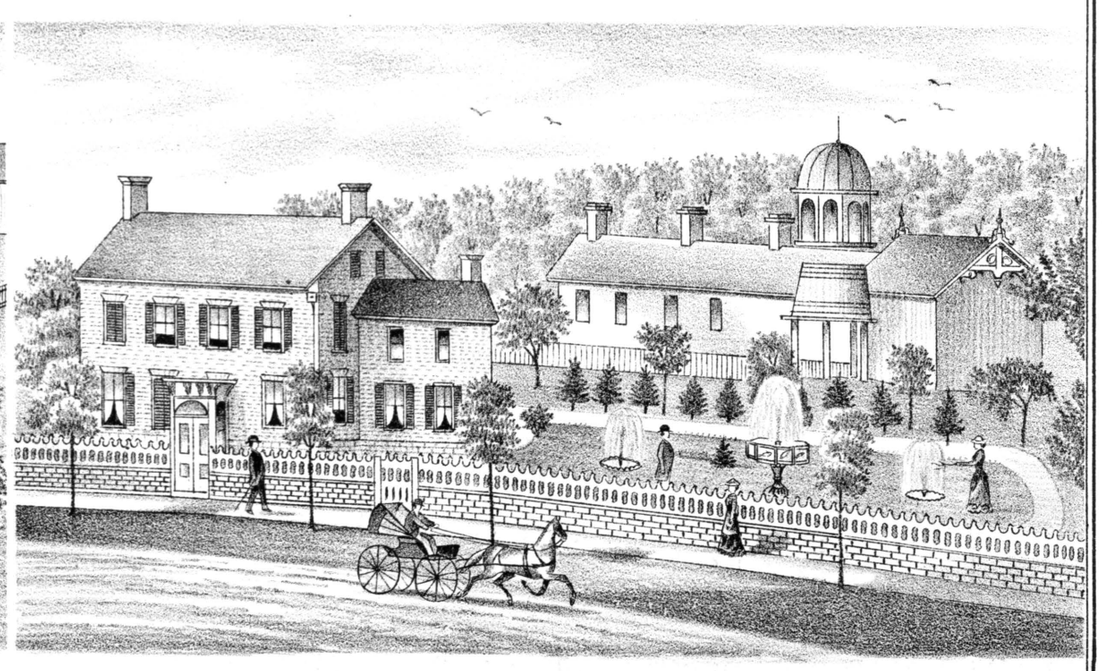
RES. OF **E. MERRILL**, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, PICTON, ONT. J.W. FEGAN, MASTER BUILDER.



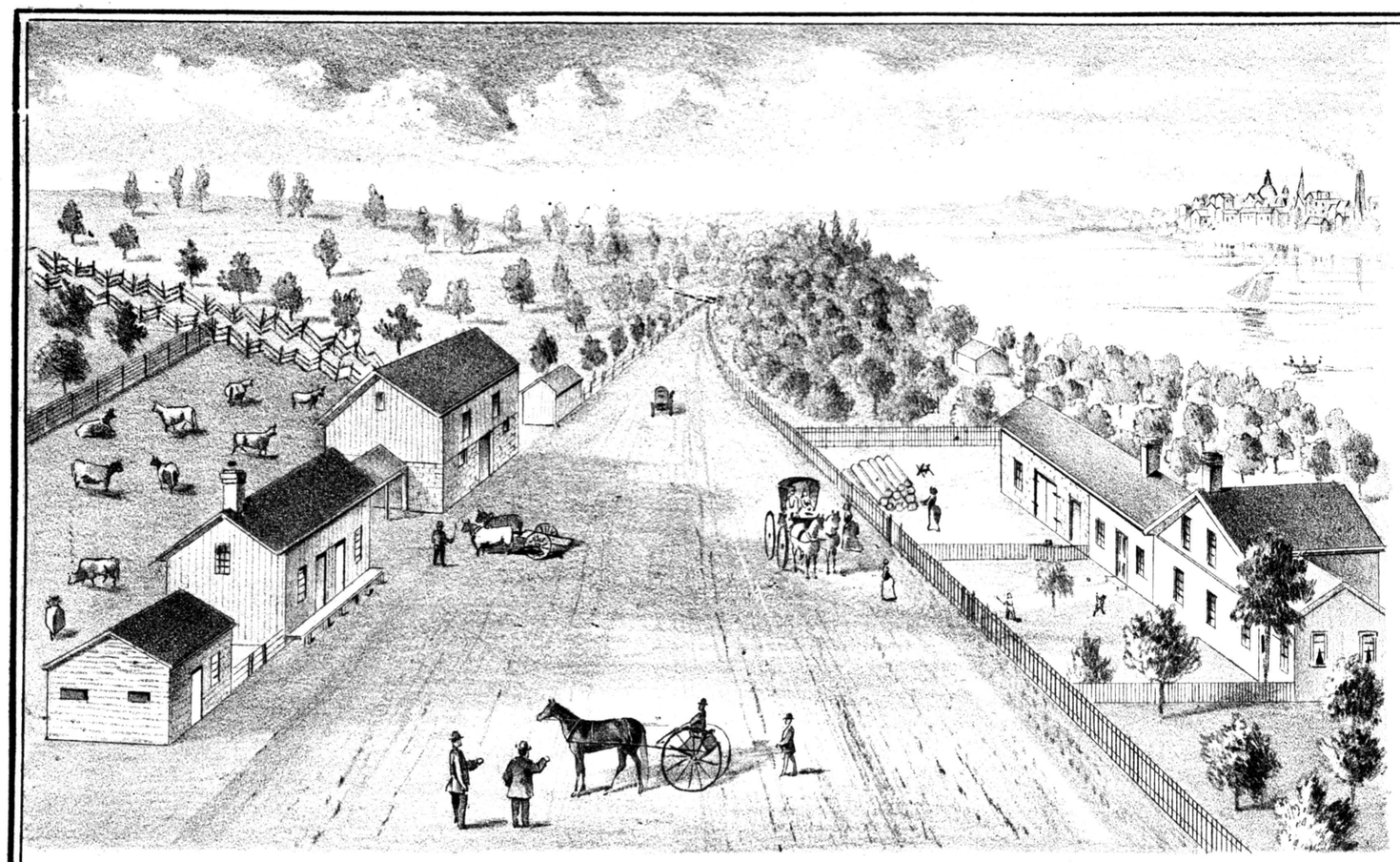
FARM RES. OF **JOHN T. OSBORNE ESQ.** CON. 3, LOT 94, AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARDS CO. ONT.



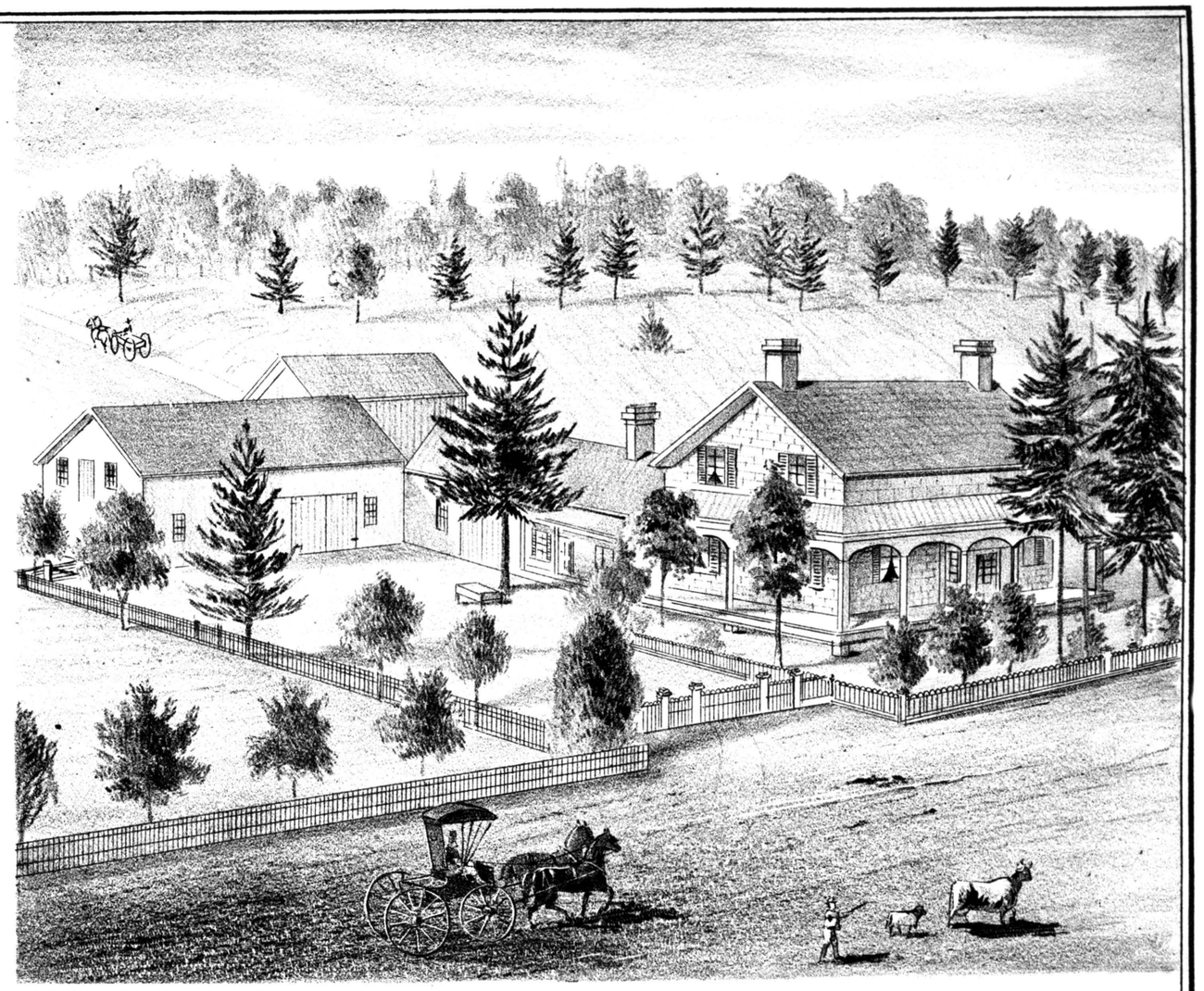
RES OF **JAMES BENSON ESQ** TOWNSHIP CLERK AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARDS CO. ONT



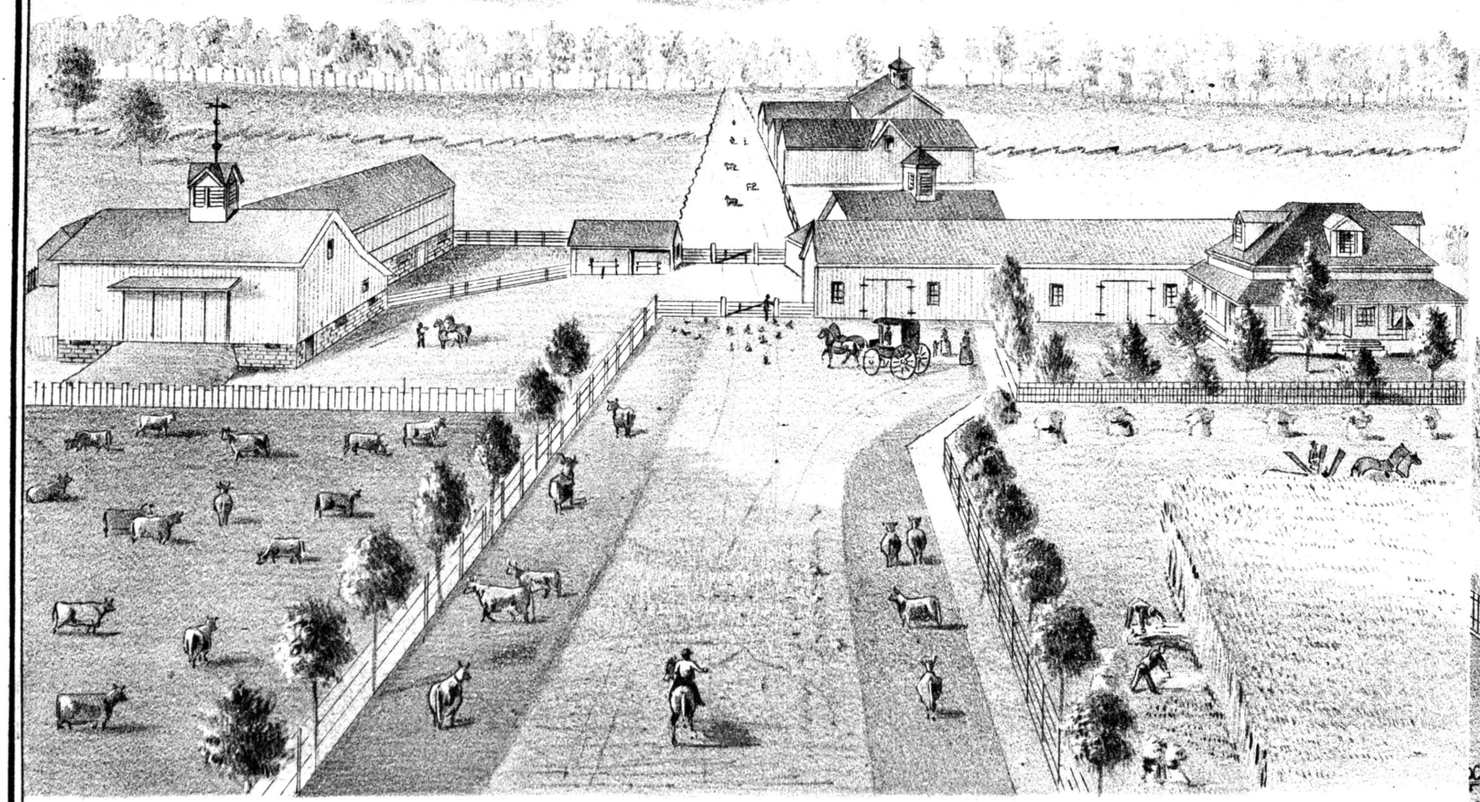
RES. OF **R. A. FOSTER**, PICTON, ONT.



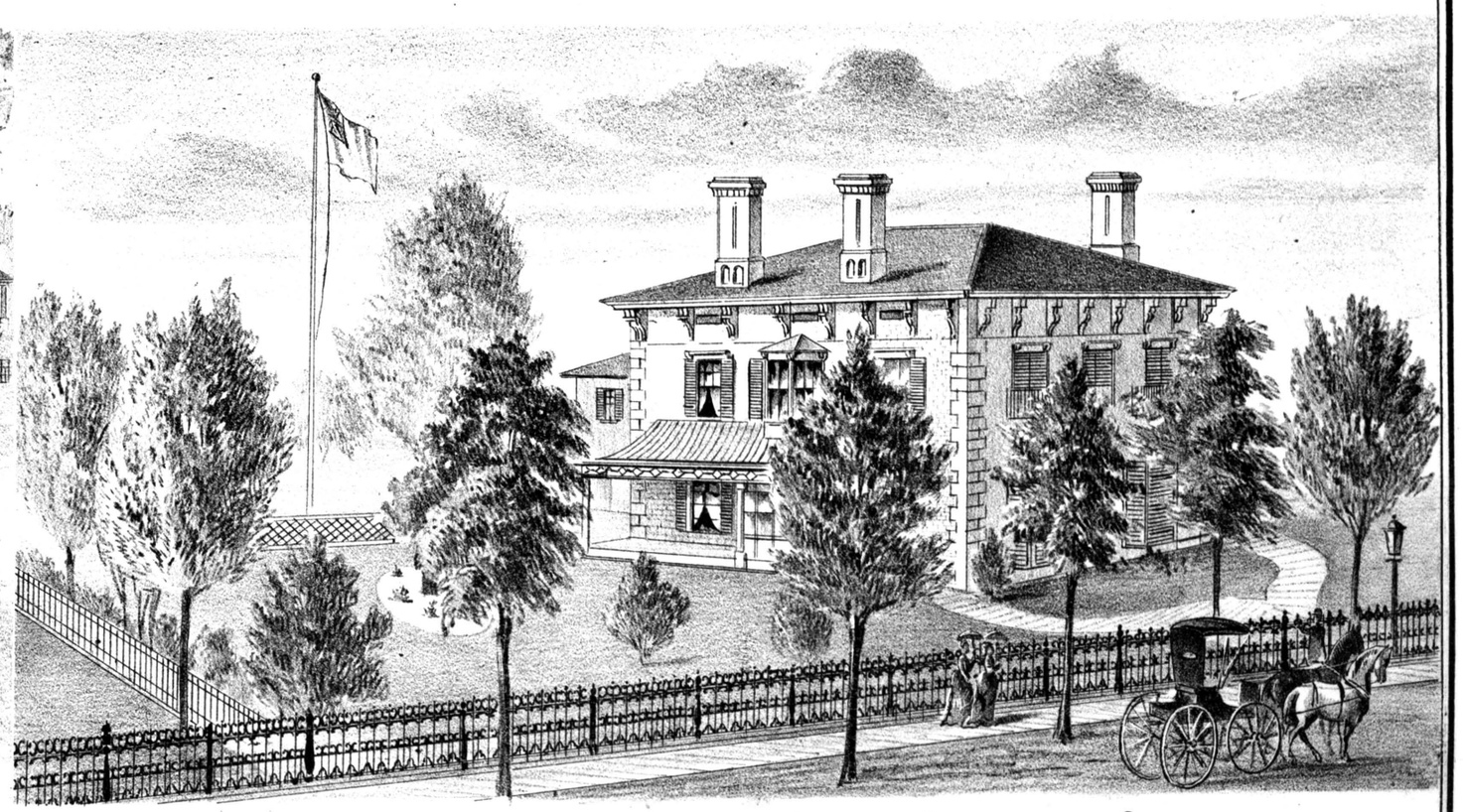
FARM RES. W. E. WEESE ESQ. CON. 1, LOT 89, AMELIASBURG TP. PRINCE EDWARD CO. ONT.



RES. OF JAMES REDNER ESQ. REDNERVILLE, PRINCE EDWARD CO. ONT.



FARM RES. OF W. DELONG, ESQ. CON. 3, LOT 84, AMELIASBURG TP. P. EDWARD CO. ONT.



RES. OF DR. B. S. WILLSON, PINE STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

MAP OF ATHOL TOWNSHIP

CON. NORTH SIDE OF EAST LAKE Scale 50 Chains per Inch.

W. H. & J. A. Tompkins

PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF FRANKFORD

being parts of Lots 2,3,4,5,6. Concession V.—Township Sidney

SCALE—10 CHAINS—AN INCH.

(Dotted Line west of River encloses Land of Patrick Turley)

PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF DEMORESTVILLE

SOPHIASBURGH TP

EAST LAKE

LITTLE SANDY BAY

PLEASANT HARBOUR

LAKE ONTARIO

CON EAST OF EAST LAKE

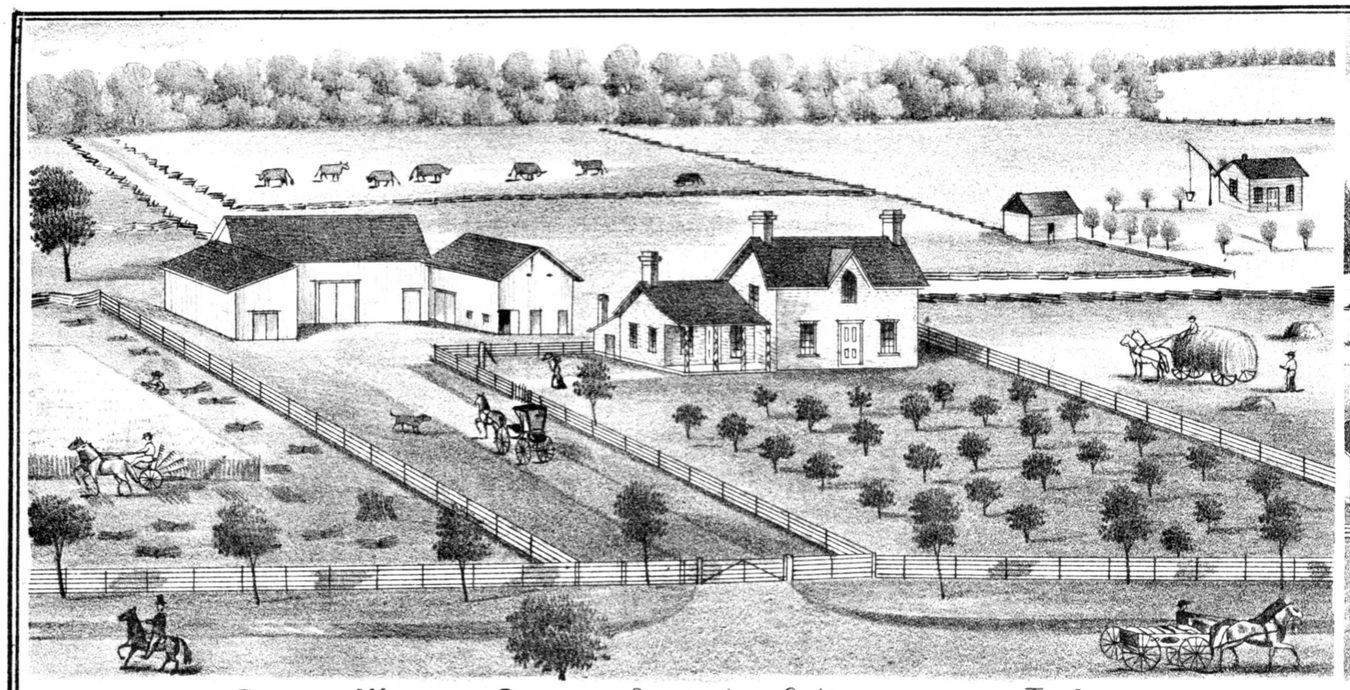
1ST CON. SOUTH SIDE OF EAST LAKE

CHERRY VALLEY

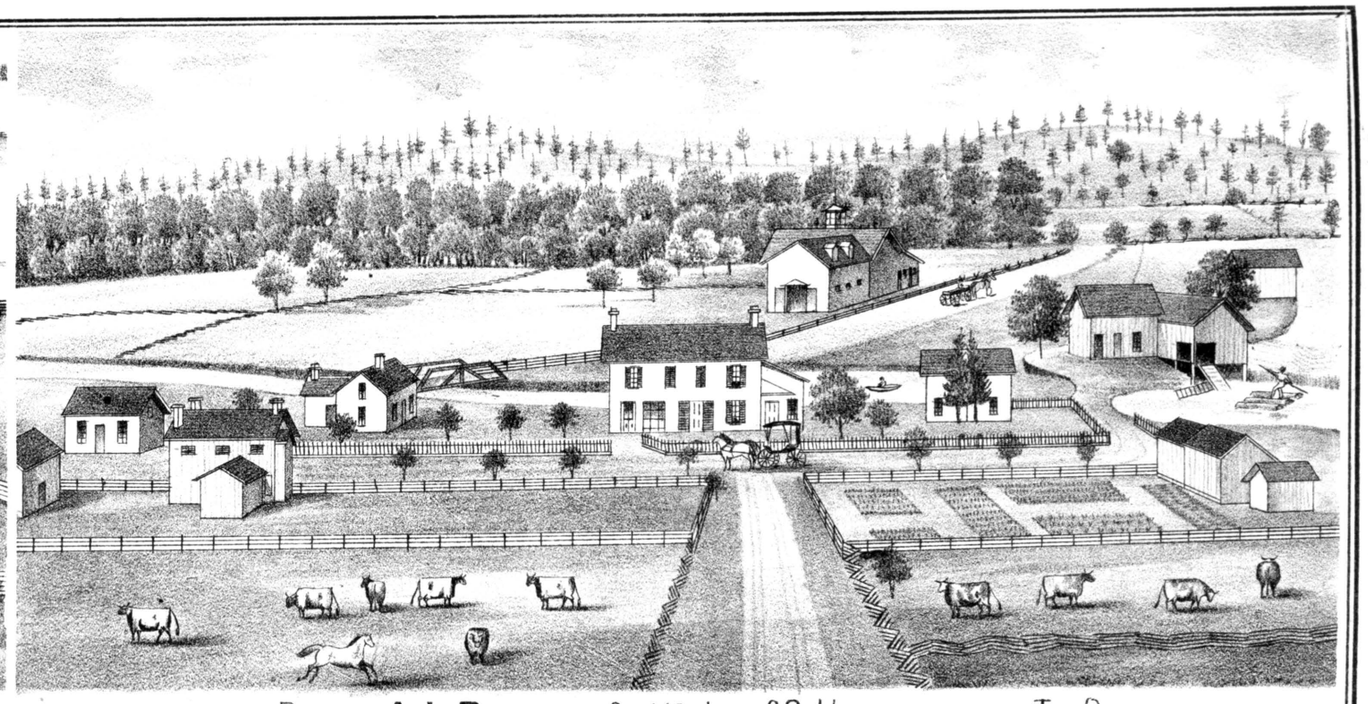
ATHOL TP.

"MOUNTAINVIEW", RES. OF **R.L.LAZIER ESQ.** CON.1, LOT 5, TYENDINAGA TP. ONT.

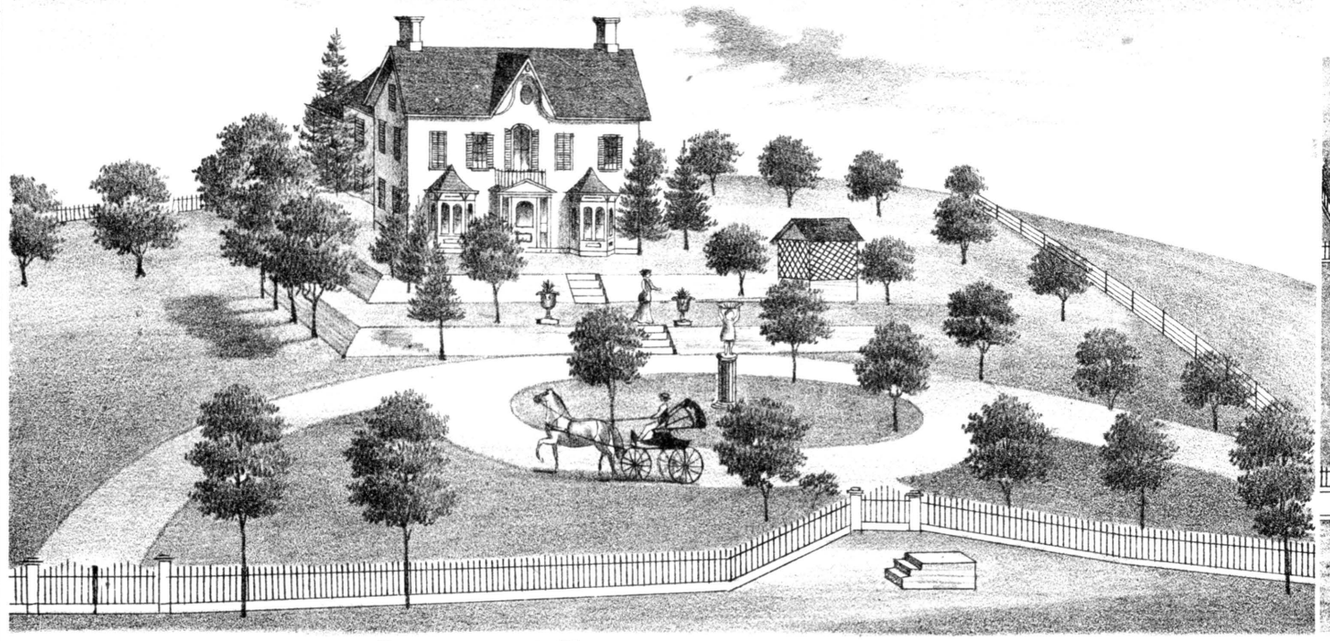
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. MADOC VILLAGE, ONT.



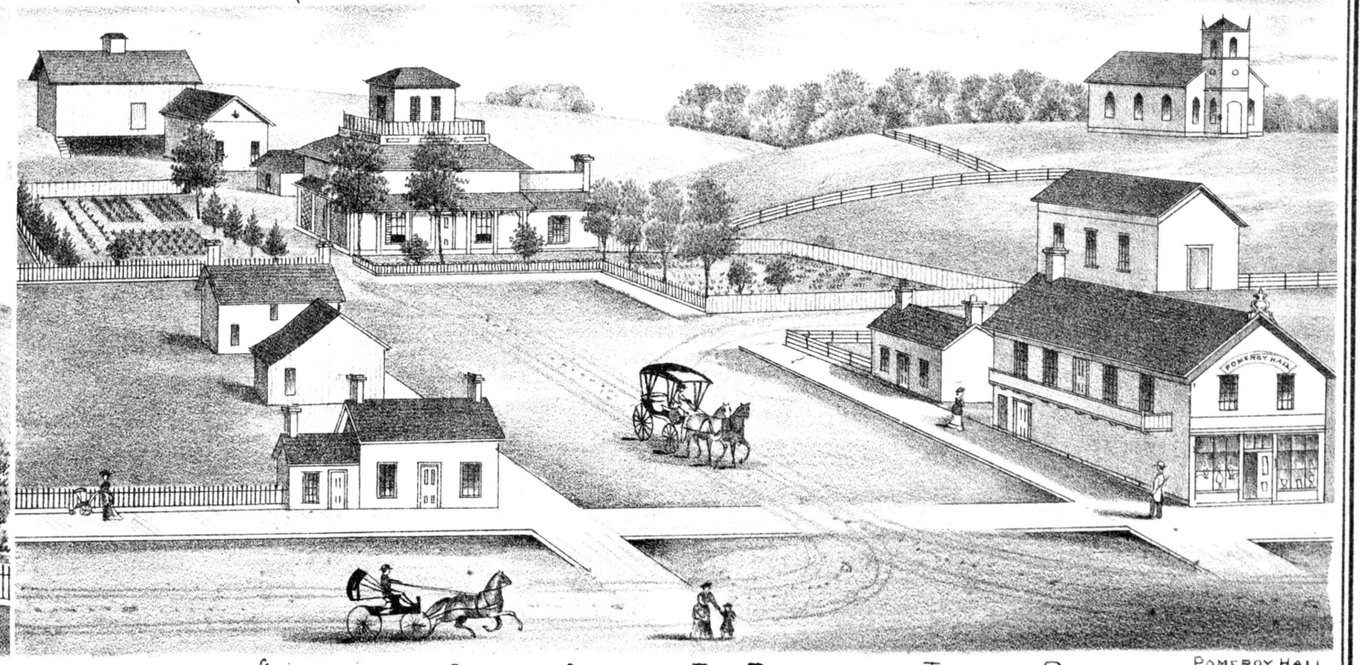
RES. OF **WILLIAM GRAHAM**, CON. 10, LOT 6, HUNGERFORD TP. ONT.



