



Domine dirige nos.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum

THE EARLY POLITICAL *and* MILITARY HISTORY OF BURFORD



(O LORD DIRECT US).

BY,
Robert
MAJOR R. CUTHBERTSON MUIR.

1913

ENTERED ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IN THE YEAR NINETEEN
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Quebec, January 4th 1913.

R. CUTHBERTSON MUIR.

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ERRATA.

- Page 8.—6th line from top—for "Subjests" read "Subjects."
Page 9.—14th line from bottom—for "pripical" read "principal."
Page 10.—22nd line from top for "thereof" read "theircof".
Page 13.—For "Eneas Shaw" read "Aeneas Shaw."
Page 13.—10th line from bottom, for "boundry" read "boundary".
Page 14.—For "John Monroe," read "John Munroe."
Page 16.—For "Members of the second" read "Members of the Second."
Page 31.—4th line from bottom, for "sixpense" read "six pence."
Page 48.—First line delete, "Hon. W. D. Smith," 2nd line Insert "Hon. W. D. Smith."
Page 48.—Foot note, for "from to House" read "from the House."
Page 52.—1st line for "Padfied" read "Padfield."
Page 55.—13th line from top for "desirious" read "desirous."
Page 69.—3rd paragraph, 2nd line for "Cemetery" read "Cemetary."
Page 76.—4th paragraph, 2nd line for "or merchandise" read "of merchandise."
Page 83.—3rd, line from top for "enobled" read "ennobled."
Page 84.—3rd line from bottom for "provinding" read "providing."
Page 85.—For "St. Catherines" read "St. Catharines."
Page 85.—For "Baliff" read "Bailiff."
Page 90.—6th line from bottom for "retarted" read "retarded."
Page 93.—6th line from top for "Brunskick" read "Brunswick."
Page 93.—18th line from top for "removel" read "removal."
Page 94.—7h line from top for "cenetary" read "cemetery."
Page 94.—6th line from bottom for "wtih" read "with."
Page 112.—For "Louis de Bonde" read "Louis de Buade."
Page 227.—3rd line from top for "lonly" read "lonely."
Page 235.—For "communiacte" read "communicate."
Page 276.—For "Staff Officers 1837" read "Staff Officers 1851."
Page 284.—For "appointmnet" read "appointment."
Page 284.—For "Russel O. Goge" read "Russell O. Gage."
Page 285.—Delete figure "9" before October 23.
Page 298.—2nd line from bottom for "In 1835, the cumbersone hand guns" read "In 1385, the cumbersome hand guns."
Page 302.—6th line from top for "periodiacly" read "periodically."
Page 302.—7th line, delete word "taken" substitute "then."
Page 302.—After last line insert "as text books in al' the Military Academies in Europe, they are also."
Page 303.—Insert "The Active Militia Volunteer Corps were organized by the."
Page 303.—9th line from bottom for "comprehensib" read "comprehensive."
Page 312.—9th line from bottom for "enrolment" read "enrollment."
Page 329.—For "R. G. A. Laurd" read "R. G. A. Luard."
Page 329.—4th paragraph for "During the year" read "During the year 1889."
Page 330.—7th line from bottom for "It was brought" read "It was thought."
Page 333.—8th line from top for "Major Baldwin has asked" read "Major Baldwin had asked."
Page 333.—4th line from bottom after "to" insert "an."
Page 334.—3rd paragraph fourth line for "sorely" read "solely."
Page 336.—5th line from top for "on" read "of."
Page 271 —4th, 5th and 6th lines from bottom for "Register" read "Registrar"
Page 323.—Photo - for "Cama Niagara" read "Camp Niagara".

Journal

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The Early Political and Military History of Burford.

Introduction.

The township of Burford, the oldest municipality in the County of Brant, having long passed the first century of its existence, it is fitting that some authentic history or record be compiled before many of the interesting accounts of the first struggle of the early pioneers, and the political, military and other events connected with the early settlement of the township, have been entirely forgotten ; or only occasionally spoken of, or remembered as misty traditions of the past, and finally pass into oblivion.

It is with a view to preserve for future readers of this work who may reside in the township, and others, who may take an interest in the Historical events, occurring during the lives of their Ancestors, that the writer has undertaken to set forth in this form, the various accounts, statements and descriptions, gathered from old, rare and valuable documents relating to the early political divisions of the Province, the first surveys, the first settlement and to the first settlers of the Township. Many able and distinguished public men and prominent characters, whose names appear in our account of the early settlement days, and others connected in one way or another with the history of this municipality at subsequent periods, will be referred to as fully as space will permit.

The writer lays claim to no literary ability, and has no intention of resorting to a verbose and tedious flow of intricate and complex synonyms, to describe, relate or place on record, events and occurrences which can be as well understood by a plain and unexaggerated statement of facts.

Before taking up the local History and records connected with Burford Township, we will first glance at the early discoveries on the Eastern part of this Continent, the first attempts to form settlements in New France, and refer briefly to the Indian inhabitants of this part of the Province, who were found in possession when first visited by the French Missionaries.

Burford's Early Political History.

Chapter I.

THE FIRST DISCOVERIES — SETTLEMENT — ORIGINAL
INHABITANTS OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO — HOW THE
LANDS WERE ACQUIRED AND DISPOSED OF — THE
FIRST ATTEMPTS OF CULTIVATION. :: :: : ::

Who first discovered this Continent is an event which has often been disputed by the most learned of historians. To Christopher Columbus and to the bold navigator whose name the double Continent bears, the credit has often been given, but to Biarne Bardson, a hardy Norse sea king, must be conceded the claim of being the first European who set foot upon the Eastern Shores of North America.

In the year 986 Bardson was one of a number of Icelandic immigrants who had formed a settlement in Greenland, and during the summer of 993, he sailed or was carried by the ice and strong currents far to the South, and constantly in sight of land, which proved to be the coast of Labrador.

Emboldened and encouraged by the reports of Bardson on his return to Greenland, Leif, another bold northern sea rover, set sail in the year 1000 with a crew of some thirty men, determined to proceed South as far as it was possible to discover new countries in that direction.

After a voyage of many weeks duration, having landed and passed several different appearing countries, to which they gave names, Leif arrived off the coast of a beautiful land, where vegetation appeared to be most luxuriant. Here he decided to remain, and having been well received by the natives, he made some arrangements with a view of forming a settlement.

A few years later, three ships with 160 men, conveying all sorts of domestic animals, provisions, seeds, etc, sailed from Greenland to strengthen this settlement in the far South and lay the foundation of a colony, which later events have proved was founded at a point along the southern part of the present New England coast. Subsequent to this time, they

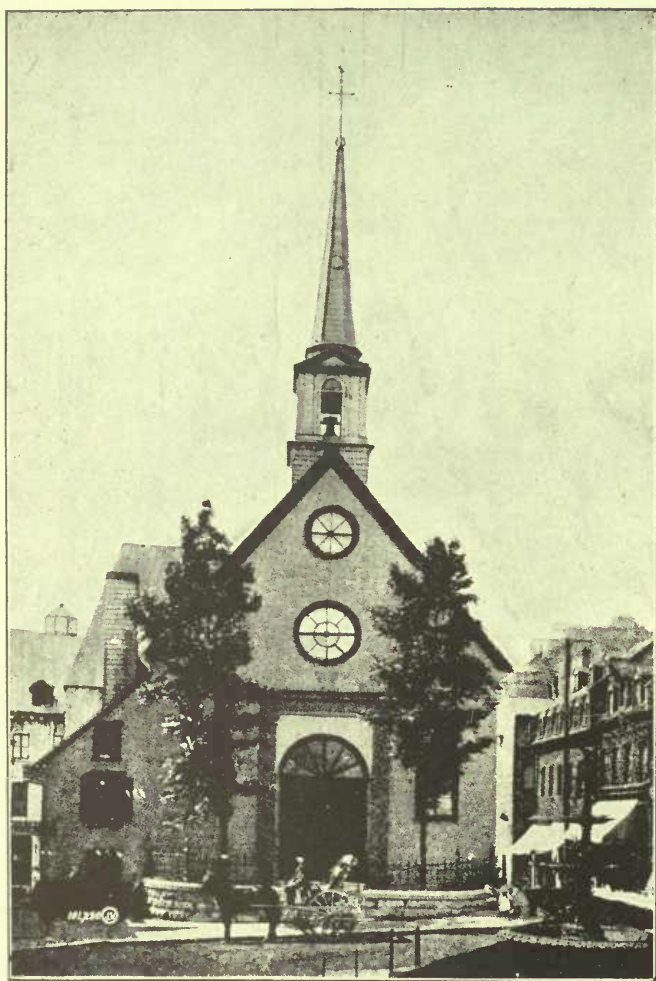
continued their voyages in a southerly direction, and penetrated as far South as Florida. The ultimate fate of these first settlers is unknown, but it is believed that when abandoned by their kinsfolk in the frozen North, they finally became incorporated with their Indian neighbors, or wandered into the far interior, as not a vestige of their settlement was visible to the first of that wave of European Home seekers and fortune hunters which has continued at flood tide for several hundred years and has remorselessly swept away the original inhabitants of a vast, beautiful and productive country, from the shores of the turbulent Atlantic to the calm waters of the great Pacific.

In the re-discovery of this Continent, England, the Mother of future nations, was already alive to the advantage to be gained for the spread of her commerce to new countries.

In the month of May 1497, three ships under Capt. John Cabot, a successful navigator, sailed from the Port of Bristol, under the patronage of King Henry VII. to discover new lands, and if possible a western passage to the Eastern shores of the Asiatic Countries. Cabot shaped his course straight West and after a passage of some five weeks duration, he found in his path a large Island which he named St. Johns (now Newfoundland). On July 3rd the coast of Labrador was reached and here, more than a year in advance of the date on which Columbus first saw the mainland of America, Cabot and his officers went ashore and planted the ensign which was eventually to float over the larger half of the Continent. No settlements followed Cabot's discoveries, and no immediate benefit accrued to England as a result of the voyage. The British Nation had yet to be wielded together by the inclusion of Scotland and Ireland, before the commencement of that period of peaceful acquisition and military conquest combined, which was eventually to make the Anglo-Saxon Celtic races a world wide power and the greatest Empire that has yet been seen. In 1508 the French under Aubert, first visited the St Lawrence River, up which they sailed for a considerable distance. Twenty-seven years later the expedition under Jacques-Cartier entered the mouth of the great River of the north on the festival of St Lawrence, a circumstance which has made the name of this Saint famous.

Cartier penetrated several hundred miles to the Indian town of Hochelaga, reports of which he had heard from the natives at every point along the River where his men had landed.

It was not until some years later that any real attempt was made by the French to effect a permanent settlement in the Country now called New France. One of the first of the French Settlers was Abraham Martin, over whose lands passed the victorious army of Wolfe at a subsequent period. Eustache Martin, son of Abraham Martin and his wife Marga-



The oldest Church in Quebec,
Erected 1688.

ret L'Anglas, was the first white child born in Quebec, May 24th 1621, and about this period wheat was first sown in the new colony.

The first system of settlement along the St. Lawrence River was by granting Seigniories to certain adventurous and enterprising characters, many of them of good but impoverished families. These Seigniors erected comfortable and well built stone Manoir houses which dotted the banks of the great River, and became the centre of settlement on their large estates. Under the feudal system, some 10,000,000. acres of land, extending from the Gulf to a point some 30 miles west of Montreal, was granted, anterior to the conquest in 1759.

Under the British Rule, but three similar grants of any importance were made, viz : Murray Bay, Mount Murray and Shoalbred. By the old laws, the lands were held immediately from the King "en fief" on condition of rendering fealty and homage on accession, and these lords of the Manor were bound to concede their possessions in lots of about 200 acres to such of the peasantry as were known to be of good character and respectability. The lots all fronted on the River and were 38 rods wide and about 1000 deep.

The tenancier or censetaires were bound to become actual settlers, to clear, within a certain period, a specific portion of land, to open and keep in condition the public road, to pay a nominal rental annually and present to the Seignior some article of provision.

To the Seignior was delegated the power of holding courts and presiding as Judges thereon with jurisdiction over all matters except murder or treason.

The French laws relating to Succession and inheritance, gave to the eldest son, on the death of his father, one half of his father's landed estates, the other half of these estates were divided equally amongst the other children.

The Seigniors were mostly men of good family, but of impoverished means, who hoped to better their fortunes in the New World. A good many discharged soldiers, time expired men from the Regular Regiments, were prevailed upon to settle under these conditions, and received lots of 240 acres with a frontage on the River of about three acres by eighty in depth. A great thoroughfare was laid out along the Banks of the stream, upon which their domiciles were erected, and as population increased and the country grew older, subdivisions were made in the original lots, but always lengthways, as all wanted to live along the Road and near to the water. There also existed a strong communal feeling, and to-day the traveller along the St. Lawrence Route is surprised to see upon both banks of the River, an almost continuous village of neat and comfortable homes,

crowned at regular intervals by the lofty spires and towers of imposing houses of worship.

The total number of Seigniories granted was 175, in addition to which there were 33 grants called Fiefs, estates held on condition of fealty and homage, and certain rights payable by the grantee to the Lord of whom the fief is held.

As already stated 10,000,000 acres of land were granted to these influential and favoured individuals, who at once assumed the position of a distinct class, with all the patronage of the colony at their command. Thus was created in New France, an established hereditary aristocracy of petty nobles, who hoped to perpetuate the same system of European vassalage from which many of the settlers had expected to escape from, in a country so vast, so new and so uninhabited.

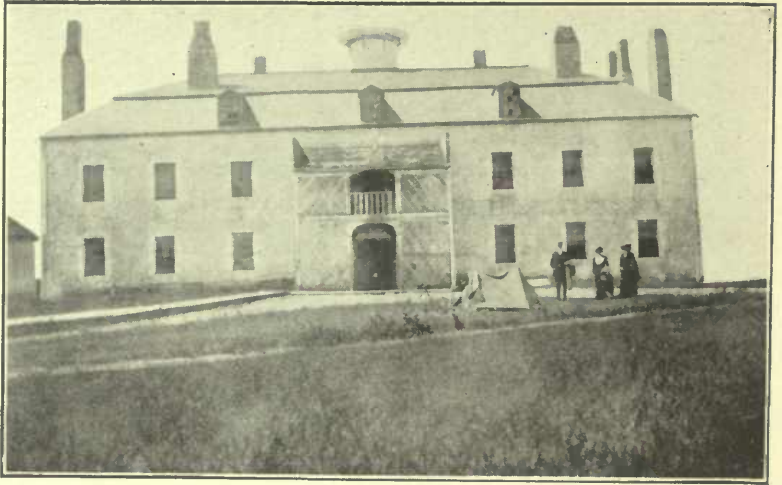
The French Government also granted to the various religious institutions over 2,000,000 acres of land and many special privileges.

The first settlers of New France, as the country was then called, were largely Huguenots and up to the year 1627 the Government of the colony was vested in these French Protestants. After the advent of Cardinal Richelieu to power, and his assumption of office as Prime Minister of France, the Huguenots were removed from their positions, and all Legislative Authority placed in the hands of an irresponsible body called the "Company of One Hundred Associates".

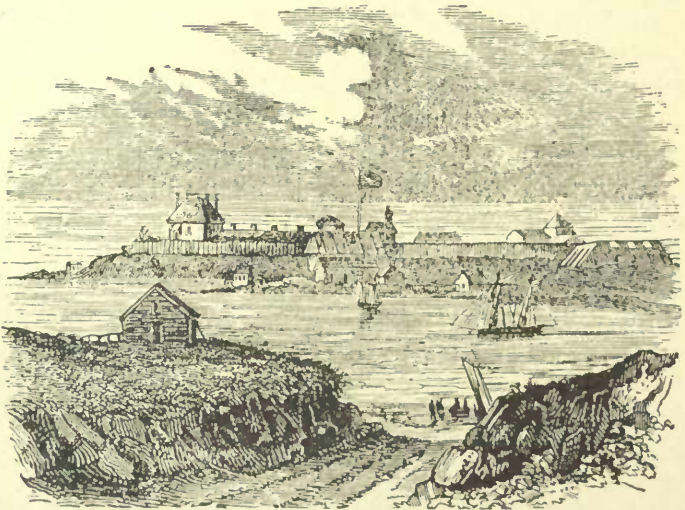
Two years later, that bold bucceneer, David Kerth, sailed up the St. Lawrence, under commission from Charles I, of England, to conquer the country. No effective opposition was offered by the settlers, and Quebec soon surrendered. From 1629 until 1632 the British flag waved over the Great Citadel. The treaty of St. Germain restored the country to France. One hundred and twenty seven years later came Wolfe and a second time, the Union Jack replaced the Fleur de Lis from the Citadel flagstaff, and here for more than one hundred and fifty years it has never ceased to wave, as the emblem of freedom and protection to all British subjects.

The same year, an expedition, destined for the capture of Fort Niagara, set sail from Osulega under the command of Gen. Prideaux, his force consisting of Regulars and Provincial Corps numbered 2200 men. At Niagara he was joined by Sir William Johnson with 1000 Indian Warriors. During the siege Gen. Prideaux was killed by the premature bursting of a defective shell.

The French made a determined resistance, but after a siege of some three weeks surrendered to Sir. William Johnston, who had succeeded to the command on the death of General Prideaux. The survivors of the French Garrison consisted of 607 men and 11 officers.



The Old French Castle. Fort Niagara,
Erected, 1726. Captured by the British, 1759,



Fort Niagara. 1812.

From the 25th. July 1759, until 1796, when the British evacuated the post, its possession gave the undisputed command of the carrying trade.

The Original Inhabitants of Ontario.

Who were the original inhabitants of this part of Ontario? Nothing is known of their history previous to the arrival of the Recollet Missionary, Rev. Father Joseph Le Caron, in 1615. At this period, all the territory lying between the Niagara and the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, was in the possession of an industrious and peaceable tribe of Indians, one of the principal branches of the great Huron family. Lying between the Hurons on the North and the fierce and warlike Iroquois on the South and East, they kept the peace and traded for long with both nations. On this account they became known to the whites as the Neutrals.