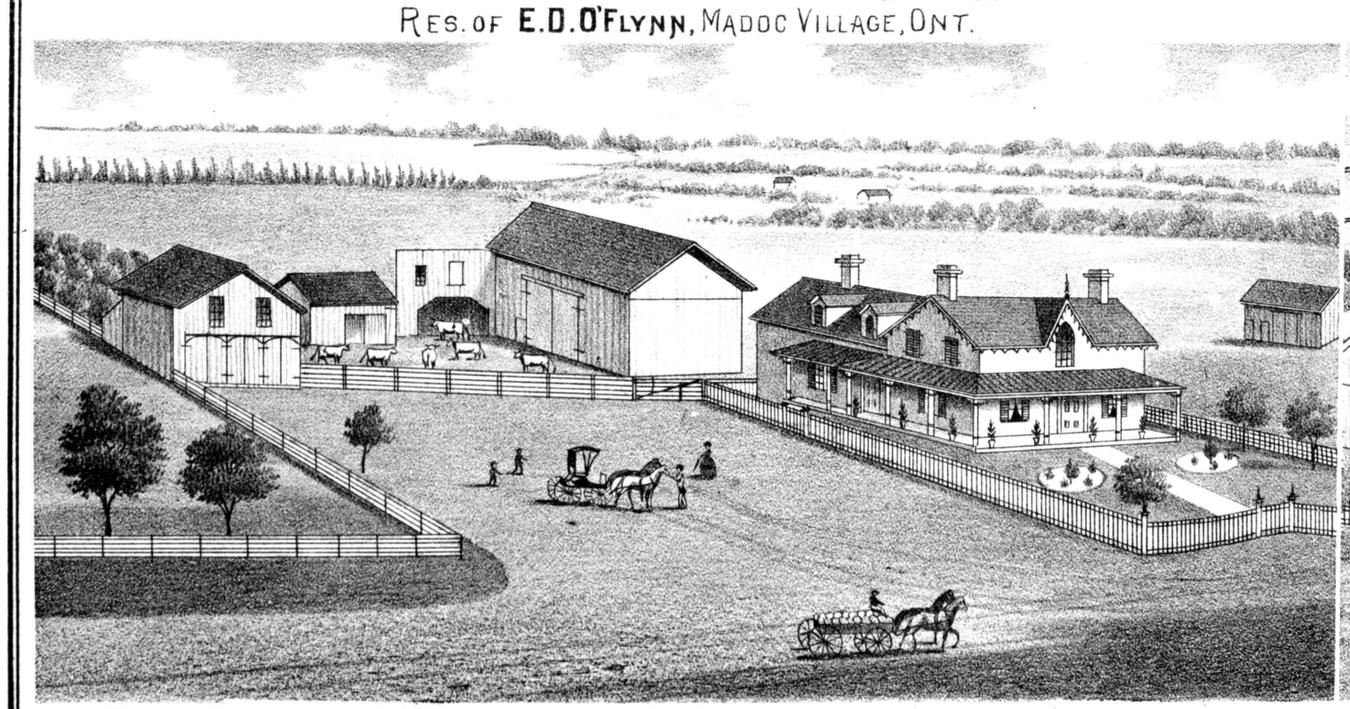
RES. OF **A.L. BOGART**, CON. 10, LOT 20, HUNGERFORD. TP ONT.



RES. OF **E.D. O'FLYNN**, MADOC VILLAGE, ONT.



"WOODBINE COTTAGE", RES. OF **DR. POMEROY**, TWEED, ONT.



FARM RES. OF **DAVID ROWE ESQ.** CON. 2, LOT 107, AMELIASBURG TP. P.EDWARD CO.

FARM RES. OF **JOHN S. ANDERSON ESQ** CON. 4, LOT 22, AMELIASBURG TP P EDWARD CO. ONT.

DOMINION OF CANADA

(WESTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

LAKE SUPERIOR

LAKE HURON

LAKE ERIE

LAKE ONTARIO

GEORGIAN BAY

GEORGIAN BAY

GEORGIAN BAY

MANITOULIN I.

ALGOMA

NIPISSING

FREE GRANT LANDS

PONTIAC

OTTAWA

MONTMORENCI

CHAMPLAIN

PORTNEUF

QUEBEC

CHARLEVOIX

SAGUENAY

ISLES

MEGANTIC

BEAUCE

DRUMMOND

WOLFE

RICHMOND

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

WOLFE

DORCHESTER

LOTBINIERE

MONTMAGNY

L'ISLET

KAMOURASKA

TEMISCOUATA

RIMOUSKI

MATAPEDIA

BONAVENTURE

GASPE

GRENVILLE

ARGENTEUIL

PONTIAC

HOCHELAGA

JACQUES CARTIER

VAUDREUIL

SOULANGES

BEAUHARNOIS

CHATEAUGUAY

HUNTINGDON

NAPIERVILLE

ST. MARYS

ST. HYACINTHE

ROUVILLE

IBERVILLE

MISSISQUOI

BROME

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

ARTHABASKA

NICOLET

YAMASKA

MEGANTIC

BEAUCE

DORCHESTER

LOTBINIERE

MONTMAGNY

L'ISLET

KAMOURASKA

TEMISCOUATA

RIMOUSKI

MATAPEDIA

BONAVENTURE

GASPE

PRINCE EDWARD

HASTINGS

NORTHUMBERLAND

DURHAM

ONTARIO

PEEL

YORK

SIMCOE

VICTORIA

PETERBORO

HALIBURTON

NIPISSING

ALGOMA

THUNDER BAY

PARRY SOUND

MUSKOKA

NIPISSING

RENFREW

LANARK

LEEDS

GRENVILLE

DUNDAS

STORMONT

GLENGARRY

PRESCOTT

RUSSELL

CARLETON

OTTAWA

PONTIAC

ARGENTEUIL

TWO MOUNTAINS

JACQUES CARTIER

VAUDREUIL

SOULANGES

BEAUHARNOIS

CHATEAUGUAY

HUNTINGDON

NAPIERVILLE

ST. MARYS

ST. HYACINTHE

ROUVILLE

IBERVILLE

MISSISQUOI

BROME

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

WELLINGTON

WATERLOO

WENTWORTH

HALTON

PEEL

YORK

ONTARIO

DURHAM

NORTHUMBERLAND

PRINCE EDWARD

LENNOX

ADDINGTON

FRONTENAC

LENNOX

HASTINGS

PETERBORO

VICTORIA

HALIBURTON

GREY

BRUCE

HURON

PERTH

OXFORD

NORFOLK

HALDIMAND

WELLAND

LINCOLN

NIAGARA

WENTWORTH

BRANT

MIDDLESEX

LAMBTON

ESSEX

KENT

ELGIN

OXFORD

NORFOLK

HALDIMAND

WELLAND

LINCOLN

NIAGARA

ORLEANS

ESSEX

CALEDONIA

CHAMPLAIN

ST. MAURICE

MONTMORENCI

QUEBEC

PORTNEUF

CHARLEVOIX

SAGUENAY

ISLES

MEGANTIC

BEAUCE

DRUMMOND

WOLFE

RICHMOND

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

COMPTON

ARTHABASKA

NICOLET

YAMASKA

LOTBINIERE

MONTMAGNY

L'ISLET

KAMOURASKA

TEMISCOUATA

RIMOUSKI

MATAPEDIA

BONAVENTURE

GASPE

FRANKLIN

ORLEANS

CALEDONIA

ESSEX

CHITTENDEN

ADDISON

RUTLAND

WASHINGTON

ORANGE

WINDSOR

WINDHAM

GRAFTON

ALBANY

CLINTON

FRANKLIN

ST. LAWRENCE

JEFFERSON

LEWIS

HERKIMER

ONEIDA

MADISON

ONONDAGA

CAYUGA

SENECA

OSWEGO

FULTON

SARATOGA

SCHENECTADY

SCHOHARIE

OTSEGO

CHENANGO

DELAWARE

GREENE

ALBANY

RENSSELAER

COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

WARREN

ESSEX

FRANKLIN

HAMPSHIRE

WORCESTER

MIDDLESEX

ESSEX

SUFFOLK

NORFOLK

PLYMOUTH

BRISTOL

BARNSTABLE

DUKES

NANTUCKET

BERKSHIRE

HAMPDEN

HAMPSHIRE

FRANKLIN

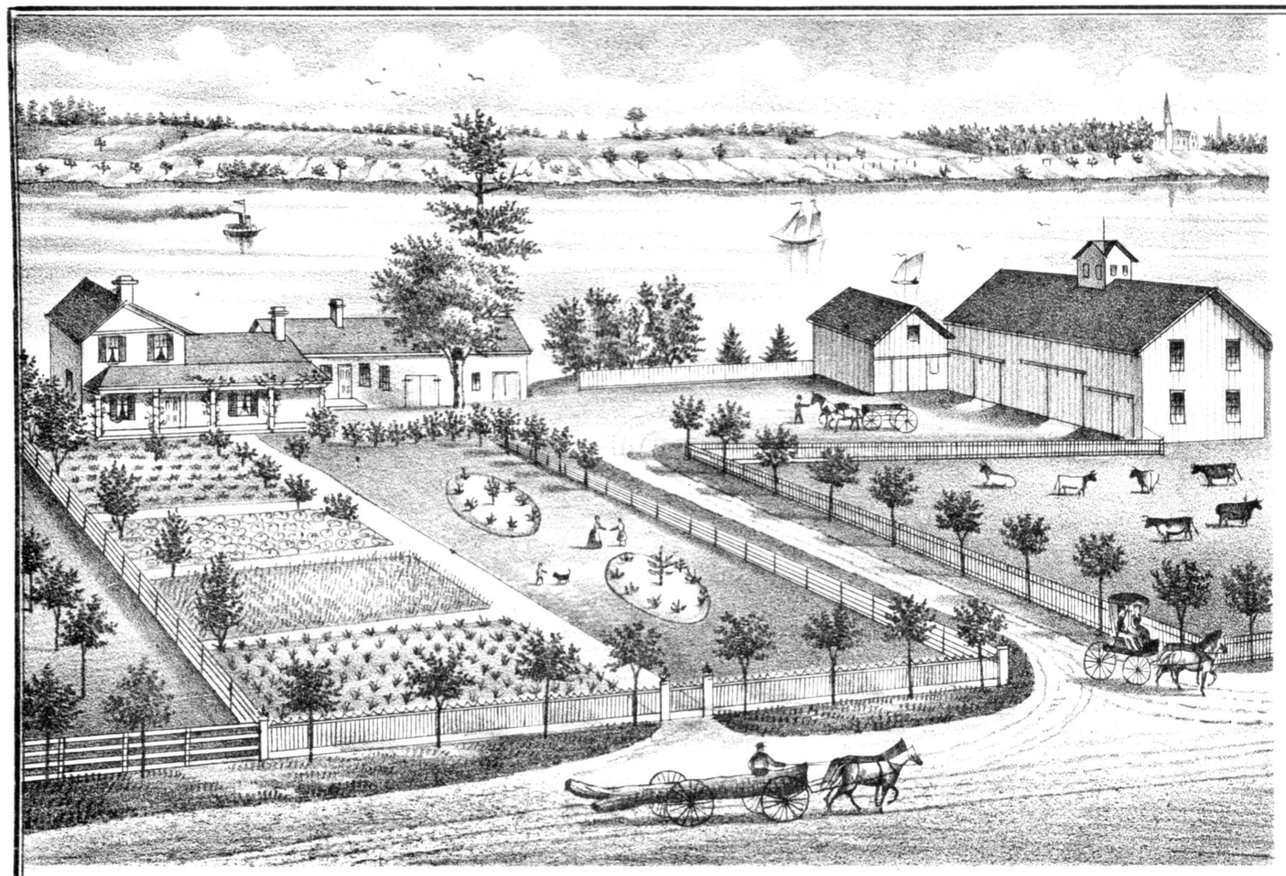
Geo. J. Potts, M. D.
Belleville.

A. F. Wood.
Madoc.

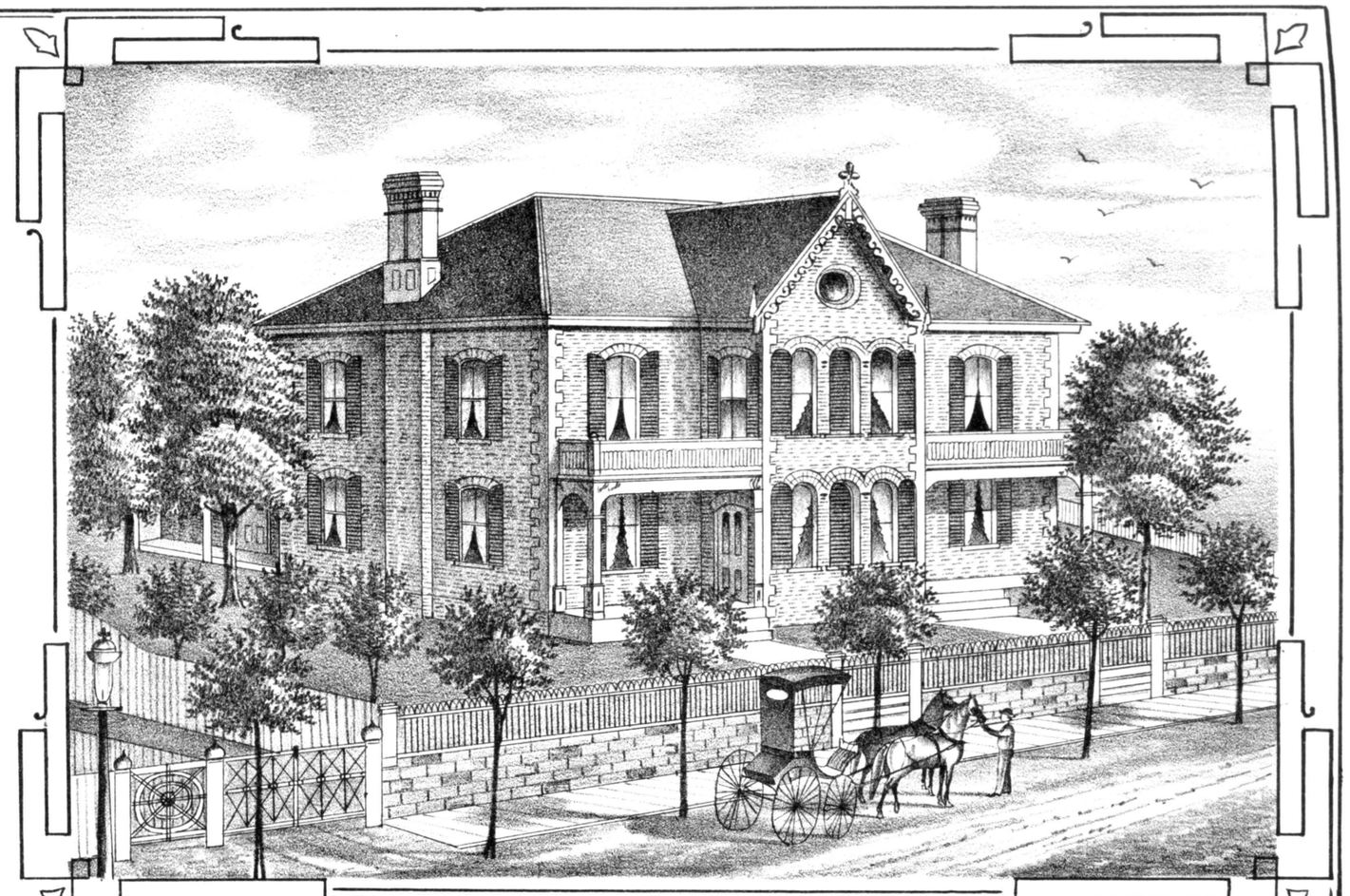
James Peck,
Ameliasburg Tp. P. Edward Co.
Born 1803.

John Bradshaw.
Thurlow Tp.

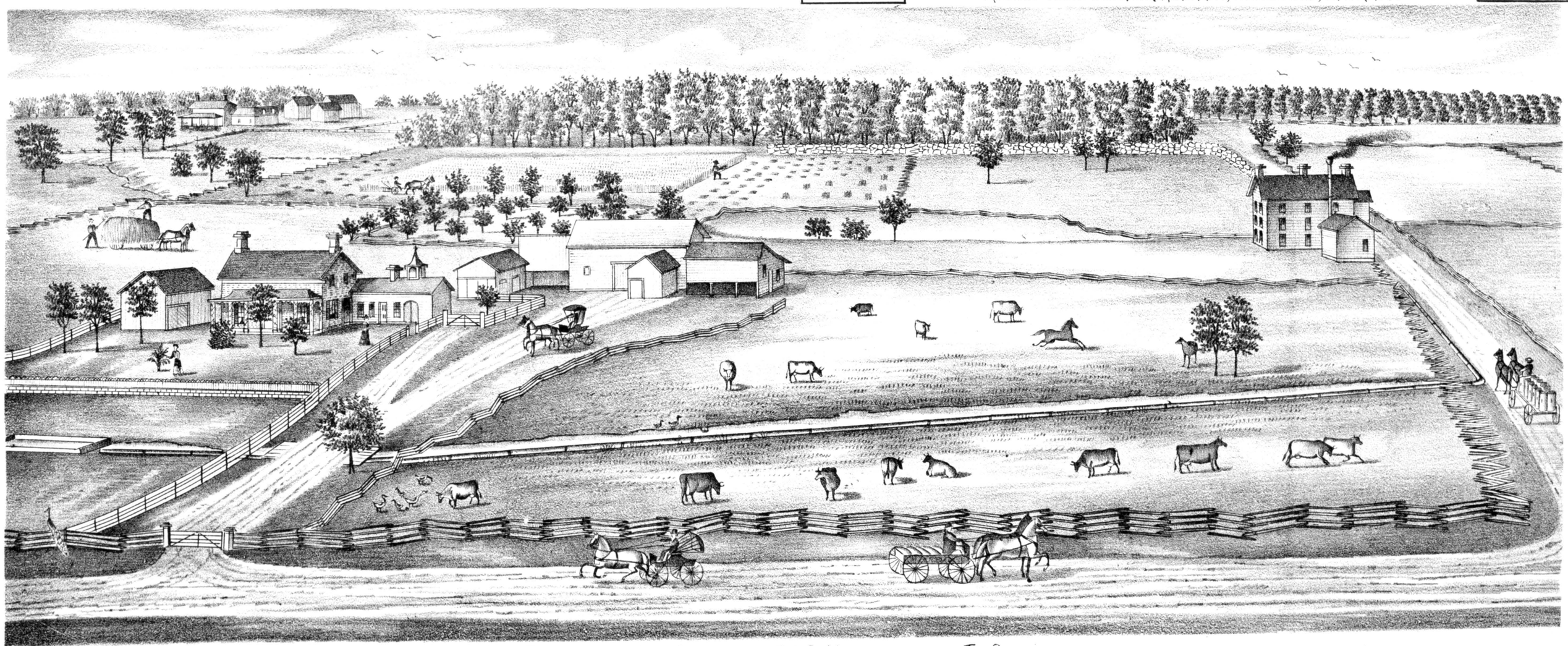
John R. Ketchison.
Madoc.



FARM RES. OF **ELKANAH BABBIT ESQ.** CON. 1, LOT 68, AMELIASBURG TP. PRINCE EDWARDS CO.



RES. OF **W. D. FULLER ESQ.** MERCHANT, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.



RES. OF **IVY R. ROBLIN ESQ.** CON. 7, LOTS 5. & 6, HUNGERFORD TP. ONT.

DOMINION OF CANADA

(EASTERN SHEET)

SCALE OF MILES—30 TO AN INCH.

CANADIAN CHANNEL

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

ST LAWRENCE RIVER

GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

BAY OF FUNDY

PRINCE EDWARD I.D

CAPE BRETON ISLAND

NEWFOUNDLAND

QUEBEC

ONTARIO

NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVA SCOTIA

CHICOUTIMI

GASPE

TEMISCOUATA

RESTIGOUCHE

NAVENTURE

MONTMORENCI

CHARLEVOIX

KAMOURASKA

BEAUCE

DRUMMOND

WOLFE

SHEFFORD

STANSTEAD

PRESCOTT

RUSSELL

GLENGARRY

STORMONT

DUNDAS

GRENVILLE

LEEDS

LANARK

RENFREW

PONTIAC

ARTHABASKA

MEGANTIC

COMPTON

RICHMOND

ARGENTEUIL

TWO MOUNTAINS

VAUDREUIL

SOULANGES

BEAUHARNOIS

CHATEAUGUAY

HUNTINGDON

ST MARYS

ST JOHNS

IBERVILLE

ROUVILLE

MISSISQUOI

BROME

MISSISCOUATA

TEMISCOUATA

GLOUCESTER

NORTHUMBERLAND

KENT

WESTMORLAND

ALBERT

ST JOHN

CHARLOTTE

SUNBURY

QUEENS

KINGS

CUMBERLAND

ANNAPOLIS

DIGBY

YARMOUTH

SHELBURNE

QUEENS

LUNENBURG

HALIFAX

COLCHESTER

PICTOU

ANTIGONISH

GUYSBOROUGH

INVERNESS

VICTORIA

RICHMOND

CAPE BRETON

FRANKLIN

CLINTON

ORLEANS

ESSEX

CHITTENDEN

ADDISON

WASHINGTON

ORANGE

CALEDONIA

WINDSOR

WINDHAM

WARREN

GRAFTON

SULLIVAN

CHESHIRE

HILLSBOROUGH

MERRIMACK

ROCKINGHAM

STRAFFORD

BELKNAP

CARROLL

COOS

OXFORD

KENNEBEC

AUGUSTA

ANDROS COGGIN

LINCOLN

WALDO

HANCOCK

PENOBSCOT

PISCATAQUIS

SOMERSET

FRANKLIN

CUMBERLAND

YORK

Lake Temiscamingue

Lake Papimonagame

Lake Papinachois

Lake Manouan

Lake Mistassini

Lake St John

Lake Kenogami

Lake Edward

Lake Memphremagog

Lake Champlain

Lake Winnipiseogee

Lake Umbagog

Lake Megantic

Lake Aylmer

Lake Temiscouata

Lake Pohenegamook

Lake Metapedia

Lake Matapedia

Lake Mistassibi

Lake Nichicun

Lake Waswanipi

Lake Mattagami

Lake Abitibi

Lake Timiskaming

Lake Nipissing

Lake Temagami

Lake Kippewa

Lake Kamanistiquia

Lake Nepigon

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Michigan

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Lake Simcoe

Lake Rosseau

Lake Muskoka

Lake Joseph

Lake Temagami

Lake Timiskaming

Lake Nipissing

Lake Abitibi

Lake Mattagami

Lake Waswanipi

Lake Nichicun

Lake Mistassibi

Lake Matapedia

Lake Metapedia

Lake Pohenegamook

Lake Temiscouata

Lake Megantic

Lake Aylmer

Lake Winnipiseogee

Lake Umbagog

Lake Champlain

Lake Memphremagog

Lake Edward

Lake Kenogami

Lake St John

Lake Manouan

Lake Mistassini

Lake Papinachois

Lake Papimonagame

Lake Temiscamingue

Lake Kamanistiquia

Lake Nepigon

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

Lake Michigan

Lake Erie

Lake Ontario

Lake Simcoe

Lake Rosseau

Lake Muskoka

Lake Joseph

Hudson Bay House

Canadian House Pt

Portage

R. Nekaskow

L. Onichtagami

Gravel

L. Peregame

Falls

Lakes Papimonagame

Epamiscatch L.

Betsiamites

Betsiamites Falls

Laurel R.

St Cyr

Portneuf

Lowest

Rapides Plats

Rapides Lakes

Rapids of Cushing

Dead Water Lakes

Riviere aux Outardes

R. Outardes

R. Manicouagan

R. Aux Rochers

R. Aux Graines

R. Aux Outardes

R. Aux Anglais

R. Aux Rapides

R. Aux Pommes

R. Aux Bouleaux

R. Aux Epinettes

R. Aux Sables

R. Aux Pins

R. Aux Cedres

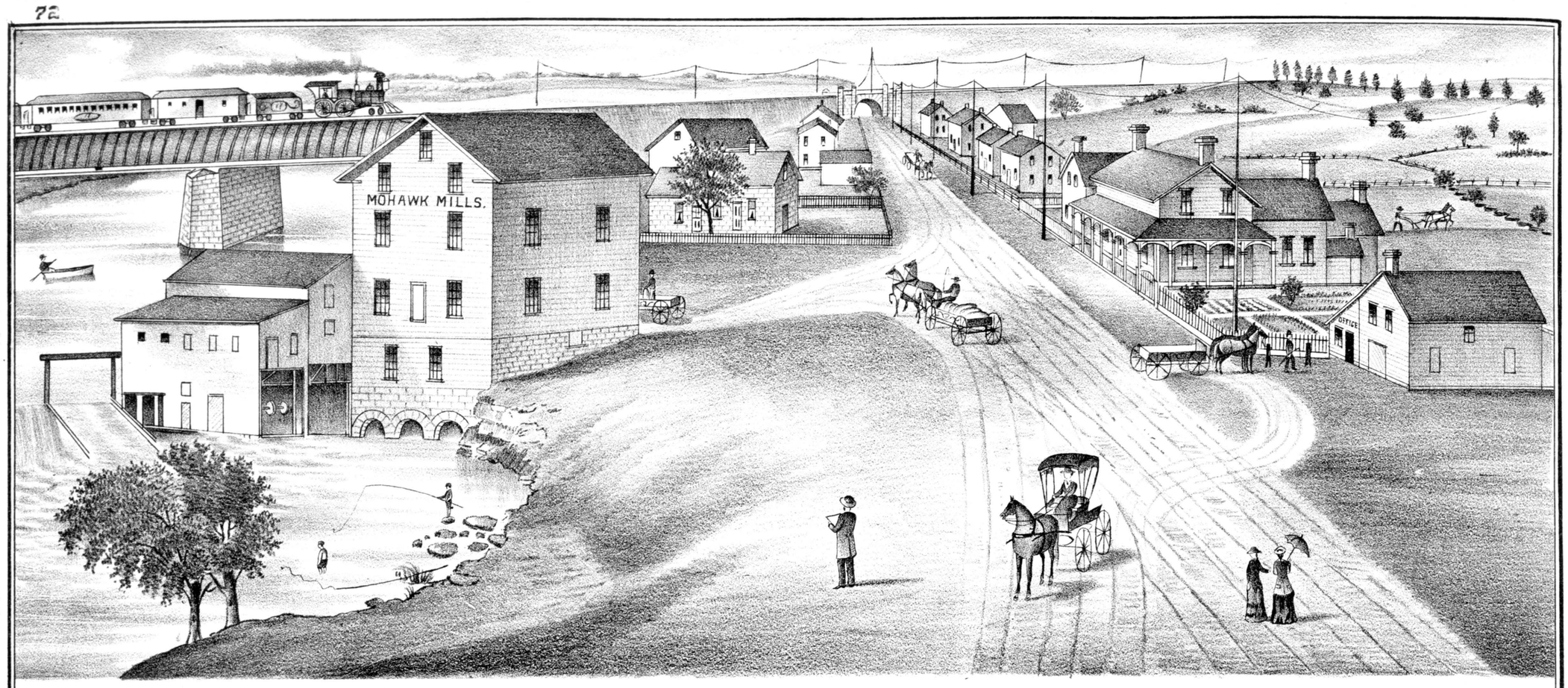
R. Aux Ormes

R. Aux Frenes

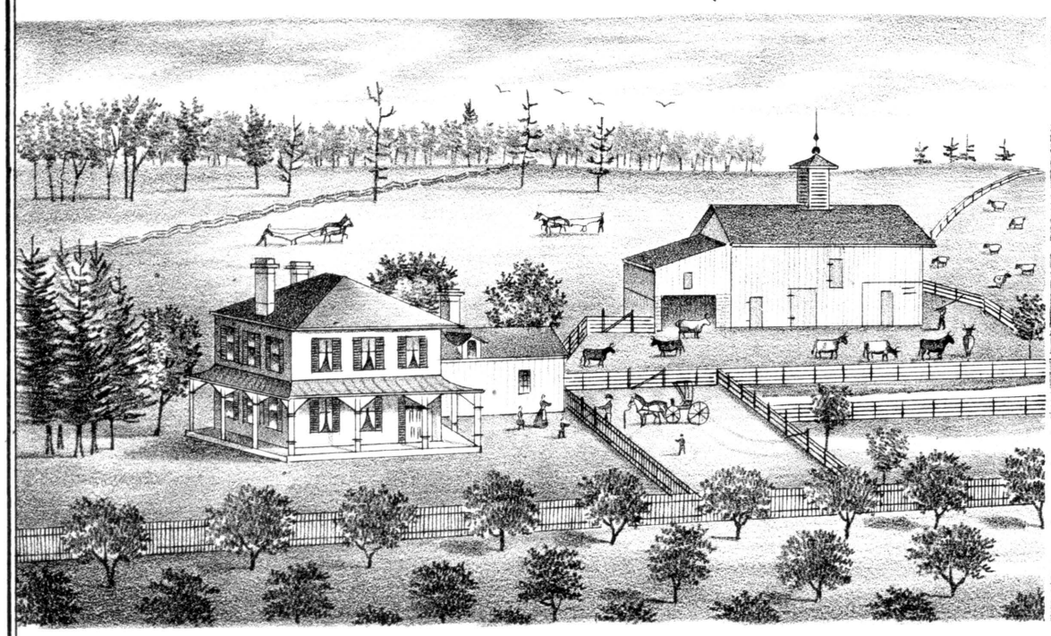
R. Aux Chenes

R. Aux Hetres

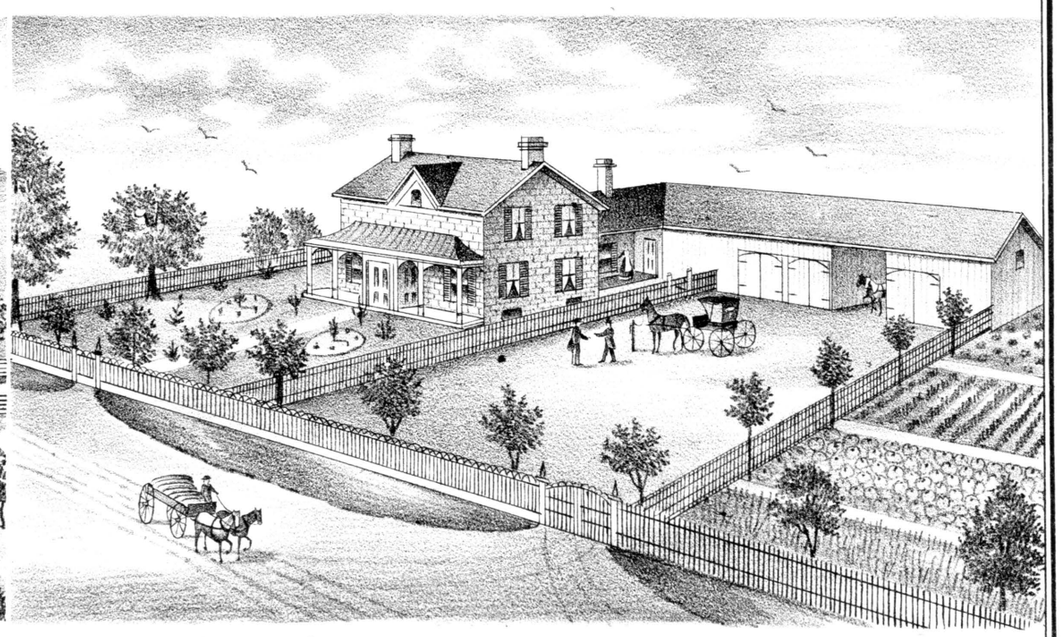
R. Aux Erables



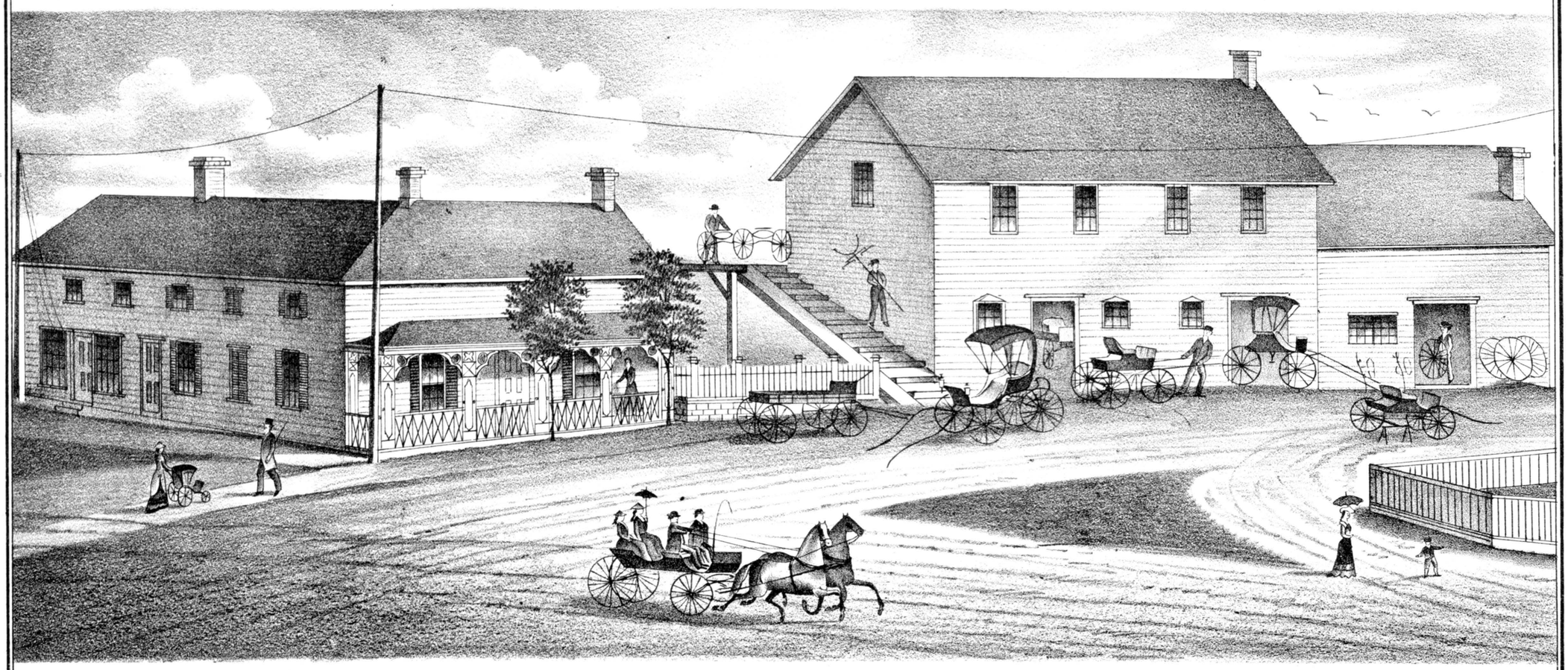
MILLS & RES. OF **APPLEBY & BURDETT**, MILLTOWN, ONT.