In the Neutral country were several large towns, and many villages, containing a population estimated to have numbered some sixty thousand souls. One of the largest of these towns was situated in what is now the township of Brantford, the exact site of which is supposed to have been located in the vicinity of the farm on the west bank of the River occupied by the late Lieut. Col. Hiram Dickie.

After a prolonged and bloody struggle with the Iroquois, during which the Hurons had been almost annihilated, the remnant of the latter tribe migrated to the North, and the Iroquois now resolved to make war on the peaceable Neutrals. An excuse was soon found to invade the country, and for two years, war, famine and pestilence raged throughout the length and breadth of what is now Southern Ontario.

The Iroquois had arrived to such a degree of power, by their numbers and their political and warlike qualities, as to hold all other tribes in perpetual dread of their inroads. This cruel and wanton destruction of the Attiwandaronk people occurred during the years 1651-2. The whole country was desolated and depopulated, towns and villages were burned and destroyed, women and children carried away into captivity. The once populous town of Angelorum, situated near the landing place, a couple of miles above the double fords of the river, presented a scene of ruin and desolation, naught remained but the charred and blackened ruins of the Council House and many circles of what had been substantial lodges.

The great Trail which ran from Angelorum, along the base of the high hill and up the small valley to the higher table-lands, and entered the open country, across which it led, was now silent and deserted.

The peaceful Attiwandarons who were noted for the manufacture of beautifully made flint arrow and spear heads, an industry carried on

almost exclusively by this nation, existed no more as a separate people. For years to follow only wandering bands of the savage Iroquois were to be met with, who found that the game and wild animals had increased in proportion to the decrease of population. There was no permanent occupation, of the country, but temporary hunting camps were formed—a favorite spot being on the sandy ridge west of Burford village, lying between the trail and the stream. In 1687 the French erected a small fort at the mouth of the Niagara River and the Iroquois withdrew entirely from French Territory, and in course of time the Missassaugas a clan of the Huron stock and some of the western tribes, took possession of the deserted country, and from the date of the conquest they lived together in peace and amity.

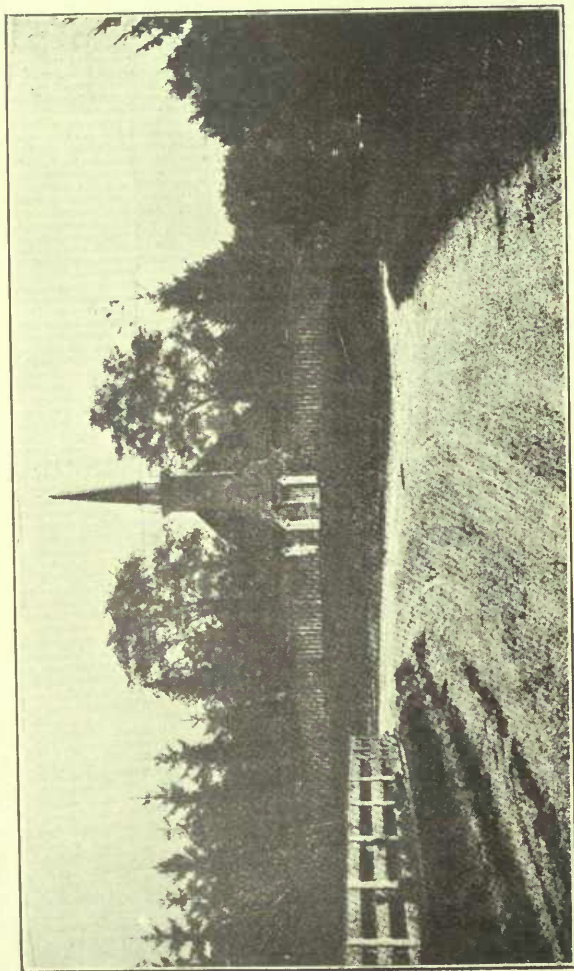
Where once the smoke of the Indians' wigwam rose peacefully from every river bank and every hillside in Southern Ontario, a new people and another race are to be found. An Indian of unmixed blood is now difficult to find in this Province. Whole nations have disappeared before the advance of what is called civilization. Many once powerful races and tribes are reduced to a miserable remnant driven ever further into the frozen North. All that remains to remind us of the primeval dwellers of the land, is the designation given by them to our great rivers and lakes: The lordly Ottawa, the mighty Niagara, the Erie, Huron and Ontario.

“Still roll as they rolled that day
But the Red Men, where are they ?”

The time will soon come when, the Indian, like the countless herds of Buffalo, which as the waves of the Ocean, once covered the great plains of the West, shall as a race, have become extinct, and no living specimen of a pure Indian will be found.

How the Lands were acquired.

The first acquisition of lands in this Province from the Indians, appears to have taken place on the 3rd of April 1764, when the Seneca Nation, who held the lands along the east side of the River Niagara, and also claimed jurisdiction upon a strip two miles in width, lying along the west side, from the mouth of the River to the great cataract, a distance of some 14 miles, through their principal chiefs assembled at Johnson Hall, concluded an agreement with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to cede to His Majesty, and his successors forever, all their right and title to said lands, the Missassaugas however, claimed ownership over all lands lying on the west side, and it was found necessary in justice to this title, to arrange a further treaty which confirmed His Majesty's dominion.



The oldest Church in Ontario,
The Mohawk,
Erected 1785.

On the 23rd of March 1784, Sir John Johnson was directed to purchase from the Missassaugas the whole territory lying between Lakes Huron and Ontario. On May 22nd a meeting of the Missassaugas and the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations and Delawares was held at Niagara, when Chief Pokquan, a Missassauga, informed the assembly that his nation did not own all the land between the Three lakes, as that part lying south of the River La Trench (Thames) and west of Cat Fish Creek, which included all that territory within what is now the township of Sandwich of the west, and Yarmouth on the east, belonged to the Western tribes, the remainder however, which consisted of some 2,842,480 acres, the Missassaugas were willing to dispose of, and for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty pounds, seven shillings, and four pence, they surrendered all their right and title to this vast tract of country.

By the year 1790 more lands were wanted for prospective settlers and on the 19th day of May of that year, the aforesaid tract, about two million acres of land, bounded on the South by Lake Erie, on the West by the Detroit River, on the North by River La Trench, and on the East by Cat Fish Creek, was ceded to the Crown by the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies and Hurons, for a consideration of 1,200 pounds.

In the year 1818 the Missassaugas of the River Credit and of Rice and Mud Lakes, surrendered some 2,600,000 acres for annuities of 522 pounds to the former, and 740 pounds to the latter. This was followed by another surrender of 2,748,000 acres in 1819 by the Missassaugas of Alinwick, for which they were to receive an annuity of 642 pounds.

In 1818, 1820 and 1825, the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and St. Clair, Chencel Ecarte and River Thames, signed away 2,800,000 acres of their hunting grounds, for annuities of 1,200, 1,100 and 150 pounds respectively.

The first attempt to clear and cultivate the lands commenced in the Niagara District in 1781, when a number of Butler's Rangers were given permission, under certain restrictions, to settle on certain lots which they were to hold by permission from year to year, rent free, they were to receive seed grains and farming implements, but the produce of their farms, over and above their own consumption, was to be disposed of only to the officer commanding the fort, for the use of the troops. Among the earliest of these settlers were the Secords, Peter, James and John. In the year 1782 Peter and James set about preparing for the erection of a Grist Mill, to be located on the stream passing through the farm of Peter, the estimated cost was 500 pounds, a large sum in those days. Another of these early settlers was Michael Showers, a man whose name is well known in Burford, he, like the Secords, had come from Pennsylvania where they had located prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war.

The uncertain tenure by which these settlers held their lands and improvements caused great discontent and uneasiness.

On the 16th July 1783, instructions for the survey and grants to the loyalists had been approved and signed by the King. The surveyor General was directed to survey and lay out such lands as the Governor and Council should deem necessary and convenient for loyal subjects and disbanded soldiers, such lands were to be divided into seigniories or fiefs, in each seigniorie a glebe was to be reserved and laid out to contain from 300 to 500 acres, the propriety of such seigniorie or fiefs to remain vested in the crown, the lands to be allotted as follows :—

To every head of a family	150 Acres
To every single man	50 “
To every N. C. Co. of forces reduced in the Province	200 “
To every Private “ “ “	100 “
To every Person in their family	50 “

All such lands to be held upon the same terms, acknowledgments and services as lands were held in the Province under the respective seigniors holding and possessing seigniories or feifs therein, reserving from and after the expiration of ten years, from the admission of the respective tenants, a quit rent of one half penny per acre.

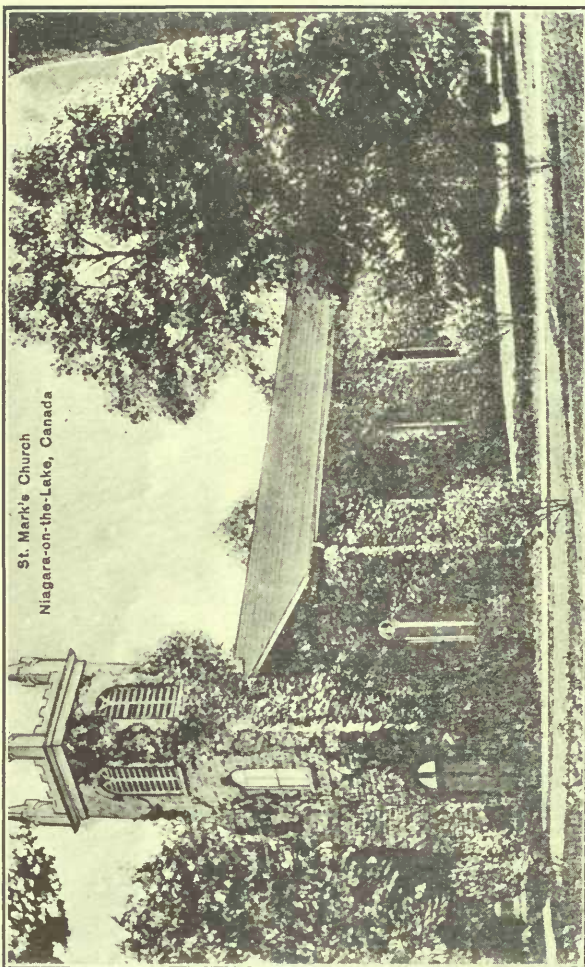
Further instructions dated August 7th authorized the Governor General to allot to

Every Field Officer	1000 Acres
“ Captain	700 “
“ Subaltern, Staff or Warrant Officer	500 “

On Oct, 20th 1787, new regulations were established. These permitted the Governor General to grant lands in free and common soccage. Provision was made for a reserve of five thousand acres in each township of 30,000.

On 29th December an order in council was passed appointing Lieut. Col. Hunter, or other officers commanding the garrison at Fort Niagara, Lt. Col. Butler, Peter Ten Brock, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, and Nathaniel Pettit a land board for the District of Nassau.

On Feb. 17th 1789, rules and regulations for the conduct of the Land Office Dept. were adopted by the Executive Council, by which the dimensions of an inland township were to be ten miles square, and those of a township, situated upon a navigable river of water, nine miles in front by twelve in depth. In an inland township the town was to be in the centre, one mile square, with town lots containing one acre each, parsonage, jail and court house, work house, church yard, hospital, public squares,



St. Mark's Church
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada

**St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
Erected 1804-8. Used as a hospital by the British in 1812, by the
Americans as Barracks in 1813. Restored in 1826.**

market place, town park for a schoolmaster, and a town park for a Minister, the open area of half a mile around a town was to be reserved, the town parks were to join this reserve, all round, each containing twenty five acres. In other townships the town was to be laid out upon the lake or river with a similar reserve adjoining.

These regulations were subsequently modified by an order in council of August 25th. It was directed that each board should observe the following order for providing spaces for the general convenience of the township.

- 1st. One or more place or places for the public worship of God.
- 2nd. A common burying ground,
- 3rd. One parsonage house,
- 4th. A common School house,
- 5th. A town park for one minister,
- 6th. A town park for one schoolmaster, common to the town,
- 7th. A glebe for one minister,
- 8th. A glebe for one schoolmaster, common to the town
- 9th. The court or town house,
- 10th. The prison,
- 11th. The poor or work house,
- 12th. A Market place.

The Original Boundaries of Upper Canada.

When the British Parliament passed the Act dividing the Province of Quebec into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, it was decided to entirely do away with the old French feudal system of granting seigniories, but it was found that several grants had been in existence for some years West of the Ottawa, the principal ones being New Longueuil (25,000 acres) and Vaudreuil, in consequence of this, these grants remained a part of Lower Canada preventing the full extension of the Ottawa River as the natural and geographical dividing line.

W. Fadden, Geographer, to His Majesty King George Third and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, writing in the year 1799, give us what is probably the most authentic description of the boundaries of the new Province of Upper Canada.

The Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, separated according to the following line of divisions, as set forth in His Majesty's Proclamation of the 18th. Day of November 1791.

To commence at a stone boundary on the North bank of the Lake St Francis, at the cove west of Pointe Au Bodet in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigniori of New Longueuil, run-

ning along the said limit in the direction of North, 34 degrees west to the Westernmost angle of said Seigniorv of new Longueuil ; then along the North Western boundary of the Seigniorv of Vaudreuil, running north 25 degrees East, until it strikes the Ottawa River ; to ascend the said river into the Lake Temiskaming, and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due North, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the Territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada.

The Province of Upper Canada is bounded to the Eastward by the United States of America ; that is, by a line from the 45th degree of North Latitude, along the middle of the river Iroquois or Cataraqui, into Lake Ontario, through the middle thereof, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of the communication unto Lake Erie ; through the middle of that lake, until it arrives at the water communication between it and Lake Huron, thence through the middle of Lake Huron, to the water communication between it and Lake Superior ; thence through Lake Superior northward, of the Isles Royale and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods ; thence through that Lake to the most North Western point thereor ; and from thence a due west line to the River Mississippi. To the westward, and to the northward, West of the Mississippi, its boundaries are indefinite the northern limits of Louisiana not being well known.

To the northward, it is bounded by Hudsons Bay, as settled by the Treaty of Utrecht, in the 49th parallel of North Latitude extending due west indefinitely.

How the Lands were disposed of.

	ACRES
For support of Clergy	\$2,407,687
“ “ “ King's College Toronto	225,944.
“ “ “ Upper Canada College	63,642.
“ “ “ Grammar Schools	258,330.
To the Canada Company	2,484,413.
“ U. E. Loyalists	3,200,000.
“ Six Nations Indians	694,910.
“ Militia men	730,000.
“ Discharged soldiers and sailors	450,000.
“ Magistrates and Barristers	225,999.
“ Executive Councillors & their friends	136,000.

“	Five Legislative Councillors	50,000.
“	Clergyman as private property	36,900.
“	Persons contracting to make surveys	264,000.
“	Officers of the army and navy	92,526.
“	Colonel Talbot	48,520.
“	Heirs of General Brock	12,000.
“	Dr. Mountain, a former Bishop at Quebec	12,000.
		<hr/>
		11,391,872.

CHAPTER II

Upper Canada's First Government.

EXECUTIVE

Lieut. Governor.—John Graves Simcoe

Executive Councillors.—Wm. Osgoode, appointed Chief Justice

Peter Russell,

Alexander Grant,

James Baby,

Wm. Robertson, who neglected his duties and
in 1793 was replaced by Aeneas Shaw.

Legislative Councillors.—In addition to above

Robert Hamilton,

Richard Cartwright,

John Munroe,

Thomas Fraser,

Richard Duncan,

Osgoode, Russell, Grant and Robertson were nominated by the Imperial Government.—Baby and Shaw, by Lieut. Governor Simcoe. The Legislative Councillors were selected on the 17th July 1792, at a meeting of the Executive Council held at Kingston.

William Osgoode.

Whose name is commemorated in this Province by being conferred upon a township in Dundas county, and given to the seats of law at the Provincial Capital—was born in England in 1754. At the age of 15 he entered Oxford College where he continued his studies until 1777. Having thoroughly mastered the English and International laws, he became an authority, and was appointed in 1791. Chief Justice in the New Colony of Upper Canada. His ability and integrity were so marked, that in 1794 he was advanced to the same office in Lower Canada, where he commanded universal esteem and respect. In 1801 he resigned his office and returned to England where he died in 1824.

Members Simcoe's Government.

Eneas Shaw.

A Highland Scotchman of good family, entered the army at an early age as Ensign. Had commanded a company of the Queen's Rangers, under Lieut. Col. Simcoe, during the Revolutionary war. When this famous corps was disbanded in 1783, Captain Shaw retired to New-Brunswick, where he received a land grant for his services.

He joined Col. Simcoe in Quebec on the 4th March 1792, having made the entire journey overland on snow-shoes. The Lieut. Gov. of the New Province had invited Capt. Shaw to accompany him to Niagara and assist in completing the organization of the new corps of Queen's Rangers. This was the first military body raised for service exclusively in the new Province. After their disbandment, Capt. Shaw was appointed Brigade-Major, U. C. Militia, promoted Colonel in 1808, Major Gen. 4th June 1811, Adjutant General of Militia 1812-15. Died in Toronto, 1815.

James Baby.

Eldest son of the Hon. Jacques D. Baby, a member of one of the most ancient and distinguished French Canadian families of Canada, was born in Detroit in 1763, where his father had been established for some years engaged in the fur trade, which then as now was a most profitable business. James was educated at the Seminary at Quebec, the oldest seat of learning in Canada. After a trip to Europe, he joined his father and assisted in building up an extensive commercial business.

Their strong adherence and attachment to British institutions made it necessary for them to remove to the Canadian side of the river, after the peace of 1783, and when the next war broke out, it resulted in their losing all their lands and property within the boundry of the Michigan territory, and an entire cessation of their great fur trade.