FARM RES. OF **W. F. CONNOR ESQ** CON. 8 LOT 27, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO.



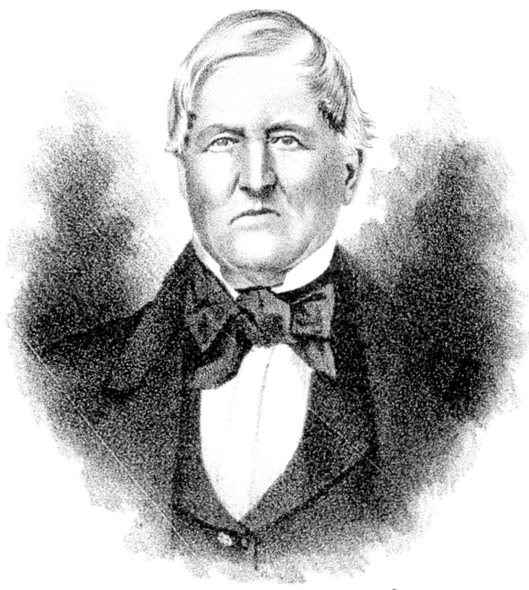
FARM RES. OF **SAM: T. WILMOT ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 29, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO.



CARRIAGE FACTORY, STORE & RES OF **WM. HUDSON**, ROSLIN, THURLOW TP. ONT.

Elijah Ketcheson,
Sidney Tp.

William Ketcheson,
Sidney Tp. Deceased.



Lieut. Col. Sheldon Hawley,
Trenton, Deceased.

Adam Henry Meyers.
Trenton, Deceased.

Richard Davis,
Sidney Tp.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
AND PART OF THE DISTRICT OF
KEEWATIN
AND
NORTH WEST TERRITORY
SHEWING
THE TOWNSHIPS & SETTLEMENTS
DRAWN FROM THE LATEST GOV. MAPS, SURVEYS & REPORTS
FOR
"THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE"
Scale 7·7⅞ Miles to the Inch

1876

A.G.E. Westmacott Del.

TOWNSHIP DIAGRAM
Shewing the manner of NUMBERING THE SECTIONS

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Each Township is 6 Miles Square
Section " " Contains 640 acres

References
Mounted Police Stations marked thus
Roads, Trails &c
Post Offices
Churches
Mills
Heights above the Sea are marked in feet

Land ceded by the Chippewas and Swampy Cree Indians to the Crown in 1871

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg to the Crown in 1875

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg and Lake of the Woods to the Crown in 1873

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg to the Crown in 1875

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg to the Crown in 1871

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg to the Crown in 1874

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg to the Crown in 1875

Land ceded by the Chippewas of Lake Winnipeg to the Crown in 1873

ELEVATOR & BRICK BLOCK OF **WM. JEFF ESQ.** GRAIN MERCHANT, TRENTON, ONT.

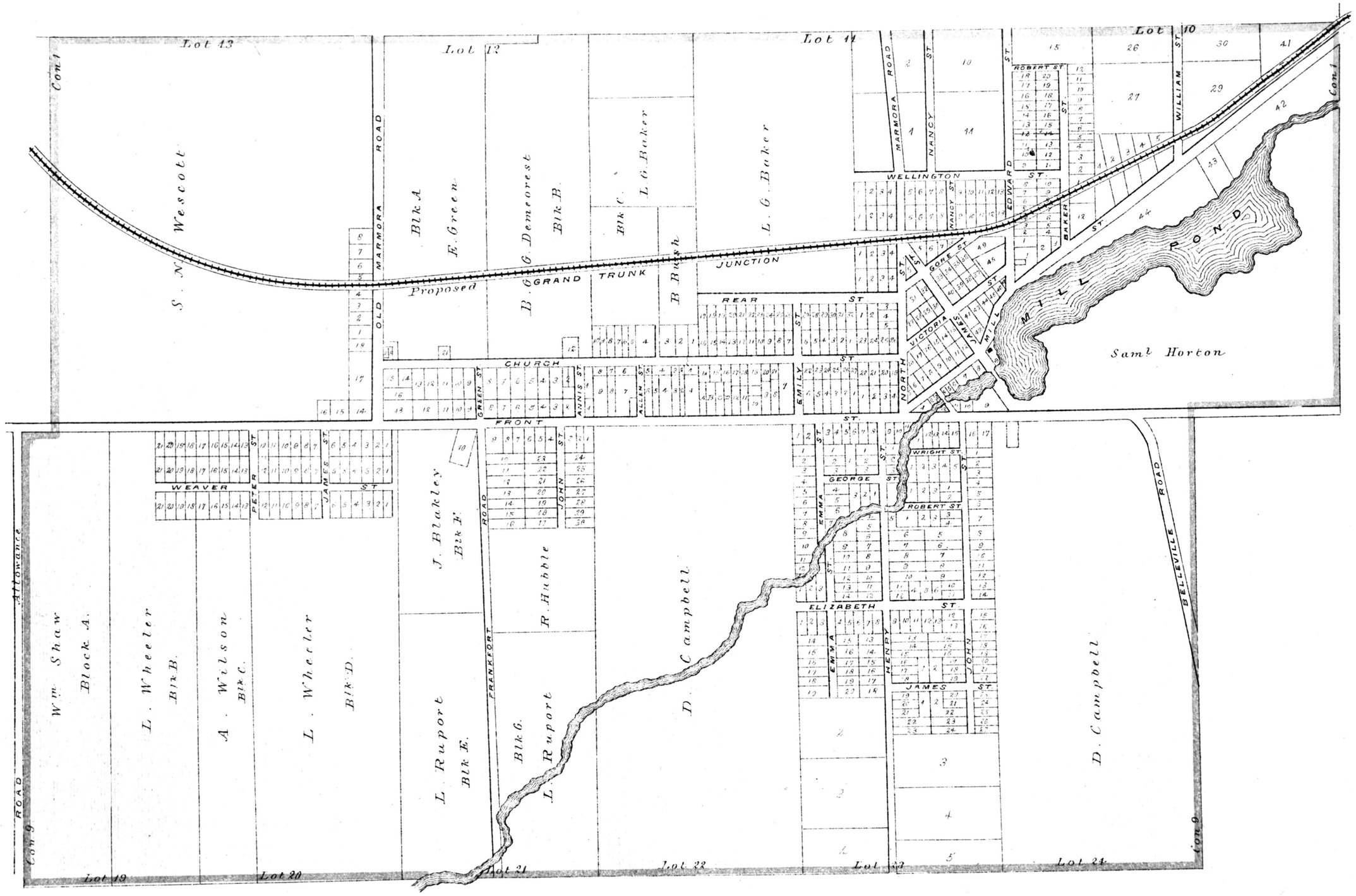
FARM RES. OF **BALTIS ROSE ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 12, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

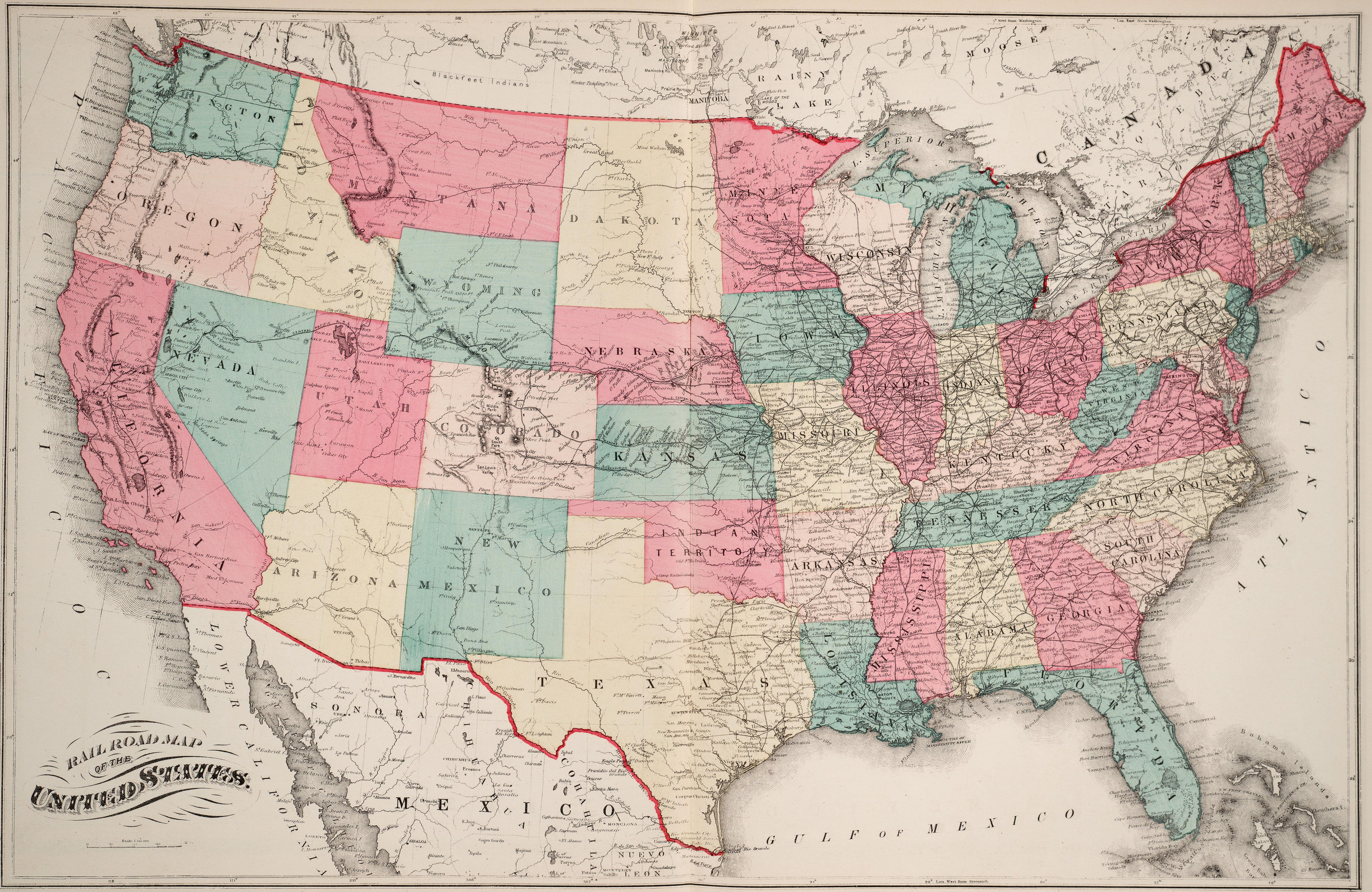
FARM RES. OF **JAMES P. SHARP ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 22, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.

DRUG STORE OF **L. W. YEOMANS & CO** FRONT OPPOSITE HOTEL ST. BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PLAN OF STIRLING HASTINGS CO.

Scale 10 Chains an Inch

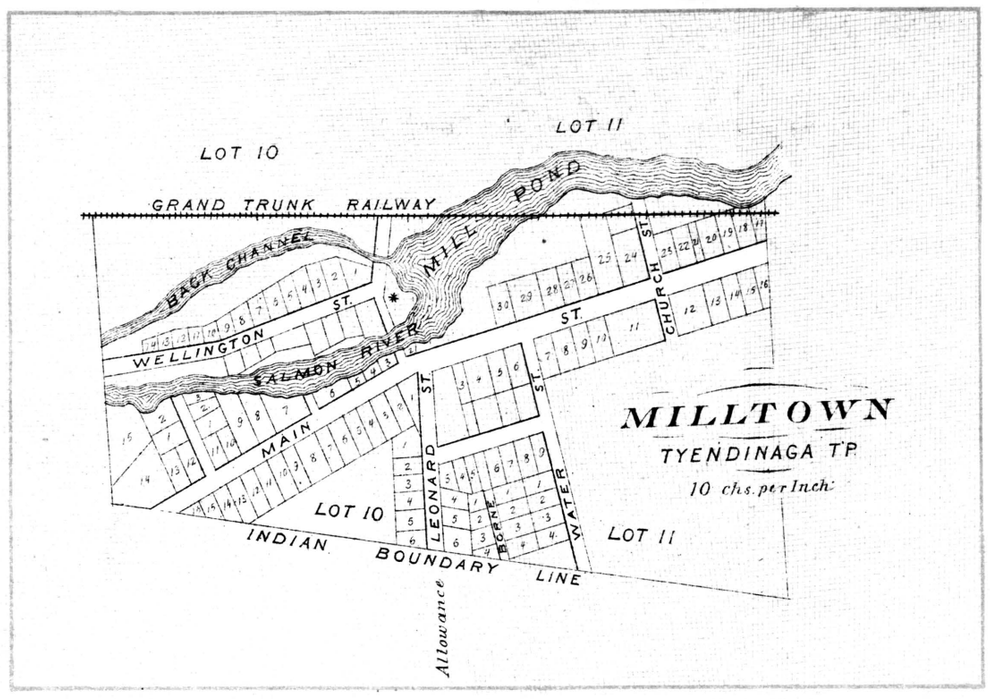


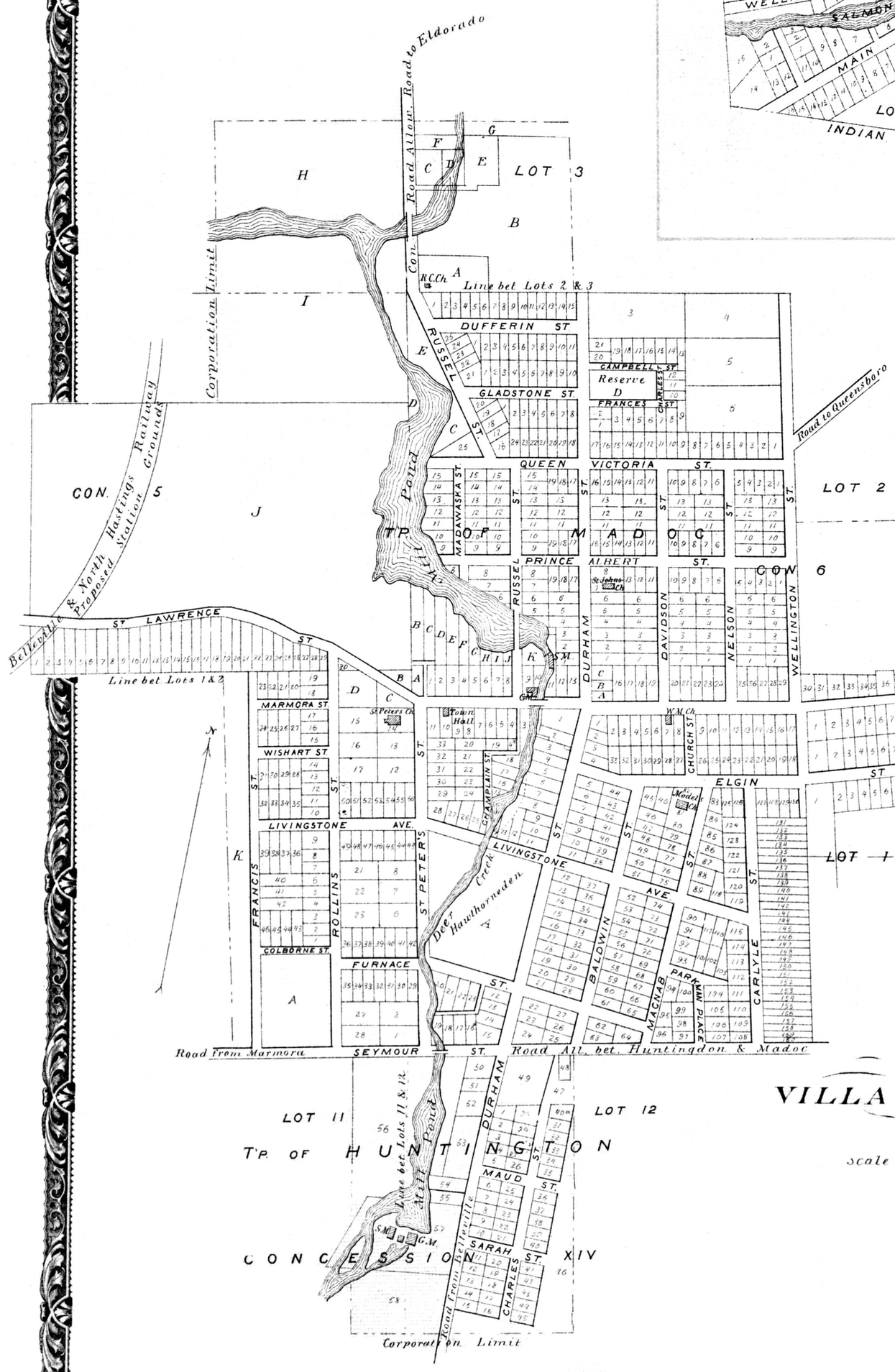

RAIL ROAD MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.
CANADA
MAINE
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
MICHIGAN
WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA
IOWA
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
KENTUCKY
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
FLORIDA
MISSOURI
KANSAS
NEBRASKA
DAKOTA
MONTANA
WYOMING
COLORADO
UTAH
NEVADA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
ARKANSAS
INDIAN TERRITORY
OREGON
WASHINGTON
CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
SONORA
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Blackfeet Indians
MANITOBA
RAINY LAKE
MOOSE
L. SUPERIOR
L. HURON
L. ONTARIO
L. ERIE
L. MICHIGAN
L. MINNESOTA
L. WINNIPEG
Bahama Islands

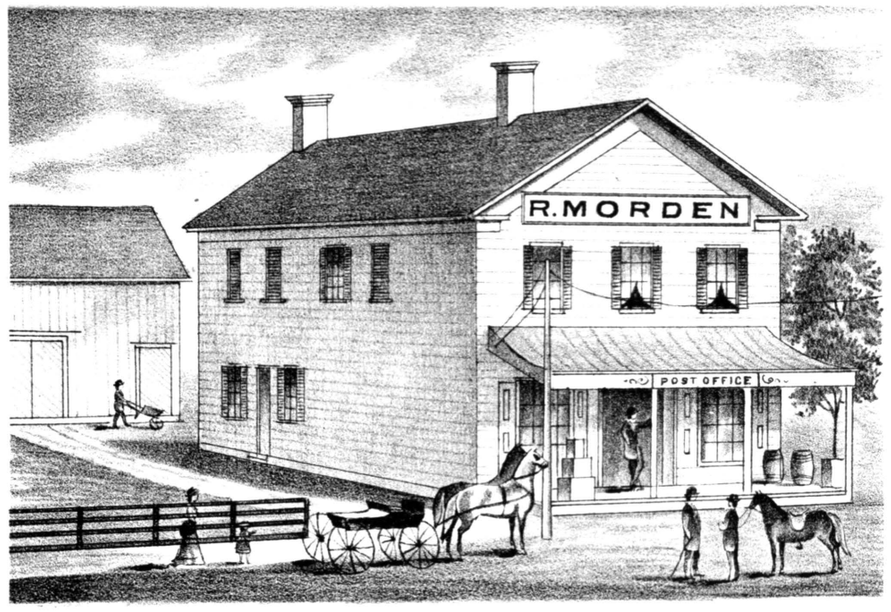
PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF MADOC

MADOC TP. O

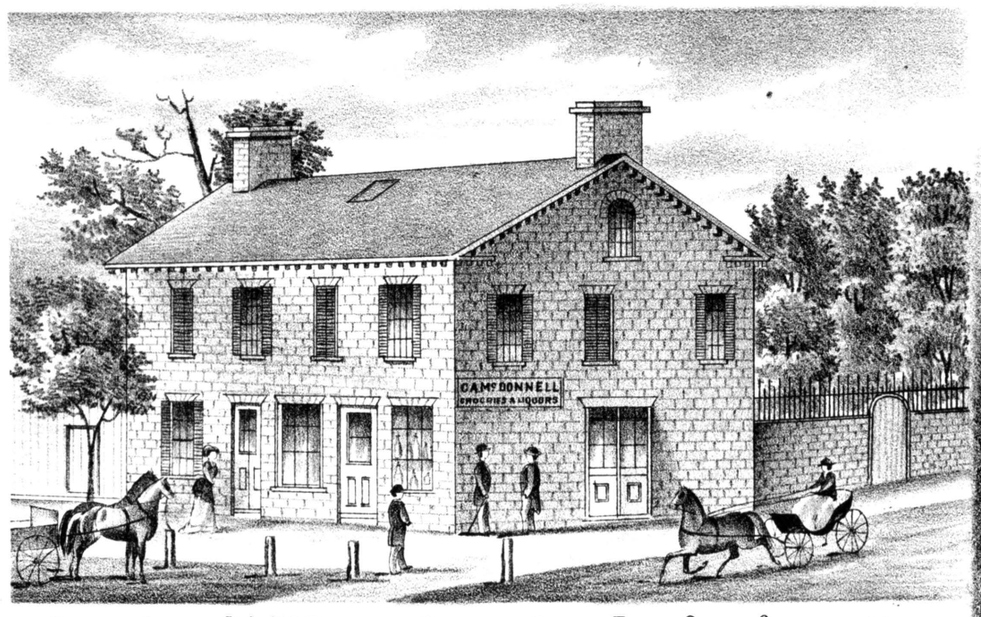
Scale 10 Chains 1 Inch



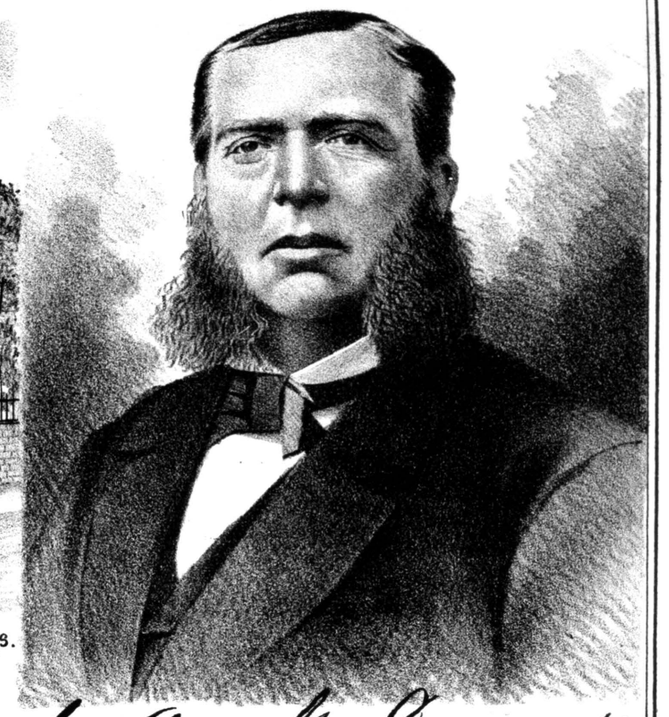




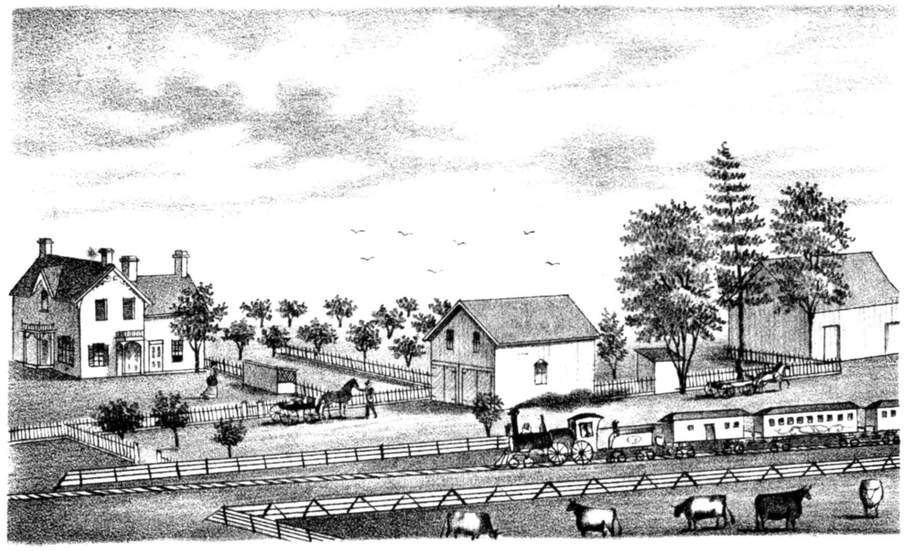
PROPERTY OF **R. MORDEN**, MERCHANT, NORTH PORT, ONT.



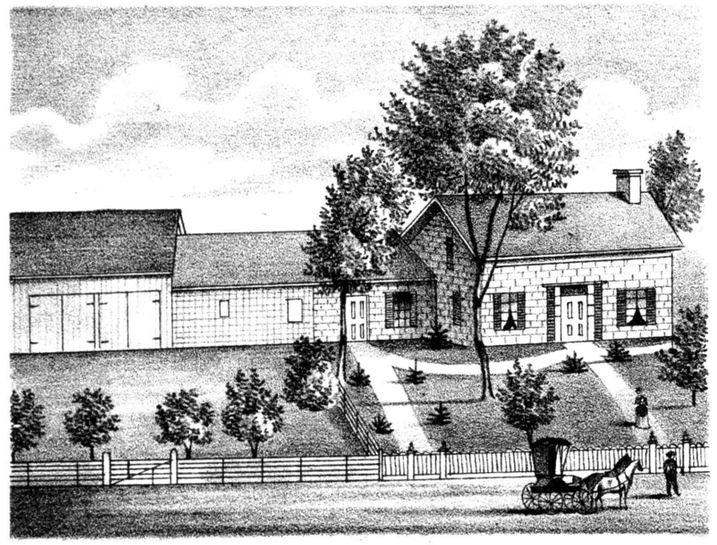
STORE & RES. OF **C.A. Mc DONNELL**, DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
AGT. FOR CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. PICTON, ONT.



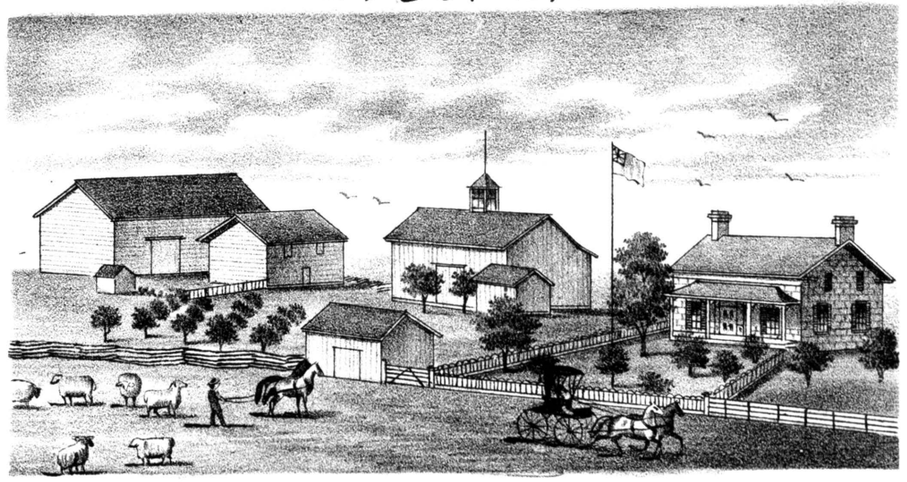
C. A. McDonnell



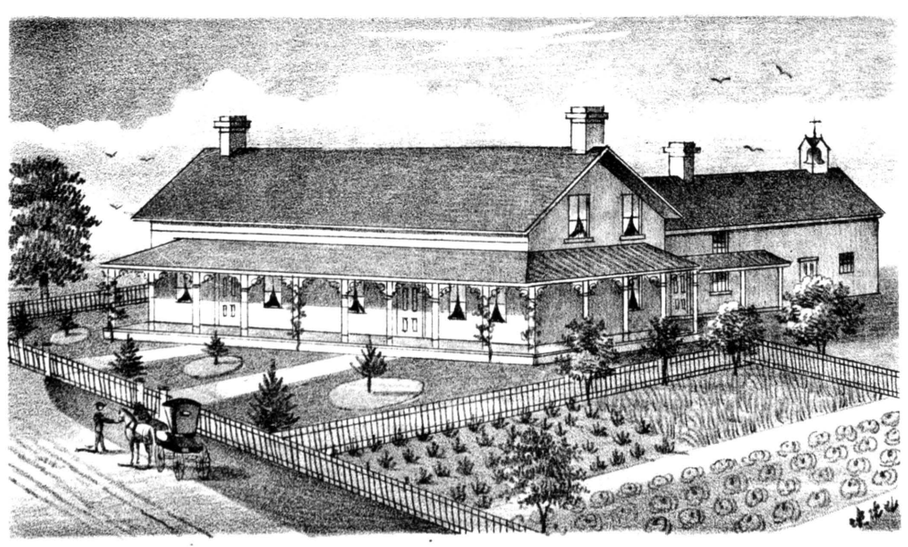
RES. OF **L. BRADSHAW**, CON 4, LOT 8, THURLOW TP. ONT.



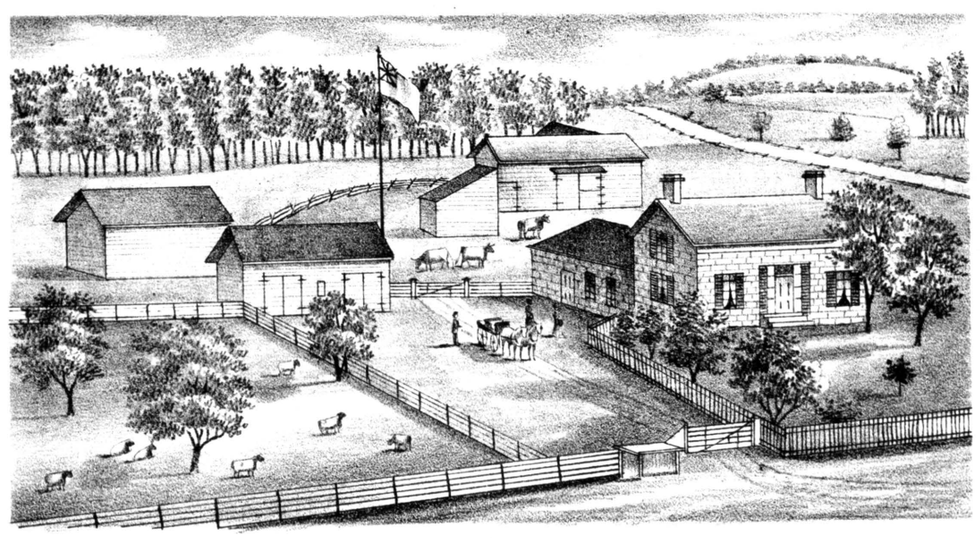
FARM RES. OF **BYARD FRETZ ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 33, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO.



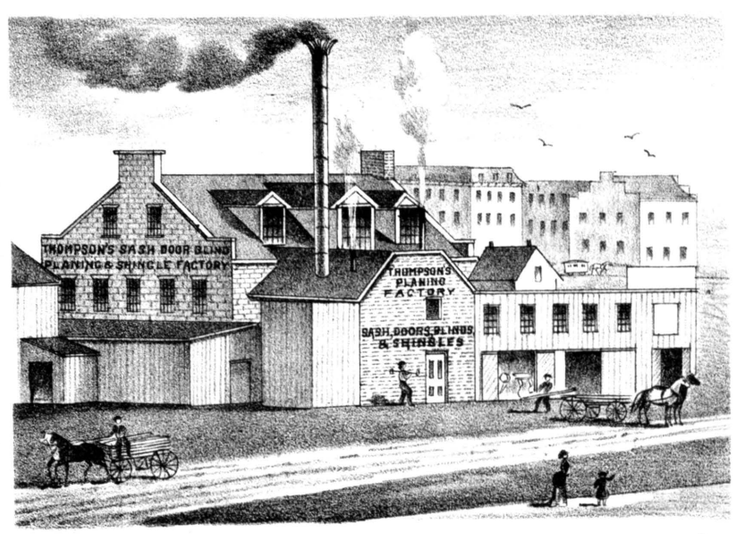
RES. OF **D. & DAVID R. CLAPP**, CON. 4, LOT 14, THURLOW TP. ONT.



RES. OF **W. R. BRADSHAW ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 8, THURLOW TP. ONT.



RES. OF **R. E. GRASS ESQ.** CON. 4, LOT 14, SIDNEY TP. HASTINGS CO. ONT.



THOMPSON'S SASH, DOOR, SHINGLE & PLANING FACTORY, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH POLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
GULF OF MEXICO
WEST INDIES
CARIBBEAN SEA
CANADA
BRITISH TERRITORY
GREENLAND
ICELAND
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
BRAZIL
PERU
BOLIVIA
ECUADOR
VENEZUELA
GUIANA
POLYNESIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
TROPIC OF CANCER
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
EQUATOR
SOUTH POLE
Parry Is
Barrow Pt
Barrow R
Point Barrow
Kamtchatka Peninsula
Behring I
Behring Str
Behring Sea
Aleutian Islands
Kodiak
Schoomagins
Sitka
Mt St Elias
Mt Fairweather
Mt Edgecumbe
Queen Charlotte Is
Vancouver I
Columbia R
Oregon
Cape Mendocino
San Francisco
Monterey
Pt Conception
San Diego
Sacramento City
Salt Lake City
Fort Leavenworth
Spanish Peaks
Santa Fe
Rio Grande
Red R
Texas
Austin
New Orleans
Mississippi River
Galveston
Matamoras
Tampico
Vera Cruz
Campeachy
Gulf of Campeachy
Yucatan
Honduras
Belize
Truxillo
Guatemala
San Salvador
Leon
Nicaragua
San Juan
San Jose
Costa Rica
Panama
Isthmus of Tehuantepec
Acapulco
Mexico
Havana
Jamaica
Kingston
Porto Rico
Prince
Barbadoes
Martinique
Guadaloupe
Dominica
Grenada
Trinidad I
Curacao
Gallinas Pt
Caracas
Orinoco R
Bolivar
Cumana
Barcelona
Maracaibo
Carthagena
Bogota
Popayan
Quito
Guayaquil
Galapagos Is
Albemarle I
Chimborazo
Cotopaxi
Amazon R
Para
Obidos
Santarem
Manaos
Tabatinga
Ucayale R
Huanuco
Truxillo
Callao
Lima
Pisco
Arequipa
Tacna
Cuzco
Titicaca L
Potosi
Santa Cruz
Tarapaca
Cobija
Paposo
Copiapo
Huasco
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
Santiago
Juan Fernandez Is
Concepcion
Valdivia
Chiloe I
Chonos Archipelago
Penin of Tres Montes
Gulf Penas
Wellington I
Madre de dois Arch
Str of Magellan
Desolation I
C Horn
Staten I
Falkland Is
Falkland
Terra del Fuego
Maranham
Parnaiba
Fernando Noronha I
Fortalesa
Aracati
C St Roque
Natal
Paraiba
Pernambuco
R S Francisco
Penedo
Sergipe del Rey
San Salvadore
Olivenca
Porto Seguro
Porto Alegre
S Mathews
Victoria
Rio Janeiro
Ascension I
St Helena
St Antonia
St Nicholas
Cape Verde Is
St Jago
Brava
Fogo
Bonavista
Flores
Pico
Azores or Western Is
St George
Terceira
St Michael
St Marys
Chimney I
Fogos I
Green R
Annaconnet R
Labrador
Hudson Bay
Hudson Str
Baffins Bay
Lancaster Sd
Barrow Str
Melville Penin
Fury and Hecla Str
Prince Regents Inlet
Boothia Penin
Cockburn Id
Victoria Land
Wollaston Land
Prince Albert Land
Banks Land
Parry Archipelago
Melville I
Prince of Wales Land
Cornwallis I
Barrow Str
Lancaster Sd
Baffins Bay
Davis Str
Cumberland Id
Frobisher Str
Frobisher Bay
Resolution I
Cape Dudley Diggs
Cape Farewell
Cape Desolation
Disco I
Disco Bay
Upernavik
Melville Bay
Hakluyt I
Hecla and Fury Str
Igloolik
Repulse Bay
Wager R
Wager Bay
Chesterfield Inlet
Churchill R
Churchill
Nelson R
Hayes R
Severn R
Albany R
Moose Fort
Hudson Str
Ungava B
Ungava R
Labrador
Nain
Hamilton Inlet
Port Manvers
Chidleigh
Cape Chidley
Cape Harrison
Cape Charles
Belle Isle Str
Belle Isle
Newfoundland
St Johns
Cape Race
Cape St Lawrence
Cape Breton I
Halifax
Nova Scotia
Cape Sable
Boston
Cape Cod
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Cincinnati
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Buffalo
Niagara R
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipigoos
Lake Manitoba
Lake of the Woods
Lake Athabasca
Great Slave L
Great Bear L
Mackenzie R
Fort Simpson
Fort Norman
Fort Good Hope
Fort Franklin
Fort Confidence
Fort Enterprise
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Churchill
Fort Yorke
Fort Severn
Fort Albany
Moose Fort
Fort Hope
Fort Alexander
Fort Garry
Fort Pelly
Fort Edmonton
Fort Assiniboil
Fort Vancouver
Fort Colville
Fort Simpson
Fort Langley
Fort Nisqually
Fort Umpqua
Fort Hall
Fort Laramie
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Gibson
Fort Towson
Fort Jesup
Fort Brady
Fort Mackinaw
Fort Wayne
Fort Dearborn
Fort Howard
Fort Crawford
Fort Snelling
Fort Armstrong
Fort Winnebago
Fort Gratiot
Fort Niagara
Fort Erie
Fort Pitt
Fort Duquesne
Fort Cumberland
Fort Frederick
Fort Mifflin
Fort Delaware
Fort Monroe
Fort Hamilton
Fort Columbus
Fort Independence
Fort Adams
Fort Trumbull
Fort Constitution
Fort Sullivan
Fort Preble
Fort Sumter
Fort Moultrie
Fort Pulaski
Fort Marion
Fort Brooke
Fort Pickens
Fort Barrancas
Fort Morgan
Fort Jackson
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Hawkins
Fort Mitchell
Fort Gaines
Fort Mims
Fort Claiborne
Fort Stoddert
Fort Confederation
Fort Adams
Fort Wilkinson
Fort Jefferson
Fort Massac
Fort Edwards
Fort Clark
Fort Osage
Fort Leavenworth
Fort Gibson
Fort Towson
Fort Jesup

EASTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH POLE
EQUATOR
SOUTH POLE
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
EUROPE
RUSSIA
ASIA
AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
GREENLAND
ICELAND
SPITZBERGEN
Ross I
Jan Mayens I
Bear I.
North Cape
NOVA ZEMBLA
SEA OF Whitel
KARA
Yorgutsch
Kolguefs I
Waigatz
Barentz
Oderdsk
Archangel
Tornea
Uleaborg
Hernosand
Stockholm
Christiana
Bergen
Drontheim
Romsdal
Shetland Is
Orkney Is
Faroe Is
Iceland
Hecla
Langenes
Loffoden Is
Wygat
W Ficord
Hamburg
Berlin
Dantzic
Memel
Konigsberg
Warsaw
Brest
Nantes
Rochelle
Bordeaux
Oporto
Lisbon
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Malaga
Algiers
Bona
Tunis
Tripoli
Malta
Messina
Naples
Rome
Leghorn
Genoa
Venice
Trieste
Ancona
Corfu
Athens
Smyrna
Constantinople
Sea of Marmora
Black Sea
Sea of Azof
Odessa
Sebastopol
Kherson
Nicolaef
Taganrog
Kertch
Caffa
Sea of Aral
Caspian Sea
Astrakan
Sarepta
Saratof
Orenburg
Orsk
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Yeniseisk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Okhotsk
Kamtchatka
Petropaulowski
Behring Str
Behring I
Copper I
Kurile Is
Lopatka C
Patience Bay
Jeterep
Simouschir
Matsumae
Sangaar Str
Niphon
Yedo
Nagaoki
Osaka
Kiusiu
Sikok
Japan
Japan Is
Bonin Is
Volcano Is
Pena de los Picos
Van Diemans Str
Bailys I
Weeks I
Jardines
Douglas Reef
Origan
Pagan
Ladrone or Marian Islands
Guahan
Bashee I
Hong Kong
Canton
Macao
Amoy
Chusan Is
Lew Chew Is
Formosa
Kendricks I
Maapoosimah
Tropic of Cancer
Philippine Islands
Mindoro
Manilla
Luconia
Palawan
Borneo
Celebes
Sea of Celebes
Molucca Passage
Mindanao
Pelew Is
Caroline Islands
Phillip
Koopt
William IV Is
Low Is
St Andrews I
Monte Verde Is
Waigiou I
Mysory I
Admiralty Is
Dampier Str
New Ireland
New Britain
Bougainville
Choiseul
New Guinea
Arafura Sea
Torres Strait
Timor
Timorlant
Flores
Flores Sea
Java Sea
Batavia
Macassar
Banca
Billiton I
Bencoolen
Pontiana
Palembang
Siberia I
Mindao I
Nias I
Singapore
Malacca
Sumatra
Nicobar Is
Andaman Islands
Ceylon
Colombo
Pondicherry
Madras
Calcutta
Bombay
Surat
Goa
Mangalore
Cochin
Travancore
Cape Comorin
Maldive Islands
Lacadive Is
Amirante Is
Seychele Is
Providence I
Farquar
Amber
Chagos Is
Ady Is
Candu I
Egmont I
Compton Rocks
Mascarenhas
Fromelin I
St Brandon
Rodrigue
Mauritius
Bourbon I
Madagascar
Tamatave
Matacane
Port Dauphin
Fungahe
St Mary
Antongil B
Johanna
Mohilla
Comoro
Mozambique Channel
Delgado
Quiloa
Melinda
Zanzibar
Mombas
Socotra
Babelmandel
Ras Hafoon
Aden
Mocha
Jubb
Gondokaro
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L Tanganyika
Lucenda
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Nariete
Seknosia
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Delgoa B
Delgoa Country
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D Urban
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Fredericksburg
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Mercury I
Scheppmansdorp
Barmen
Kolobeng
Orange River
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Free State
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Caffraria
Kaffirs
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Hottentots
Bosjesmans
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Sierra Leone
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Sherboro I
C Palmas
Komassi
Guinea
Kong
Kong Mts
Yoko
Kano
Bornou
Kouka
Lake Tchad
Wadai
Darfur
Obeid
Kobieh
Dongola
Nubia
Sennaar
Abyssinia
Gondar
Abex
Adowa
Arkeeko
Baidoa
Berbera
Cape Guardafui
Ras Hafoon
Gaza
Jerusalem
Hebron
Damascus
Aleppo
Tripoli
Beirut
Acre
Tyre
Sidon
Jaffa
Gaza
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Damietta
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Muscat
Gulf of Oman
Persian Gulf
Bussorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Diarbekir
Erzeroum
Trebizond
Kars
Tiflis
Erivan
Ararat
Ispahan
Persia
Cabool
Kandahar
Herat
Meshed
Astrabad
Balkh
Bokhara
Khiva
Khojend
Toorkistan
Toorkistan
Khokand
Samarcand
Yarkand
Yarkand R
Kashgar
Aksu
Turfan
Hami
Kuldsha
Ili R
Lake Aral
Sea of Aral
Caspian Sea
Lake Baikal
Irkutsk
Selinginsk
Nertchinsk
Argun R
Amoor R
Udskoi
Okhotsk
Yakutsk
Lena R
Jigansk
Kolymsk
Indigirskoi
Yana R
Olenek R
Boganida R
Khatanga R
Taimura R
Yenisei R
Obdorsk
Mangazea
Turukhansk
Yeniseisk
Krasnoyarsk
Abakanskoi
Tomsk
Barnaoul
Kolyvan
Omsk
Tara
Tobolsk
Tumen
Tobol R
Irtish R
Ishim R
Ural R
Ural Mts
Orenburg
Saratof
Astrakan
Sarepta
Georgievsk
Caucasus Mts
Mt Elburz
Mt Ararat
Mt Taurus
Mt Lebanon
Mt Sinai
Mt Atlas
Mt Kong
Mt Sierra Leone
Mt Cameroon
Mt Elgon
Mt Kenia
Mt Kilimanjaro
Mt Zanguebar
Mt Lupata
Mt Maravi
Mt Monomotapa
Mt Lupata
Mt Cape
Mt Nieuveld
Mt Sneuberg
Mt Stormberg
Mt Drakenberg
Mt Quathlamba
Mt Lebombo
Mt Imaus
Mt Belur Tag
Mt Kuen Lun
Mt Thian Shan
Mt Altai
Mt Yablonnoi
Mt Stanovoi
Mt Aldan
Mt Verkhoiansk
Mt Anadyrskoi
Mt Kamtchatka
Mt Shiveluch
Mt Awatscha
Mt Kronotskoi
Mt Tschantarskoi
Mt Sokondo
Mt Yablonnoi
Mt Stanovoi
Mt Aldan
Mt Verkhoiansk
Mt Anadyrskoi
Mt Kamtchatka
Mt Shiveluch
Mt Awatscha
Mt Kronotskoi
Mt Tschantarskoi
Mt Sokondo
Mt Altai
Mt Thian Shan
Mt Kuen Lun
Mt Belur Tag
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Mt Lebombo
Mt Drakenberg
Mt Stormberg
Mt Sneuberg
Mt Nieuveld
Mt Cape
Mt Lupata
Mt Maravi
Mt Monomotapa
Mt Zanguebar
Mt Kilimanjaro
Mt Kenia
Mt Elgon
Mt Kong
Mt Sierra Leone
Mt Cameroon
Mt Atlas
Mt Sinai
Mt Lebanon
Mt Taurus
Mt Elburz
Mt Ararat
Caucasus Mts
Georgievsk
Caspian Sea
Sea of Aral
Lake Aral
Ili R
Kuldsha
Toorkistan
Khokand
Samarcand
Bokhara
Khojend
Khiva
Balkh
Meshed
Herat
Astrabad
Persia
Cabool
Kandahar
Ispahan
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Oman
Muscat
Bussorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Diarbekir
Erzeroum
Trebizond
Kars
Tiflis
Erivan
Ararat
Black Sea
Sea of Azof
Taganrog
Kertch
Caffa
Odessa
Sebastopol
Kherson
Nicolaef
Kiof
Moscow
Orel
Kursk
Kharkof
Poltava
Kremenchug
Ekaterinoslaf
Pultusk
Grodno
Wilna
Riga
Mitau
Memel
Konigsberg
Dantzic
Warsaw
Brest
Pinsk
Minsk
Mohilef
Smolensk
Tula
Kaluga
Tver
Novgorod
Petersburg
Archangel
Onega L
Ladoga L
Wyborg
Abo
Helsingfors
Tornea
Uleaborg
Hernosand
Stockholm
Upsal
Gefle
Carlscrona
Gothenburg
Christiana
Bergen
Drontheim
Romsdal
Hamburg
Berlin
Dresden
Leipsic
Prague
Vienna
Presburg
Buda
Pesth
Belgrade
Semlin
Bosna Serai
Ragusa
Cattaro
Scutari
Salonica
Adrianople
Constantinople
Sea of Marmora
Gallipoli
Athens
Corfu
Zante
Patras
Lepanto
Smyrna
Scio
Rhodes
Candia
Cyprus
Tripoli
Beirut
Acre
Tyre
Sidon
Jaffa
Gaza
Jerusalem
Hebron
Damascus
Aleppo
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Damietta
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Red Sea
Gulf of Arabia
Arabia
Nubia
Sennaar
Abyssinia
Gondar
Abex
Adowa
Arkeeko
Baidoa
Berbera
Cape Guardafui
Ras Hafoon
Aden
Mocha
Jubb
Socotra
Babelmandel
Gaza
Darfur
Obeid
Kobieh
Dongola
Bornou
Kouka
Lake Tchad
Wadai
Kano
Yoko
Kong
Kong Mts
Sierra Leone
Free Town
Sherboro I
C Palmas
Komassi
Guinea
Monrovia
Liberia
Cape Mesurado
Cape Three Points
Harper
King George's Bay
Bight of Benin
Fernando I
Princes I
C Formosa
Calabar
Biafra
Gulf of Guinea
C St Paul
St Thomas I
C Lopez
Mayumba
R Congo
Loango
Embomma
Bunga
Congo
St Paul de Loango
Ascension I
Benguela
C Martha
Port Alexander
Cape Frio
Ondonga
Mercury I
Scheppmansdorp
Barmen
Kolobeng
Betni
Pias Point
Orange River
Bloemfontein
Free State
Port Natal
R Kowsie
Caffraria
Kaffirs
Zoolas
Hottentots
Bosjesmans
Namaquas
Cape Colony
Cape Lafraria
Cape Town
St Helena B
Cape of Good Hope
C Agulhas
George Town
Port Elizabeth
Fredericksburg
Maritsburg
Colesberg
Graaf Reynet
Uitenhage
Algoa B
Zuureberg Mts
Nieuveld Mts
Sneuberg Mts
Stormberg Mts
Drakenberg Mts
Quathlamba Mts
Lebombo Mts
Lupata Mts
Maravi Mts
Monomotapa Mts
Cape Mts
Kong Mts
Sierra Leone Mts
Cameroon Mt
Elgon Mt
Kenia Mt
Kilimanjaro Mt
Zanguebar Mts
Mozambique Channel
Delgado
Quiloa
Melinda
Zanzibar
Mombas
Socotra
Babelmandel
Ras Hafoon
Aden
Mocha
Jubb
Gondokaro
Lit Luta Nzige
Victoria Nyanza
Source of the Nile
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Lucenda
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Seknosia
Sofala
Delgoa B
Delgoa Country
C Vidal
D Urban
Maritsburg
Port Elizabeth
Fredericksburg
George Town
C Agulhas
Cape Town
St Helena B
Cape of Good Hope
Colony
Cape Lafraria
Pias Point
Betni
Mercury I
Scheppmansdorp
Barmen
Kolobeng
Orange River
Bloemfontein
Free State
Port Natal
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Cape Frio
Ondonga
Loango
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Bunga
Congo
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Mayumba
C Lopez
St Paul de Loango
Ascension I
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Fernando I
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Calabar
Biafra
Gulf of Guinea
Bight of Benin
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St Thomas I
Monrovia
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Free Town
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C Palmas
Komassi
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Kong
Kong Mts
Yoko
Kano
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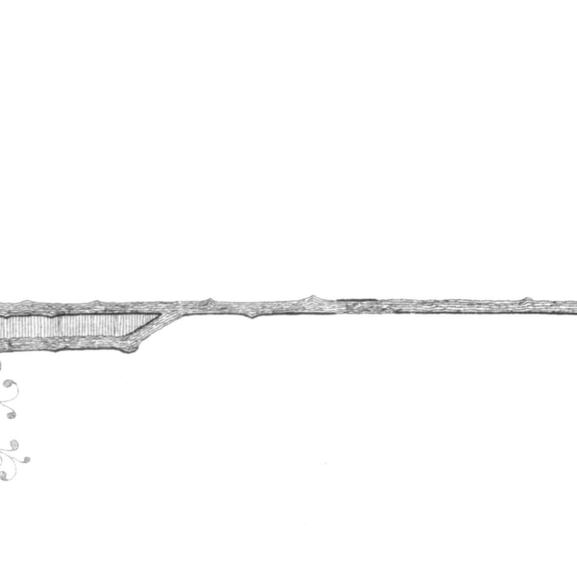
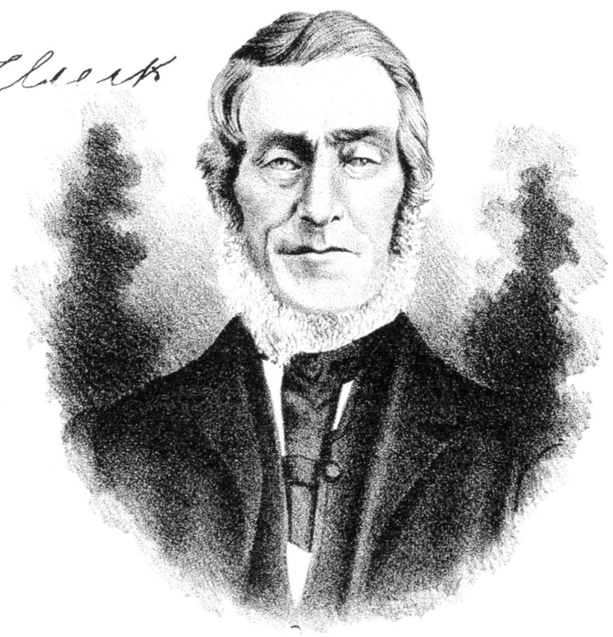
Kouka
Lake Tchad
Wadai
Darfur
Obeid
Kobieh
Dongola
Nubia
Sennaar
Abyssinia
Gondar
Abex
Adowa
Arkeeko
Baidoa
Berbera
Cape Guardafui
Ras Hafoon
Aden
Mocha
Jubb
Socotra
Babelmandel
Gaza
Jerusalem
Hebron
Damascus
Aleppo
Tripoli
Beirut
Acre
Tyre
Sidon
Jaffa
Gaza
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Damietta
Suez
Mecca
Medina
Muscat
Gulf of Oman
Persian Gulf
Bussorah
Bagdad
Mosul
Diarbekir
Erzeroum
Trebizond
Kars
Tiflis
Erivan
Ararat
Ispahan
Persia
Cabool
Kandahar
Herat
Meshed
Astrabad
Balkh
Bokhara
Khiva
Khojend



Yours Truly
Barnabus Winklevoss
Madoc Tp.

Thomas Clare
Deceased, Hungerford Tp.



Simon Delong
Ameliasburg Tp.

James B. Morden (Deceased)
Born in Sophiasburg 1798, Died 1864.
in Ameliasburg Tp.