James Baby, now 49 years of age, was appointed Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Kent Militia, and during the war of 1812-14, commanded all the militia in the Western District. Shortly after the close of the war was appointed Inspector General. He also held the position of President of the Legislative Council. From 1816 he resided in Toronto, where his moral virtues won the respect and esteem of all classes. His integrity and honor were unquestioned. His death in 1833 at the age of 70, was a decided loss to the Province.

Alexander Grant.

Second son of the Seventh Laird of Grant, Inverness-shire, Scotland, was born in 1734 and was the oldest member of the Executive Council. Upon the death of Lieut Governor Hunter, on the 21st August 1805, the Honorable Alexander Grant became administrator until the arrival of Lt. Governor Gore.

Col. Jasper Gilkinson of Brantford was a grandson, his mother being the 7th daughter of Alexander Grant.

Richard Duncan.

Who had been appointed Judge of the Lunenburg District, by Lord Dorchester on the 24th July 1788, was extensively engaged in commercial pursuits, but having met with serious reverses, he found it expedient to leave the country without having assumed the duties of his last appointment.

John Monroe.

Born in Scotland in 1731, came to America in 1756 and settled in New York State. Commissioned Captain in a Loyalist Corps, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War. His property was confiscated in 1779.

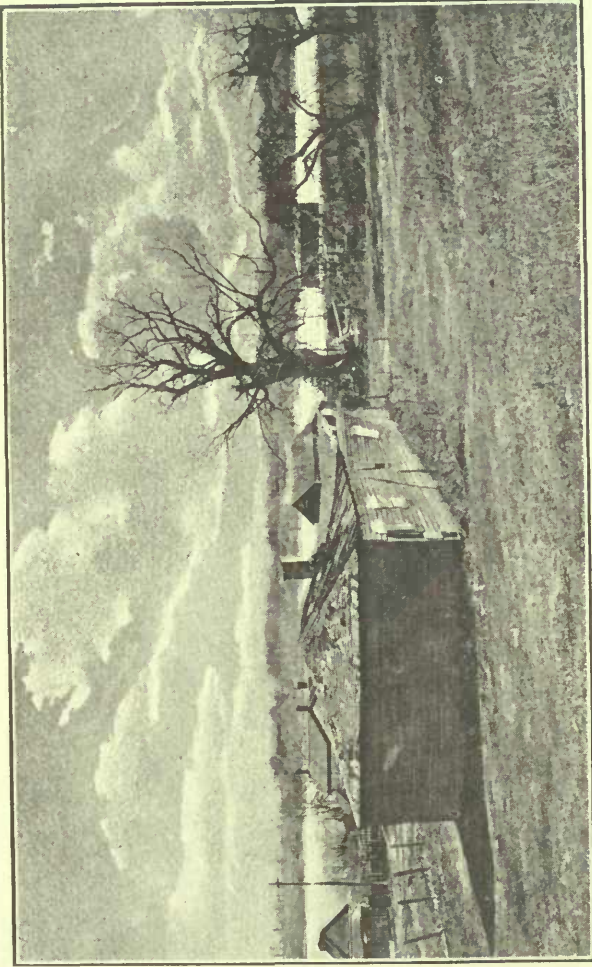
Honorable Peter Russell.

The Honorable Peter Russell was born in England and came to America after the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. From 1778 to 1782 he acted as Secretary to the Commander-in-chief of the British Army in North America. He landed in Quebec 2nd. June 1792, succeeded Governor Simcoe as President of the Council from 1796 until 1799.

He became possessed of large tracts of land in the Province, in addition to other properties he located some four thousand acres in the township of Norwich. He died in Toronto in 1808.

Robert Hamilton.

Was a son of the Rev. John Hamilton, and a relative of Col. Archibald Hamilton, commandant of the Queen's County, New York, Militia. About the year 1780 he established himself as a merchant at Niagara and Queenston.



Navy Hall, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
First Parliament met here, 1792.

In 1788 an order in council was passed appointing him one of the land board for the District of Nassau. He was also appointed the First Judge for this District. He became one of the largest and most successful merchants in the Province, and developed an unsatiable appetite for land. His holdings in Burford township amounted to several thousand acres.

Officials appointed by Lieut. Governor Simcoe.

Receiver General	Peter Russell
Surveyor General	Wm. D. Smith
Asst. Surveyor General	Thos. Ridout
“ “ “	Wm. Chewitt
Attorney General	John White
Solicitor General	R. I. D. Gray
Clerk Executive Council	John Small
Civil Secretary	Wm. Jarvis
Clerk Legislative Council	Peter Clark
Supt. of Indian Affairs	Col. John Butler
Usher Black Rod	John McGee
Military Secretary	Major Littlehales
Provincial Aide-de-Camp	Col. Thomas Talbot

Members of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

The Proclamation issued from Kingston on the 16th of July divided the Province into nineteen counties, from which sixteen members of the Legislative Assembly were to be elected by the people. The General Election for the Legislative Assembly was held in August 1792, and Parliament met on the 17th September at Newark. (Niagara).

Counties	1792 to 1796	Names of Members
Glengary 1st Riding		Hugh Macdonell
“ 2nd “		John Macdonell—speaker
Stormont		Jeremiah French
Dundas		Alexander Campbell
Grenville		Ephraim Jones
Leeds and Frontenac		John White
Addington & Ontario		Joshua Booth
Prince Edward & Adolphustown		*Philip Dorland
Lennox Hastings & Northumberland		Hazelton Spencer

Durham York and 1st Lincoln	Nathaniel Pettit
2nd Lincoln	Benjamin Pawling
Durham York and 3rd Lincoln	Isaac Swayzie
4th Lincoln & Norfolk	Parshall Terry
Suffolk & Essex	David Wm. Smith
Kent (two members)	Wm. Maccomb & Francis Baby.

*Philip Dorland being a Quaker refused to take the oath, and Peter Vanalstine was elected to fill his place.

The above distribution of Seats indicates what parts of the Province was most thickly populated by the 25,000. inhabitants, which it was estimated to contain at this period.

Members of the second Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada

1796 to 1800

Glengarry 1st Riding	Richard Wilkinson
" 2nd "	John Macdonell
Stormont	Robert I. D. Gray
Dundas	Thomas Fraser
Grenville	Edward Jessup
Leeds & Frontenac	Solomon Jones
Addington & Ontario	Christopher Robinson
" " " 1798	Wm. Fairfield
" " " 1799 " 1800	David McGregor Rogers
Prince Edward & Adolphus- town	Timothy Thompson
Lennox, Hastings & Northum- berland	Richard Beasley
Durham & 1st Lincoln	David Wm. Smith
2nd Lincoln	Samuel Street
3rd Lincoln	Benjamin Hardison
4th Lincoln & Essex	John Cornwall
Suffolk & Essex	Thomas Smith and Thomas McKee
Kent (two members)	

Members of the third Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

Return of the names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Assembly in the Provincial Parliament for this Province, called to meet on May 28th 1801 by virtue of Writs of Election, issued by the order of His Excellency Peter Hunter, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date the 9th day of July 1800, as appears by the said Writs duly returned into the office of Enrolments by the Returning Officers of the several Counties and Ridings, respectively as commanded.

1800 to 1804

COUNTIES & RDGS	RETURNING OFFICERS	REPRESENTATIVES
Glengarry and Prescott.	Cornelius Munro.	Alex'r Macdonell and Angus Macdonell
Stormont & Russell	Jas. Anderson	Robt. I. D. Gray
Dundas	Cornelius Munro	Jacob Weager
Grenville	Thomas Fraser	Samuel Sherwood
Leeds	Jas. Brackenridge	Wm. Buell
Frontenac	William Coffin	John Ferguson
Prince Edward, Lennox, and Addington	Alex. Fisher	Timothy Thompson
Northumberland, Durham Simcoe and East Riding York	William Chewett	Henry Allcock
West York 1st Riding	Abraham Nelles	Robert Nelles and Richard Beasley
Lincoln and Haldimand 2nd 3rd & 4th Riding	Jas. Clark	Isaac Swayzie
Lincoln		
Norfolk Oxford & Middlesex	Thomas Welsh	Hon. D. W. Smith
Kent	Abraham Tredell	Thomas McCrae
Essex	Angus McIntosh	Matthew Elliott and Thomas McKee

Members of the fourth Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

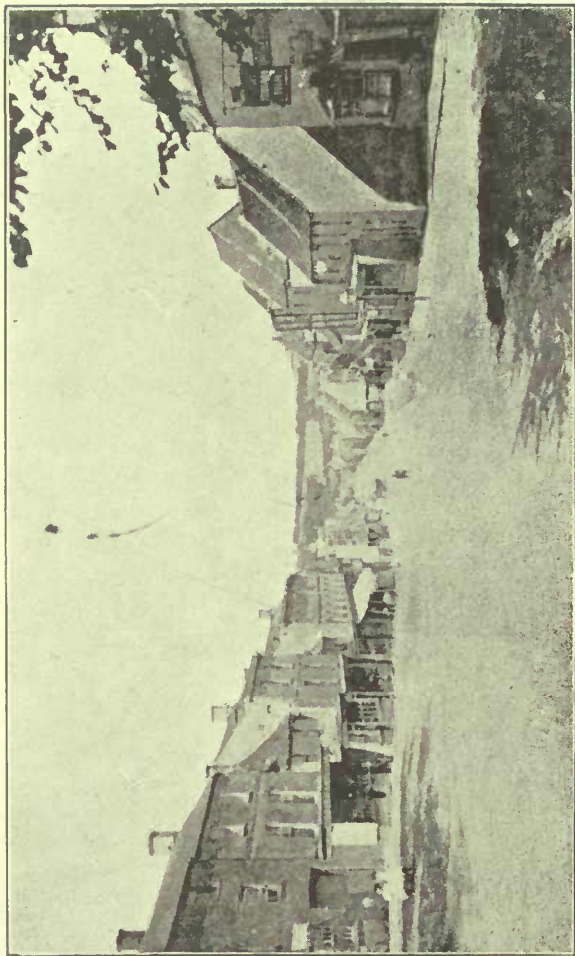
ELECTION 1804 RETURNS COMPLETE 4th AUGUST

1804 to 1808

COUNTIES & RIDINGS	REPRESENTATIVES
Glengarry and Prescott	Alexander Macdonell and M. B. Wilkinson
Stormont and Russell	Robt. I. D. Gray
Dundas	John Chrysler
Grenville	Samuel Sherwood
Leeds	Peter Howard
Frontenac	Allan McLean
Lennox & Addington	Thomas Dorland
Prince Edward	Ebenezer Washburn
Hastings & Northumberland	David McGregor Rogers
Durham, Simcoe, East Riding and York	Angus Macdonell
West Riding of York, 1st Lincoln and Halidimand	Solomon Hill & Robert Nelles
2nd 3rd 4th Riding of Lincoln	Isaac Swayzie & Ralph Clench
Norfolk Oxford and Middlesex	Benajah Mallory
Kent	John McGregor
Essex	Matthew Elliott and David Cowan

Members of the sixth Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

McDonell, McMartin, Cameron, Jones, Howard, Casey, Robinson, Nellis, Secord, Nichol, Burwell (Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex) McCormack, Cornwall, Van Koughnet, Chrysler, Fraser, Cotter, McNab, Swayzie, Clench.



Main Street,
Burford, England.

CHAPTER III

The Naming of the Township. 1793.

Its early attractions. Burford, England. Its early History.

The origin of the name of the township and village of Burford has been long forgotten, in fact it is doubtful if any of the first settlers ever knew or cared how it originated. When the township was first surveyed, it was like many others given a number, but when replaced by a name, it was called after the old town of Burford in Oxfordshire, England. Established under the Saxon regime, it was first known as Beorford, and after the Norman conquest, as Burgford. On old papers and on old trade tokens, the name is spelt Burgford.

Burford, Oxon is situated in a beautiful section of country on the River Windousk, the waters of which have peculiar chemical properties, which has made the well known Wibney Blankets world famous. The Ford is now spanned by a substantial stone bridge of 14th Century time. Historical records state that in the year 685, an ecclesiastical synod was held by the Kings Ethelred and Bertwold. In 752 a battle was fought near the town between Ethelbald, King of Mercia, and Cuthbert, King of the West Saxons. After the conquest, the House of Normandy bestowed Burford on Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. John Wilmont, Earl of Rochester, received his education at Burford free school, founded in 1571.

Burford Priory was restored a few years ago. Passing through several hands, the original building, which included a church, came into those of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, created Chief Baron of the Exchequer by James I. who honored him by a visit.

Charles II. and William III. were also guests within its walls.

In a garden house, no longer in existence, was discovered the body of John Prior, Gent, murdered and found hidden in the Priory garden. The crime was credited by some, to the Fifth Earl of Abercorn, but he was acquitted by his peers and a gardener was hanged.

Burford Grammar School, a picture of which is included in this work, is situated on Church Green, right opposite a row of almshouses founded by Richard, Earl of Warwick.

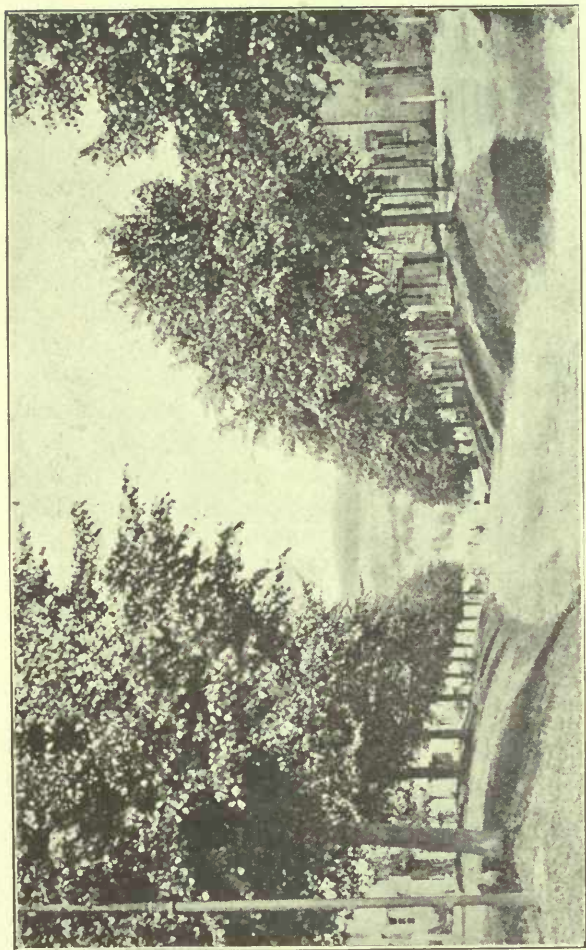
The first name signed on the American Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, was a descendant of a family (Quakers) who left Burford through refusing to pay certain dues—this latter fact is recorded in the town records. In 1649, owing to some real grievances, a Munity broke out in Cromwell's troops, a Cornet and a Corporal were shot before the eyes of their comrades against the walls of Burford Church, and discipline was again restored. This ancient Saxon town, around which clusters memories of many interesting events, of which we have not space to deal, may now regard with feelings of pride, her Western namesake in the New World. To-day the Plains of Burford, famous since the days of the neutral nation, dotted with comfortable and beautiful homes, occupied by a contented and prosperous community, who are the absolute owners of its broad and fertile acres, cannot now be excelled in any part of the world for healthfulness, productiveness and general prosperity.

To the first settlers the "Plains of Burford" presented a most inviting and attractive aspect, but many of them estimated the value of these lands, as a farming proposition, from the quantity and variety of the timber found growing thereon. Sections of country thickly wooded with the Hard Maple, Beech and Hickory, appeared to them to contain the richest soil, an open country, dotted here and there with groves of the inferior black oak, and the softer woods, but mostly covered with short grass and bushes, must necessarily be of inferior value for the raising of grain and other crops, and the wise ones passed on, and laboured for the remainder of their lives in strenuous toil and daily battle with the huge giants of the forest, while men of more practical views and better judgment as to the value of the soil, located on the Plains, and with very little labour in clearing, were soon the possessors of large fields of cultivated lands, which to-day, after more than one hundred years of continuous cropping, are as productive, with proper care and attention, as they proved to be to the first settlers.

One Hundred and twenty years ago, the broad and fertile acres, now called the Township of Burford, was part of a vast wilderness, for the most part densely wooded with sugar Maple, beech, white pine, white, black, and red oak, chestnut, white and black ash, basswood, butternut, white and black ash, hickory, cedar, etc. The exception to the wooded tracts being the beautiful plains along the Eastern part of the Township.

In the open spaces wild fruits, grapes, and berries grew in abundance, the forest teemed with the Canadian fur and other wild animals, the streams, which were then much larger than they are to-day, and remained at almost uniform depth throughout the year, were filled with fish, beaver, otter etc.

The early settlers of Burford undoubtedly were obliged to undergo great hardships, as viewed from to-days standards of life ; but they had



Burford, England.. From the Hill

much to compensate them, in their isolation and in the absence of modern comforts and luxuries.

This wilderness was then a game paradise ; wild turkey, often figured on the daily menu ; venison was a staple article of diet, while splendid black bear robes and coon skin caps and coats were obtainable, or at least material to make them, at the expenditure of a few cents for powder and ball.

To-day how changed, the vast wilderness once undisturbed by the noise and bustle of modern civilization, is covered yearly with waving fields of grain ; the forests have almost entirely disappeared, the wild animals, the game, entirely so, but in place of the former are found highly cultivated, and thrifty farms, beautiful homes with all modern conveniences, thriving villages, and what always indicates a prosperous community, wealthy monetary institutions.

We believe however, that there is to-day in this year of Grace 1912, many weary workers in our large towns and over crowded cities, where the increased cost of living has made life such a serious problem to many, who could gladly exchange their present position, for just what Burford could offer the settler, one hundred years ago.