W. F. Weese
Ameliasburg Tp.

PATRONS' DIRECTORY

—OF—

Hastings and Prince Edward Counties.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Abbott, S. A., M. D.	Belleville			Physician and Surgeon, Bridge St.	Canada	1874
Bell & Bell	"			Barristers, Bridge Street		
Bell, Richard S.	"			Printer	England	1859
Bleecker, Henry	"			Barrister, &c., Bridge Street	Canada	
Brown, G. & I.	"			Foundry and Manufactory, Agricultural Works, Front Street	Scotland	1837
Bowell, M.	"			M.P.	England	1833
Bullen & Lake	"			Opposition Bus Co.		
Baker, A. W	"			Bridge Street		1875
Ballantyne, S.	"			Gen'l dealer in Sewing Machines, Music and Musical Instruments, Front Street	Scotland	1845
Bahr, Theodore	"			Furniture Manufacturer	Prussia	1856
Bartley, O.	"			Civil Engineer and P. L. Surveyor.	Island of Guernsey	1871
Brown, A. S	"			Contractor	Scotland	
Brown, James, M. P.	"			Foundryman	Scotland	
Brock, Jas. & Co.	"			Photographers, Front Street	Canada	1877
Carnan, T. S.	"			Publisher, Front Street.	Canada	1874
Campion, J. A. & J. W	"			Importers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods—Ordered Clothing a specialty, Front Street		
Clark, F. M.	"			Boot and shoe dealer, Bridge St.	Canada	1849
Cheswright, J. W	"			Druggist, Front Street	Canada	1876
Cheevers, T. H.	"			Carriage Maker, Front Street.	Canada	1843
Chase, E. S.	"			Mining Interest, Dafoe House	United States	1871
Cronk, H. C.	"			Express and Livery	Canada	1838
Condon, E.	"			Barber & Bath House, Bridge St.	Canada	1841
Connor, N.	"			Saloon, Bridge Street	Ireland	1852
Costello, R.	"			Dry Goods, Front Street.	Canada	1845
Creeper, John	"			Gardener	England	1871
Dickson, George D.	"			Barrister, Bridge Street	Canada	
Dick, Robert	"			Merchant Tailor, Front Street.	Scotland	1867
Davenport, G. A.	"			Successor to Geo. H. Haymes, manufrs, importers of Hats, Caps and Furs, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville	Canada	1852
Dunnet, J. W.	"			Glasgow Warehouse — Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., wholesale & retail, Front St	Scotland	
Downing, J.	"			Grocer, &c., Front St	Canada	1845
Davis, William	"			Saddler, &c., Front Street	England	1844
Duncan, P. G.	"			Agent	Canada	1840
Dorland, P. V.	"			Physician, Front Street.	Canada	1862
Forin, John	"			Contractor, Builder and Architect.	Canada	1855
Foster, W. A.	"			Manufacturer	Canada	1837
Falkiner, N. B.	"			Barrister	Ireland	1855
Farrell, A. P.	"			Proprietor Queen's Hotel, Front St.	Canada	1876
Fitzpatrick, Patrick	"			Proprietor Ontario Hotel, Front St.	Ireland	1851
Foster, Barber & Brignall	"			Dry Goods, Front St		
Falle, John A.	"			Blacksmith, Front St.	England	1874
Fanning, Frederick	"			Livery and Bus proprietor	Canada	1835
Fish, A. E.	"			Shirt Maker and Gents Furnishings, 260 Front Street	England	1869
Flynn, Frank	"			Billiard Saloon, Campbell Street.	United States	1866
Fanning, W.	"			Livery & Bus propr., Bridge St.	Canada	1837
Flint & Jellett	"			Barristers & Solicitors in Chancery, Campbell Street	Canada	
Glass, Jas. & Co.	"			Importers of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Front Street	Canada	
Griffin, H. J.	"			Toronto House	Ireland	1817
Garratt, W. H.	"			Merchant, Front Street.	Canada	1834
Gillen & Keith	"			Hardware, Front Street		
Grant, John	"			Boot and Shoe Store, Front St.	Canada	1854
Graham, Felix	"			Livery Business	Canada	1825
Henderson & Henderson	"			Barristers, Front St		
Henderson, L. H.	"			Attorney and Solicitor	Canada	1832
Hyman, S. O.	"			Manufacturer and importer of Hats, Caps, Furs and Robes, wholesale and retail, Front St	Canada	1875
Henderson, John.	"			Proprietor Dafoe House, Bridge St.	Scotland	1855
Hoggard, George	"			Proprietor Anglo-American House, Front Street	England	1871
Haines & Lockett	"			Dealers in Boots & Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, &c., 292 Front Street		
Halton, G. C. & Co.	"			Front Street		
Haines, F. S.	"			Fancy and Sporting Goods, Tobaccos, Front Street	Canada	1876
Hambly, P. H.	"			Baker and Confectioner, Caterer, &c., Front Street	England	1848
Hunter, W. J.	"			Carriage Maker	United States	1873
Homes, J.	"			Detective	Canada	1865
Hunter, W.	"			Prince Edward Hotel, Front St.	Canada	1873
Irwin, C.	"			Merchant	United States	1867
Intelligencer Printing Co.	"			W. A. Shepard Managing Director.		
Jamieson, J. C.	"			Accountant	Canada	1844
Jones, William	"			Lumber Merchant, Bridge St.	Canada	1863
Johnson, William	"			Sign of Moose Head—Hats, Caps, Furs and Gents Furnishings, Front Street	Ireland	1863
Jones, W. W.	"			Dry Goods Merchant, Front St.	United States	
Johnston, John	"			Inspector of Schools.	Scotland	1846
Lloyd, Henry C.	"			Managing Director, B. & N.H. R'y.	England	1872

CITY OF BELLEVILLE—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Lockwood, I. J.	Belleville			Coal Merchant, opposite Market.	Canada	1874
Landy, J. J.	"			Bookbinder, Front St.	Ireland	1876
McDonell, C.	"			Tobaccos and Cigars, 8 Bridge St.	Canada	1853
McMahon, E.	"			Barrister, Bridge St	Canada	1853
McRae, Thomas.	"			Planing Mill, opposite Market	Scotland	1852
McCamon, N.	"			Commercial House, Front St.		
McGuire, James.	"			Albion House, Front St	Canada	1842
McCullough & Hynes.	"			Printers, Front St.	Canada	1869
McCornock, G. L.	"			Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines, Bridge St.	Canada	1847
McGuire, J.	"			Grocer, Bridge St.	Ireland	1860
Muir & Lawrance	"			New York Store—manufacturers & dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves and Fancy Robes, Robertson Block, Front St		
Mackie, James.	"			Propr Dominion Hotel, Front St.	Canada	1858
Mott, R. M	"			Empire House, Front St.	Canada	1835
Morrice, David	"			Photographer, Front St.	Scotland	1868
May, H.	"			Dentist, Front St.	France	1874
Moore, George W.	"			Groceries and Glassware	Canada	1846
Macoun, John.	"			Professor	Ireland	1860
Murphy, J. B., M. D.	"			Physician	Canada	1876
Murphy, Rev. B. L.	"			Priest	Canada	
Newbery R.	"			Town Clerk	England	1849
Nicholson, John.	"			Livery Business, Front St.	Ireland	1868
O'Brien, Patrick	"			Proprietor O'Brien's Hotel, Front St	Canada	1838
O'Brien, Lawrence.	"			Livery proprietor at O'Brien's Hotel, Front Street	Canada	1836
Ostrom, Sylvester	"			Woollen Factory	Canada	1812
Pike, R. F.	"				Newfoundland	
Ponton, J. W.	"			Deputy Registrar	Scotland	1840
Powell, William.	"			Livery Stables, Front St.	Ireland	1857
Pringle, A. N.	"			Sash and Blind Factory	Canada	1842
Price, Rees	"			Grocer, Front Street.	England	1858
Peterson, N. H.	"			Grocer, Front Street	Canada	1829
Potts, Geo. J., M. D.	"			Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur. Late Surgeon to H. B. Majesty's Consulate, Siam, E. Indies. For some time Surgeon in charge of the Convict Hospital, Singapore, E. Indies, in the E. India Co. service. Surgeon to H. Bell's Auxiliary Medical Staff Corps during the Indian Mutiny and the late Chinese War, and subsequently Surgeon-in-Chief, 3rd Div., 9th Army Corps U. S. Army during the Rebellion.	Ireland	1847
Ponton & Denmark	"			Barristers, Front St.	P. Scotland, D Canada	1840
Richardson, R.	"			Banker	England	1847
Robertson, D. B.	"			Barrister, &c., Bridge St.	Scotland	1845
Robertson, Alexander	"			Barrister and Mayor, Bridge St.	Canada	1847
Ramsay, G. W., C. E.	"			Civil Engineer	Canada	1865
Robertson, James	"			Importer of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods—Ordered Clothing a specialty, Front St.		
Robertson, W.	"			Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Trunks, &c., 300 Front St.	Scotland	1858
Robertson, A.	"			Manufacturer of fine clothing, and dealer in Gents Furnishings, &c., Front Street	Canada	1846
Ritchie, Geo. & Co.	"			Importers of Dry Goods, Front St.		
Roenigh, Lewis	"			Cabinet Maker, Front St.	Russia	1855
Reeves, Joseph P.	"			Saddler, Front St	England	1832
Robinson, W. B.	"			Principal Ontario Business College, Belleville. The most thorough and best patronized Business School in Canada, Front St	Canada	1870
Redick & Farley	"			Sash, Door & Blind Factory Mill St	Canada	1849
Shepard, W. A.	"			Printer	United States	
Sutherland, A	"			Lumberman, Cannifton	Scotland	1832
Shoolt, R. J.	"			Photographer, Front St	United States	1864
Sherwood, George	"			Judge, County Court	Canada	1865
Sills, G. W.	"			Photographer, Front St.	Canada	1854
Stinson, W. H.	"					
Stimers, Alex. A.	"			Propr City Hotel, Front St.	Canada	1855
Simpson, Geo. A.	"			C. E. & P. L. S., Dafoe House	Canada	1843
Snider, A.	"			Snider House, Bridge St.	Canada	1822
Stevens, George S.	"			Agent	Ireland	1863
Thomson, Robert	"			Banker	Scotland	1853
Thompson, U. E.	"			Agent Canadian Express Co, and Mon. Telegraph Co., Bridge St.	Canada	1842
Tillinghast, T. C.	"			Merchant Tailor, 275 Front St.	England	1870
Turner, B. S.	"			Chancery Office	Canada	1843
Tickell, George S.	"			Upholsterer, Front St.	England	1858
Thompson, H. A.	"			Planing Mill, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Shingles	Ireland	1855
Van Norman, R	"			Bookseller, Front St	United States	1868
Vail, E. W	"			Commercial Traveller, Front St.	United States	1876
Wills, Thos., M.P.P.	"			County Clerk		1846
Way, J. F.	"			Crown Timber Agent, Bridge St.	Canada	1847
Walker, I. M. & Co.	"			Iron Founders & Machinists, Front Street		
Weekes, M. A.	"			Auctioneer and Commission agent, Front Street	England	1876
Walker, J. W.	"			Hardware, Front St.	Canada	1846
Walker, Hugh.	"			Groceries, &c., Front St	Scotland	1857
Wilson, B. S., M. D.	"			Physician & Surgeon		
Yeomans, L. W. & Co.	"			Chemists & Druggists, Front St.	Canada	1845

HUNGERFORD TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Adams, Johnston	Thomasburg	6	4	Farmer	Ireland	1837
Adams, Thomas	"	6	4	Farmer	Canada	1849
Adams, Sarah	Chapman	8	4	Farming	Canada	1843
Allen, Henry A	Marlbank	2	35	Saw and Shingle Mill	Canada	1843
Barker, Samuel	Chapman	7	9	Farmer	England	1833
Allen, John	Marlbank	1	36	Farmer and Lumberman	Canada	1843
Blakely, John	Chapman	6	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1830
Beckett, William	"	6	12	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1837
Bogart, A. L	Bogart	10	19-20	P. M., General Merchant, Mill Owner, and Farmer	Canada	1828
Barber, James	Thomasburg	4	2	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Badgley, William	Stoco	6	24	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1814
Carleton, John	Tweed			Boot and Shoe Store	Ireland	1846
Clare, G. H	Chapman	7	6	Farmer	Canada	1839
Clare, James	"	7	5	Farmer	Canada	1836
Countryman, John	Tweed	8	9	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1852
Caskey, Robert	"	9	6	Farmer	Canada	1848
Cournoyer, Antoine	"	13	7	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1864
Detlor, John McG	"			General Merchant	Canada	1849
Davis, Rev. Thomas	Chapman	8	13	R. C. Priest	Canada	1870
Eastbrook, George	Tweed			Grain Merchant and Flour Miller	England	1859
Farrell, James	Marlbank	5	32	Farmer and Stock Grower	Ireland	1853
Farnsworth, John	Tweed	10	3	Farmer and Stock Grower	England	1832
Foster, J. E	Chapman	7	7	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1846
Tree, A	Thomasburg	4	4	Farmer	Canada	1848
Tinkle, Henry	Stoco	6	19	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1848
Gordon, Robert	Tweed	11	3	Farmer and Reeve of Hungerford Tp	Ireland	1846
Graham, John	"	11	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1837
Gilbert, A. H	"			School Teacher	Canada	1851
Graham, Thomas	"	10	7	Farmer and Tax Collector	Canada	1841
Graham, William	"	10	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1848
Gabourie, Joseph	"	11	12	Farmer	Canada	1851
Gordon, Robert	Bogart	10	21	Farmer	Canada	1850
Graham, Thomas	Thomasburg			Waggon and Carriage Maker	Ireland	1850
Grills, Thomas	"	4	8	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Horses	England	1846
Gartland, Joseph	Stoco	6	22	Farmer	Ireland	1837
Huyck, I. C	Tweed	9	8	Farmer	Canada	1840
Hicks, William	"	9	10	Farmer	Canada	1861
Harrison, John	Thomasburg	5	2	Retired Farmer	Ireland	1834
Johnston, S. C	Chapman	7	9	Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1832
Jorden, J. H	Tweed			Saw Mill and Planing Factory	United States	1850
Johnston, Charles	"	9	1	Farmer and Stock Grower		1832
Kerr, Robert	Chapman	6	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1844
Knowles, William	Bogart	9	17	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1838
Lawrence, W. H	Tweed	10	2	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1868
McGowan, A	Tweed			Carriage Manufacturer	Ireland	1844
McGowan, Robert	"			Meat Market	Ireland	1844
McCamon, J. M	"			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1835
Murphy, Francis	"			Merchant, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Councilman	Ireland	1852
Murphy, P. & P	Stoco			General Merchants, and P. Masters	Ireland	1852
Mulrony, T. W	"			Waggon and Carriage Maker	Canada	1849
Munro, G. E	Tweed			Proprietor Munro House	Canada	1855
Miller, G. R	Chapman	6	8	Proprietor Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Carding Machine	Canada	1873
Mains, F. W	Tweed	9	8	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1847
Mouck, Henry	Thomasburg	4	8	Farmer and Stock Grower	England	1842
Newton, John	Chapman	8	5	Farmer	Canada	1832
Nash, S. L., M.D	Bridgewater			Physician	Canada	1833
Pomeroy, T.E., AM. MD	Tweed			Physician and Surgeon, Chemist and Druggist, and General Dry Goods, Coroner for the County	Canada	1854
Porter, William	Tweed	10	16	Farmer and Breeder of good Horses	Canada	1840
Porter, Richard	"	8	1	Farmer	Canada	1840
Porter, Robert	Thomasburg	5	4	Farmer	Canada	1840
Parks, Gilbert	Stoco	6	13	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1830
Robinson, Robert	Tweed	11	3	Cheese Maker	Ireland	1857
Roblin, Ivy	Chapman	7	6	Farmer and Dairyman	Canada	1814
Reynolds, J. T	Tweed	9	5	Farmer	Ireland	1850
Roblin, David M	Chapman	8	7	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1840
Sayers, Robert	Tweed	9	3	Farmer	Canada	1848
Sherry, Forbes	Thomasburg	4	4	Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1831
Stokes, Thomas	"	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1854
Smith, Thomas	Stoco			Builder, Carpenter and Joiner	England	1875
Tuttle, L., M.D	Tweed			Physician and Druggist	Canada	1875
Tinley, William	"	11	5	Farmer	Canada	1852
Trumper, Mrs. J	Chapman	7	8	Farming	Canada	1836
Tracy, Joseph	Stoco	5	23	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1845
Turkington, David	Marlbank	5	31	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Ireland	1853
Vandusen, A.M., J.P.	Tweed			Groceries, Confectn'ry, & Stationery	Canada	1833
White, William	"			Tinsmith, Ex-Deputy Reeve of Hungerford	England	1840
Wray, W., J.P	"			Township Clerk, Conveyancer and Commissioner	Ireland	1843
Woodcock, J. J	"			Proprietor Albion Hotel	Canada	1845
Wilson, G. S	"			School Teacher	Canada	1858
Way, Sidney	"	6	7	Farmer	Canada	1834
Waller, T. E	"			Teacher	Canada	1856
West, Jeremiah	Thomasburg	6	2	Retired Farmer	Ireland	1830
Woodcock, Joseph, sr	Tweed	12	9	Farmer	Canada	1830
White, Miss E	Stoco			School Teacher	Canada	
Wilson, John	Roslin	1	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser		1832

HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Alkenbrack, W.	Moira	2	7	Farmer	Canada	1837
Ashley, George R	W. Huntingd'n	4	4	Farmer	Canada	1841
Ashley, William	"	3	2	Farmer	Canada	1836
Ashley, Simeon	"	4	4	Farmer	Canada	1810
Archibald, William	"	5	3	Farmer	Canada	1851
Ashley, J. M	"	3	2	Farmer and General Agent	Canada	1831
Alkenbrack Samuel	Moira	3	9	Farmer	Canada	1820
Bailey, Arthur C	W. Huntingd'n	2	1	General Merchant	England	1872
Brenton, F. W	Moira	2	12	General Merchant and Trader	Canada	1850
Brown, John	"	2	10	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Burnett, Samuel	Ivanhoe	7	1	Farmer	Ireland	1834
Burrows, James	"	8	7	Farmer	Canada	1838
Baker, W. S	Moira	4	15	Farmer	Canada	1846

HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Burke, L. J	W. Huntingd'n	5	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1847
Conley, George	Halloway	1	3	Farmer and Lumber Merchant	Canada	1838
Cragg, George	"	1	1	Farmer and Thresher	Canada	1846
Clement, James	W. Huntingd'n	5	3	Hotel Keeper	Canada	1844
Chapman, W. H	Ivanhoe	7	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1849
Coulter, Andrew	Thomasburg	6	20	Farmer	Canada	1832
Darling, William	W. Huntingd'n	1	5	Farmer	Ireland	1834
Dafoe, George	"	4	6	Farmer	Canada	1829
Downey, John	Ivanhoe	10	8	Farmer	Ireland	1837
Downey, R.	"	10	8	Farmer	Ireland	1837
Dix, Margaret Jane	Fuller	7	11	Farming, Saw-Mill & Lumber Yard	Canada	1828
Dockstator, T. G	Roslin			Roslin Hotel	Canada	1837
Emo, Thomas	Ivanhoe	7	7	Farmer, Gen'l Merch't, Post Master	Ireland	1847
Elliott, William	Fuller	6	16	Farmer	Ireland	1835
Elliott, Francis	Tweed	10	19	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Embury, John T	Thomasburg	3	20	Farmer	Canada	1837
Foster, J. G	Moira	2	10	Farmer and General Agent, Issuer of Marriage Licenses	Canada	1847
Fargey, Peter	W. Huntingd'n	4	3	Farmer	Canada	
Foster, James	Moira	2	11	Farmer	Canada	1825
Fuller, John S.	Fuller	6	13	Farmer and Post Master	United States	1828
Fox, John B	Ivanhoe	7	10	Farmer	United States	1829
Fleming, David	"	7	6	Farmer	Scotland	1826
Foster, Henry O.	Thomasburg	3	20	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1850
Gay, James	W. Huntingd'n	4	2	General Merchant and Post Master	Canada	1844
Geen, Charles S	Fuller	6	11	Farmer	England	1844
Gawen, Henry	Ivanhoe	7	6	Farmer	England	1855
Gordon, John	Tweed	12	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Garner, L.	Madoc	10	10	Farmer	United States	1861
Haggerty, James	W. Huntingd'n	4	3	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1833
Hagerman, H. C	Moira	2	7	Farmer	Canada	
Herity, L.	"			Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1854
Hamilton, William	"	1	7	Farmer	Ireland	1843
Hockey, James	Thomasburg	2	19	Farmer	England	1861
Holden, Sylvester, Jr.	Ivanhoe	6	7	Farmer	Canada	1845
Holgate, C. A	Moira	1	9	Farmer	United States	1838
Holden, Sylvester, Sr.	Ivanhoe	6	7	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1820
Hoskins, Ira	Moira			Farmer and Drover	Canada	1828
Hewitt, John	Roslin	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1844
Juby, Francis	Halloway	1	2	Farmer and Builder	Canada	1840
Ketcheson, Owen R	Moira	1	13	Farmer and Road Surveyor	Canada	1809
Ketcheson, Philip	"	2	14	Farmer	Canada	1804
Ketcheson, Samuel	"	2	15	Farmer	Canada	1837
Ketcheson, Elijah	"	3	14	Farmer and Thresher	Canada	1832
Kilpatrick, Samuel	Ivanhoe	10	6	Farmer	Ireland	1832
Lafferty, John	Moira	3	15	Farmer and Boot and Shoe Maker	Ireland	1842
Lidster, G. C	Ivanhoe	9	6	Farmer	England	
Lancaster, Robert	"	9	8	Farmer	Canada	1847
Lancaster, Mark	"	9	9	Farmer	England	1847
McTaggart, R.	Moira			Manufacturer of the Celebrated Ockernan Fanning Mill	Canada	
McCormick, William	W. Huntingd'n	4	6	Farmer	Ireland	1847
McKee, James	Ivanhoe	6	8	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Morton, William	Moira	1	11	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Morton, W. H.	"	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1839
Masson, Alexander	Roslin	1	20	Farmer, Stone Cutter and Builder	Scotland	1831
Mullett, Jos. C	Moira			Contractor, Builder & Manufacturer	Canada	1847
Morton, Thomas	W. Huntingd'n	2	6	Farmer	Canada	1827
Mullett, E. B.	"	3	1	Carriage Builder & Gen. Blacksmith	Canada	1842
Murray, William	"	3	5	Farmer	Canada	1839
Murray, John	"	4	8	Farmer	Scotland	1834
Mullett, Jas. C	Moira	4	10	Farmer	England	
Mitts, Lewis	Ivanhoe	6	6	Farmer	Canada	1826
Mitts, George M.	"	6	6	Farmer	Canada	1844
Martyn, Charles	"	9	1	Farmer	England	1843
Maynes, William	Fuller	5	16	Farmer	Canada	1835
Nicholson, Elisha	Moira	1	8	Farmer	Canada	1838
Ostrom, Henry	"	3	11	Farmer and Post Master	Canada	1820
Patterson, T. A.	Roslin	1	17	Farmer	Canada	1854
Phillips, William	W. Huntingd'n	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1822
Prest, John	Ivanhoe	8	7	Farmer	England	1842
Peterson, C. H	Thomasburg	5	18	Farmer	Canada	1846
Prentice, William	Tweed	11	18	Farmer and Stock Grower	Canada	1840
Prest, D	Ivanhoe	7	3	Farmer	Canada	1853
Ross, George	Halloway	1	1	Farmer	Canada	1821
Rushnell, Adam	"	2	5	Farmer	Canada	1842
Robinson, Matthew	Thomasburg	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1833
Rutledge, James	Ivanhoe	5	4	Farmer and General Merchant	Ireland	1832
Ryan, Mrs. N.	W. Huntingd'n	3	6		Canada	1826
Reed, J. W.	"	2	3	Grist and Saw Mills	Canada	1840
Ranson, John S.	Ivanhoe	6	7	Tailor and Cutter	Canada	1852
Reynolds, Francis	"	9	7	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Reed, John	"	10	7	Farmer	Canada	1843
Snider, Andrew	Moira	3	8	Farmer	Canada	1809
Sayers, John	"	1	11	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Sheffield, J. R.	"	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1837
Salisbury, Samuel	"	3	14	Farmer	Canada	1844
Salisbury, Jacob	"	3	15	Farmer	Canada	1873
Salisbury, J. H	"	2	18	Farmer, Master of Moira Grangers	Canada	1843
Sills, C.	W. Huntingd'n	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1860
Sills, H.	"	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1860
Schryver, J. R.	"	4	9	Farmer	Canada	1842
Schryver, G. R.	"	3	3	Farmer	Canada	1840
Seely, Lyman W.	Ivanhoe	6	5	General Blacksmith	Canada	1845
Thompson, Charles	W. Huntingd'n	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1821
Thrasher, Zadock	Moira	1	8	Farmer	Canada	1816
Tulloch, James	W. Huntingd'n	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1843
Thompson, George	Moira	3	12	Farmer	Canada	1841
Tweedy, John	Ivanhoe	10	9	Farmer	Canada	1844
Ulman, Geo. & Son	Moira			Boot & Shoe Manufacturers	Canada	1832
Vanderwater, D.	"	3	13	Farmer	Canada	1856
Vantassel, S. P	"	2	15	Farmer	Canada	1828
Vincent, Elijah	Ivanhoe	9	6	Farmer, &c	Canada	1835
Wright, James	W. Huntingd'n	2	4	Farmer	Canada	1837
Wood, William	Ivanhoe	8	2	Farmer	Canada	1850
Winter, Glasgow	W. Huntingd'n	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1848
Way, Thomas	Thomasburg	3	19	Farmer	Canada	1826
Wood, Duncan A	Roslin	1	15	Farmer	Canada	1833
Wright, Enoch	W. Huntingd'n	4	4	Farmer	United States	1837
Wright, Peter	Ivanhoe	7	6	Farmer and Preacher of the Gospel	Canada	1811
Wood, James	"	8	3	Farmer	Scotland	1836
Wilson, John W.	Thomasburg	6	18	Farmer	Canada	1849
Wright, James	Tweed	11	19	Farmer	Ireland	1843
Wickens, William	Ivanhoe	9	3	Farmer	England	1841

MADOC TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Allen, Thomas, Sr.	Cooper	9	22	Farmer (Post Master at Cooper) & Collector of Town	Ireland	1827
Allen, William J.	"	9	23	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1838
Atkins, W. H.	Madoc			General Store and Shoemaker	Canada	1847
Aylsworth, C. F.	"	6	4	Farmer, P.L.S.&C.E. Ins. of C. roads	Canada	1862
Armstrong, John	"			Gentleman	Scotland	1846
Breakell, R. H.	"			Bookkeeper	England	1857
Broad, Joshua	"	8	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1831
Brooks, G. M.	"			Groceries, Liquors and Provisions	Canada	1860
Bouk, Thomas	"	7	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1839
Burnside, Robert	"	8	9	Farmer and Road Contractor	Ireland	1847
Blair, John	Cooper	10	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1832
Blackburn, John	Eldorado			Post Master, &c	Canada	1868
Bowen & Ellis	Madoc			Bakers	Canada	1876
Bull, Henry	"	5	2	Farmer and Bailiff	Canada	1842
Blair, William	Cooper	10	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1830
Bond, Mary	"	9	26	Farming	Ireland	1824
Blair, Sarah	"	9	28	Farming	Canada	1838
Curtis, A.	Madoc	8	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	United States	1839
Clother, Lorenzo D.	"	8	12	Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1867
Caskey, John	Cooper	10	24	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1857
Caskey, Samuel D.	"	10	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1862
Carman, John	Madoc	3	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1832
Caverly, Joseph	"			Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer	Canada	1832
Chard, Peter	"			Custom and Merchant Miller	Canada	1820
Caskey, James	Cooper	10	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1841
Coe, William	Madoc			Miner	England	1866
Clapp, Philip	"	4	10	Farmer	Canada	1826
Dingman, W. H.	"	8	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1846
Dingman, Oliver	"	8	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1844
Dilyea, Samuel	Queensborough	11	14	Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1850
Dunn, O. W.	Madoc			Agent for Agricultural Implements	Canada	1843
Dulmage, William	Eldorado	6	22	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1851
Dulmage, O. S.	"	6	12	Carriage Maker	Canada	1875
Dunn, J. H.	Madoc	7	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	United States	1836
Dougan, William	"	9	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1834
Dougan, Robert	"	9	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1831
Dunn, John M.	"	9	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1838
Eagleson, James	Queensborough	10	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1837
Empey, Levius	Madoc	3	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1846
English, Charles	"	1	21	Farmer and Councillor	Ireland	1846
Farrell, David	"	7	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Farrell, Fitzmaurice	"	7	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Fox, William	Bannockburn	5	24	Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1840
Fox, Charles	"	5	23	Carpenter and Joiner	England	1836
Fox, John	Eldorado	5	18	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1837
Ferguson, William	Madoc			Railroad Contractor	Scotland	1874
Farrell, Richard	"	7	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Gream, Charles	"			Solicitor	England	1852
Glover, Alexander	Queensborough	10	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1843
Gawley, Henry	Bannockburn	4	23	Farmer	Canada	1853
Gillen, John	Madoc	7	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1847
Green, Charles E	"	5	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1859
Gray, R. T.	"			General Merchant	Canada	1837
Garey, John	"			Sash and Door Factory	United States	1835
Hart, Thomas	"	9	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1833
Harper, J.	"			Baker and Grocer	Ireland	1862
Huffman, J. W.	"	9	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1850
Jones, W. H.	"	9	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	United States	1817
Johnson, O. B.	"	3	17	Farmer & St'k. R'r, Plast'r & Mason	England	1842
Johnson, James	"	3	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1840
Ketcheson, J. R.	"	7	4	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1818
Ketcheson, A. M.	"	7	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1849
Kerr, George	"			Waggon Maker	Canada	1843
McCoy, John	Rimington	7	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1835
McCoy, W. J	"	8	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1850
McKinnon, F.	Queensborough	9	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1848
McCaffery, John	Madoc	9	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1846
McInroy, A.	Eldorado	6	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1842
McEwen, Samuel	Bannockburn	5	28	Miller and Post Master	Ireland	1847
McCallum, William	"	5	28	Miller and Accountant	Canada	1853
McLeod, Hugh J.	"	6	28	General Blacksmith	Scotland	1858
McNamara, John	Madoc	10	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1846
Mackintosh, William	"			Public School Ins. for N. Hastings	Canada	
Maybee, Marshall	"			Cabinetmaker and Undertaker	Canada	1851
Maitland, James	Bannockburn			Proprietor of Maitland House	Scotland	1857
Moore, John	Madoc	3	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1844
Moore, W.	"			Shoemaker	Ireland	1835
Moore, Albert	"			Proprietor of Hastings House	Canada	1848
Moore, John N.	Rimington	7	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1844
Mullett, William	Madoc			Harness and Saddlemaker	Canada	1848
Mullett, Walter	"	7	6	General Blacksmith	Canada	1854
Murphy, Peter, Jr.	Bridgewater	11	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1846
Montgomery, William	Madoc	10	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1852
Moxley, Joseph A.	"	7	7	Farmer	England	1847
Nickle, John	"	1	20	Farmer and Prop. Nickle Saw Mill	Ireland	1841
O'Flynn, E. D. & Bro.	"			Merchants	Canada	1843
Orr, J. A. & Bro.	"			Publishers and Proprietors of N. Hastings Review	Canada	1877
O'Hara, James, Jr.	"	3	6	Farmer and Proprietor Saw Mill	Canada	1826
O'Riordan, Robert	"			Labourer	Canada	1857
Palmer, Rufus	"	10	9	Farmer	Canada	1851
Pringle, W. H.	"	7	6	Farmer and Prop. Saw and Fulling Mills	Canada	1843
Phillips, William	Marmora	1	21	Farmer and Clerk of Marmora and Lake Townships	Scotland	1860
Pigden, Joseph	Madoc	5	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1857
Ross, A. B.	"			Merchant	Canada	1831
Robertson, John	"			General Merchant	Canada	1842
Rose, George W.	"	8	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1818
Rimington, John	Rimington	9	19	Shoemaker and Post Master	Canada	1831
Roy, William	Queensborough	10	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	1852
Reid, John	"	10	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1832
Richardson, John	Eldorado	5	18	Retired Farmer	Ireland	1832
Roblin, W. A.	Bannockburn	5	22	Blacksmith and General Merchant	Canada	1867
Rowe, G. D.	Madoc			Clerk Division Court, Watchmaker and Jeweller	England	1858
Rollins, Robert	"			Cheese Maker	Canada	1852
Rollins, Samuel	"	5	1	Farmer, Brick Manufacturer and President Madoc Cheese Factory	Ireland	1848
Simmons, Robert	"			Proprietor of Madoc House	Canada	1858
Shaltry, Joseph	"			Livery, Blacksmith and Bakery	Canada	1874
Sandford, Peter	"	3	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1849
Sandford, Ebenezer	"	3	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1851
St. Charles, John	"	3	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1820

MADOC TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Sandford, C. W.	Bannockburn	5	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1832
Seymour, Fred. E.	Madoc			Gentleman	Canada	1838
Seymour, Horace	"	6	1	Farmer	United States	1836
Stout, Adam	"	9	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1847
Fuller, Wareham	"	7	1	Farmer	United States	1837
Fumeltry, T. H.	"	8	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1854
Thompson, Charles	Bannockburn	5	28	General Store and Mill Wright	Canada	1875
Fuller, W. H.	Madoc	7	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1843
Thompson, James	"	7	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1837
Vankleek, P.	Cooper	11	25	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1841
Wood, A. F.	Madoc			Reeve of Madoc Township	Canada	1843
Weiss, E. L.	"			Watchmaker	Germany	1857
Wellington, J. W.	"			Butcher	Canada	1869
Wanamaker, S. H.	Eldorado	6	24	Farmer	Canada	1833
Wanamaker, John	Madoc	2	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1828
Whytock, James	"			General Merchant	Scotland	1857
Weiss, Louis				Boot and Shoe Maker	Germany	1855