It is customary for the present generation of writers to express great sympathy for the early settlers of this country, but for our part we are inclined to think, that if it were possible for the early pioneers to appear again on this earth, and remain long enough to study present conditions of life, not forgetting their old friend the tax collector, many of them would be disposed to sympathize with their descendants, whose cares and burdens had increased so enormously, and whose freedom had become so restricted. The old time simplicity of life and manners has given place to much that is extravagant and unnecessary in both private and public affairs, conditions as they exist to-day have a tendency to keep the poor man poor and in a state of practical bondage, and helps to make the rich man still richer.

CHAPTER IV

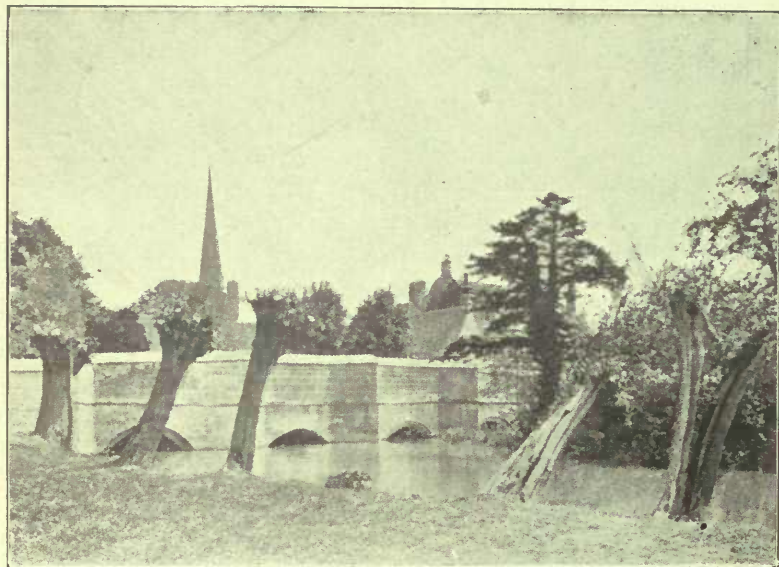
The first surveys, land grants in Burford Township.

The first surveys of land in this Province was made by order of General Alured Clarke, Military Commander at Quebec and acting Governor, in 1781. Work commenced at the extreme western point of French settlement, the Seigniorship of New Longueuil. Only base lines were run and temporary marks placed to indicate the corners of each Township. Three years later Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General, who had fought under Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, received instructions from Sir Frederic Haldimand, Governor of the Province of Quebec, to lay out additional townships along the St Lawrence River and the Shores of Lake Ontario, in preparations for the arrival of the American Loyalists and time expired men of several military corps.

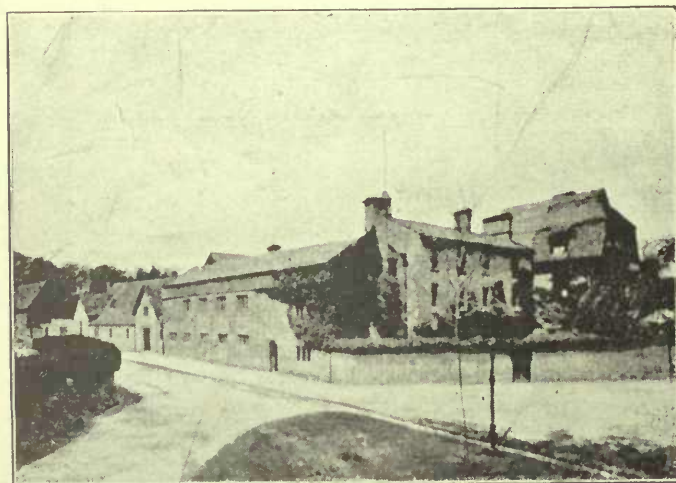
A great many of the assistants on Major Holland's staff were either ignorant or incompetent men, as most of the work was found by subsequent surveyors to have been done in such a careless and indifferent manner as to require a great deal of labor to correct the errors.

The dates on which the survey of the first Townships were completed are as follows :—In 1783 Kingston, 1784 Elizabethtown, Earnestown, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Bertie. 1785 Leeds, 1786 Yonge, Richmond, Marysburg, 1787 Landcaster, Charlottenburg, Cornwall Osna-bruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburg, Augusta, Pittsburg, Camden East, Ameliasburg, Sidney, Thurlow, Humberstown, Willoughby. 1788 Roxborough, Landsdowne, Sophiasburg, Thorold, Crowland. 1790, Pelham.

The first official act affecting the new Province of Upper Canada was the Proclamation of Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe, issued from the Government House, Kingston, on July 16th 1792, forming the Province into 19 counties, all fronting along the St. Lawrence River, and the Lakes Erie and Ontario. All of these counties, with some alterations in their boundries, are in existance to-day, excepting the County of Suffolk, which was located between the Counties of Kent and Norfolk. In those



The Burford (England) Bridge.



The Grammar School. Burford, England.

days, the Lakes and Rivers were the natural if not the only highways, and byways of travel and commerce. Up to the year 1783, the entire European population of Western Canada was not more than 2000, the country was a mere wilderness with only a fringe of settlers along the Niagara and Detroit Rivers.

Soon after Col. Simcoe had established the seat of Government at the mouth of the Niagara, he set to work energetically to encourage settlers and to open up the interior of the Country. His Surveyor, Gen. D. W. Smith, Asst, Surveyor. Generals, Thos Ridout, and Wm. Chewitt, were instructed to lay out a great military highway, running from the head of Lake Ontario, to a navigable point on the River De La Trench—this he called Dundas Street, and the first surveys done on this line were the first surveys in connection with the Township of Burford. The line between Burford and Blenheim Township, being run by Deputy Surveyor Augustus Jones in 1793. He then penetrated along the Western Boundary of the Indian Country, lying along the River Ouse, to the centre of the township, where the old "Indian Trail" ran through, between Lake Ontario and the head waters of the La Trench, and here he ran the 7th and 8th concession lines, and no others. In 1793 this old Indian Trail was the only by-way approaching the nature of a road in the interior of the country, and when the present stone road was laid out in 1842, it followed very closely the old trail through the township. Anyone acquainted with the local topography of this locality, can understand that the original inhabitants of the country, who knew every foot of the ground made a wise choice when establishing their trail between the great Lakes. The almost continuous swamp which traversed the lower part of the township from end to end, was until the last fifty or sixty years, frequently as impassable as a shallow lake, only at one point was it penetrated by land high and dry at all seasons of the year, and divided only by a small brook—this was the sandy ridge which leaves the 7th Concession line at the west end of the present Village of Burford, and carried the trail West by North until at the West-town line, the 5th Concession line was reached.

The surveyors ran the two concessions in 1793, as the direct result of Governor Simcoe's passage along the Indian Trail a few months previously. No further surveys were made in Burford until the year 1798. In that year, an act was passed by the Provincial Parliament, which now met at York, to establish the boundry lines of the different township of the Province, and stone monuments were to be set up to mark the corners of lots. For wilfully defacing or removing such, the stern legislatures of those days considered that the only punishment to fit the crime, was the death penalty, and it was ordained that the condemned was to suffer death without the benefit of the clergy, truly an appalling fate for what to-day would scarcely be considered a crime, but already in the older parts of the Pro-

vince, the most bitter feuds had arisen over boundary disputes, ending in more than one instance, with fatal results.

Also many of the Legislators and their friends who had received large tracts of lands as free gifts, which they held solely on speculation, did not propose to be deprived of a single foot of their holdings. It was however mostly owing to the faults and errors of the first surveyors, who in their wisdom thought it would be hundreds of years before the wilderness would be inhabited or cleared, and that a few roads either way would not matter much.

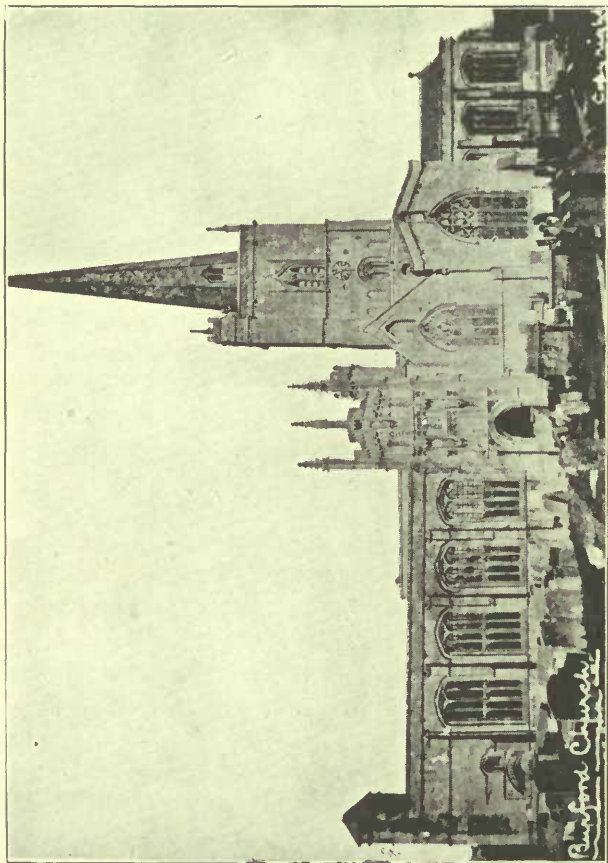
One of Col. John By's assistant engineers in the construction of the Rideau Canal, writing in 1829, makes the following reference to the work of these first surveyors :

“ All manner of people in Canada but the lawyers, lament the manner in which the Townships have been laid out and surveyed, the Surveyors have become perfectly ashamed of themselves. Let a law be passed as soon as possible, that the Townships be laid out according to their natural boundries—let all concession lines be run according to the order of nature ; and give all settlers deeds of their lands, that their descendants may know them thousands of years hence. How simple is this, and how willing would the proprietors of the lands in Canada be to pay for this survey.

Concession lines—what are they ? blazed marks now as the term goes, but in a few years, they will be ideal lines by fancy drawn.

In vain then for the farmer to cry out, where is my boundary, the trees are cut down or consumed by the fires of the forest—his property falls into chancery, and the lawyers, fatten on the clearing that took many a day of hard chopping. No river, no marsh, nor mountain bounds the property or the Townships, either at the East or the West or any other part of the compass. Instead of a tract of land laid out artificially, without attending in any respect to the laws of nature, where the settler might build himself a hut on the banks of cooling stream or beneath the brow of a mountain, he is compelled to go to the wilds, to become food for mosquitoes, and when a father dies he leaves his family behind him to the mercy of the lawyers of Canada—Can this be science ? Can this be surveying ?”

Another Act passed in 1798 was for the better division of the Province, and it was now divided into Eight districts, 23 Counties, and 158 Townships. One of the new districts was London and one of the new Counties was Oxford. Burford was to become a part of the new County of Oxford, and eventually London the headquarters for all matters pertaining to the Militia and to the affairs of law. Instructions were



The Episcopal Church,
Buiford, England.

now given to John Stegman, Deputy Surveyor, to survey out the balance of the Township, He was informed in his instructions, that as Mr. Jones had run one or two concession lines, they must not be interfered with by Mr. Stegman. With a complete staff of assistants he now completed the survey of Burford Township, running through from end to end, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th concession lines. The lots were laid out 29 chains 80 links wide, with an allowance for roads of one chain wide, between lots 6 and 7, 12 and 13, 18 and 19. Those were the days for obtaining large grants of land, somewhat like it is today in our Great North-West—every effort is made to hurry the settlement of the Country, some of the offers made out and accepted appear ridiculous in this age—whole Townships were granted to individuals who had agreed to opportionate the land out to “bona fide” settlers, or to survey out certain parts of it. Among the rest, one Dayton received a grant of the Township of Burford, on conditions of settlement, which he was unable to fulfil and the title was again vested in the Government.

When settlement duties were not performed by the actual settler and in some cases by the absentee landholders, the lands granted by government in consideration of such duties, were occasionally confiscated and title was again vested in the Crown. Many of the first settlers, eager to secure as many acres as possible, acquired more of the soil than they were able to take care of, and through want of means or assistance failed to make the necessary clearings and build the specified amount of roadways. A few others abandoned their holdings and removed to other parts.

All such lands were again regranted or sold at later dates. It would appear however that the estates, large and small, held by political favorites, and others close to the Executive, were exempt from any regulation, restriction, or taxation of any nature whatsoever, and for very many years the actual owners were entirely unknown to the first Burford settlers.

At this period information of any kind regarding the doings of the Land Board was difficult to obtain. The bona fide settlers who came into Burford after the year 1799, was obliged to select a grant, sandwiched in between a Clergy or Crown Reserve and the lands of some absentee land speculator held from sale for an appreciation in value, which he expected would be brought about through the industrious exertions, of those who had to hew their homes out of the wilderness to clear the forest, and plant and raise the commodities on which himself and his family depended upon for their food and clothing.

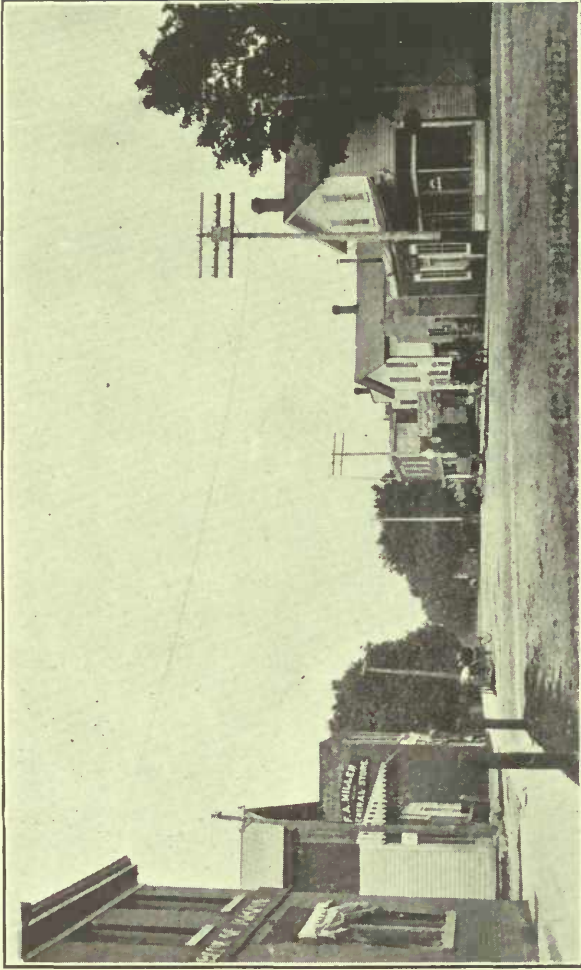
Land grants in Burford Township.

The system of granting large tracts of land to favorites of the Exe-

cative for real or imaginary services, which prevailed in its most extravagant form, during the first twenty years of the history of this Province, was one that has always flourished in countries where the blessings of responsible government are unknown. For many years after the opening of the township for settlement, its development was retarded by the utter impossibility of the newly arrived immigrant, after he had made a selection, to secure any Land Warrant, any title or any authority to continue in possession of the wild lands, which he was ready to clear and improve. In many cases the owners were unknown, and it was impossible to ascertain who they were or where they resided. The most prominent of these latter individuals was the Hon. Robert Hamilton, member of the Legislative Council. On the 15th June 1799, he had presented a petition in person before the Hon. John Emsly, Chief Justice, and Hon. Aeneas Shaw in the Council Chamber at York, praying that Deeds might issue in his own name, for 3,700 acres in the Township of Burford, 6,150 acres in the township of Blenheim and 5,650 acres in the township of Oxford. It was recommended by the Committee that deeds be issued to the petitioner for the lands mentioned in the schedule, but from the records, it does not appear that the transfers were completed and registered before the month of December, 1802, when he became absolute owner of nearly 4,000 acres in Burford, which with some, 9,650 acres of Crown Lands, an equal quantity of Clergy Reserves, 2000 acres to the Heirs of Tonadine Lawe, 1200 to Jeremiah Powell, 800 acres to Mrs. Clench, 1000 acres to the Rev. Thomas Raddish and some smaller grants, never contributed a cent in taxes, until they finally passed into the hands of bona fide settlers, 1600 acres of the Crown Reserves was granted to Kings College, the balance to the Canada Company. The Clergy Reserves were gradually disposed of to the highest bidder up to the year 1865.

George Lawe Jr, who inherited 2000 acres in Burford, as part of the Tonadine Lawe estate, belonged to a family of surveyors, who willingly accepted large tracts of country for their services in laying out new townships. Thomas Powell was a member of this well known family of the early days. The Rev. Robert Raddish accepted generous land grants with all the avidity of a modern Real Estate Agent. His interest in the new Province of Upper Canada was more of a financial than a spiritual one. The life of a Missionary held no charms for one accustomed to the ease and emoluments of a well regulated Parish, and after acquiring title to a large estate in Upper Canada, he returned to live in the Old Country, much to the disappointment of those who had confidently counted upon his aid and assistance in uplifting the moral and intellectual tone of society, such as is always found at first in new countries, not yet under the jurisdiction or influence of well regulated religious societies.

A considerable part of the lands granted to George Lawe, Jr., and to



King Street, Burford, Ont
Looking East.

Jeremiah Powell, appear to have been considered of so little value to these individuals, that having taken no steps to perform any settlement duties, or make any effective move towards taking possession, the government at later dates regranted certain lots to other claimants. Charles Burch was another individual who was granted large tracts in the Northern part of the township as well as in the Gore of Burford ; he however neglected the most of his holdings in Burford, and finally lost title to such lots.

The "Burford Gore" surveyed in 1796 by Thomas Walsh, as a part of the Township of Townsend, was transferred to Burford on Jan. 1st 1800.—The first patents were granted in the year 1797.—the first Grantee being Robert Pilkington, who secured 800 acres. In 1802 Finlay Malcolm and Edin Bebee located large tracts in both the "Gore" and the township proper.

The first land Patents issued to any individual within the territory which now comprises the county of Brant, was therefore in the present Township of Oakland. As early as 1794 however, Location Tickets had been awarded to prospective settlers in the 1st, 7th and 8th Concessions of Burford.

Abraham Dayton, who received a grant of the township of Burford from Governor Simcoe, had been a resident of the State of New York, and was one of a religious sect, which through the influence of its leader, Jemima Wilkinson, had drawn together a considerable body of free thinkers, undecided characters, and disgruntled members of other christian bodies. These followers of Jemima Wilkinson, were looked upon by the inhabitants who surrounded them, as a set of religious fanatics, and they decided at last, like the followers of Joseph Smith at a latter date, to seek out a "New Canaan", under the flag where all manner of religious beliefs are tolerated.

The choice of an emissary was left to their leader, who deputed Abraham Dayton, a man of considerable ability, to proceed to Canada, and interview the Governor of the new Province, and propose the emigration of the whole body of worshippers, who desired to settle altogether and by themselves, somewhere in the interior of the country.

Gov. Simcoe believing them to be Quakers, a society well known to him in the old country, as quiet, law abiding and peaceable citizens, gave his assent to the proposition, and Dayton was authorized to proceed to the country lying west of the Indian lands along the River Ouse (Grand River).

The promised land was found, in what is now the township of Burford. The beautiful open park like plains which met his eye appealed to Dayton so strongly, that he wisely decided, after the grant had been made

under certain conditions, to cut loose from his old associates, and take up land in the township on his own account.

He received Location Tickets for the lands he selected but did not live long to enjoy life in the country of his adoption. Abraham Dayton was an intelligent and estimable citizen, and his connection with the peculiar religious society, the infliction of whose presence Burford narrowly escaped, which first brought him to Burford, was doubtless brought about by force of circumstances and the nature of his local surroundings.

Dayton was the father-in-law of Benajah Mallory, the latter having married before coming to Burford, and through his wife, he acquired title in 1798, to the lots selected by Dayton.

Notes of the Originals Land grants.

The following will give some explanation regarding the first land grants, sales, etc and also some idea as to land values at the different periods when the lots were obtained from the Crown.

CONCESSION 1.

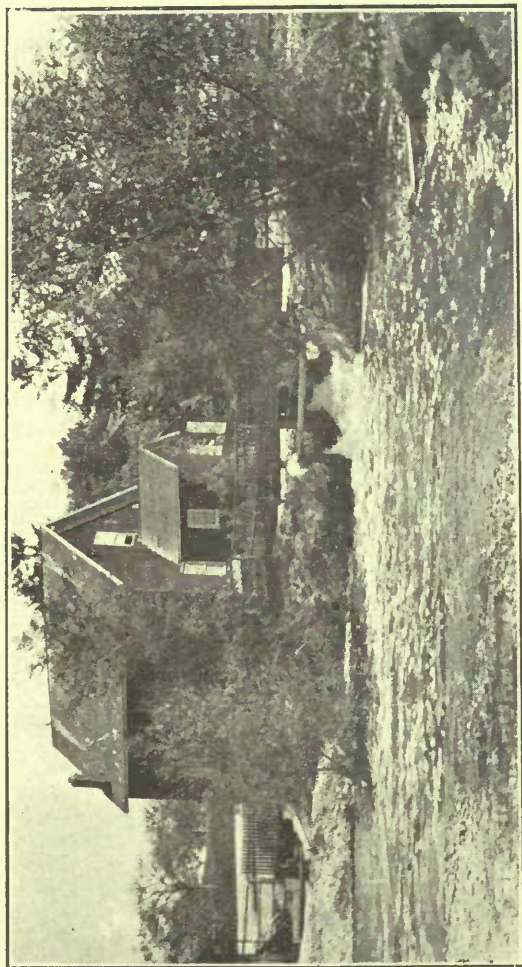
One of the last Crown lots to be sold was the north half of lot No. 8, to Thomas J. Horner, on the 18th. October 1871, for the sum of eighty-seven pounds, ten shillings, or seventeen shillings six pence per acre. Lot numbers 12 and 13 was first granted to John Smith, Jr., on 21st December 1902.

Lot	No.	15	to Janet Stenhoff, 25 Nov. 1802.
"	"	7	William Slawson 17 May 1802.
"	"	3	Jane Carles 17 May 1802.
"	"	8	Bowes Slawson 17 May 1802.
"	"	10	Charles Burch 17 May 1802.

CONCESSION 2.

Lots Numbers 10 and 12 first granted to Charles Burch, 17th. May 1802. Lot No. 9 re-granted to John Secord 17th. May 1802, Lot No. 14, First granted to George Lawe, Jr., 24th Oct, 1798.

On the 1st. August 1846, James Eakins paid Fifteen shillings per acre for East half of Lot. No. 2



The Old Hathaway Mill,
Burford, Ont.

CONCESSION 3.

Lot	No.	3	First granted to Margaret Hurst, 10 Aug, 1801.
"	"	7	Re-granted to Daniel Hazen, Jr. 24th. Dec. 1806.
"	"	6	First granted to John Huff, 28th, Mar. 1807.
"	"	8	First granted to Finlay Malcolm, and Edin Bebee 17th. May 1808.

CONCESSION No. 4.

Lot	No.	7	Re-granted to Mary Gates, 26th, January 1802.
"	"	8	Re-granted to Finlay Malcom, 17th. May 1802.
"	"	9	Re-granted to Daniel Secord, 7th, March 1804.

1835. John and James Muir paid Fifteen shillings per acre for Lot 22 in the Second Concession, and G. W. Whitehead, 15 shillings per acre, for one half of lot No. 9 in the Fifth Concession.

Thomas Wright, paid Sixteen shillings per acre, for Lot No. 17 Tenth Concession, and Andrew Roswell, 22 shillings per acre, for Lot 10, 14 Concession.

1837. Charles S. Perley, secured Lot No, 3 in the Fourth Concession, for Seven Shillings sixpence per acre, Eliakim Malcolm, Lot No, 2 in the Fourteenth Concession, for Fifteen shillings per acre, and Gideon R, Inglis, One half of Lot 15, 13th Concession, for Eight shillings per acre.

CONCESSION No. 5.

Lot	No.	6	First granted to Ralph Clench 23rd. Feb. 1803.
"	"	9	First granted to Joseph Smith, 25th. Nov. 1802.
"	"	16	In 1835 it appears that James Trimble and Nicholas Dowling, received title.

CONCESSION No. 6.

On the 19th. February, 1834 the South half of Lot No 12, was re-granted to Jacob Patrick.

Lots No. 17 and 22, was first granted to Thomas Smith, in 1834-35 and resold on July 18th, 1856, for the sum of Fifteen shillings per acre.

CONCESSION No. 7.

Lot No. 2 purchased by John Haywood, 23rd, April 1856, brought Fifteen shillings per acre, and Lot No. 9 sold 6th. September, 1837 to Wm. McWilliams, Fifteen shillings per acre.

CONCESSION No. 8.

On 13th. January 1829, a portion of Lot No. 10 was first granted to Hannah Long.

Lot No. 17, first granted to Michael Baron, 10th June 1801.

Lot No. 21. first granted George Lawe, Jr, 24th. Oct. 1798.

East Half of Lot No. 3, sold Wm. McWilliams 7th. March 1846, costing Sixteen shillings per acre.

CONCESSION No. 9.

Lot No. 9, a Clergy Reserve, was first leased to Jacob Yeigh for a term of years, and the sale of the north half to Baptist Johnston, on 8th, February 1875, closed out the last acre of these lands in the township.

CONCESSION No. 10.

Lot No. 3, a Clergy Reserve, sold to Charles Eddy, 9th May, 1830 for Twelve shillings Six pence per acre.

Lot No. 17, also a Clergy Reserve, was sold 8th. May 1862, to William Thompson for Sixteen shillings per acre.

The North half of Lot No. 22, another Clergy Reserve, sold June 25th. 1850, to J. W. Wilsie, for Eleven Shillings and Three pence.

Lot No. 24. to James Moore, 12th. February 1850, price Fifteen shillings per acre.

CONCESSION No. 11.

The Hon. Robert Hamilton's title to the north half of Lot 15, appears to have lapsed, as it was re-granted by the government to the Canada Company, 2nd. November 1832.

CONCESSION No. 12.

Lot No. 3, first granted to William Smith, Junior, in 1831, became a clergy reserve, and was sold to Philip Flock July 13th. 1844, for Twelve shillings Six pence per acre.

CONCESSION No. 13.

Lot No. 2, a Clergy Reserve, brought Twelve shillings Six pence per acre, the North half being sold to Joseph Moore, 22nd, May 1831, and the south half to Alonzo Foster, 17th. Dec. 1840.

CONCESSION No. 14.

Lot No. 2, sold 4th, December 1840, for Fifteen shillings per acre, Fifty acres of lot No. 3, sold 5th. July 1853 for Seventeen Shillings sixpence per acre.

Lot No. 10, a Clergy Reserve, was sold to William Anderson, 17th. December 1868, for Twenty-two shillings per acre.

Other land sales made by the Crown were as follows :—

1830. West half of Lot No. 2, Seventh Concession to Daniel Southwick, price 15 shillings per acre.

1834. Part of Lot No. 3 in the Seventh concession, sold to Jacob Yeigh price Seventeen shillings Sixpence per acre., the whole of lot No. 22-- in the Sixth concession, Thomas Smith, price 15 shillings per acre.

The East half of Lot No. 2 Tenth Concession, to James Eakins, 1st. August 1846, price Fifteen shillings per acre.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual owners.

Concession No. 1

Lot. No.	Name of Patentee		Descript.	Acres	Date of Patent.	
1	Peter Martin,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	June, 30,	1801.
1	And. Westbrook,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Feb. 26,	1812.
2	John Johnson,			200	Nov. 6,	1857.
3	Sarah Ruggles,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Jan. 22,	1833.
3	Elizabeth Clench,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Aug. 9,	1838.
4	John Smith, Sr,			200	Dec. 31,	1806.
5	Solomon Lane,			200	April 19,	1805.
6	John Eaton,			200	Oct. 31,	1810.
7	Jacob McKay,			200	Sept. 15,	1803.
8	Th. J. Horner,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Oct. 18,	1871.
8	Th. J. Horner,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Nov. 6,	1857.
9	Samuel Baker,			200	Mar. 13,	1805.
10	Comfort Davis,			200	Apr. 2,	1806.
11	James Smiley,			200	Dec. 1,	1798.
12	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	May, 5,	1836.
13	Sarah Follick,	" "		200	Mar. 13,	1805.
14	James Mills,			200	Dec. 13,	1805.
15	Jacob Decou,			200	Mar. 6,	1805.
16	Fr. H. Pulham,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Feb. 27,	1857.
16	J. G. Lindsay,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Feb. 27,	1860.
17	Jane Losee,			200	Sept. 16,	1808.
18	Robert Fawcett,	Crown Reserve,	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	July, 26,	1852.
18	William Fawcett,	" "	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	July, 26,	1852.
18	John Thompson,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Apr. 15,	1852.
19	Levy Atwell,			200	Nov. 17,	1801.
20	Ch. Burtch, Jr.			200	Oct. 1,	1803.
21	Canada Company,	" "	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Feb. 27,	1837.
21	Canada Company,	" "	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Apr. 24,	1833.
22	Adrien Marlet,			200	Nov. 26,	1803.
23	Canada Company,	" "	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Nov. 2,	1832.
23	Canada Company,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	Oct. 24,	1836.
24	Samuel Martin,			200	Sept. 5,	1801.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 2

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descript.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	R. Jos. Kerr,			200	21st, June	1806.
2	R. Jos. Kerr,			200	21st, June,	1806.
3	Chas. S. Perley,	Crown Reserve,	Pt. of E. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	24th, June,	1853.
3	D. D. Prosser,					1840.
3	John Knill,	" "	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	13th, Sept.	1865.
3	Hon. G. Goodhue,	" "	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	5th, Aug.	1863.
4	William Rose,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	9th, May,	1840.
4	John Crawford,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	16th, June,	1840.
5	Canada Company,	" "		200	27th, Nov.	1835.
6	Sarah Johnson,			200	30th, June,	1801.
7	Sarah Johnson,			200	20th, June,	1801.
8	Mary Lafferty,			200	30th, June	1801.
9	Mary Lafferty,	" "		200	30th, June,	1801.
10	James Eakins,	Clergy Reserve,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1st, Aug.	1846.
10	James Eakins,	" "	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of w. $\frac{1}{2}$	50	16th, Mar.	1850.
10	Man. Freeman,	" "	w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of w. $\frac{1}{2}$	50	14th, July,	1854.
11	George Lawe, Jr.			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
12	Susana Wolfe,			200	30th, Oct.	1806.
13	A. Walterhouse,			200	17th, Oct.	1826.
14	Joshua Ferris,			200	17th, May,	1802.
15	Kings College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd, Jan.	1828.
16	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st, Dec.	1802.
17	Ed. Harbin,	Clergy Reserve,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4th, Apr.	1864.
17	Le. T. Hewitt,	" "	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26th, Jan.	1863.
18	George Lawe, Jr.			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
19	George Lawe, Jr.			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
20	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26th, Oct.	1836.
20	Canada Company,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	27th, Nov.	1835.
21	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st, Dec.	1802.
22	John Muir,	Clergy Reserve,	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	8th, Nov.	1835.
22	James Muir,	" "	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	8th, June,	1835.
22	Daniel Kipp,	" "	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	14th, Nov.	1860.
23	Rev. T. Raddish,			200	31st, Dec.	1798.
24	Rev. T. Raddish,		S. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	31st, Dec.	1798.
24	John Garner,		N. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	17th, May,	1802.
24	John Lewis,		C. pt.	76	8th, May,	1840.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners-

Concession No. 3

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descript.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	John D. Decou,			200	8th, Aug. 1799.
2	S. Spencer Day,		w. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s.	50	1st, Sept. 1862.
2	Charles Day,		w. P. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s.	50	1st, Feb. 1854.
2	George Bray,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	3rd July, 1860.
3	John Fowler,			200	30th, Jan. 1803.
4	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	27th, Nov. 1835.
5	Peter Trickey,			200	23th, Sept. 1839.
6	Gideon Day,			200	1st Mar. 1808.
7	Jer. Powell,			200	9th, Jan. 1798.
8	Jer. Powell,			200	9th, Jan. 1798.
9	Daniel Perley,	Crown Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18th, Oct. 1856.
9	William Gow.	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th, Oct. 1856.
10	George Law, Jr, Estate T. Lawe,			200	24th, Oct. 1798,
11	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	17th, Feb. 1837.
12	Henry Beamer,			200	13th, May, 1805.
13	John Mann,		S. End.	170	7th, Nov. 1821.
13	Garrett Egbert,		N. End.	30	25th, Jan. 1842.
14	Joshua Ferris,			200	17th, May, 1802.
15	Joshua Ferris,			200	17th, May, 1802.
16	John Gibson,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	14th, Nov. 1853.
16	Daniel Davis,		S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	15th, July, 1860.
16	Pat. Mac Gee,		S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	15th, May, 1855.
17	M. Eliz. Clench,			200	10th, July, 1801.
18	" " "			200	" " "
19	" " "			200	" " "
20	" " "			200	" " "
21	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	24th, Dec. 1834.
22	A. Wintermute,			200	30th, June, 1801.
23	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1st, Oct. 1835.
23	Canada Company,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	17th, Feb. 1837.
24	Be. Wintermute,	" "		200	30th, June, 1801.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 4

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descpt.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	W. Reynolds, the younger,			200	22nd, Oct.	1805.
2	Ben. Mallory,			200	16th, Oct.	1798.
3	Joseph Martin,	Clergy Reserve,		200	14th Feb.	1854.
4	Char. Perley,	Crown Lands				1838.
4	Nath. Pettit,			200	10th, June,	1801.
5	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	12th, Oct.	1841.
5	Canada Company,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	21st, Aug.	1835.
6	George Lawe, Jr,			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
7	Jer. Powell,			200	9th, Jan.	1798.
8	Jer. Powell			200	9th, Jan.	1798.
9	George Lawe, Jr,			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
10	Ch. Blanquière &			200	8th, Nov.	1850.
10	R. I. Carey,	Clergy Reserve,				
11	M. Hopkins,			200	5th, Apr.	1804.
12	Levi Lawrence,			200	24th, Apr.	1805.
13	Nathan Lawrence,			200	26th, Sept.	1805.
14	George Lawe, Jr,			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
15	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	5th Nov.	1833.
16	George Lawe, Jr,			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
17	Robert Wiggins,	Clergy Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	16th, Dec.	1848.
17	John Muir,	" "	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	23rd Feb.	1852.
18	Est. Silverthorn,			200	18th, Mar.	1828.
18	Richard Fletcher,					
19	Richard Fletcher,			200	18th, Mar.	1828.
	Anne Spencer,					
	H. Hixon and					
	Et. Silverthorn as					
	tenants in common					
20	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	21th, Aug.	1835.
21	George Lawe, Jr,			200	24th, Oct.	1798.
22	Allen Muir,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	7th, Nov.	1846.
22	Robt. C. Muir,	Clergy Reserve,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	21st May,	1840.
23	Hannah Smith.			200	30th, June,	1801.
24	Nancy Handy,		S. Pt.	46	15th, June,	1836.
24	Ben. Wintermute,		N. Pt.	50	10th, July,	1801.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 5