RAWDON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ackers, Frederick	Stirling			Blacksmith	Canada	1855
Brown, Philip, Junr.	Harold	8	5	Farmer	Canada	1845
Bailey, David	Stirling	1	19	Farmer	England	1837
Burgess, Thomas	Wellman's Cor.	6	17	Farmer	Canada	1827
Burgess, W. S.	"			Farmer and Mason	Canada	1852
Bailey, Samuel	Harold	7	12	Farmer	Canada	1825
Bargar, Charles	Stirling	6	9	Farmer	Canada	1815
Belshaw, J. T.	"	4	5	Farmer	Canada	1842
Bull, G. E.	"			Conveyancer, Clerk of Division Court, and J. P	Canada	1842
Booth, John	Spring Brook	9	18	Farmer	Canada	1857
Cooke, James	Harold	7	8	Farmer and Councilman	Ireland	1844
Chard, A.	Stirling	2	14	Farmer and Cheese Factory	Canada	1840
Chard T.	"	1	15	Farmer	Canada	1840
Carlisle, T.	Brinkworth	1	23	Farmer	England	1849
Conley, George	Stirling	3	9	Farmer	United States	1837
Cummings, George	"	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1834
Clancy, Robert	Wellman's Cor.	5	24	Farmer	Canada	1851
Caverly, Ebenezer	Harold	8	12	Blacksmith	Canada	1848
Caverley, Sandford	Stirling	5	11	Farmer & Agt. for Agricultural Imp.	Canada	1832
Craige, Charles	"			General Store—Reeve	Ireland	1845
Clute, T. G.	"			Merchant	Canada	1846
Chisholm, M.	"			Hotel and Livery	Canada	1825
Cotton, John	Harold	8	17	Farmer	Ireland	1866
Conley, Newton	Stirling			Blacksmith	Canada	1844
Clark, Nathan	Spring Brook	10	11	Farmer and President Cheese Co.	England	1860
Clements, James	"	9	8	Farmer	Canada	1838
Davis, Samuel A.	Brinkworth	1	22	Farmer	Canada	1837
Downes, John	Stirling	2	9	Farmer	Ireland	1846
Duncan, James	Wellman's Cor.	6	15	Farmer	Canada	1845
Demorest, B.G.G. M.D	Stirling			Physician—Money to Loan	Canada	1868
Denike Isaac	"	4	9	Farmer	Canada	1837
Drewrey, George	"	4	8	Farmer	Canada	1845
Edwards, F. L.	"	1	21	Farmer	England	1863
Eastwood, Edgar	Spring Brook	9	13	Hotel Keeper and Butcher	Canada	1852
Fair, Thomas J.	Stirling	6	5	Farmer and President Cheese Co.	Canada	1840
Finkle, F.	"	4	12			
Green, John	"	4	14	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Glass, Andrew	"			Conveyancer	Ireland	1833
Garrison, Joseph	"			Farmer—Cheese Factory	Canada	1825
Gray, Rev. J. M.	"			Presbyterian Clergyman	Canada	1869
Good, Robert	"	3	1	Farmer—Contractor for Stonelifting		
Hogle, Joseph	Wellman's Cor.	5	19	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1826
Hubel, Silvenus	Stirling	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1833
Helmor, Rodney	"	4	10	Farmer and Brick Manufacturer	United States	1861
Hagerman, J. S.	"	4	6	Farmer and J. P	Canada	1853
Hubble, Peter	Wellman's Cor.	5	20	Farmer	Canada	1816
Heath, William	Harold	7	12	Farmer	Canada	1827
Horton, Elijah	W. Huntingd'n	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1810
Haughton, Robert	Rylstone	13	24	Farmer	Canada	1848
Hurst, James	Harold	8	18	Farmer	Ireland	1844
Hogle, William	"	8	20	Farmer and Mechanic	Canada	1845
Huff, Jacob	Stirling			Farmer	Canada	1840
Helmer, Charles W.	"			Photographer	Canada	1856
Jeffery, John	Stirling	4	7	Farmer and Councilman	Ireland	1850
Juby, James	Halloway	1	2	Farmer	England	1847
Johnson, John	Brinkworth	4	21	Farmer	England	1855
Johnston, James	Stirling	5	9	Farmer	Canada	1840
Kingston, Charles	W. Huntingd'n	4	2	Farmer	Canada	1840
Kingston, William	"			Farmer	Ireland	1834
Kingston, Robert	"	5	1	Farmer	Canada	1842
Kingston, Paul	"			Farmer	Canada	1840
Kyle, William	Stirling	2	11	Farmer	Ireland	1857
Lott, Orison	Spring Brook	9	7	Farmer	Canada	1830
McGowan, John	Gay	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1850
McKee, Charles	Stirling	1	17	Farmer	United States	1830
McWilliams, A.	Harold	8	12	P. M. and Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1847
McCann, E. M.	Stirling	4	12	Farmer	Canada	1856
McKee, David	"			General Merchant	Canada	1857
McCormack, Robert	Spring Brook	10	11	Farmer	Canada	1841
McInroy, Daniel	"	12	17	Farmer	Scotland	1849
Montgomery, J.	Stirling	2	9	Farmer	Ireland	1826
Maybee, E., Junr	Wellman's Cor.	4	19	Farmer	Canada	1843
Maybee, Robert	"	4	17	Farmer	Canada	1842
Mack, David	"	6	19	Farmer	Canada	1818
Martin, W. S.	Stirling			Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes	Canada	1859
Meiklejohn, Peter	Burnbrae	8	24	Farmer	Scotland	1843
Meiklejohn, John	"			Farmer	Scotland	1843
Neil, Isaac	Spring Brook	14	7	Farmer	Canada	1840
Ovens, Thomas	"	10	17	Farmer	Ireland	1844
Pennick, Joseph	Wellman's Cor.	5	19	Merchant and Grist Miller	Canada	1872
Parker, Robert, M.D	Stirling			Druggist	Canada	1834
Parker, F. B	"			Merchant	Canada	1832
Prestley, Munro	Spring Brook	12	13	Farmer and Mechanic	Canada	1851
Reid, Allen	Stirling	3	16	Farmer	Canada	1835
Reid, James	Spring Brook	12	14	Farmer	Canada	1861
Rosebush, J. W.	Stirling			Groceries and Liquors	Canada	1848
Sine, Frederick	"			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1819
Seeley, Martin	"	1	7	Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer	Canada	1816

RAWDON TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Scott, Thomas	"	4	11	Farmer	Ireland	1859
Sharp, William	"	4	17	Farmer	England	1845
Sine, Silas	"	5	12	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1825
Sine, David	"	6	10	Farmer	Canada	1832
Sarles, Elijah	"	6	6	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1834
Sarles, Thomas	"	7	6	Farmer	Canada	1826
Sarles, William	"			Farmer	Canada	1830
Sprague, J. S.	"			Physician	Canada	1844
Short, A. G.	Spring Brook	10	21	Farmer	Canada	1854
Simpson, William	"	9	11	Farmer	England	1864
Scott, A. G.	Stirling			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1869
Totton, John	Wellman's Cor.	6	19	Farmer	Canada	1836
Tucker, David	Stirling	5	8	Farmer	Canada	1843
Tucker, G. E.	"	6	7	Farmer	Canada	1835
Tucker, Luther	"	4	15	Farmer	United States	1835
Thain, Jonathan	Wellman's Cor.	8	21	Farmer	Scotland	1858
Vandervoort, S. S.	Harold	6	13	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1822
Vandervoort, J. A.	Wellman's Cor.	6	16	Farmer and President Cheese Co.	Canada	1822
Walker, Thomas	"	4	23	Farmer—Warden and Reeve	Scotland	1855
White, A. C.	Stirling	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1828
Williams, Calvin	Brinkworth	3	23	Farmer	Canada	1833
Williams, M. S. B.	"	2	23	Farmer	Canada	1840
Westcott, S. N.	Stirling	1	14	Farmer	Canada	1831
Wilson, George	"	2	10	Farmer	Ireland	1844
Wilson, Robert	W. Huntingd'n	3	2	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Williams, David	Brinkworth	4	14	Farmer	Canada	1852
Wallace, J. & Son	Wellman's Cor.	5	24	Blacksmiths and Farmers	Scotland	1856
Wiggins, G. D.	Harold	7	12	Merchant	Canada	1846
Wilson, J. C.	Stirling	2	10	Farmer	Canada	1853
Wellman, D.	Spring Brook	10	20	Farmer	Canada	1820
Wiggins, Jennie	"	9	22		Canada	1849
Welch, Peter	"	9	13	P. M. and Shoemaker	Canada	1844

SIDNEY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Barker, W. T.	Trenton			Druggist, Books and Stationery	Canada	1865
Baker, W. F. & Co.	"			Livery-men and Undertakers, Market Square	Canada	1870
Bonter, O. H.	"			Jeweller and Watchmaker, Front St.	Canada	
Blanchard, T. H.	Belleville	1	30	Farmer	Canada	1837
Bonisteel, C. H.	"	1	14	Farmer	Canada	1844
Bartlett, Thomas	"	1	13	Farmer and Cheese-maker	England	1847
Boutellier, J. L.	Gordon Mills	3	2	Farmer	Island of Jersey	1854
Billings, B. M.	Trenton	1	2	Farmer	Canada	1829
Bonesteel, J. H.	Belleville	3	11	Farmer	Canada	1838
Bonisteel, W. H.	"	3	14	Farmer	Canada	1838
Bonesteel, Samuel	"	4	23	Farmer	Canada	1818
Bleecker, H.	Frankford	3	13	Farmer	Canada	1855
Bonesteel, N. A.	"	4	7	Farmer	Canada	1844
Bush, John	"	4	5	Farmer	Canada	1840
Brower, J. R.	Belleville	3	25	Farmer	Canada	1837
Boardman, Moses	Halloway	7	27	Farmer	Canada	1836
Bird, James	"	8	28	Farmer and Cheese Factory	Ireland	1835
Brooks, J. W.	Stirling	9	8	Farmer	Canada	1850
Crouter, A. L.	Belleville	3	21	Farmer	Canada	1817
Chegebro, Charles	"	4	10	Farmer	Canada	1852
Casey, S. T.	"	3	33	Farmer	Canada	1807
Casey, S. S.	"			Farmer	Canada	1841
Chisholm, J. A.	Wallbridge	4	27	Farmer	Canada	1835
Connor, W. F.	Halloway	8	27	Farmer	United States	1846
Cotter, R. C. H.	Frankford	5	11	Farmer	Canada	1867
Cunningham, J. M.	Trenton			Livery business	Canada	
Cochrane, Mrs.	"					
Day, Henry W., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon, Coroner, Member of the Council	Canada	1859
Dorland, C. H., L.D.S.	"			Dentist	Canada	1840
Davis, Cornelius	Belleville	1	33	Farmer	United States	1801
Denyes, A. N.	Trenton	2	7	Farmer	Canada	1840
Flindall, A.	"			Hardware Merch't, Mem. of Council	Canada	1874
Ford, Peter	Gordon Mills	2	A.	Paper Manufacturer and Post-mas'r	England	1852
Francis, C.	Trenton			Barrister and Attorney-at-law	Canada	
Finkle, C. W.	Belleville	1	21	Farmer	Canada	1851
Finkle, Abel	"			Farmer	Canada	1840
Fretz, Byard	Cannifton	4	33	Farmer	Canada	1835
Faulkner, S. G.	Halloway	7	35	Farmer	Canada	1815
Foster, J. C.	"	7	31	Farmer	Canada	1820
Faulkner, S.	"	8	33	Farmer	Canada	1825
Farley, C. M.	Wallbridge	5	21	Farmer	Canada	1848
Grass, R. E.	Frankford	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1830
Graham, Ketchan	Belleville	1	25	Farmer	Canada	1830
Gilbert, N. B.	"	1	23	Farmer	Canada	1849
Gilbert, B.	"	1	36	Farmer	Canada	18 7
Gillum, P. W.	"	1	33	Farmer	England	1861
Garrison, Charles	"	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1877
Graham, John	Wallbridge	4	26	Farmer	Scotland	1853
Goldsmith, S. H.	Belleville	3	27	Farmer	Canada	1837
Goldsmith, Dr.	Warkworth	2	27		Canada	1834
Goldsmith, P. L.	Belleville	3	27	Farmer	Canada	1848
Holbrook, T. A.	Trenton			Proprietor Queen's Hotel	United States	1861
Hicks, Jacob W.	Belleville	1	31	Farmer	Canada	1841
Hunt, J. W.	"	1	16	Farmer	Canada	1846
Harry, William	Trenton	1	7	Farmer	England	1842
Hutchison, Allan	"	2	8, 9	Farmer	Scotland	1870
Harder, P. W.	Gordon Mills	2	3	Farmer	Canada	1845
Harry, John	"	3	9	Farmer	England	1844
Hawley, Nancy	Trenton				Canada	1816
Hagerman, John	Belleville	3	28	Farmer	Canada	1844
Hamilton, Andrew	Halloway	8	36	Farmer	Canada	1845
Huffman, J. S.	Wallbridge	5	18	Farmer	Canada	1826
Irish, J. R., L.D.S.	Trenton			Surgical and Mechanical Dentist	Canada	1867
Jackson, George	"			Insurance and agricultural implement agent	United States	1872
Jiff, William	"			Grain dealer	Canada	1861
Jordan, E.	Frankford			General Merchant	Canada	1856
Jones, David	Belleville	1	33	Retired Farmer	Canada	1799
Jones, Charles	"	1	31	Farmer	Canada	1847
Jones, Wellington	"	1	21	Farmer	Canada	1854
Jones, Anson H.	"	1	33	Farmer	Canada	1833
Johnston, A.	"	3	34	Farmer	Canada	1848
Johnston, Peter	Foxboro	5	34	Farmer	Canada	1850

SIDNEY TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Johnston, William	Foxboro			Farmer	Scotland	1845
Jordan, Edward	Frankford	5	8	Farmer	Ireland	1831
Ketcheson, W. H.	Belleville	1	29	Farmer	Canada	1837
Kelley, J. W.	"	1	20	Farmer	Canada	1812
Knox, J. S.	Trenton	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1829
Knox, D. H.	"	2	5	Farmer	Canada	1851
Knox, W. H.	"	2	6	Farmer	Canada	1830
Knight, Samuel	Belleville	4	37	Farmer	Canada	1831
Knox, Jeremiah	Wallbridge	4	31	Farmer	Canada	1842
Ketcheson, P. C.	"	5	24	Farmer	Canada	1814
Ketcheson, Geo. M.	"	5	26		Canada	1825
Ketcheson, A. T.	"	5	27	Farmer and General Agent	Canada	1820
Ketcheson, E. J.	Cannifton	4	30	Carpenter and Joiner, and Builder	Canada	1847
Lott, W. H.	Belleville	B. F.	9	Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1836
Lane, B. W.	Cannifton	4	27	Farmer	Canada	1844
Lucas, B. A.	Belleville	5	31	Farmer	Canada	1839
Lockwood, David	Wallbridge	5	29	Farmer	Canada	1817
Labey, G. H.	"	4	18	Farmer	England	1859
McMullen, W. P.	Belleville	2	8	Farmer	Canada	1819
McCutchie, A.	Wallbridge	5	30	Fruit Grower, etc	Canada	1870
McLaren, Donald	Foxboro	5	33	Farmer	Scotland	1857
Massey, W. J.	Belleville	1	22	Farmer and Dairyman	Canada	1870
Meyers, Geo. E.	Trenton	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1827
Meyers, A. P.	"	1	7	Farmer	Canada	1833
Munn, John	Gordon Mills	3	6	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1815
Mabey, W. K.	"	3	5	Farmer and President of Cheese Factory	Canada	1847
Mallory, A. B.	Frankford	4	14	Farmer	Canada	1828
Massey, Levi	Wallbridge	5	30	Farmer	Canada	1869
Miller, Stephen	"	4	25	Blacksmith	United States	1844
Murphy, Anthony	Stirling	9	10	Farmer	Canada	1837
Nicol, John	Halloway	8	38	Merchant Miller	Scotland	1876
Ostrom, C. R.	Belleville	1	26	Farmer	Canada	1844
Ostrom, J. B.	"	1	22	Farmer	Canada	1812
O'Rourke, P. J.	Trenton			Law Student	Canada	1854
Ostrom, G. W.	"			Barrister	Canada	1837
Patrick, J. S.	"	1	32	Farmer	Canada	
Palmer, W. J.	Belleville	1	36	Principal Deaf and Dumb Institution	United States	1870
Patrick, William	Gordon Mills	2	1	Contractor and Builder	Canada	1837
Parry, W. R.	Belleville	4	9	Farmer	Canada	1835
Ryan, J. S.	Trenton			Retired gentleman	Canada	1874
Rose, Baltis	Frankford	4	12	Farmer and Township Reeve	Canada	1817
Row, John H.	Trenton	2	3, 4	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1833
Row, J. B.	Belleville	2	11	Farmer	Canada	1850
Row, J. J.	"	2	13	Farmer	Canada	1853
Row, C. G.	"	2	12	Farmer	Canada	1851
Shurrie, J. H.	Trenton			Merchant Tailor	Scotland	1863
Suttle, Joseph	Belleville	1	13	General Blacksmith	Ireland	1837
Saylor, C. B.	Trenton	B. F.	9	Retired Farmer	Canada	1824
Stickle, E. O.	Gordon Mills	3	3	Farmer	Canada	1837
Steel, John	Trenton	1	3	Farmer	Scotland	1855
Sharp, J. P.	Wallbridge	4	22	Farmer	United States	1827
Smith, J. H.	Frankford	4	7	Farmer	Canada	1840
Sarles, Selah	Hallowell	7	28	Farmer	Canada	1811
Sills & Bro	Frankford			Manufacturers	Canada	1867
Taylor, C. W.	Belleville	1	15	Farmer	Canada	1850
Teal, J. W.	Gordon Mills	3	2	Farmer	Canada	1827
Tucker, Henry	Wallbridge	4	31	Farmer	England	1848
Thrasher, G. B.	Belleville	3	31	Farmer	Canada	1841
Thrasher, Gilbert	"	2	35	Farmer	Canada	1809
Turley, P.	Frankford			Retired Contractor	Ireland	1833
Vrooman, J. H.	Trenton			General Merchant	United States	1875
Vandervoort, O.	"	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1852
Vandervoort, W.	Sidney	2	17	Farmer	United States	1802
Vandervoot, Major	Wallbridge	4	25	Farmer	Canada	1831
Vermilyea, Thomas	Belleville	4	34	Farmer	Canada	1824
Vanderwater, D.	Foxboro	6	29	Farmer	Canada	1830
Wilson, G. H.	Trenton				Canada	
Wilmot, S. T.	Wallbridge	4	29	Farmer	Canada	1837
White, P. M.	Belleville	1	12	Teacher	Canada	1856
White, Webster	Trenton	1	5	Farmer	Canada	1818
White, Reuben	Belleville	4	23	Farmer	Canada	1836
Young, George, B.A.	Trenton			Publisher of Trenton *Courier*	Ireland	1876
Young, James	"			Proprietor of Planing Mill, Dep. Reeve	Canada	1830
Yates, W. S.	Belleville	2	20	Farmer	Canada	1826

THURLOW TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ashley, Charles	Foxboro			Carriage Manufacturer	Canada	1830
Ashley, Harford	"	5	2&3	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1840
Ashley, William	"	5	2	Farmer and retired Carriage Maker	Canada	1821
Bates, William H.	Roslin	8	28	Farmer	Canada	1831
Bradshaw, William	Plainfield	6	22	Farmer	Canada	1824
Bradshaw, Lewis	Foxboro	4	8	Farmer and Builder, &c	Canada	1836
Burgess, P. C.	Cannifton	5	14	Farmer and J. P.	Canada	1845
Bird, W. H.	Belleville	4	1	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1849
Barnum, Simon	Cannifton			Miller	Canada	1838
Baldwin, Owen	Foxboro	7		Farmer	Canada	1851
Badgley, Ira C.	Cannifton	4	25	Farmer	Canada	1840
Beckett, Charles	"			Lumberman	Canada	1850
Bradshaw, W. R.	"	4	8	Farmer	Canada	1831
Brintnell, E. P.	"	3	9	Farmer and Cheese Maker	Canada	1837
Casey, Willett	Philipston	8	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	1836
Chapman, William A.	Roslin	9	28	Farmer	Canada	1840
Chapman, John	"	9	27	Farmer	Canada	1808
Chapman, Duncan	"	9	25	Farmer	Canada	1833
Chapman, William	Plainfield	8	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser, J. P.	Canada	1846
Campbell, T. J.	"	6	23	Farmer and Cheese Maker	Canada	1844
Clapp, S.	"	7	24	Farmer	Canada	1816
Carter, Jacob	"	7	26	Farmer	Canada	1822
Clapp, D. E.	"			Lumber and Shingle Manufacturer	Canada	1847
Clapp, D. & D. R.	Cannifton	4	14	Farmers	Canada	1806
Clarke, S. J.	"	5	13	Farmer and Grape Grower	Canada	1849
Dennes, P. S.	Halloway	8	7	Farmer	Canada	1849
Duffy, William	Plainfield	6	22	Farmer and Assessor	Canada	1833
Dafoe, Henry	Foxboro			Carriage Maker	Canada	1832
Davis, W. H.	Cannifton	5	7	Farmer	Canada	1827
Embury, Allen	Roslin	9	24	Farmer, Contractor and Builder	Canada	1828
Emerson, George	"	8	31	Farmer	Ireland	1853

THURLOW TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Elliot, William	"	8	28	Farmer	Canada	1852
Emerson, William	"	8	27	Farmer	Ireland	1822
Fargey, James S.	"	8	27	Farmer	Canada	1850
Faulkner, A. B.	Foxboro	6	1	Farmer	Canada	1851
Farnham, T.	Cannifton			Superintendent of Roads	Canada	1849
Graham, John	Plainfield	8	21	Farmer	Canada	1853
Garrison, H. W.	"	7	21	Farmer and J. P	Canada	1814
Garrison, W.	Cannifton	4	23	Farmer	Canada	1838
Garrison, George	Blessington			Farmer	Canada	1844
Gould, E. N	Plainfield			Postmaster and Shoemaker	Canada	1852
Houston, James	Roslin	8		Farmer	Canada	1841
Hudson, William	"			Carriage Maker	Canada	1841
Hazlitt, Joseph	Phillipston	9	17	Farmer	Canada	1819
Hudson, Charles	Roslin	8	1		England	1836
Hicks, Joshua	Plainfield	7	20	Farmer and Breeder of Thorough bred Stock	Canada	1835
Howard, David	"	6	22	Pump Manufacturer	United States	1837
Hall, James	"	7	23	Dominion Hotel	Canada	1824
Hall, Adam	"	7	28	Farmer	Scotland	1821
Huffman, William	Blessington	5	29	Farmer	Canada	1842
Hall, George	Plainfield	7	29	Farmer	Canada	1833
Hagerman, A. W	Halloway	7	3	Farmer	Canada	1853
Ham, J. D	Belleville	B.F.	21	Farmer	Canada	1848
Huffman, John	"	5	26	Farmer	Canada	1847
Hicks, H	"	4	10	Farmer	England	1867
Jose, Edward	Halloway	7	1 & 2	Breeder of Thorough bred Stock	England	1855
Jose, H. P.	"			Breeder of Thorough bred Stock	England	1855
Jose, Stephen	"			Breeder of Thorough bred Stock	England	1855
Ketcheson, John V.	Phillipston	8	14	Farmer	Canada	1832
Lloyd, Thomas	Plainfield	7	2	Farmer	Canada	1846
Leslie, W. E.	Roslin	9	31	Farmer	Canada	1847
Laurence, Gilbert	Plainfield	7	17	Farmer	Canada	1823
Latta, J. G.	"	8	22	Farmer	Canada	1841
Latta, Anson	"	7	28	Cheese Factory	Canada	
Latta, Albert	Phillipston	9	21	Farmer and Miller	Canada	1834
McCready, W. A.	Roslin	9	29	Farmer	Canada	1849
McMichael, Robert	Phillipston			Builder, Carpenter and Joiner	Ireland	1847
McCreadie, James	Plainfield	8	25	Farmer and J. P	Canada	1845
McKim, Edward	"	6	27	Farmer	Canada	1822
McKenzie, J. F.	"	7	23	Farmer	Canada	1845
McCready, Thomas J.	Roslin	9	29	Farmer	Canada	1844
McCauley, Daniel	Foxboro	6	2	Farmer	Ireland	1845
McDougall Bros.	Belleville	1	24	Farmers	Canada	
McWilliams, J. J.	Cannifton	4	13	Farmer	Canada	1831
Moore, James	Phillipston	9	21	Farmer	Ireland	1824
Munby, Thomas	Foxboro	6	4	Farmer and Butcher	England	1819
Mott, J. R	Plainfield	7	23	Farmer	Canada	1827
Melburn, W. H.	"	7	23	General Bl'ksmith & Carriage Maker	Canada	1862
Moorman, James	Belleville			Carriage Factory—Ashley & Moorman, Ross' Corners	Canada	1850
Miggmson, George	Halloway	7		Farmer	England	1830
Moorman, James	Belleville	1	13	Farmer	England	1852
O'Brien, Christopher	Plainfield	6	19	Farmer	Canada	1816
Phillips, M. B.	Phillipston	9	16	Farmer	Canada	1823
Phillips, George	"	9	20	Farmer, Postmaster and J. P	Canada	1834
Phillips, Daniel	"	8	20	Farmer and Agricultural Imp. Agt.	Canada	1824
Palliser, S. M.	Foxboro			Hotel Keeper	Canada	1836
Parks, Archibald	Plainfield	6	26	Farmer, Bee and Honey Merchant	Canada	1819
Peck, James H	Belleville	2	4	Farmer and Insurance Agent	Canada	1870
Palmer, Francis	"	4	3	Carriage Maker	Canada	1850
Palmer, C. A.	Belleville	4	26	Farmer	Canada	1849
Palmer, Leonard	Cannifton	3	11	Farmer and Carriage Maker	Canada	1828
Palmer, Wellington	"			General Bl'ksmith & Carriage Maker	Canada	1844
Reed, Benjamin	Foxboro	5	1	Farmer	Canada	1823
Reid, Owen	Foxboro	5	5	Farmer and Lumber dealer, &c	Canada	1835
Ross, Algernon	"	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1855
Ross, A. Z.	Belleville	4	21	Farmer	Canada	1826
Ross, Albert	Foxboro			Farmer	Canada	1847
Sharp, S.	Phillipston	8	15	Blacksmith	Canada	1846
Snider J. O.	Foxboro			Insurance Agt. Agricultural Mutual of Canada	Canada	1836
Sayers, William	Phillipston	9	15	Farmer	Canada	1837
Sills, B. S.	"	9	11	Farmer	Canada	1844
Sills, J. W.	Phillipston	9	10	Farmer	Canada	1842
Spencer, Charles	Halloway	8	2	Farmer	Canada	1838
Shet er, David	Foxboro			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1833
Sills, J	Cannifton			Farmer, Lumber Merchant and Clerk of Division Court	Canada	1819
Townsend, W.	Halloway	8	5	Farmer	Canada	1833
Townsend, John	"	8	4	Farmer	Canada	1835
Trover, Theodore	Plainfield	7	27	Carpenter and Joiner	United States	1838
Thrasher, Edward	Foxboro	5	3	Farmer	Canada	1824
Vankleeck, William	Phillipston	9	11	Farmer	Canada	1824
Vandewaters, J. W.	Plainfield	7	22	Farmer	Canada	1844
Vermilyea, N	Belleville	4	1	Farmer and School Teacher	Canada	1846
Vermilyea, J. C.	"	3	1 & 2	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Canada	1830
Vickers, W. D.	Cannifton			Builder and Contractor	Canada	1844
Wickett, William	Foxboro			Contractor, &c	England	1842
Wickett, Richard	"	6	2	Farmer, Builder, &c	Canada	1852
Wickett, Daniel	"	6	3	Farmer and Pathmaster	Canada	1852
Westover, S.	"			Butcher and General Trader in Stock	Canada	1844
White, W. H	Cannifton			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1847
Walker, Robert	"	4	16	Farmer	Canada	1866
Way, J. F.	"	4	24	Farmer	Canada	1850
Willcox, Asa	Belleville	3	26	Farmer	Canada	1833
Watson, R. D.	"	2	11	Farmer	Canada	1840
Weymark, Henry	Cannifton			Farmer	England	1851
Way, H. N.	Belleville	2	14	Farmer	Canada	1850
Youker, Samuel	Halloway	8	10	Farmer	Canada	1818

TYENDINAGA TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Donald	Melrose	2	14	Farmer, 1st Deputy Reeve	Scotland	1850
Appleby, N. S.	Shannonville			Miller	Canada	1820
Allison, Orren	Blessington	5	1	Farmer	Canada	1817
Armitage, F.	Napanee	2	35	Farmer	Ireland	1841
Allison, B. J.	Marysville	2	37	Farmer, Insurance Agent, Agent for Royal Reaper	Canada	1817
Boldrick, John, jr.	Shannonville	1	1	Farmer	Canada	1839
Bennett, John	Blessington	5	8	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Curry, Thomas	Marysville	2	28	Farmer, 2nd Deputy Reeve	Ireland	1842
Cook, Richard B.	Blessington	3	5	Farmer	Canada	1808
Conlin, Hugh	"	5	2	Farmer	Canada	1843