Lot. No.	Name of Patentee.		Desept	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	John Evans			200	20th, Jan.	1812.
2	Ben. Mallory,			200	16th, Oct.	1798.
3	Justus Stevens,			200	28th, Feb.	1805.
4	Kings College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
5	Anne Dugan,			200	17th May,	1802.
6	Canada Company,	" "	N. ½	100	19th Sept.	1838.
6	Canada Company,	" "	S. ½	100	12th Oct.	1841.
7	Jer. Powell,			200	9th Jan.	1798.
8	Jer. Powell,			200	9th Jan.	1798.
8	William Bennett		N. ½	100	24th Mar.	1848.
9	Th. Bennett,	Clergy Reserve,	S. ½	100	6th Nov.	1857.
9	G. W. Whitehead,			100		1835.
10	Peter Hopkin, the younger.			200	5th Apr.	1804.
11	H. Graham, T. R.			200	13th May,	1803.
12	Art. Rogers,			200	10th Feb.	1806.
13	Cyrus Sovereign,		N. ½	100	27th May,	1856.
13	Samuel Carter,	Clergy Reserve,	S. ½	100	1st May,	1851.
14	Samuel Hamel,		N. ½	100	17th May,	1802.
14	Isaac Gilbert,		S. ½	100	17th May,	1802.
15	Issac Gilbert.			200	17th May,	1802.
16	Peter & David Warboys,		N. ½	100	11th Nov,	1858.
16	Thomas Hill,	Clergy Reserve,	S. ½	100	11th Sept.	1861.
17	William Bowen,			200	17th May,	1802.
18	Rubin Dayton,			200	17th May,	1802.
19	Lewes Scribner,			200	17th May,	1802.
20	Ebez. Henry,			200	15th Oct.	1805.
21	Kings College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
22	Abia Mallory,			200	16th Oct.	1798.
23	Canada Company,		N. ½	100	8th Mar.	1832.
23	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	S. ½	100	24th Apr.	1833.
24	Ben. Mallory,			200	16th Oct.	1798.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners,

Concession No. 6

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descpt.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	W. Douglas, now			200	2nd Mar.	1807.
2	Elizab. Reynolds,			200	3rd Jan.	1828.
3	Kings College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
3	Jacob Patrick,	Clergy Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	19th Feb.	1834.
3	Thom. Fraser,	" "	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	4th Dec.	1848.
3	Wil. Daniel,		N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	2nd June,	1860.
4	Nath. Landon,			200	26th Sept.	1805.
5	Ben. Mallory,			200	16th Oct.	1798.
6	Ben. Mallory,			200	16th Oct.	1798.
7	Ben. Mallory,			200	16th Oct.	1798.
8	David Palmer,			200	14th, Mar,	1803.
9	Joseph Smith,			200	25th Nov.	1802.
10	James Carter,	Clergy Reserve,	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	27th Sept.	1858.
10	James Crysler,	Clergy Reserve,	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	5th July,	1860.
10	Geo. W. Holder,	" "	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	5th Dec.	1859.
10	J. Henderson,	" "	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	29th Jan.	1864.
11	Samuel Kenny,			200	18th Oct.	1798.
12	Asel Bearfs,			200	13th May,	1807.
13	Ephr. Bearfs,			200	13th Mar.	1829,
14	Sam. Carpenter,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	20th May,	1801.
14	Sebine Lake,		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	3rd Nov.	1835.
14	Eve Durham,		S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	7th Mar.	1812.
15	Canada Company,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	17th Feb.	1837.
15	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1st Oct.	1835.
16	Edward Kerr,			200	17th May,	1802.
17	L. T. Sovreeen,	Clergy Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	22nd, Oct.	1860.
18	Mich. Huffman,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4th Apr.	1825.
18	Margaret Acre,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th Apr.	1831.
19	Rob. S. Hughson,			200	16th Dec.	1828.
20	Canada Company,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26th Oct.	1833.
20	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	21st Aug.	1835.
21	Justus Mallory,			200	9th May.	1812.
22	Mal. McIntyre,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18th July,	1856.
22	John Stevenson,	Clergy Reserve,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18th July,	1856,
23	Eleanor Smith,			200	30th June,	1801.
24	Eliz. Smith,			200	30th June,	1801.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 7

Lot. No.	Name of Patentee.		Desept.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	Anna Smith,			200	25th Nov.	1802.
2	John Heywood,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	23rd Apr.	1856.
2	Daniel Southwick,	Clergy Reserve,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	12th Dec.	1845.
	Richard Griffin,			200	17th May,	1802.
	Jr, Impound,					
3	James, S. Boss,			50		1834.
3	Jacob Yeigh,			50		1834.
4	King's College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
5	John Fowler,			200	30th Jan.	1803.
6	John Eaton,			200	10th Mar.	1812.
7	Abraham Luce,			200	7th Dec.	1807.
8	Wil. Proudfoot,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	29th June,	1841.
8	Sto. Springsteen,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Mar.	1804.
9	W. McWilliam,	Clergy Reserve,		200	6th Sept.	1837.
	Trusteeto D. Bowen,					
10	John Fowler, Jr,			200	18th Jan.	1816.
11	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	28th May,	1830.
12	Jacob Near,			200	7th Feb.	1812.
13	Henry Near, Jr,			200	7th Feb.	1812.
14	Eve Durham,			200	7th Mars,	1802.
15	Eve Durham,			200	7th Mar.	1802.
16	Tim. Coakley,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	27th July,	1864.
16	Alex. Anderson,	Clergy Reserve,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	3rd Apr.	1865.
17	Joseph Smith,			200	17th May,	1802.
18	Jacob Hainer,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	14th May,	1803.
18	Martin Moore,		N. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	29th July,	1841.
18	Stephen Secord,		N. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	10th Aug.	1801.
19	Stephen Secord,			200	10th Aug,	1801.
20	Ann Secord,			200	3rd June,	1808.
21	Canada Company,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	12th Oct.	1841.
21	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	7th June,	1838.
22	Rev. T. Raddish,			200	31st Dec.	1798.
23	Canada Company,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th Oct.	1836.
23	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	19th Sept,	1838.
24	Elizabeth Smith,			200	30th June,	1801.
24	Samuel Osmond,			200	20th Mar.	1807.
24	Benj. Thorton,			200	20th Mar.	1807.
24	Stephen Cook.			200	20th Mar.	1807.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 8

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descript.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	Mary Mar. Kerr,			200	21st June, 1806.
2	Mary Mar. Kerr,			200	21st June, 1806.
3	Wil. McWilliams,	Crown Reserve,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	7th Mar. 1846.
3	Willam Fowler,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	50	6th Nov. 1857.
3	Thomas Perrin,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	50	19th June, 1859.
4	Rev. T. Raddish,	Crown Reserve,		200	31st Dec. 1798.
5	King's College,			200	3rd Jan. 1828.
6	George Ryerson,			200	10th Dec. 1822.
7	George Lawe, Jr,			200	24th Oct. 1798.
8	Henry Bowen,			200	17th May, 1802.
9	Sam. Carpenter,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	20th May, 1801.
9	Stoa. Springsteen,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Mar. 1804.
10	Arch. Harley,	Clergy Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4th Dec. 1858.
10	Frederic Brown,	" "	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of w.	50	16th Jan. 1861.
10	Edward B. Myers,	" "	s. $\frac{1}{2}$ of w	50	15th Aug. 1861.
11	Hannah Long,		W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	13th Jan. 1829.
11	Sebine Lake,		E. $\frac{3}{4}$	150	3rd Nov. 1835.
12	Hannah Long,			200	13th Jan. 1829.
13	Hannah Long,		E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	13th Jan. 1829.
13	Henry Near,		S. W. $\frac{3}{4}$	150	11th Jan. 1816.
14	Henry Near, Sr.			200	11th Jan. 1816.
15	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	12th Oct. 1841.
16	Ira Bissell,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	24th Oct. 1798.
16	Wil. Vanderlip,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	24th Oct. 1798.
17	Alex. McLish,	Clergy Reserve,		200	6th Sept, 1848.
18	David Secord,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	7th June, 1838.
18	Geo. Wintermute,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	13th May, 1801.
19	Geo. Wintermute,			200	13th May, 1801.
20	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	27th Dec. 1834.
21	Michael Baron,			200	10th June, 1801.
22	Noxon Cornwall,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4th Feb. 1847.
22	Edm. Woodrow,	Clergy Reserve,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	8th Apr. 1852.
23	And. Hansell,			200	19th Apr. 1805.
24	Nancy Handy,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	20th May, 1840.
24	George Hansell,	Crown Lands	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Apr. 1805.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 9

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descpt.	Acres.	Date of Patente.
1	Cath. Lampman,			200	17th May, 1802.
2	Mattias Smith,		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	19th June, 1865.
2	Adbell Eady,	Clergy Reserve,	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	12th Feb. 1869.
3	John Widener,			200	29th Feb. 1804.
4	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	18th July, 1831.
5	Elijah Philps,			200	30th Apr. 1804.
6	Elijah Philps,			200	30th Apr. 1804.
7	Hon. R. Hamilton, Transfer,		S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	1st Dec. 1802.
7	Peter Lampman,		S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	7th Jan. 1804.
7	George Keefer,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Mar. 1804.
8	Peter Lampman,			200	7th Jan. 1804.
9	Jacob Yeigh, Leased from Clergy,			200	1830.
9	Will. Clement,	Clergy Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	16th June. 1870.
9	Bapt. Johnstn,	" "	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	8th Feb. 1875.
10	Hon. R. Hamilton, Transfer,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
11	King's College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan. 1828.
12	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
13	Fr. Williams,			200	10th Aug. 1801.
14	Jon. Smith,			200	10th Aug. 1801.
15	J. Smith of Bertie,			200	10th Aug. 1801.
16	Jesse Taylor,	Clergy Reserve,	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	15th Dec. 1838.
16	Robert Hoy,	" "	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	5th Mar. 1859.
16	Robert Hoy,	" "	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	8th Apr. 1859.
17	Pas. Terry,			200	10th June, 1801.
18	Hanna Sypes,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th Aug. 1801.
18	Jonas Sypes,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th Aug. 1801.
19	Hen. Powling, Sr,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	3rd Nov. 1830.
19	Hen. Powling,		C. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	24th June, 1831.
19	Peter Fero,		S. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	10th Aug. 1801.
20	Hen. Powling, Sr,			200	3rd Nov. 1830.
21	Canada Company,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26th Dec. 1829.
21	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	24th Dec. 1834.
22	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
23	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	8th Mar. 1832.
24	George Hansell,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Apr. 1805.
24	Martin Moore,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	7th May, 1842.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners,

Concession No. 10

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descript.	Acres	Date of Patent.
1	John Hill, Sr,			200	17th May, 1802.
2	John Hill, Sr,			200	17th May, 1802.
3	Charles Eddy,	Clergy Reserves,		200	8th May, 1830.
4	Rev. T. Raddish,			200	31st Dec. 1798.
5	Canada Company,	Crown Reserves,		200	28th Dec. 1830.
6	Elijah Philps,			200	30th Apr. 1804.
7	Hon. R. Hamilton.			200	1st Dec. 1802.
8	Annie Collard,			200	18th May, 1831.
9	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
10	Mary Clement, Margaret Clement, and Mary Jane Biggar,	Clergy Reserves,		200	10th Oct. 1856.
11	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
12	Hon. R. Hamilton, Transfer,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
13	Peter Weaver,			200	9th Oct. 1816.
14	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
15	Canada Company,	Crown Reserves,	N. ½	100	2nd Nov. 1832.
15	Canada Company,	" "	S. ½	100	21st Aug. 1835.
16	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
17	Wil. Thompson,	Clergy Reserves,		200	8th May, 1862.
17	Thomas Wright,			200	1835.
18	Peter Fero,		W. ½	100	10th Aug. 1801.
18	David Bearis,		E. ½	100	10th Aug. 1801.
19	Peter Fero,			200	10th Aug. 1801.
20	Canada Company,	Crown Reserves,		200	8th July, 1829
21	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
22	J. W. Wilsie,	Clergy Reserve	N. ½	100	25th June, 1853.
22	Jeremiah Moore,	" "	S. ½	100	23rd Feb. 1852.
23	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
24	James Moore,			150	12th Feb. 1850.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No 11.

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descript	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	Eliz. Havens,			200	22nd June,	1775.
2	Elias Zimmerman,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th June,	1862.
2	R. Zimmerman, & others,	Clergy Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	10th Oct.	1856.
3	Albert Ryckman,			200	11th Feb.	1812.
4	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	18th July,	1830.
5	Francis Goring,			200	8th Sept.	1828.
6	Francis Goring,			200	8th Sept.	1828.
7	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	26th Mar.	1804.
8	George Keefer,			200	6th Mar.	1804.
9	William Johnson & Bapt. Johnson, Jr,	Clergy Reserve,		200		
10	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	26th Mar.	1804
11	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	12th Oct.	1841.
12	Marg. Detrick,			200	21st Nov.	1817.
13	Jacob Detrick, Jr,			200	21st Nov.	1817.
14	Jacob Detrick,			200	7th May,	1822.
15	Philip Shaver,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18th Mars.	1816.
15	Hon. R. Hamilton,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	1st Dec.	1802.
16	George Ward,			100		1837.
16	John Fidlin,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18th Dec.	1860.
16	Stephen Coombe,	Clergy Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	5th July,	1860.
17	Thomas Lane & others,			200	6th Mar.	1804.
18	Jacob Hainer,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	14th May,	1803.
18	Thomas Hainer,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Mar.	1804.
19	George Hainer,			200	13th May,	1803.
20	Stephen Hainer,			200	22nd June,	1816.
21	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	17th June,	1840
22	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec.	1802.
23	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	5th Nov.	1833.
24	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec.	1802.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 12

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descpt.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	Sarah Eddy,			200	22nd Aug. 1806.
2	Phoebe Lee,			200	1st Aug. 1809.
3	Philip Flock,	Clergy Reserve,		200	13th July, 1844.
3	Wm. Smith,			200	1831.
4	Thomas Powell,			200	9th Jan. 1798.
5	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	9th July, 1829.
6	Francis Goring,			200	8th Sept. 1828.
7	R. Launsbury,			200	6th Apr. 1804.
8	Thomas Powell,			200	9th Jan. 1798.
9	Thomas Powell,			200	9th Jan. 1798.
10	Daniel Smith,	Clergy Reserve,		200	
11	Catherine Long,			200	14th May, 1803.
12	Elias Long,			200	13th May, 1803.
13	Margaret May,			200	17th May, 1802.
14	Nancy May,			200	17th May, 1802.
15	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	12th Oct. 1841.
16	Mary Shaver,			200	18th Mar. 1816.
17	Alex. Douglas,	Clergy Reserve,	N. ½	100	16th June, 1854.
17	John T. Muir,	" "	S. ½	100	18th Jan. 1875.
18	Abraham Nellis,			200	22nd, July, 1803.
19	Felter Coyle,			200	26th Feb. 1808.
20	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	12th Oct. 1841.
21	Thomas Powell,			200	9th Jan. 1798.
22	David Ghent,	Clergy Reserve,	S. ½	100	25th June, 1858.
22	Jam. Robinson,	" "	N. ½	100	15th Mar. 1864.
23	Ar. Cunningham,			200	13th June, 1801.
24	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 13

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descps.	Acres.	Date of Patent.
1	Try. Chapman,			200	22nd Aug. 1806.
2	Joseph Moore,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	22nd May, 1831.
2	Alonzo Foster,	Clergy Reserve,	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	17th Dec. 1840.
3	Hanna Armstead,			200	8th Nov. 1806.
4	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	9th July, 1829.
5	Andrew Herron,			200	10th Aug. 1801.
6	Andrew Herron,			200	10th Aug. 1801.
7	Hon. R. Hamilton,			200	1st Dec. 1802.
8	John Wees,			200	13th May, 1803.
9	J. H. Bowman,	Clergy Reserve,	W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	27th Sept. 1860.
9	Wil. A. Whitney,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26th Nov. 1860.
10	Isaac Fairchild,			200	7th Feb. 1807.
11	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	28th Jan. 1841.
12	Robert Berrie,			200	16th Aug. 1835.
13	J. Honsinger, Sr,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	17th May, 1802.
13	Robert Berrie,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	16th Aug. 1845.
14	Juliana Fick,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	13th Feb. 1830.
14	Robert Marsh,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	18th Jan. 1850.
15	Rob. Hughson,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	16th Dec. 1828.
15	G. R. Ingles,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	4th Dec. 1840.
16	J. B. Willits,		N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Aug. 1863.
16	J. B. Willits,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6th Nov. 1860.
16	C. Winegardner,			100	1837.
17	Thomas Powell,			200	9th Jan. 1798.
18	Abraham Nellis,			200	22nd July, 1803.
19	Daniel Lawrence,			200	14th May, 1803.
20	J. Honsinger, Jr,			200	17th May, 1802.
21	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	12th Oct. 1841.
22	Arc. Cunningham,			200	13th June, 1801.
23	Canada Company,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	24th Dec. 1834.
23	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,	N. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	12th Oct. 1841.
24	Ach. Cunningham,			200	13th June, 1801.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners.

Concession No. 14

Lot No.	Name of Patentee.		Descript.	Acres.	Date of Patent,	
1	William Hare,			200	14th Feb.	1810.
2	Find. Malcolm,			200	4th Dec.	1840.
3	John Moore,		S. $\frac{1}{4}$	50		1839.
3	A. B. Kent,		C. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	5th July,	1853.
3	J. Roswell,		S. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	26th May,	1860.
3	P. T. Smith,		N. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	24th Jan.	1854.
4	John Bowman,			200	28th May,	1817.
5	Canada Company,	Crown Reserve,		200	26th Dec.	1829.
6	Ruben Green,			200	11th May,	1811.
7	Gil. Storms,		E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100		
7	Henry Davy,		W. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	3rd May,	1803.
8	John Wees,			200	13th May,	1803.
9	A. Manwell,			200	12th Mar.	1803.
10	Wil. Anderson,	Clergy Reserve,		200	17th Dec.	1868.
10	An. Roswell,			200		1835.
11	Ele. Thompson,			200	17th May,	1802.
12	Mary Smith,			200	30th June,	1801.
13	John Kelley,			200	9th Oct.	1811.
14	Mary Durham,			200	15th Sept.	1803.
15	King's College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
16	Thomas Powell,			200	9th Jan.	1798.
17	Thomas Ward,		S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	26th Dec.	1863.
17	H. Coonkrite,		N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	22nd Apr.	1863.
17	Char. Hedgers,	Clergy Reserve,	E. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	14th Nov.	1853.
18	Abra. Nellis,			200	22nd July,	1803.
19	W. Reed, Sr.			200	13th May,	1803.
20	Canada Company,			200	11th May,	1837.
21	Ar. Cunningham,			200	3rd June,	1801.
22	Ellen Kenney,	Clergy Reserve,		200	16th Nov.	1838.
23	Ar. Cunningham,			200	23rd June,	1801.
24	Ar. Cunningham,			200	23rd June,	1801.