TYENDINAGA TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Cook, William P.	Shannonville	2	10	Farmer	Canada	1840
Donoghue, F., & Bro.	Mill Point			Merchants	Canada	1858
Denike, A.	Belleville	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1830
Doxtator, A.	Shannonville	1	2	Farmer	Canada	1855
Doxtator, W. H.	"	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1848
Demill, Isaac	Melrose	3	14	Farmer	Canada	1828
Emerson, Samuel	"	4	12	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1842
Egar, W. G.	Mill Point			Druggist	Canada	1873
Emmons, John	Shannonville	1	10	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1839
Felson, F. W.	Mill Point			Harness Maker	Canada	1873
Fegan, R. F.	Shannonville			Cabinet Maker, Founder, and Manufacturer of Agr'l. Implements	Ireland	1842
Farnsworth, T.	"	2	3	Farmer	Canada	1834
Forrester, James	Melrose	3	20	Farmer	Scotland	1833
Gould, P.	Lonsdale	3	39	Farmer, and Agent for Noxon & Bros. Agricultural Implements	Canada	1836
Gibson, Robert	Plainfield	6	1	Farmer	Ireland	1838
Hollingsworth, E.	Melrose	3	23	Farmer and Township Clerk	Ireland	1839
Holden, H.	Shannonville			Merchant, Post Master, and Clerk of Division Court	Canada	1846
Hudson, Samuel	"			Physician	Canada	1843
Hill, Matthew	"			Indian Agent	Canada	1840
Houston, James	"	2	1	Farmer	Canada	1848
Hubel, Charles	Blessington	4	6	Farmer	Canada	1842
Halstead, Asa	"	5	6	Farmer	Canada	1851
Hudson, Charles	Roslin	8	1	Farmer	England	1834
Hanley, J. C.	Read	5	20	Farmer and Store Keeper	Ireland	1841
Long, Charles	Shannonville	3	6	Farmer	England	1843
Lazier, R. L.	"	1	5	Farmer	Canada	1830
Lazier, James A.	Lonsdale			Proprietor of Woollen & Grist Mill	Canada	1820
Lally, Joseph	Blessington	4	8	Farmer	Canada	1852
Lally, Michael	"	4	7	Farmer	Canada	1838
McLennan, Donald	Shannonville			Merchant	Scotland	1862
McCance, James	"			Trustee, S. S. No. 1		
McLaren, William	Melrose	3	4	Farmer	Scotland	1833
McFarlane, William	"	3	8	Farmer	Canada	1839
McFarlane, Donald	"	2	8	Farmer	Canada	1843
McGurn, Joseph	Marysville	1	27	Farmer	Canada	1833
McAuley, John	Lonsdale	2	33	Farmer	Ireland	1833
Monro, George	Shannonville			Farmer and Councillor	Scotland	1849
Murphy, Thomas	Marysville	2	37	Farmer	Canada	1845
Meagher, James	Read	6	29	Farmer	Ireland	1842
Meagher, John	"	6	27	Farmer	Ireland	1842
O'Sullivan, John	Blessington	5	3	Farmer	Canada	1830
Oakley, W. H.	Shannonville	1	9	Farmer, and Agent for Johnson Harvester	Canada	1837
Peterson, Frank	"			Shoemaker	United States	1875
Portt, Robert S.	"	1	17	Farmer	Canada	1851
Pitman, Albert	Plainfield			Farmer	Canada	1851
Rathburn, H. B. &Son	Mill Point			Manufacturers	United States	
Robertson, James	Melrose	2	1	Farmer and Stone Mason	Scotland	1846
Ray, James	"	3	13	Farmer	Ireland	1838
Roblin, Owen	Shannonville	4	4	Farmer and Proprietor of Kimerley Ashery	Canada	1848
Sheirman, George	"	3	3	Farmer	Canada	1836
Stickney, Farley	"	1	1	Farmer	Canada	1842
Skelly, W. J.	Blessington	4	3	Farmer	Canada	1851
Scanlon, Charles	Marysville	1	32	Farmer	Canada	1839
Todd, John A.	Blessington	5	7	Farmer	Scotland	1856
Tripp, Samuel	Melrose	4	16	Farmer	Canada	1812
Wright, Joshua	"			Laborer	Ireland	1831
Wilson, Baptist	Shannonville	2	4	Farmer	Canada	1865
Weese, William	"	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1821
White, John	Roslin	9	4	Foundryman, M.P., and Reeve	Ireland	1850
Whittington, W. S.	Lonsdale	2	38	Farmer	Canada	1844

AMELIASBURGH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Anderson, William	Mountain View	3	68,69	Farmer	Canada	1822
Anderson, Levi	Rossmore	1	62,63	Farmer	Canada	1824
Anderson, George	Belleville	2	58	Farmer	Canada	
Anderson, J. W.	Rednerville	1	70	Farmer and Manager Bay Side Cheese Factory	Canada	1833
Ashton, A. R.	"			Butcher	England	1866
Ainsworth, R.	Ameliasburgh	4	65	Farmer	Canada	1837
Adams, John	"	4	80, 81	Farmer	Canada	1837
Anderson, John	"	4	76, 77	Farmer	Canada	1827
Alyea, J. J.	Rossmore			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1844
Alyea, Peter	Consecon	3	102	Farmer	Canada	1839
Alyea, John	"	2	99	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1825
Brickman, Samuel	Rednerville	1	82, 83	Farmer	Canada	1827
Brickman, W. A.	"	1	84	Farmer	Canada	1837
Byers, John	Consecon			Merchant and General Dealer	Canada	1828
Babbit, Elkanah	Rednerville	1	69	Farmer	Canada	1837
Broad, James	Belleville	2		Farmer	Canada	1837
Benson, James	Ameliasburgh	3	80	P. S. Teacher	Canada	1856
Brooks, Anthony	"	2	92	Farmer	Canada	1825
Beech, P. V.	Consecon	4	97	Farmer	Canada	1842
Beech, John	"	4	99	Farmer	Canada	1846
Beech, Mills	"			Farmer and Butcher	Canada	1836
Burley, E.	Ameliasburgh	2	87	Farmer	Canada	1837
Burley, F.	"	2	87	Farmer	Canada	1830
Babcock, Robert	Rossmore			Engineer	Canada	1853
Brickman, James	Rednerville	1	82	Farmer	Canada	1813
Bonter, Peter	Ameliasburgh	1	99	Farmer and Township Councillor	Canada	1822
Brickman, W. H.	Rednerville	1	84	Farmer	Canada	1835
Brickman, Asa	"			Farmer	Canada	1842
Bonter, John A.	Murray	2	111	Farmer	Canada	1802
Babcock, John H.	Rednerville	1	86	General Agent and dealer in all kinds of farming implements, Champion Reaper and Mower	Canada	1845
Coleman, Isaiah	Ameliasburgh	3	82	Photographer		1846
Consance, G. T.	"	3	78	Farmer	Canada	1833
Church, Daniel	Rossmore	1	65	Farmer	Canada	1839
Cunningham, J. R.	Ameliasburgh	4	78	Farmer, Engineer, and Millwright	Canada	1840
Carnrike, Selim	"	4	90	Farmer	Canada	1838
Crouter, James	Consecon			General Dealer in Stoves and Tinware	Canada	1830
Calnan, David	Ameliasburgh			Farmer	Canada	1848

AMELIASBURG TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Crouter, Anthony	Rednerville	1	79, 80	Farmer and Tinsmith	Canada	1837
Crouter, Abraham	"	1	79	Farmer	Canada	1821
Cummins, James	Consecon	3	100	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Coleman, James	Ameliasburgh	3	82	Blacksmith	United States	1830
Corrigan, R. J.	Murray	1	8	Farmer, Grocer, and P.M.	Canada	1841
Cudlipp, W. G.	Consecon	3	102	Farmer	Canada	1832
Church, S.	"	2	112	Farmer	Canada	1833
Delong, William	Ameliasburgh	3	84, 85	Farmer, and Treas. of Ameliasburgh	Canada	
Dempsey, W. R.	Rednerville	1	89, 90	Farmer, Grain-broker, Reeve of Ameliasburgh, and Warden of Prince Edward Co.	Canada	1832
Dodd, Joshua	Mountain View	4	70	Farmer	Canada	1850
Delong, David	Ameliasburgh	3	93	Farmer	Canada	1840
Dempsey, P.	Albury	1	91	Farmer	Canada	
Delong, S. E.	Ameliasburgh	3	86	Farmer		1838
Dempsey, Peter	Rednerville	1	91	Farmer	Canada	1816
Denike, C. H.	Murray	2	111	Farmer	Canada	1848
Elvin, William	Consecon	2	96	Farmer	Canada	1837
File, A. J., M.D.	Ameliasburgh			M.D.	Canada	1869
Fox, George H.	Mountain View	4	69	Carpenter and Farmer	Canada	1835
Fones, William A	Albury	1	96	Farmer and Hop-grower	United States	1820
Gerow, W.	Rossmore			Grocer and P.M.	Canada	1870
Glenn, James E	Ameliasburgh			P. S. Teacher	Canada	1849
Garretsee, Daniel	Consecon	4		Blacksmith, Waggon-maker, and General Jobber	Canada	1840
Gibson, David	Ameliasburgh	3	78, 81	Farmer, and Agricultural Implement Agent	Canada	
Howell, Griffith	Mountain View	3	70	Farmer	Canada	1814
Howell, John A.	"	2	73	Farmer	Canada	1838
Howell, James R.	"	2	73	Farmer	Canada	1838
Hawley, S. S.	Belleville	2		Farmer	Canada	1820
Huff, Alger H.	"	3	60	Farmer	Canada	1840
Hayes, George, jun.	Consecon			Blacksmith	Canada	1843
Hawley, Charles J.	Ameliasburgh	3	90	Farmer	Canada	1844
Henesy, J. R.	Consecon	3	91	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1825
Humphreys, N. M.	"	2	109	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1835
Henesy, A. H.	Ameliasburgh	2		Farmer	Canada	1855
Hunt, R. N.	Consecon	2	109	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1841
Herrington, A. W.	Mountain View			Dealer in Organs and Pianos	Canada	1855
Johnson, J. A.	Consecon			Produce and Commission Merchant, Councillor of Ameliasburgh	Canada	1846
Ketcheson, E. C.	Rednerville			Merchant	Canada	1833
Kemp, Vincent	Consecon	4	91	Farmer	Canada	1841
Killip, W. C.	"			General Merchant (of Osborne & Killip, Merchants)	Canada	1842
Loveless, John	Rossmore	2	60	Farmer	Canada	1805
Laird, J. N.	"			Grocer	Scotland	1876
Lauder, M. M.	Ameliasburgh	3	73	Farmer	Canada	1831
McCollough, John G.	Rossmore			Carpenter	Canada	
McKim, James C.	Ameliasburgh	3		Farmer	Canada	1848
McKibbon, Archibald	"			P. S. Teacher	Canada	1851
Maclise, John, jun.	Brighton			P. S. Teacher	Canada	1856
Morden, J. B.	Rossmore	1	64	Farmer	Canada	1838
Murray, Ralph	"			Engineer	Scotland	
Morrow, Agnes	Consecon	4	91	Farming	Canada	1843
Morrow, Christen	"	4		Farming	Canada	1845
Marsh, A.	"			General Merchant and P.M., Issuer of Marriage Licenses	Canada	1806
Morgan & Crane	"			General Merchants	England	1866
Mims, D. E.	Ameliasburgh	2		Farmer	Canada	1837
Monro, George	Carrying Place	1	103	Farmer	Canada	1854
Nightingale, Joseph	Belleville	3	6-11	Farmer and Dep.-Reeve	Canada	1858
Osborne, F. J.	Consecon			Miller	England	1824
Osborne, R. J.	"			General Merchant (of Osborne & Killip, Merchants)	Canada	1842
Osborne, John T.	"	3	94, 95	Farmer	Canada	1809
Onderdonk, John	Albury	1	95	Farmer and Blacksmith	United States	1832
Osborne, Walter J.	Mountain View			Teacher	Canada	1848
Orser, Nathaniel E.	Consecon	1	102	Farmer	Canada	1859
Potter, John	Mountain View	3	68	Farmer	Canada	1824
Pulver, Henry	Rednerville	1	82	Farmer	Canada	1842
Peck, William	Albury	1	93	Farmer, P.M., and coroner	Canada	1832
Porter, Robert L.	Consecon			Hotel-keeper	Ireland	
Peck, Francis	Albury	1	92	Farmer	Canada	1828
Peters, W. L.	Rednerville	2	76	Blacksmith	Canada	1863
Potter, S. S.	Mountain View	3	68	Small Fruit Grower	Canada	1849
Parliament, S.	Ameliasburgh	3	72	Farmer	Canada	1825
Parliament, Jacob C.	Consecon	4	92, 93	Farmer	Canada	1826
Pierson, John	Ameliasburgh	4	86	Farmer	United States	1833
Post, Abraham	Rossmore	1	66	Farmer	Canada	1825
Pierson, Aaron	Albury	1	92	Farmer	Canada	1831
Quackenbush, W. H.	Ameliasburgh	4	74	Farmer	Canada	1836
Ross, George	Rossmore	2	59	Farmer	Ireland	1845
Redner, William H.	Rednerville	1	76-78	Farmer	Canada	1845
Redner, James E.	"	1	78, 79	Farmer	Canada	1837
Robinson, W. J.	Consecon				Ireland	
Ross, Robert R., J.P.	Rossmore	2	58, 59	Farmer	Ireland	1815
Roblin, Edward	Ameliasburgh			Miller, and Clerk 4th Div. Court	Canada	1836
Redner, Henry R.	"			Book-keeper	Canada	1820
Robison, Rev. M.	"			Minister C. M. Church	Canada	1844
Richards, James	"			Carriage Painter	Canada	1855
Rowe, David	Consecon	2	107, 108	Farmer, Carpenter and Jobber	Canada	1826
Sprague, E. & Co.	Ameliasburgh			Carriage-makers		
Sprague, A. & J.	"			Dealers in Dry-goods, Groceries, and Carriage Hardware		
Stafford, W. G.	Rednerville	2	78	Farmer, Tanner and Currier, and Ex. Reeve	Canada	1827
Stapleton, William	Consecon	3	107, 108	Farmer	Canada	1819
Sager, Albert L.	Ameliasburgh	2	88	Farmer	Canada	1851
Spencer, Andrew	"	4	89	Farmer	Canada	1831
Shears, Wilson	Consecon	1	100, 101	Farmer and Blacksmith	Canada	1852
Snider, James M.	Carrying Place	2	110	Farmer	Canada	1855
Tillotson, T. B.	Mountain View	4	67	Farmer and Carpenter		1816
Thompson, Joseph	Ameliasburgh	4	64, 65	Farmer	Canada	1851
Tice, Jacob	Rednerville	1	67	Farmer	Canada	1824
Taylor, Gilbert	Murray	2	111, 114	Farmer	Canada	1820
Tice, Jason S.	Ameliasburgh			Bailiff	Canada	1855
Webb, H. F.	"			Gentleman, Town Clerk	Canada	1850
Way, S. G.	Mountain View	3	66	Yeoman	Canada	
Weese, W. F.	Rednerville	1	89	Farmer	Canada	1814
Way, W. H.	Mountain View	2	68	P. M. and Carriage-maker	Canada	

AMELIASBURG TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Watt, Amos	Consecon	3	104		Canada	1849
Wallbridge, A. E.	Belleville	2	55	Farmer	Canada	1817
Wallbridge, J. F.	"	2	56	Farmer	Canada	1851
Wallbridge, T. D.	"			Farmer	Canada	1851
Wallbridge, Elias	"	2	57	Farmer and Drover	Canada	1844
Way, Alpheus	Mountain View	3	71, 72	Farmer and Mechanic	Canada	1848
Weeks, Charles	Consecon	3	103, 105	Farmer	Canada	1842
Wannamaker, C.	Ameliasburgh	4	88	Farmer	Canada	1831
Wood, Abram	"	4	79, 80	Farmer	Scotland	1845
Way, Reuben R.	"	4	92	Farmer, Gardener, Fruit-grower, and dealer in shrubs	Canada	1847
Weeks, D. H.	Consecon			Grocer, and Bailiff of Div. Court	Canada	1846
Weese, W. S.	Rossmore			Hotel-keeper	Canada	1848
Wood, Jacob R.	Ameliasburgh	3	74	Farmer and Blacksmith	Canada	1827
Way, Amos	"	3	71	Farmer, Carriage and General Mechanic	Canada	1841
Weese, G. A.	Rednerville	1	89	Farmer	Canada	1816
Way, Sarah	Ameliasburgh	3	83	Farming	Canada	1805
Wannamaker, J. A.	Carrying Place	1	9	Hotel-keeper	Canada	1829
Wood, William H.	Ameliasburgh	3	75	Farmer	Canada	1851
Weeks, Camilla	Consecon	4	105	Farmer	Canada	1841
Wilkins, E. D. S.	Murray	1	11, 13	Farmer	Canada	1809
Weese, Mrs. Mary C.	Rednerville	1	84	Farming	Canada	
Young, Reuben	Murray	1	1, 2	Farmer and Tanner	Canada	1805
Young, Charles G.	Mountain View	2	72	Farmer	Canada	1845
Young, Oliver	Ameliasburgh	4	67	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1815
Young, John	"			Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1815

ATHOL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Anderson, Gideon	Cherry Valley	1SEL	14	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Canada	
Blakely, W. B.	"	"	8	Farmer, JP., and Insp'r. of Licenses for Prince Edward Co		1817
Cooper, John V.	Picton	NEL	10	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dealer	Canada	1844
Cole, Luke F.	Cherry Valley	3SEL	2	Ex-Councillor of Athol and Farmer	Canada	1833
Cole, Elisha	"	"	2	Farmer and J.P.	United States	1805
Crandall, S. D.	"	1 "	14	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dealer	Canada	1839
Campney, W. T.	"	"	9	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1845
Clapp, Allen	"	"	9	Farmer	Canada	1857
Cork, Samuel	"	2 "	11	Farmer	England	1842
Cronk, J. H.	Picton	NEL	3	Farmer and J.P.		1833
Crawford, J. W.	Cherry Valley			Merchant, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware &c	Canada	1839
Goodwin, Thomas	Cherry Valley	2SEL	8	Farmer	Canada	1832
Graham, J. B.	Picton	NEL	6	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1837
Hudgin, Alfred A.	Salmon Point			Farmer—Agent for Cossitts Agric. Impts. Gang Ploughs a Specialty	Canada	
Hubbs, W. S.	Picton	NEL	10-13	Farmer	Canada	1849
Hubbs, B. A.	"	"	10-13	Farmer, Reeve of Athol Tp., Warden of Prince Edward Co., and J.P.	Canada	1824
Huff, Peter	"	1SEL		Farmer, Government Light House Keeper, & Fish Inspector, J.P.	Canada	1832
Holsey, John	"	NEL		Farmer and Miller	England	1874
Insley, S. P.	Cherry Valley			Carriage Maker	Canada	
Ketchum, Eli	Cherry Valley	1SEL	10-11	Farmer, Tp. Councilman and Ex-Reeve, J.P.	Canada	1829
Losee, W. M.	Salmon Point	2 "	15	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Grazier	Canada	1819
McQuoid, Sylvenus	Cherry Valley	NEL		Farmer and Fruit Dealer	Canada	1850
McCartney, John	Salmon Point	1SEL	19	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1850
Mills, George E.	Cherry Valley	"		Farmer	England	1861
Miller, D.	Salmon Point	"	19	Farmer, Machine Thrashing	Canada	1833
Rankin, Samuel S.	"	"	16	Farmer	Canada	1853
Reid, John, jr.	Milford	2 "	13-14	Farmer	Canada	1843
Reed, John	Cherry Valley	"	2	Farmer	Canada	
Starks, David	Cherry Valley	3 "	4	Farmer	Canada	1849
Snider, John W.	Salmon Point	1 "		Farmer and Blacksmith	Canada	1850
Starks, J. W.	"	"	16	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1833
Spencer, W. V.	"	"	18	Farmer, Fruit Grower and Dealer	Canada	1828
Sayers, W. A.	Cherry Valley	"	3	Farmer	Canada	1850
Werden, Eugene D.	Picton	NEL		Farmer and Miller	Canada	1859
Williams, H. M.	"	"	16	Farmer	Canada	1857
Walmsley, Samuel	Milford	3SEL	3	Farmer, Ex-Reeve and Councilman	Canada	1833
Wamsley, James	"	"	2	Farmer	Canada	1853
Young, W. H.	Picton	EEL	4-6	Farmer	Canada	1831
Young, A. M.	"	NEL	4	Farmer	Canada	1834
Yarwood, E. B.	Cherry Valley	1SEL	8	Farmer	Canada	1855
Young, T. E.	Picton	NEL	5	Farmer, Proprietor of Young's E. Lake Cheese Factory	Canada	1836

HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Atkin, Francis F.	Picton			Printer	England	1853
Anderson, A. L.	"			Clothier	Canada	
Anning, J. & Co.	"			Stoves, Ploughs, Phœnix Foundry	Canada	
Allison, W. H. R.	"			Barrister, &c	Canada	1836
Allison, C. B.	"			Chemist and Druggist	Canada	1875
Bank of Montreal	"					
Bennett, Jabez	"			Agent for Mutual Life Ins. Co., Lancashire, Scottish Imp'l., Standard & P. Edw'd. Fire Ins. Cos.	England	1856
Bog, Thomas	"			Deputy Registrar and Wharfinger	Canada	
Barker, Bros.	"			Machinists & Iron Founders, Manufacturers of Agr'l. Implements	Canada	
Blanchard, W. H.	"			Proprietor Globe Hotel	Canada	
Brennan, Rev. John	"			Priest	Ireland	1870
Bristol, A.	"			General Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass & Stoneware, lamps, and Chandeliers	Canada	1820
Bowerman, L. V.	Bloomfield	3MT	7	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1832
Burlingham, C. L.	"	2NWWL	16	Farmer	Canada	1821
Brown, Daniel	"			Farmer	Canada	1855
Brown, S. H.	"			Painter and Carpenter	Canada	1853
Branscombe, D. A.	"	3MT		Farmer	Canada	1856
Branscombe, J. M.	"	"		Farmer	Canada	1860

HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Bedell, E. W.	"	1	"	Lady	Canada	1828
Brown, Stewart	"	2	" 6	Farmer	Canada	1828
Brown, A. F.	"			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1855
Bentley, S. D.	Picton	1	SECP	Farmer	Canada	1848
Benham, Henry	Bloomfield			Pedlar	Canada	1845
Brisbin, H. F.	Picton			Farmer	Canada	1857
Bowerman, B.	Bloomfield	2	MT 10	Farmer & Brick Maker	Canada	1837
Brown, Phœbe Jane	"			Lady	Canada	1842
Clapp, James	Picton			Livery	Canada	1842
Conger, S. M. & Bro.				Publishers	Canada	
Charlton, R. M.	"			Dominion Novelty Co	Canada	1816
Clapp, G. A.	"			Practical Engineer	Canada	
Cunningham, R.	"	3	MT 9	Farmer	Canada	1847
Carson, H. V.	"			Carpenter, Joiner and Millwright, Contractor	Canada	1831
Clow, A. McL.	"			General Contractor and Builder	Canada	1832
Collins, Levi	"			Real Estate Agent	United States	1844
Cooper, Freeman	Bloomfield	1	MT 5	Farmer	Canada	1842
Cunningham, Lydia	"	"	4	Farming	Canada	1831
Cole, John	West Lake	"	5	Farmer, Carpenter, and Contractor	England	1840
Conley, Edwin	Picton			General Bakery	Canada	1840
Cronk, C. B	Wellington	1	NWWL 4	Farmer	Canada	1836
Clarke, J. G.	"	"		Farmer	Canada	1840
Christy, W. S.	Bloomfield	2	NWWL 10-11	Farmer	Canada	1832
Clinton, William	Wellington	Irvine	Gore	Farmer	Canada	1832
Cooper, W. B.	Bloomfield	2	NWWL 18	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1840
Christy, T. S.	"	1	" 17	Farmer	Canada	1845
Christy, C. S.	"	1	"	Farmer	Canada	1847
Colliver, Mrs. Wm.	Picton	1	SECP	Lady	Canada	1838
Cole, Jesse	"			Carpenter, Joiner and Constable	England	1825
Curry, D. H.	"	2	MT 22	Farmer	Canada	1836
Dunlop, J.	"			Clothier	Ireland	1864
Dunbar, William	"	2	MT 17	Farmer	Canada	1834
Dailey, Joseph E	"			Carpenter and Builder	Canada	1832
Despard, W. P.	"			Brewer	Ireland	1870
Dorland, A. M.	Bloomfield	2	MT	Farmer	Canada	1854
Dougall, J. F	Picton			Capitalist	Canada	1820
Draper, A. P.	"			Baker and Confectioner, Wholesale Dl'r in Biscuits--Steamboats &c. Supplied at Reasonable Rates	England	
Dorland, R. A.	Wellington	1	NWWL 5-6	Lady	Canada	
Dodge, Frederick	Picton			Secretary B. Q. A. Insurance Co	Canada	
English, J. L.	"	2	CP	Farmer	Canada	1855
Ellsworth, Riley	Bloomfield			Cheese Maker	Canada	1837
Elkington, Timothy	"			Taxidermist	England	1833
Foster, R. A.	Picton			Druggist	Canada	1858
Faughnan, Thomas	"			Proprietor Victoria Hotel	Ireland	1868
Fralick & Bro	"			Carriage Factory	Canada	1819 1834
Fenemore, John	Bloomfield			Farmer	England	1839
Francis, J.	Picton			Carpenter	Ireland	1803
Frederick, William	"		7	Farmer	Canada	1854
Fretz, James W.	"			Farmer	Canada	1845
Freleigh, John	Bloomfield	2	MT	Farmer	Canada	1839
Gilbert, J. N.	Picton			Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture and Coffins	Canada	1833
Gorssline, R. C.	"			Farmer and Capitalist	Canada	1813
Garratt, John	Wellington	1	NWWL 3	Farmer	Canada	1824
Gerow, Y.	Bloomfield			Farmer	Canada	1846
Gerow, Albert	"	2	MT 10	Farmer	Canada	1840
German, R. C.	Picton			Captain of Steamer N.Y.	Canada	1877
Harper, R. H.	"			Builder	Canada	1870
Hazard, E. B.	"	3	MT 13	Farmer, Cheese Factory	Canada	1821
Hadden, J. E.	"			Carriage Factory	United States	1872
Harris, W. H.	"			Farmer and Horse Dealer	Canada	1854
Harris, Nelson	West Lake	SSWL	9	Farmer	United States	1812
Hyatt, J. W.	"	Gore	H	Farmer and Capitalist	Canada	1845
Hepburn, A. W.	Picton			Gentleman	Canada	1856
Huff, Lysander	"	2	P 62-63	Farmer and School Teacher	Canada	1852
Hollingsworth, W. S.	Wellington			Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Copper and Sheet Iron, Pumps, Sinks, Lead Pipe, Coal Oil and Eve-Troughing & Jobbing	Ireland	1857
Hubbs, Haviland	Bloomfield	2	NWWL 11	Farmer	Canada	1847
Hubbs, Thomas H.	"	Gerow	Gore	Farmer	Canada	1843
Hill, Cornelius	Picton	EHB		Farmer	Canada	1821
Hubbs, Henry	Bloomfield	1	MT 2-3	Deputy-Reeve, Retired Farmer	Canada	1822
Hamel, Peter	Picton			Farmer	Canada	1840
Hubbs, O. C.	"			Photographer	Canada	1850
Insley, James E.	"			Brick and Stone Mason	Canada	
Ingersoll, J. F., M.D.	"			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1840
Illsey, John	"			General Dealer, Stoves, Hardware, and Tin—Hides, Pelts and Wool	Canada	1844
Insley, Ralph	Bloomfield			Carpenter and Cheese Maker	Canada	1857
Jackson, Bella	"			General Blacksmith	Canada	1822
Kelly, David	Picton	2	MT	Farmer	Canada	1856
Kingsley, G.	"	Gore	K	Farmer	Canada	1813
Little, J. P.	"			Agent for Oil Paintings	United States	1876
Low, P.	"			Q. C.	Jersey Island	1835
Leach, Delos W.	"			General Fruit Tree Dealer, Agent for Agric. Imps. & Sewing Mach's	United States	1877
Lake, Stephen	West Lake	SSWL	5	Apple Dealer	Canada	
Lake, Richard	Picton			Hotel Keeper	Canada	1874
Lawson, William	"			Saddle and Harness Maker, Trunks, Blankets, Whips, &c.	Canada	1876
Lear, John G.	"			Farmer	Canada	
Love, James	"			General Contractor and Builder, Sash Door Blinds, &c	Canada	1834
Love, Samuel	Picton			Contractor, Doors, Sash Blinds, &c.	Canada	1836
Lazier, Abram	Picton	2	NWCP	Farmer	Canada	1792
Leavitt, D. A	"	3	MT 8	Farmer	United States	1836
Leavens, L. T., J.P.	Bloomfield	"	5	Farmer, and Breeder of Thorough Bred Horses	Canada	1827
McKee, William	Picton			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	
McMullen, H. C.	"			Publisher	Canada	
McKenny, R. W.	"			Veterinary Surgeon	Canada	
McKinley, S.	"			Fruit Grower	Scotland	1872
McCuaig, J. S.	"			Steamboat Owner	Canada	1819
McDonnell, C. A.	"			General Dl'r in Groceries, Grain, Provisions, &c., Agt for C. L. Ins. Co.	Canada	1830
McDonald, George	Wellington	1	NWWL 9	Farmer	Canada	1830
McFaul, A.	"	2	" 3	Farmer, Partner wanted to Develope Salt Spring on the Farm	Canada	1833
McDonald, H. B.	Bloomfield	1	MT	Farmer	Canada	1825
Merrill, Edward	Picton			Barrister at Law	Canada	1841
Munro, W.	"			Agent Standard Bank	Canada	