Township of Burford.

The first Individual Owners,

Burford Gore. (Oakland)

Concession No. 1

Lot No.	Name of Grantees.		Descpt.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
1	Finlay Malcolm,			200	17th May,	1802.
2	Elia. Malcolm,	Clergy Reserve,		200	13th Apr.	1860.
3	Jane Corlis,			200	17th May,	1802.
4	J. Fowler, King's College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
5	Mord. Sayles,			200	2nd Aug.	1806.
6	Mord. Sayles,			200	2nd Aug.	1806.
8	Bow. Slawson,			200	17th May,	1802.
7	Wm. Slawson,			200	13th May,	1802.
9	Daniel Secord,			100	16th Nov.	1858.
9	David Secord,	Clergy Reserve,		100	16th Nov.	1858.
10	Char. Burch,			200	17th May,	1802.
11	N. Bodine, King's College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
12	John Smith, Jr,			200	21st Dec.	1802.
13	John Smith, Jr,			200	21st Dec.	1802.
14	John Smith, Jr,		W. ½	100	21st Dec.	1802.
14	Wm. Lotteridge,		E. ½	100	27th May,	1809.
15	Janet Stenhoof,			200	25th Nov.	1802.
16	John Heaton,	Clergy Reserve,		119	15th Dec .	1856.

Concession No. 2

1	Findlay Malcolm,			200	17th May,	1802.
2	Robert Pilkington,			200	22nd May,	1797.
3	Matt. Messecar,		E. ½	100	30th Apr.	1840.
3	Israel W. Powell,		W. ½	100	5th Dec.	1843.
4	Mord. Sayles,			200	2nd Aug.	1806.
5	King's College,			200	3rd Jan.	1828.
6	Edin Bebee,			200	17th May,	1802.
7	Edin Bebee,			200	17th May,	1802.
8	Edin Bebee,			200	17th May,	1802.
9	John Secord,			200	17th May,	1802.
10	Tho. Robinson,		E. ½	100	1st May,	1845.
10	Wm. Darby,		W. ½	100	19th Jan.	1852.
11	Charles Burch,					
12	Charles Burch,					
13	Charles Burch,					
14	Charles Burch,			550	17th May,	1802.

Concession No. 3

1	R. Pilkington,			200	22nd May,	1797.
2	Abdel Eddy,	Clergy Reserve,		200	12th Jan.	1844.
3	Margaret Hurst,			200	12th Aug.	1801.
4	King's College, Leased to W. Green,			200	3rd Jan.	1833.
5	G. McMullen,		E. ½	100	24th Feb.	1843.

Lot No.	Name of Grantee.		Descpt.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	
5	Moses Baldwill,		W. ½	100	8th Apr.	1839.
6	John Huffe,			200	28th Mar.	1807.
7	D. Haze, Jr,			200	24th Dec.	1806.
8	Eden Bebee,		S. ½	100	17th May,	1802.
8	Finlay Malcolm,		N. ½	100	17th May,	1802.
9	Ar. McEwen,			200	10th Mar.	1869.
10	Daniel Secord,			154	7th Mar.	1804.
11	King's College,	Crown Reserve,		84	3rd Jan.	1828.
12	Daniel Secord,			16	7th May ,	1804.

Concession No. 4

1	R. Pilkington,			200	22nd May,	1797.
2	R. Pilkington,			200	22nd May,	1797.
3	Malcolm Brown,		N. ½	100	3rd June.	1856.
3	Char. Chapin,	Clergy Reserve,	S. ½	100	16th Dec.	1864.
4	Bulah Millard,			200	22nd May,	1797.
5	King's College,	Crown Reserve,		200	3rd Jan.	1828.
6	Deborah Sayles,			200	20th June,	1807.
7	Mary Gates,			170	26th Jan.	1802.
8	Finlay Malcolm,			100	7th May ,	1802.
9	Daniel Secord,		All	14	7th May,	1804.

Concession No. 5

1	M. A. Myers,			200	22nd May	1797.
2	Charles Perley,					
2	Jacob Mott,	Clergy Reserve,				
3	John Wray,			200	22nd May	1797.
4	King's College,	Crown Reserve,		188	13th June	1852.
5	Bulah Millard,			100	22nd May,	1797.
6	Ralph Clench,		ALL	12	23rd Feb.	1803.

Concession No. 6

1 & 2	M. A. Myers,		ALL	300	22nd May,	1797.
3 & 4	Joseph Smith,			65	8th Jan.	1858.

Provincial Parliaments, from Sept. 1st, 1792 until the Act of Union

No.	Commencing.	Ending.	Burford's Representative.
1.	Sept. 17th.	1792 to June 1st.	1797. Hon. W.D. Smith,
2.	June 1st.	1797 " May 28th.	1801.
3.	May 28th.	1801 " Feb. 1st.	1805. Hon. W.D. Smith,
4.	Feb. 1st.	1805 " Feb. 2nd.	1809 Benajah Mallory.
5.	Feb. 2nd.	1809 " July 27th.	1812. Benajah Mallory.
6.	July 27th.	1812 " Feb. 4th.	1817. Malhon Burwell.
7.	Feb. 21st.	1817 " Jan. 31st.	1821 Malhon Burwell.
8.	Jan. 31st.	1821 " Jan. 13th.	1825. Thomas Horner.
9.	Jan. 13th.	1825 " Jan. 8th.	1829. Thomas Horner. Chs. Ingersoll.
10.	Jan. 8th.	1829 " Jan. 7th.	1831. Thomas Horner, Finlay Malcolm.
11.	Jan. 7th.	1831 " Jan. 15th.	1835. Chas. Duncombe. Thomas Horner.
12.	Jan. 15th.	1835 " Nov. 8th.	1836. Chas. Duncombe. Robert Alway.
13.	Nov. 8th.	1836 " Act of Uni.	1841. Chas. Duncombe.
1.	1st. April,	1841 " Dec. 9th.	1843. Francis Hinks.
2.	Dec. 9th.	1844 " July 28th.	1847. Robt. Riddell.
3.	Jan. 24th.	1848 " Aug. 30th.	1851. Francis Hinks.
4.	Dec. 24th.	1851 " June 22nd.	1854. Herbert Biggar.
5.	Aug. 10th.	1854 " June 10th.	1857. Herbert Biggar.
6.	Jan. 13th.	1858 " May 18th.	1861. David Christie.
7.	July 15th.	1861 " May 12th.	1863. David Christie.
8.	July 3rd.	1863 " July 1st.	1867. E. B. Wood.

*When Charles Duncombe was expelled from to House, R. H. Hunter was elected to fill his place.

Confederation Act passed July 1st, 1867.

Dominion Parliaments.

No.	Commencing.	Ending.	Representative.	Majority.
1.	Nov. 1st	1867 to July 8th.	1872. Hon. E. B. Wood.....	167.
2.	March 5th.	1873 " Jan. 2nd.	1874. Wm. Patterson.....	262.
3.	March 26th.	1874 " Aug. 17th.	1878. Wm. Patterson.....	444.
4.	Feb. 13th.	1879 " May 18th.	1882. Wm. Patterson.....	196.
5.	Feb. 18th.	1883 " Jan. 15th.	1887. Archibald Harley.....	777.
6.	Apr. 13th.	1887 " Feb. 3rd.	1891. Hon. Sir R. Cartwright....	1122.
7.	Apr. 29th.	1891 " Apr. 4th.	1896. Hon. Sir R. Cartwright....	734.

Provincial Parliaments, Province of Ontario from Confederation.

1.	1867	to	1871	Hon. E. B. Wood.
2.	1872	"	1874	A. S. Hardy.
3.	1875	"	1879	Hon. A. S. Hardy.
4.	1880	"	1883	" "
5.	1884	"	1886	" "
6.	1887	"	1890	" "
7.	1891	"	1894	" "
8.	1895	"	1898	" "
9.	1899	"	1902	" "

CHAPTER V.

Clergy Reserves.

THE CANADA COMPANY—EARLY MARRIAGES—REVE-
NUE OF UPPER CANADA. :: :: :: ::

What were the Clergy Reserves ? When did they originate ? What was the final disposition made of them ? and why were they the cause of the bitterest political and sectarian strife. They are but few men living to-day in Burford who is able to supply this information, the majority of the present inhabitants have probably never heard the subject alluded to ; yet for nearly half a century it was a burning question with the tax-payers of the township. They were the cause of great hardship and injustice to many industrious settlers, they hindered the growth of the province and the development of its resources, and was the chief cause of the irritation and discontent which led up to the events of 1837.

The thirty-six section of the Act of 1791, made provision for reserving out of all grants of public lands, past as well as future, and emoluments arising from the lands so appropriated were to be applicable solely, to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy. The endowment of Rectories were also provided for.

These Reserves instead of being located in large blocks were scattered all through the townships, in lots of 200 acres lying between and surrounded by the lots of actual settlers, who by their labors in clearing and developing the country enhanced the value of these reserves without any outlay by the interested parties. They greatly increased the difficulties of the early settlers in road making, preventing direct communication and intercourse.

The Provisions of the Act were intended to establish and make permanent in Upper Canada a State endowed and State supported church, without any consideration whatever as to the religious beliefs of the majority of the future inhabitants of the Province.

The words "Protestant Clergy" was interpreted by those in power to mean, "Clergy of the Church of England", and in carrying out the provisions of the Act the benefits obtained were applied solely to the Clergy of that body.

This soon led to a strong protest from the adherents of the Church of Scotland, who claimed that the term "Protestant Clergy" was applicable to their Clergy as the State Church of Scotland, which had been acknowledged as such since 1707, it was urged on the other hand that the term "Clergy", was commonly used in reference to Ministers of the established Church of England only, and had never been officially applied to designate ministers of the Church of Scotland. For many years the claims of the Church of Scotland remained unsettled, in 1819 the question was submitted by Earl Bathurst to the law Officers of the Crown in England which was given out on the 15th. November 1819, as follows : " We are of opinion that through the provisions made by 31 Geo. III., chap. 31, for the support of maintaining of a Protestant Clergy, are not confined solely to the clergy of the Church of England, but may be extended also to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, if there be any such settled in Canada (as appears to have been admitted in the debate upon the passing of the Act) yet they do not extend to the Dissenting ministers, since, we think, the term "Protestant clergy" can apply only to Protestant clergy recognized and established by law."

It was not until the following year that this authoritative opinion of the crown officials was communicated to Lieut. Governor Maitland, but it was suppressed and concealed and was not known in Canada for many years thereafter.

In 1823 petitions addressed to the King, Lords and Commons by Doctor Strachan, on behalf of the Upper Canada Clergy Reserves corporation, was transmitted to Earl Bathurst. The Petitioners professed to be seriously alarmed, not only for the rights of the Church of England, but for the cause of religion itself, they claimed that the powers and privileges of an Established Church in Canada belonged only to the Church of England and could not include the Church of Scotland, they considered that the setting up of new and rival establishments in Canada would result in disloyalty and would effect the stability of the State.

It has always been a favored method of attack against their opponents, by those enjoying exclusive privileges at the expense of the State, to hint at disloyalty, there was not the slightest foundation or the shadow of an excuse, for any such an insinuation regarding the conduct or bearing of the dissenting bodies at that period.

In 1826, another petition was forwarded to the King but it produced no immediate results. The Imperial Government however, at last decided that some pecuniary aid be granted to other societies than that of the Church of England, but from other sources than the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves. An annual allowance of £750. each, to be taken from the monies received from the Canada Company, were granted to the Church of Scot-

land and the Roman Catholic Church. These payments were first made in 1827.

Kings College chartered in 1827 with an endowment of 225,000 acres of land, a part of which was located in the township of Burford, was designed to place the higher branches of education in the Province under the control of one religious body, the president was to be a clergyman of the Church of England ; the council consisting of the Chancellor, President and seven other members were to be members of the Church of England and none were to receive the degrees of D. D. but members of that body.

According to a return presented in the year 1833, 1160 acres had been set apart for the clergy of the Church of Scotland, 400 acres for the Roman Catholic Church, 22345 for the Clergy of the Church of England and none for any other denomination.

An event occurred in 1836 which caused the most intense surprise and indignation, the Governor in Council created and endowed Forty-four rectories, to each was assigned an average of nearly 370 acres, this Act aroused the other religious bodies as nothing in the past had done, and they joined together to try by a united protest to prevent any further such grants, and to bring about the entire separation of Church from State.

The Imperial Act of 1841 gave Three fourths of the further proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, to the Clergy of the Churches of England, Scotland, and nothing to any other Church, the remaining one fourth was left at the disposal of the Executive for religious purposes. It was arranged that small allowances should be made to other churches.

In 1853 another Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament permitting the Canadian authorities to make a final settlement of the question, but provision was made that the Legislature should not cancel, suspend or reduce any of the yearly salaries or allowances which had already been given to the clergy of the two denominations recognized by law as established churches, or to any other religious denominations of Christians to which the faith of the crown was pledged, during the natural lives of the parties now receiving the same.

The Act which finally alienated the Clergy Reserves from religious to secular purposes, was passed by the Canadian Parliament in the year 1854. The sum of \$1,113,770, was set aside for the clergy of the Church of England, nearly half a million to those of the Church of Scotland, and about \$100,000. to the Roman Catholic Clergy. The Methodist Church received \$39,083 in settlement of all of its claims.

The Clergy of the Church of England decided to give their money to the Church, in exchange for an annuity during their lives. The final arrangements were made in the year 1855, at which period, the Revd James

Padfield, of Burford, was 52 years of age, his annual stipend of £121, 13s, 4d was figured to be worth \$6,678., based on an average calculation of expectation of life for a continuation to nineteen years.

In consideration of the said commutation money to be paid to the said Church Society, the said Church Society covenanted and agreed with the said Clergymen to pay them the annual sum of 100 lbs, by equal payments, on the first days of January and July in each and every year, so long as they continued to do duty in Holy Orders from the Diocese.

The Canada Company.

This huge land monopoly, so well known to the early settlers of Burford Township, as well as to those in many other parts of this Province, was incorporated by Royal Charter in the year 1826. It was formed for the purpose of acquiring extensive tracts of crown lands and clergy reserves, and by contract with His Majesty's Government, they secured various blocks of lands, mostly situated in the Western parts of Upper Canada, to the extent of 2,484,313 acres—the largest block known as the Huron tract, consisting of 1,000,000 acres of Virgin forest, fronted for fifty to sixty miles along the shores of Lake Huron, the remaining 1,484, 313. acres was held in scattered tracts of from 200 to 40,000 acres. For this enormous territory this association of land speculators was to pay to the Provincial Government, in sixteen annual payments, a total sum of 295,000. pounds, or about 2s. 5d. per acre.

Nearly two and one half million acres of the public domain was thus locked up in the hands of a greedy clique of absentees, who posed as a paternal and beneficent institution, that offered the poor settler greater advantage than he could procure from the government of the day.

In the Spring of 1827, the company commenced operations at Guelph Their exertions being mainly directed to a settlement of their holdings in the Huron tract. Their lands in Burford, the first of which they received Patents for in 1836,—and the last in 1841, amounting to some 5000 acres, were located in every concession in the municipality except the second concession.

The company, it was soon evident, were in no hurry to dispose of their valuable lots in Burford, they paid no taxes, the improvements being made by resident settlers, the increased demand for homesteads from the large influx of new settlers, the steady appreciation in value of lands, and the prospect of the opening of a great highway by the government through the centre of the township was sufficient reason in the minds of the management for the exorbitant prices which they at first demanded, and when sales did commence, the delays and difficulties encountered, was

the cause of much worry and dissatisfaction. It was a day of rejoicing when the last foot of land held by the Canada Company in Burford Township, passed into the hands of a "bona fide" settler .

The following form of conveyance was in use by the Company.

We, the Canada Company, incorporated under and by virtue of an act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled an act to enable His Majesty to grant, to a company to be incorporated by charter, to be called "The Canada Company" certain lands in the Province of Upper Canada, and to invest the said company with certain powers and privileges, and for other purposes relating thereon. In consideration of the sum of—to us paid, the hereby grant and release to—all our right, title and interest to and in the same and every part thereof to have and to hold unto the said—and his heirs forever.

From the annual payments made by the Canada Company, the following sums were paid to the Executive :

To the Lieutenant-Governor...	3,000.	pounds.
" " Chief Justice.....	1,500	"
" " Two Pusine Judges.....	1,800.	"
" " Five Executive Councillors..	500.	"
" " Surveyor General...	300.	"
" " Receiver-General.....	300.	"
" " Secy, and Register.....	300.	"
" " Attorney-General.	300.	"
" " Clerk of Crown & Council..	200.	"
" " Solicitor-General...	100.	"

The annual report of the Canada Company for the year 1850 reported sales of 274,997 acres, for a sum of \$166,167. It would appear also that no less than 87,000 acres were leased on the twelve year instalment plan, and some 429,000 acres on ten years leases. The revenue derived from these leases was the principal source of profit to the company, as many of the lessees received very little consideration when they were behindhand in payments, through circumstances beyond their control.

Up to this period, over 50,000. acres of leased land had been resumed by the company, nearly all of which had been re-disposed of at a greatly enhanced value. Of course all the improvements made by the settler during his term was lost to him completely. The following is a copy of the notice sent to these unfortunate settlers :

Notice to Canada Company's lessees.