HALLOWELL TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
McKenzie, Walter	Picton			Registrar	Scotland	1848
Murney, J. H.	"			Clothier	Canada	
Morden, C. D.	"			Auctioneer, Miln'ry & Fancy Goods	Canada	
Martin, Mrs. John	Bloomfield	1	MT	Farming, Lumber Sawing & Manufacturing	Canada	1821
Morgan, T. H	"			Farmer, Miller, and General Dealer Township Clerk of Hallowell	Canada	1841
Murphy, D. G.	Wellington	2	NWWL 7	Farmer	Ireland	1826
Mulholland, D.	Picton	Gore	K	Farmer	Ireland	1818
Miller, J. P.	"			Farmer	England	1849
Murney, John	"			Gentleman	Canada	1802
Maybee, W. J.	Allisonville	1	P	Farmer and Cheese Maker	Canada	1836
Nash, J. P., M.D.	Picton			Physician and Surgeon	Canada	1838
Nixon, William	Bloomfield			Saw Mill for Lumber and Shingles, Best Cider Mill in Co. Feed	Canada	1836
Newman, Samuel	Picton			Farmer	Canada	1851
Owens, William	"			Lumber Dealer and Potash Manufr, Capt. of Reserve Militia, Ex-Mayor and Councilman	Ireland	1837
Parker, Edward	Bloomfield			Brick Manufacturer, from ½ Million to 1 Million per Annum	England	1862
Pettet, Sarah	West Lake	SSWL	10	Farming	Canada	1824
Platt, C. E.	"	"	3	Farmer, and Stock Dealer—Horses a Specialty	Canada	1845
Pettit, D. H.	"	"	1	Farmer	Canada	1847
Platt, J. B.	"	"	3	Farmer	Canada	1845
Pettengill, C. M.	Picton			Carpenter	United States	1819
Rawson, John A.	"			Montreal Telegraph Co	Canada	
Roblin, R. S	"			Barrister	Canada	1840
Roblin, J. J.	"			General Blacksmith, Ship Work	Canada	1844
Rorke, James H.	"			Cabinetmaker	Canada	1851
Richards, W. M.	Bloomfield			Farmer	Canada	1838
Ross, Walter, jr.	Picton			Merchant	Canada	1847
Richards, John	"			Hardware, Stoves & Tinware—Hot Air H'ting a specialty, 32 Main st	Canada born in Co	
Scott, W. V.	"			Printer and Publisher	Canada	
Smith, J. D	"			Agent Dominion Telegraph Co	Canada	
Sheridan, Thomas	"			Stonecutter	Canada	1876
Sexsmith, W. G.	"	2	NWCP	Farmer	Canada	1851
Sexsmith, J. N.	"			Farmer	Canada	1849
Spencer, J. R.	"	1	"	Farmer	Canada	1822
Southard, Stephen	"	3	MT 14-15	Farmer	Canada	1854
Striker, Gideon	"			M. P. P.	Canada	
Stinson, L. B.	Bloomfield	1	NWWL 13	Farmer and Reeve of Hallowell	Canada	1819
Snider, J. D.	Picton	1	SECP	Farmer	Canada	1856
Striker, Miss M.	Bloomfield	2	MP 1	Lady	Canada	1853
Shoobridge, T., sr.	"	"	1	Farmer and Hop Grower	England	1843
Scott, Edward	"			Teacher, General Dealer in Groceries, and Temperance House	Canada	1849
Stinson, F. R.	Picton	1	NWWL 15	Farmer	Canada	1838
Thomas, William	"			Hotel Clerk	England	1867
Taylor, Francis	"			Butcher	Canada	1834
Thorn, James P.	"			Merchant and Farmer	Canada	
Tubbs, I. B.	"	2	NWCP	Farmer and School Teacher, Ex-Assessor of Hallowell	Canada	1843
Terilligar, J. C.	"	3	MT 16	Farmer, Stock Dealer and Producer	Canada	1830
Tubbs, Isaiah	West Lake	SSWL	8	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1848
Tubbs, J. R.	"	"	7	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Canada	1841
Tripp, W. H.	Picton			Farmer	Canada	1832
Terwilligar, O. C.	Bloomfield	Gore	E	Farmer	Canada	1842
Talcott, J. W.	"	Point	M	Farmer	Canada	1848
Tickels, W. E.	Picton			Farmer	Canada	1845
Townsend, John	Bloomfield			Painter	Canada	1813
Thorn, Mrs. M. B.	Picton			Lady	Canada	1823
Vorce, L. T.	"			Livery and Boarding Stables	United States	1865
Vanpatten, P. J.	"			Proprietor Picton Hotel	Canada	
Vanblaricom, W. H.	"			Farmer	Canada	1855
Vance, F. M.	"			Farmer	Canada	1831
Valliere, John	"			General Cooper	Canada	1832
Vanderwater, P. C.	Wellington	2	NWWL 4-5	Farmer	Canada	1875
Wilson, D.	Picton			Grocer	Ireland	1847
Wanamaker, J. H.	"			Travelling Agent for Royal Sewing Machine	Canada	
Wilson, Thomas	"			Proprietor Tichbourne Hotel	Canada	1875
Welsh, J. W.	"			Dentist	Canada	
Wilson, J. G.	"			Proprietor Mountain Mills, Little Giant Water Wheel, Shafting and Pulleys, General Foundry, &c.		1833
				Machine Manufacturer		
Washburn, P.	"			Gentleman	Canada	1814
Wait, Isaac A.	"			Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware—Stoves, Pumps, Bird Cages, Shelf Hardware, and Fishing Tackle	Canada	1847
White, S. H.	Bloomfield			Farmer	Canada	1852
Williamson, Miss M. E	Picton			Teacher	Canada	1856
Williamson, Arthur	"	2	NBR	Farmer	Canada	1847
White, R. D.	"			Commission and Grain Dealer	England	1843
Yerex, William C.	"	1	NWCP	Farmer	Canada	
Yerex, R. P.	"	2	"	Farmer	Canada	
Yerex, Jacob	"			Blacksmith	Canada	
Young, T. S	Bloomfield	2	MT 1	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Canada	1825
Young, Thomas	Picton			Farmer	Scotland	1841
Young, G. D.	"			Painter	Canada	1856

HILLIER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ainsworth, Franklin	Allisonville	5	76	Farmer	Canada	1850
Ainsworth, Philip	"	6	67	Farmer	Canada	1835
Adams, W. H.	Melville	5	80	Farmer	Canada	1835
Arthur, Daniel	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer	Canada	1844
Anderson, Asenath	"	6		Lady	Canada	1840
Arthur, James	"	5	102	Farmer	Ireland	1819
Arthur, T. J.	Hillier			Carriage-maker	Canada	1844
Burr, Peter	Crofton	5	73	Farmer	Canada	1831
Bowerman, Stephen	Wellington			Telegraph Operator, dealer in Groceries and Plaster	Canada	1835
Brown, J. T.	"			General Insurance Agent and dealer in Fruit-trees	Canada	1827

HILLIER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Bowerman, I.	Wellington	1	10	Farmer	Canada	1824
Babbit, A. E.	Hillier	2		Farmer and Hop-grower	Canada	1847
Bowerman, J. C.	Wellington	1	11	Farmer	Canada	
Calnan, James	Allisonville	6	68	Farmer	Canada	1838
Campbell, D.	Wellington			General Store, Reeve	Scotland	1851
Clapp, Cornelius	"			Retired from business	Canada	1818
Chadsey, L. A.	"	1	9	Farmer	Canada	1822
Carnrite, J. S.	Melville	5	80	Farmer	United States	1829
Cameron, J. P.	Hillier	3	32	Farmer	Canada	1855
Clark, B. L.	"	3		Farmer	Canada	1843
Crippen, John	"	3		General Blacksmith and Carriage-maker	Canada	1842
Cronk, Philip	Wellington	1	13	Farmer	Canada	1830
Day, John G.	"			Agent for Bay of Quinté Fire Ins. Co. and Canada Life	England	1869
Doolittle, Smith	Crofton	5	72	Farmer	Canada	1820
Doolittle, Stephen P.	"	5	72	Farmer	Canada	1829
Dorland, J. T.	Wellington			Farmer and Treasurer	Canada	1812
Dunning, Henry	"			Carriage-maker and General Blacksmith	Canada	1831
Davidson, J. C.	Hillier	2	26, 27	Farmer	Canada	1839
Dulmadge, J. H.	Melville			School-teacher	Canada	1858
Davison, J. G.	Hillier	3		General dealer in Agricultural and Musical Instruments	Canada	1852
Ellis, S. H.	Wellington	2	2	Farmer	Canada	1819
Foster, Theodore	Hillier	2	29	Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1834
Garratt, Amos	Wellington			Cabinet-maker and General Undertaker	Canada	1830
Garrett, Townsend	"			Innkeeper	Canada	1842
Giles, Thomas	"	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1824
Garrett, J. Y	"	1	25	Farmer	Canada	1840
Gunyo, John	Rosehall	1	17	Farmer	Canada	1816
German, J. W.	"	2	21	Farmer	Canada	1804
Gordon, Samuel	Hillier	2	23	Farmer	Canada	1841
Graydon, John	"			School Teacher	Ireland	1804
Greer, Henry	Wellington	1	10	Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1831
Garrett, Edwin	Rosehall	1		Farmer	Canada	1819
Hicks, R. C	Allisonville	6	73	Farmer	United States	1800
Herrington, G. H.	"	6	65	Farmer	Canada	1832
Herrington, G. W.	Wellington	1	4	Farmer	Canada	1825
Hutchinson, H.	"	1	8	Farmer	Canada	1842
Howe, Daniel	Melville	5	81	Farmer and Councillor	Canada	1835
Howe, J. H.	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer	Canada	1840
Haight, D. P.	Wellington	2	4	Farmer. This property for sale, 160a.	Canada	1813
Haight, Mrs. M.	"	2	2	Lady	Canada	1824
Haight, B. L.	"			Farmer	Canada	1857
Hubbs, R. G.	Hillier	2	15	Farmer	Canada	1810
Istead, Norman	Allisonville	6		Farmer	Canada	1850
Jones, Robert S.	Hillier	6	98	Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1830
Jones, Samuel	"	2	25	Farmer and Township Clerk	Canada	1821
Jones, James	Consecon	6	99	Farmer	Canada	1829
Jones, George B.	Hillier	3	18	Farmer	Canada	
Kemp, Asa	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer	Canada	1822
Lambert, Isaac	Crofton	5	71	Farmer	Canada	1818
Lane, John K.	Wellington	1	3	Farmer	Canada	1831
Lyons, Lawrence	"		5	Contractor, Builder, and Cheese-maker	Canada	1837
Locie, James P.	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer, Carpenter, and Joiner	Canada	1822
Leavens, Stephen	Allisonville	3	4	Farmer	Canada	1841
Lloyd, Jonas	Wellington	2		Farmer	Canada	1842
Lane, Gideon A.	"	2		Carpenter	Canada	1832
McDonald, Amos	"			Farmer, and dealer in Agricultural Implements	Canada	1818
McDonald, Albert	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer	Canada	1849
McFaul, Nelson B.	Wellington	2	8	Farmer	Canada	1835
McCartney, Robert	Rosehall	1	16	Farmer	Canada	1836
Morden, Joseph F.	Allisonville	6	66	Farmer	Canada	1826
Marven, Stephen	Consecon			Painter	Canada	1825
Noxon, Dorland	Allisonville	6	70	Farmer, Vine-grower and Wine Manufacturer, medal and diploma International Exhibition, Philadelphia, U.S., 1876	Canada	1867
Nethery, L.	Wellington	5	90	Farmer	United States	1827
Noxon, James E.	Hillier	2		Farmer	Canada	1846
Niles, S. P.	"	2	13	Farmer, Treasurer, and Ex. Warden	Canada	1825
Nease, Stephen	Wellington	1	6	Farmer	Canada	1856
Osterhout, D. A.	"	2	10	Farmer	Canada	
Osterhout, John D.	Rosehall	1	18	Miller	Canada	
Pierson, Joseph	Consecon	3	31	Farmer, and Ex. Reeve of Hillier	Canada	1812
Pearsall, Robert B.	Crofton	5	65	Farmer	Canada	1839
Pearsall, Benjamin	"	5	65	Farmer	United States	1806
Pearsall, James S	"	5	66	Farmer	Canada	1832
Purtill, E.	"	5	66	Farmer	Canada	1849
Purtill, Thomas	"	5	66	Farmer	Canada	1849
Pine, Benjamin P.	"	5	67	Farmer	United States	1800
Pearsall, Lemuel	"	5	68	Farmer and Hop-grower	Canada	1830
Petterson, Henry	Allisonville	6	72	Farmer	Canada	1821
Pettengill, Wilson	Wellington	1	12	Farmer	Canada	1838
Pettingell, Henry M.	Rosehall	1	17	Farmer	Canada	1844
Pierson, James	Consecon	3	36, 38	Farmer	Canada	1841
Plumton, John	"	5		Farmer	Canada	1843
Pettit, Daniel	Allisonville	3	2	Farmer	Canada	1820
Peterson, Allan	Hillier	3		Farmer	Canada	1833
Platt, Edwin	"	2	24	Farmer	Canada	1836
Pye, Robert	"	3	21	Farmer, Carriage-maker, and Blacksmith	Canada	1826
Robins, James T.	Allisonville	5		Farmer and Grain-dealer	Canada	1822
Raynor, George	Rosehall	1	18	Farmer	Canada	1834
Rogers, Robert	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer	Canada	1815
Raynor, George H.	Hillier			Miller	Canada	
Reynolds, Samuel	Wellington	1		Farmer	Canada	1854
Savage, Capt. James	"			Hotel-keeper	Ireland	1840
Spencer, David H.	Rosehall	1	20	Farmer, Councilman, and J.P.	Canada	1846
Spencer, Sarah	"	1	19	Lady	Canada	1831
Smith, William	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer and Cheese Factory	Canada	1823
Stapleton, Joseph P.	Hillier	3	23	Farmer	Canada	1845
Stapleton, John E.	"	3	23	Farmer	Canada	1847
Simpson, W. W.	"			General dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Telegraph Operator	Canada	1825

HILLIER TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Terey, Harvey	Allisonville	3	4	Farmer and Miller	Canada	1830
Thuresson, James	Consecon			Blacksmith	Canada	1855
Valleau, Irvin P.	Allisonville	5	73	Farmer	Canada	1840
Valleau, Hiram B.	"	5	74	Farmer	Canada	1838
Vermilyea, Peter H.	Rosehall	1	17	School Teacher	Canada	1855
Vandstine, Henry J.	"			Carpenter and Joiner	Canada	1844
Vancleaf, Joseph	Allisonville	4		Farmer	Canada	1812
Williams, D. Y., M.D.	Crofton	5	69	Farmer, Dealer and Manufacturer of Medicine	Canada	1821
Waring, Thomas	Allisonville	3	3	Farmer	Canada	1850
Young, John	Hillier	3	30	Farmer and Reeve of Hillier	Canada	1828
Young, G. H. F.	Allisonville	5	75	Hotel-keeper and General Blacks'h.	Canada	1843
Young, John H.	Consecon	Stin Blo	s'n's ck	Farmer	Canada	1849

NORTH MARYSBURGH.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Setiled in Co.
Brown, A. W	Cressy	BS	38	Farmer and J. P	Canada	1847
Caven, Allen	Picton	2 SBQ	6	Farmer	Canada	1850
Caven, John	"	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1832
Carson, Alva S	"	"	8	Farmer	Canada	
Davison, Robert	"	Gore	A	Farmer	Canada	1859
German, G. R.	Prinyer	CBS	35	Post Master and General Store	Canada	1825
Hurlbut, G. C	Cressy	CLS	3	Farmer	United States	1854
Hefferman, Jeremiah	Picton	1 SBQ	2	Farmer	Ireland	1861
Kerr, William	Waupoos	CLS	11	Farmer	Canada	1825
Kerr, D. W.	Cressy	"	16	Farmer	Canada	
Minaker, James C.	Picton	2 SBQ	4	Farmer	Canada	1836
Moore, Samuel	"	2 NBR	10	Farmer	Ireland	1838
Prinyer, John	Prinyer	BS	29	Farmer, Custom House Officer and ex-Warden	Canada	1819
Powers, H. A.	Cressy	CLS	2	Teacher, Township Clerk	Canada	1842
Pierce, Robert	Picton	Smith's	Bay 2	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1823
Rose, Frederick	Waupoos	CLS	16	Farmer	Canada	1819
Williams, Levi	"	"	13	Farmer and Reeve	Canada	1844
Wright, W. Jas.	Cressy	"		Farmer	Canada	
Wilson, J. C	Picton	CBS		Merchant and Mill owner		
Williamson, R. J.	"	2 NBR	11	Farmer	Canada	1846
Wright, E. W.	Cressy	CLS	5	Farmer	Canada	1811

SOUTH MARYSBURGH.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Ackerman, Richard	Milford	RPEB	14	Farmer and J. P	Canada	1839
Bond, Moses	"			Hotel Proprietor	Canada	1833
Burley, Emerson	"			Harness Maker	Canada	1828
Clapp, Robert	"	1 NBR	26	U. S. Consul—Ex-Reeve and Ex-Warden	Canada	1830
Collier, Solomon	South Bay	RPEB	6	Farmer and Township Reeve	Canada	1825
Cunningham, C. S	Milford			Hardware, Stove & Tin Merchant	Canada	1854
Clapp, Samuel	"	1 NBR	26	Farmer and Miller	Canada	1844
Cooper, James	"	1 SBR	23	General Merchant	Ireland	1843
Church, A. G.	"	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1814
Clarke, George	"	"	30	Farmer	Canada	1843
Clark, Andrew M.	"	CRPB	18	Farmer	Canada	1849
Dodge, Frank	"	1 NBR	10	Farmer and General Dealer	Canada	1855
Dodge, Theodore	"			Merchant Miller	Canada	1844
Danard, Byron M.	"	1 SBR	26	Farmer	Canada	1831
Dulmage, A. C	"	BD		Farmer and Drover	Canada	1834
Dulmage, Thomas	"	"		Farmer	Canada	1829
Demore, A. V.	"	"		Farmer	Canada	1849
Danard, Charles W.	"	1 SBR	29	Farmer	Canada	1848
Ellis, Horatio, N	"	1 NBR	16	Farmer	Canada	1845
Farrington, G. P	"	Gore	A	Farmer	Canada	1826
Fegan, John W.	"	1 SBR	24	Joiner and Contractor	Canada	1833
Grimmon, Edward	Cardwell	1 NBR	29	Farmer	Canada	1850
Grimmon, A. E.	"	"	9	Merchant and Postmaster	Canada	1847
Graham, H. J.	Milford	1 SBR	25	Blacksmith	Canada	1872
Hubbs, Benjamin	Cardwell	1 NBR	3	Farmer and Councilman	Canada	1835
Hughes, Joseph	"	"	12	Farmer	Canada	1837
Haight, H. H	Milford	"	25	Clerk of Division Court	Canada	1820
Jenkin, Samuel	"			Waggon Maker	England	1856
Keys, John	Cardwell	1 NBR	8	Farmer	Ireland	1847
Love, George	Milford	"	15	Farmer	Canada	1838
Love, Alexander	"	"	13	Farmer	Canada	1843
Lane, W. H.	"	1 SBR	22	Farmer	Canada	1829
McCartney, Carlton	"	"	30	Farmer, Councilman and Master of Grange Lodge	Canada	1823
McKenna, James	Cardwell	1 NBR	11	Farmer	Canada	1828
McCaw, William	Milford	1 SBR	28	Farmer	Canada	1826
Miller, John S.	"	1 NBR	17	Farmer	Ireland	1825
Minaker, Mary Ann	"	"	19	Farming	Canada	1813
Martin, Joseph	"	"	30	Farmer	Canada	1831
Minaker, Albert H.	"	1 SBR	29	Farmer	Canada	1841
Minaker, John	"	"	25	Farmer	Canada	1801
Metcalfe, Henry	"	RPEB	17	Farmer, Proprietor of South Bay Cheese Factory, and agent for Clifford Gang Ploughs	Canada	
Ostrander, R. G.	"	Gore	A	Farmer	Canada	1840
Ostrander, Oliver	Point Traverse	SPEB	H	Farmer	Canada	1822
Palmateer, D. R	"	LP		Farmer	Canada	1860
Palmateer, W. B	"	SPEB	9	Farmer and Mariner	Canada	1845
Richard, H. P.	Milford		16	Marble Dealer	United States	
Rose, Andrew	Cardwell	1 NBR		Teacher	Canada	1856
Stephens, O. R.	Cherry Valley	"	33	Farmer	Canada	1828
Striker, I. J.	Milford	BD		Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1828
Vandusen, John	Cardwell	1 NBR	5	Farmer	Canada	1832
Vance, John W.	Milford	"	22	Farmer	Canada	1844
Vanvlack, Stephen	"	"	28	Farmer	Canada	1814
Van Alstine, John	"	"	"	Farmer and Director of Prince Edward Insurance Co	Canada	1832
Welbanks, Thomas	"	1 SBR	20	Farmer	Canada	1832
Wright, Anna	South Bay	RPEB	5	Teacher	Canada	1848
Walter, John	Point Traverse	LP	14	Farmer, J. P. and Councilman	Canada	1827

SOPHIASBURGH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Arnan, G M	North Port	W G P		Farmer	Canada	1853
Boulter, Wellington	Demorestville	1 "	37	Farmer, Valuator, Landed Banking and Loan Co., Hamilton, General Agent Mutual Life Assurance Co., Mortgages bought	Canada	1838
Barrager, Samuel	"	B.Isl'd	32	Farmer and Grain Dealer	Canada	1831
Baker, William	"			Carriage and Chair Manufacturer	England	1843
Button, Peter B	Gilbert's Mills	2 B F	62	General Manufacturer and dealer in Lumber, Staves and Shingles—Farmer and Engineer	United States	1847
Black, John	Demorestville	1 W G P	51-52	Farmer	Scotland	1817
Brooks, S. R	North Port	"	27	Farmer	United States	1837
Brooks, R. A	"	"	14	Farmer	Canada	1844
Brown, A. S	Demorestville	Gore	D	Choice Apple producer, Premium granted on product of 1876—Fine Horses	Canada	1857
Benson, R. D	Picton	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1805
Benson, W. A	North Port			Farmer	Canada	
Bradley, James	Picton	2 S W G P		Farmer	Canada	1837
Benson, Matthew	"	"	14-15	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1830
Benson, Jacob	"	"	16	Farmer and large Hop Grower	Canada	1840
Benson, Richard	"	"	15	Farmer & Prop. of Elmbrook Fact'y	Canada	1842
Brickman, William	Green Point	1 "	43	Farmer	Canada	1844
Coolidge, I. A	Demorestville	1 W G P	37	Farmer and large Hop Grower	United States	1841
Carr, Conrad	"	B.Isl'd	45	Farmer and Gen. Agent for Kirby Reaper	Canada	1831
Crawford, John	"	3	41	Farmer	Ireland	1836
Coolidge, A. B	"	2 W G P	39	Farmer, Hop and Fruit Grower	Canada	1847
Cotter, Samuel J	North Port	1 "		Farmer and Grape Grower	Canada	1851
Crysdale, Billa	"			General Merchant, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c	Canada	1848
Cronk, Peter	"	1 W G P	12	Farmer	Canada	1841
Cronk, A. M	Picton	1 S W G P	26	Farmer and Stock dealer	Canada	1830
Cronk, J. B	North Port	1 W G P	5-6	Farmer	Canada	1818
Dunning, A. C	Demorestville	B.Isl'd	5	Farmer	Canada	1825
Davis, Allen	Picton	2 S W G P	12	Farmer	Canada	1824
Doxsee, A. K	"	2 W G P	53	Farmer	Canada	1811
Dorland, E. T	"	"		Farmer	Canada	1840
Dunning, George	Demorestville			Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and Hop producer, and P. M	Canada	1833
Demill, P. I	North Port	1 W G P	26	Farmer	Canada	1807
Doney, Edward	"	"	8-9	Farmer and ex-Dep. Reeve of the Tp.	England	1851
Davis, Egerton	Picton	2 S W G P	17	Farmer	Canada	1847
Dewry, P. R	Green Point	2 W G P	16	Farmer	Canada	1823
Demill, J. S	North Port	1 "	26	Farmer	Canada	1855
Davis, R. G	Picton	2 S W G P	13	Farmer and Hop Grower—J. P., & Ensign of 4th Battalion	Canada	1817
Dorn, C. O	"	1 "	26	Farmer	United States	1866
Fox, Rinard	Demorestville	Gore	D	Farmer and Stock Breeder	Canada	1810
Fox, Dorland	North Port	1 W G P	34-35	Farmer	Canada	1837
Fox, S. R	"	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1840
Fox, W. E	"	"	"	Farmer	Canada	1850
Fox, Henry J	"	"	27	Farmer and Hop Producer	Canada	1826
Fraser, J. C	"	"		Farmer and Grape Grower	Canada	1846
Foster, W. A	"	"	20	Farmer	Canada	1852
Foster, J. S	"	"	19	Farmer	Canada	1849
Foster, Alfred	"	"		Farmer	Canada	1837
Foster, A. B	"	"	24	Farmer	Canada	1838
Ferguson, J. L	Picton	1 S W G P	21	Farmer	Canada	1831
Greeley, Nicholas	Demorestville	2 W G P	46	Farmer and Surveyor, Conveyancer, Assessor, J. P	Canada	1811
Graham, George	"	B.Isl'd	30	Farmer	Scotland	1873
Goodmurphy, W. D	"	1 W G P	55	Farmer	Canada	1833
Gilbert, R	Crofton	1 "	58	Farmer	Canada	1823
Gilbert, John D	Gilbert's Mills	2 "	59	Manufacturer of Staves, Heading, Lumber, Cheese and other boxes —Farmer, J, P., and P. M	Canada	1844
Gardner, Samuel	Demorestville	"	41	Farmer and Dealer in Stock	Canada	1822
Gorslin, John	"	"	35-36	Farmer	Canada	1810
Gorsslin, R. H	"	"	36-37	Farmer, Hop and Fruit Grower	Canada	1834
Graves, Aaron	"	"	30-31	Farmer	Canada	1833
Gorslin, Jacob	North Port	"	26	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1819
Howell, R	Demorestville	1 "	39	Farmer	Canada	1822
Hill, R. R	"			General Blacksmith, Horse Shoeing a specialty	Ireland	1860
Howe, Charles	Gilbert's Mills	2 "	59	Farmer	Canada	1832
Howell, J. D	North Port	1 "		Farmer, ex-Reeve and ex-Assessor of the Township	Canada	1808
Jinks, T. M	Crofton	"		Farmer and Mason	Canada	1833

SOPHIASBURG TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	Con.	Lot.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Year Settled in Co.
Jinks, Anthony	"	2 B F	57	Farmer—Dealer in all kinds of grain	Canada	1831
Ketchpau, H. R	North Port	2 W G P	23	Farmer	Canada	1854
Luke, John	Demorestville	2 "	40	Farmer	Canada	1833
Lambert, John	North Port	1 "	13	Farmer	Canada	1822
Lyon, E. A	Picton	2 S W G P	19	Farmer	England	1876
McDowall, R, J	Demorestville	1 W G P	38-39	Farmer and Speculator	Canada	1852
Moran, Almeran	"	B.Isl'd	38-39	Farmer and J.P	Canada	1825
Moran, Luke M	"	"	8	Farmer	Canada	1838
Moran, David	Crofton	2 B F	62-63	Farmer and Deputy Reeve	Canada	1834
Munro, W. A	Demorestville	1 W G P	50	Farmer and T'p. Road Surveyor	Canada	1826
Metcalf, E	Picton	2 "	49	Farmer	Canada	1828
Mills, Isaiah	Demorestville	"		Farmer	Canada	1841
Morden, Richard	North Port			Dealer in Grain, Wharfinger and Store	Canada	1825
Morden, W. H	"	1 W G P	1-4	Farmer and Steamboat Captain	Canada	1837
Mallory, E. A	Green Point	1 S W G P	30	Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock	Canada	1875
Noxon, Grant	North Port	2 W G P	21	Farmer	Canada	1838
Orser, Frank	Picton	"	50	Farmer	Canada	1842
Osborn, Samuel,	North Port	"	19	Farmer	Canada	1812
Osborn, S. J	Picton	1 S W G P		Carriage Manufacturer, Blacksmithing in all its branches	Canada	1844
Pine, James	Demorestville	1 B F	63	Farmer, Carpenter and Jobber	Canada	1827
Peterson, J. A	Crofton	2 "		Farmer	Canada	1840
Patterson, A. S	Picton	2 W G P	51	Farmer	Canada	1839
Parks, O. D	Demorestville			Farmer	Canada	1834
Palmer, C	North Port	1 W G P	17	Farmer	Canada	1841
Potter, Alpheus	Green Point	1 S W G P	33	Farmer	Canada	1831
Rankin, W. R	Demorestville	B.Isl'd	8	Cheese Manufacturer and Farmer	Canada	1836
Roblin, Edmund	"	Gore	C	Farmer and Town Councillor	Canada	1846
Rorabeck, George	Crofton	2 B F	61	Farmer and Carpenter	Canada	1834
Rightmyer, G	Demorestville	2 W G P	42	Farmer	Canada	1840
Roblin, John W	"	Gore	C	Farmer	Canada	1820
Ruttan, W. D	North Port			General dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., P. M., and Tel. Office	Canada	1849
Ruttan, D. W	"	1 W G P	23	Farmer and J. P	Canada	1827
Roblin, J. P	"	2 "	17	Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1825
Roblin, Philip	Green Point	1 S W G P	34	Farmer and P. M.—Prop. of Grist, Saw and Shingle Mills—Staves & Heading Manufacturer	Canada	1814
Rowe, Jay	"	1 "	40	Farmer	Canada	1840
Roblin, T. M	Green Point	1 S W G P	41	Farmer and School Teacher	Canada	1832
Sprague, John A	Demorestville	B.Isl'd	4	Farmer	Canada	1845
Smith, S. N	"	1 W G P	42	Farmer, Miller and Reeve of Township	Canada	1832
Sprague, Nostrand	"	"	42	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1816
Sprague, A. C	"	B.Isl'd	41-42	Farmer	Canada	1838
Sprague, G. G	"	"	6-7	Farmer	Canada	1840
Salisbury, B	Crofton	2 B F	58	Farmer	Canada	1808
Smith, Henry	Demorestville	B.Isl'd		Farmer and Excavator	England	1857
Sine, Allan	"	2 W G P	39	Farmer and Boot and Shoe Manuf'r	Canada	1828
Saunders, G. F	North Port			Farmer	Canada	1823
Stickney, W. C	"	1 W G P	7	Temperance Hotel	England	1832
Snider, John	Picton	Gore	D	Farmer	Canada	1842
Simpson, James	North Port	Gore	B	Farmer	Canada	1826
Stafford, J. E	Picton	1 S W G P	14	Farmer	England	1845
Smith, T. J	"	"	11	Farmer and Road Master	Canada	1850
Thompson, J. B	Demorestville	B.Isl'd	26	Farmer	Canada	1843
Thompson, William	"	"	3	Farmer	Canada	1830
Thompson, John	"	2 W G P		Farmer and ex-Councilman	England	1824
Tripp, Henry	North Port	"	25	Farmer and Gardener	England	1824
Vandusen, Roswell	Demorestville	"	44	Farmer and large Hop Grower	Canada	1821
Vincent, John D	North Port	W G P		Farmer	Canada	1808
Wager, Joshua	Demorestville	B.Isl'd		Cheese Manufacturer	Canada	1850
Werden, Marcus	Gilbert's Mills	1 W G P	63	Farmer	Canada	1853
Wright, Thomas	"	"	62	Farmer and Secretary of Grange, No. 594, Heather Bell Lodge	Canada	1854
Weese, Jesse	"	2 W G P		Farmer and Councillor	Scotland	1833
Way, Israel T	Demorestville	3 "		Farmer	Canada	1839
Wood, Nehemiah	"	2 "	43	Farmer and Hop Grower	Canada	1839
Whitney, John	"	1 "	35	Farmer, Hop Grower and ex-Councilman	Canada	1824
Wessels, Joseph	North Port	1 "		Blacksmith, Carriage Manufactory and general Repairing—Constable	Canada	1834
Wilson William H	"	1 "	25	Farmer and Farm Viewer of T'p	Canada	1836
Way, Manley, E	"	W G P		Farmer	Canada	1826
Way, A	"	1 "	15	Farmer	Canada	1852
Wood, Martin	Picton	1 S W G P		Farmer	Canada	1828
Watt, Charles	"	1 "		Farmer	Canada	1853
Woodhouse, Samuel	"	Gore	D	Farmer	Ireland	1835
						1847