“The Canada Company take this opportunity to again call your serious attention to the condition of the lease issued to you, particularly to the covenant which requires after all others are fulfilled, that you should on or before the expiration of the term of ten years, pay the amount of purchase money mentioned in the lease, if you desire to exercise the right reserved to you. If you do not punctually do this, all your rights, and interests in the property will become absolutely terminated. If you cannot yourself furnish the requisite money, we would urge you to find some person who would advance the required money or purchase your improvements, so that you may receive the benefit of them ; but you must take care that no transfer is attempted without the Company's consent, and that it must be completed before the expiration of the term of lease.”

Early Marriages.

Previous to the year 1793, the great majority of marriages heretofore contracted in the Province of Upper Canada were, according to the law of the land illegal ; and the children of such marriages illegitimate, only such marriages as had been performed by a clergyman of the Church of England was held to be in accordance with the statutes then in force. The children from all other marriages, most of which had been conducted by Military Officers and civil Officials, could not legally inherit the property of their parents. For the relief of such parties, to make valid all marriages heretofore irregularly contracted, and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage, a Bill was introduced during the second session of the first Parliament of Upper Canada which met at Newark, on Friday June 14th, 1793. After the usual procedure and discussions his Excellency, Lieutenant Governor Simcoe accented to the Bill. The principle features of this important measure were as follows :

“Whereas many marriages have been contracted in this Province at a time when it was impossible to observe the forms prescribed by law for the solemnization thereof, by reason that there was no Protestant parson or minister duly ordained, residing, in any part of the said Province, nor any consecrated Protestant church or chapel within the same, and whereas the parties having contracted such marriages, and their issue may therefore be subjected to various disabilities, in order to quiet the minds of such persons and to provide for the future solemnization of marriage within this Province, be it enacted and declared by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Coun-

cil and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, that the marriage and marriages of the persons, not being under any canonical disqualification to contract matrimony, that have been publicly contracted before any magistrate or commanding officer of a post, or adjutant, or surgeon of a regiment, acting as chaplain, or any other person, in any public office or employment, before the passing of this Act, shall be confirmed and considered to all intents and purposes as good and valid in law, and that the parties who have contracted such marriages, and the issue thereof, may become severally entitled to all the rights and benefits, and subject to all the obligations arising from marriage and consanguinity in as full and ample a manner as if the said marriages had respectively been solemnized according to law."

"And be further enacted, that in order to enable those persons who may be desirous of preserving the testimony of such marriage, and of the birth of their children, it shall and may be lawful at any time, within three years from the passing of this Act, contracting matrimony as aforesaid, shall reside, at the request of either of said parties, to administer to each an oath that they were married on a certain day, and that there is now living issue of the marriage. This attestation to be subscribed to by the parties and certified by the magistrate. The Clerk of the Peace recorded these certificates in a register for the purpose, which thereafter was considered sufficient evidence of such matters."

It was further enacted, "That until there shall be five parsons or ministers of the Church of England, doing duty in their respective parishes in any one district," persons "desirous of intermarrying with each other, and neither of them living within the distance of eighteen miles of any minister of the Church of England, may apply to any neighbouring Justice of the Peace", who should affix in some public place, a notice, for which he should receive one shilling and no more. The purport of the notice was that A. B. and C. D. were desirous of getting married, and there being no parson within eighteen miles, if any person knew any just reason why they should not be married, should give notice thereof to such magistrate. After which a form of the Church of England was to be followed, but should a minister reside within eighteen miles of either parties, the marriage was null and void.

The exclusive position which it was intended the English Church should occupy, as the state endowed Church of Upper Canada, was difficult to maintain, as before long, the majority of the inhabitants were members of other religious societies. In the year 1798 there were but three clergymen of the Church of England in the Province and most of the marriages contracted by Protestants were performed by Magistrates. Among the Scotch Roman Catholics settled in the Eastern part of the Province

there does not appear to have ever been any questions raised, as to the rights of Bishop McDonell and his Clergy to unite the members of their congregations in marriage, according to the rules and regulations of their Church.

In the year 1798 an amendment to the marriage Act was passed, which provided that, it should be lawful for the ministers of any congregation or religious community of persons, professing to be members of the Church of Scotland, or Lutherans, or Calvinists to marry according to the rights of such church, and it was necessary that one of the persons to be married should have been a member of the particular church six months before the marriage.

This privilege was grudgingly granted by the Legislative Council under certain vexations and annoying conditions. The clergyman must prove his ordination, and was obliged to appear at quarter sessions before an assembly of six magistrates, with certain members of his congregation, as witnesses of his standing ; and it was optional with the bench of Magistrate whether they should grant or refuse him a certificate of his office entitling him to perform the marriage ceremony. Having received the necessary permission, he was obliged to publicly notify his congregation of the intended marriage, upon three Sundays preceding the consummation of same.

On the 27th June, 1799, during the third session of the second Parliament, held at York, Mr. Thompson member for Lennox, Hastings, and Northumberland, seconded by Mr. Rogers, member for Prince Edward, moved for leave to bring in the following day a Bill for the relief of the persons commonly called Methodists, and the question being put, was carried in the negative, the Mover and Seconder being the only members voting, yea.

In the year 1818 an Act was passed, making valid the marriages of those who had neglected to preserve the testimony of their marriage. In 1814 the Government had appointed an Official at York authorized to issue marriage licenses, previous to this a few had been issued direct by the Government.

In the year 1823 the Methodist body made another attempt to secure recognition, and the house passed a Bill permitting Ministers of that denomination to solemnize marriage, but the Bill was thrown out by the Legislative Council. A great authority has said "The only just motive for imposing any restraint upon men on account of their religious beliefs is the safety of the state, but experience teaches that the public safety is more often in danger than benefited by these restraints.

In the year 1828 an Act was passed permitting dissentient bodies for the first time to hold land upon which to build a place of worship, but they were not permitted to hold more than five acres.

In 1831 there was further legislation to confirm marriages contracted before any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate or commanding officer of a post, minister or clergyman. It was also enacted that it should be lawful for Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Menonists, Tunkers, or Moravians, to solemnize matrimony.

In 1810 the Six ministers of the Church of England stationed in Upper Canada each received One Hundred pounds per annum from the Government, and 50 pounds from the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts. In 1819 the number of clergymen had increased to ten and in 1823 to Sixteen. The nearest to Burford at this period was the Revd. R. Leeming, stationed at Ancaster.

Revenue of Upper Canada.

During the first year of Lieut. Gov. Simcoe's administration, there was practically no revenue to meet the current expenditure. After considerable correspondence with the Home Government, Commissioners were appointed, who met at Montreal on the 18th. day of February 1795, when an agreement was made which was to continue and be in force until the end of the year 1796. By this agreement the Province of Lower Canada was to settle all claims and demands of Upper Canada, which the latter had on account of duties levied upon Wines during the two preceding years, to the amount of £333,4,2.

The Province of Upper Canada agreed not to impose any duties on goods imported into Lower Canada, and passing into Upper Canada and was to allow Lower Canada to impose such duties as was reasonable and necessary. The Province of Upper Canada to receive annually one-eighth of the net proceeds of such revenues. For the year 1795 Upper Canada's share amounted to £1205,2,10. In 1796 the amount received appears to have been only £1040.

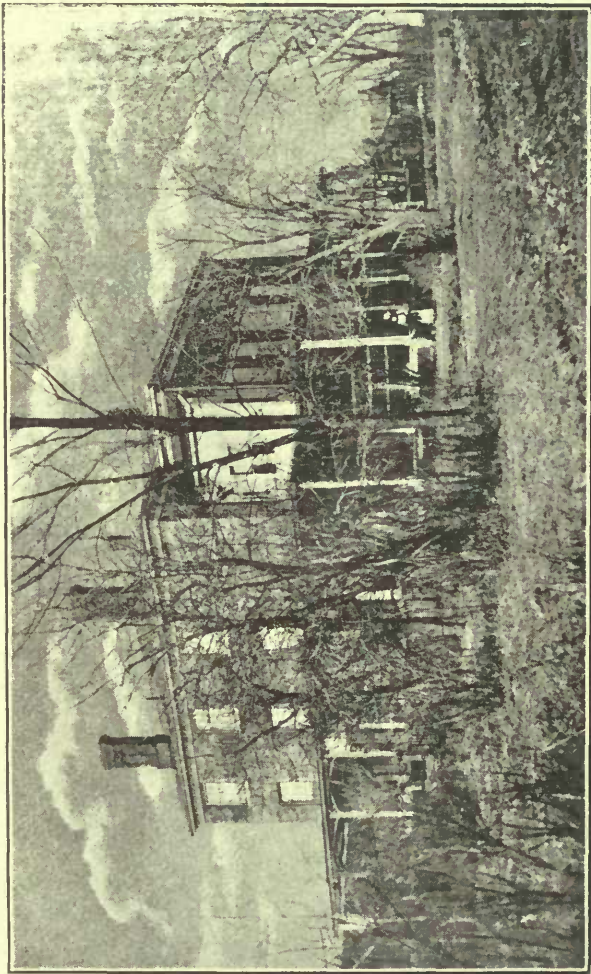
At this period no taxes were collected, but a revenue was raised from licenses issued to tavern and shop keepers, who sold Wines and spirituous liquors, peddlars and auctioneers. A tavern license cost 16s, per year, increased in 1793 to 20s.

In the year 1831 there were 340 Inn keepers who paid for their license Three to Ten Pounds or a total of £3,643. Shop keepers licensed to sell spirituous liquors paid a total of £1,505, Hawkers and peddlers on foot paid Five Pounds annually, those who travelled with one horse Ten pounds,

two horses fifteen pounds, total amount received from this source £520, collectors allowance £26, net £494, this was levied on 41 foot peddlers, 30 one horse peddler, and one two horse peddler.

There were 23 auctioneers who paid £5 annually for a license, together with a duty on sales.

Lands were now taxed at the rate of One penny in the Pound, according to the assessed value fixed by law. Every acre of arable, pasture or meadow land was valued at £1, uncultivated land 4s, town lots £50.



Jail and Court House, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
Erected 1817.

CHAPTER VI.

The Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada.

Districts and Counties

To provide for the proper administration of justice, and the preservation of law and order, in that part of the Province of Quebec lying West of the Ottawa River and the last Seigniorial grants, Lord Dorchester, Governor General, issued a proclamation, dated at the Government House, Quebec, July 24th 1788 dividing this Territory into four Districts as follows :—Lunenburg, lying between the Ottawa and Gananoque Rivers, —Mecklenburg, between the Gananoque and the Trent—Nassau, from the Trent to a line extending from Long Point in a northerly direction, and Hesse which embraced the remaining part of Canadian Territory, extending westerly to the headwaters of the Mississippi. To each district was appointed a Judge and a Sheriff. At this period there were no commissioners of the law, no members of the bench, or civil officials for local self government.

Four of the most prominent merchants residing in the new Districts were selected as Judges, in the persons of Richard Duncan, who was appointed Judge of Lunenburg, Richard Cartwright, Judge of Mecklenburg—Robert Hamilton, Judge of Nassau—William Robertson, Judge of Hesse. Previous to this date, 1788, the country had been ruled by Military law. The power of the Judges was practically absolute in his own district. From his decisions there was no appeal, except at a cost far beyond the means of the most wealthy litigant.

It appears to have been customary after the accession of the House of Hanover to frequently apply Dutch names to various places in the new Colonies. Later on, they were mostly abolished, and replaced by good old English names. After the division of the Province of Quebec, in the year 1791, into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, one of the first acts of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe was to abolish the foreign names of the four districts and replace them by the Eastern, the Midland, the Home and the Western. On the same date, July 16th 1792, these districts were divided into 19 counties.

List of Counties established by Proclamation dated July 16th. 1792.

Glengarry	Addington	Lincoln
Stormont	Lennox	York
Dundas	Prince Edward	Norfolk
Grenville	Hastings	Suffolk *
Leeds	Northumberland	Kent
Frontenac	Durham	Essex
Ontario		

* Suffolk county was abolished in 1796 and the territory which it covered formed a part of the county of Middlesex, established in that year. Ontario county was also abolished, but in the year 1849, when a new county was formed from the Eastern part of the county of York, the name was revived.

No alteration was made in the Limits of the four Districts. In the year 1796 the District of Johnston was formed from parts of the Eastern and Midland. By the year 1798 the population of Upper Canada had increased to about 50,000 souls, and Parliament made several alterations and additions in the territorial divisions of the Province, providing for the establishment of eight Districts, twenty-three counties and one hundred and fifty-eight townships. The Districts were the Eastern, Johnston, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, Western. The divisions of the London District was not practically completed however, until the year 1801.

The system of Districts was one well suited to the wants of a new country like Upper Canada. The population of the counties were too small to warrant the erection of jails and courthouses. There were District courts, but no County Courts. The Court House and jails belonged to the Districts, the Magistrates had jurisdiction throughout the whole District.

Composition of Districts,

Eastern District was composed of Five Counties viz :—Glengarry, Stormont, Prescott, Dundas, Russell.

Johnston District, Counties of Grenville, Leeds, Carleton.

Midland District, Counties of Lennox & Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward.

Newcastle District, Counties of Northumberland, Durham.

Home District, Counties of York, Simcoe.

Niagara District, Counties of Lincoln, Haldimand.

District of London, Counties of Norfolk, Oxford (Townships of Burford, Blenheim, Blandford, Dereham, Norwich, Oxford) Middlesex. Western District, Kent, Essex.

By the year 1816 population in the Home and Niagara Districts had increased to such numbers as warranted the formation of a new District composed of a portion of each of the Districts mentioned. The new District was named after Lieut. Governor Gore, and Hamilton became the District town. In the same year the Ottawa District was formed from the Northern part of the Eastern District. Two new Counties were also formed this year, viz ;—Wentworth and Halton.

In 1821 the District of Bathurst was formed, and the County of Lanark in 1825.

The Districts now numbered Eleven, their composition being as follows :—

Eastern, Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas.

Ottawa, Counties of Prescott & Russell.

Johnston, Counties of Leeds & Grenville.

Bathurst, Counties of Carleton & Lanark.

Midland, Counties of Frontenac, Addington, Prince Edward & Hastings.

Home, Counties of York, Simcoe.

Newcastle, Counties of Northumberland, Durham.

Gore, Counties of Halton, Wentworth.

Niagara, County of Lincoln.

London, Counties of Norfolk, Oxford, Middlesex.

Western, Counties of Essex, Kent.

During the second session of the 13th and last Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, an Act was passed providing that as soon as a good and sufficient jail and Court House should be erected in the town of Woodstock for the security of prisoners, and accommodation of the courts, it should be lawful for the Governor General to declare by proclamation, the Township of, Burford, Blandford, Blenheim, Dereham, Nissouri, Norwich, Oakland, Oxford, Zorra and the town of Woodstock, a separate and distinct District by the name of the District of Brock.

The above conditions having been complied with, such proclamation was issued and became effective from November 30th. 1839.

As population increased and the country became more settled further divisions were made. In 1842 the Province was divided into Twenty Districts, the addition to the last list were as follows :

Brock, Colborne, Dalhousie, Huron, Prince Edward, Simcoe, Talbot, Victoria, Wellington. The County of Huron had been formed in 1841, the County of Perth in 1847 ; and the counties of Peterboro, Ontario, Peel, Waterloo and Welland in 1849. In the year last mentioned, Districts, in many cases having practically the same boundaries as the single county of which they then consisted, were abolished, and from that date all Officials have been known as servants of the Counties instead of officials of the Districts.

The Act substituting Counties for Districts was passed on the 30th of May 1849, and came into force on and after the 1st. day of January 1850. In 1850 the county of Lambton was formed and in 1851 the Counties of Victoria, Wellington, and Elgin. On the 2nd of August 1851 an Act was passed to make certain alterations in the Territorial divisions of Upper Canada, for Judicial, Municipal and other purposes. By this Act it was provided that on and after the 1st January 1852, a new county, to be known as the county of Brant, should be formed, consisting of the Townships of Brantford, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Oakland, South Dumfries and Burford, the Village of Paris, and the Town of Brantford.

District Town

When Woodstock became the District town it contained some-1,000 inhabitants and Burford township about 2300. The town site was first marked out by Lieut. Gov. Simcoe in 1794 and called Oxford. Woodstock was surveyed and laid out in 1833.

The Township of Oakland was first surveyed in 1796 by Deputy Surveyor, Thomas Walsh and was known as the "Townsend Gore". In 1798 it was transferred to the township of Burford and was called the "Gore of Burford" until the year 1821, when the Provincial Parliament passed an Act on the 14th of April, forming the Gore into a separate Township, to be known as the Township of Oakland, and it was further provided that the said Township of Oakland, and Townships of Nissouri and Zora, be added to the County of Oxford, and that a gore of land on the east side of the Township of Norwich be attached to that township.

When Brantford became the capital of the new county of Brant, it contained about 4,000 souls, the population of Burford numbered 4433. The original town site of Brantford consisted of 807 acres,

which was surrendered by the Indians on April 19th, 1830. As soon as the survey was completed the lots were sold by auction at an upset price of Ten pounds per lot, and as much more as the purchaser saw fit to bid. In 1833 the population numbered 347, in 1835, 875, in 1836, 1100. By the year 1850 the population had increased to 3200. In 1847 Brantford was incorporated as a town.

Brant County was formed from parts of Three counties, South Dumfries from Halton County, Brantford, Tuscarora and Onondaga from Wentworth County, and Burford and Oakland from Oxford County.

CHAPTER VII

THE FORMATION GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF BURFORD TOWNSHIP. :: :: ::

On the afternoon of February 10th, 1793, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the new Province of Upper Canada, with several of his officers, crossed the Western boundary line of the Indian country and entered the plains of what is now a part of Burford Township. They were accompanied by chief Joseph Brant and a number of his warriors, as escort, who had conducted the party from "Brant's Ford" along the old "Indian Trail", which ran to the Thames and thence on to Delaware Village.

Governor Simcoe was on his way to Detroit, then a British Post, and having reached the camp of some Indian hunters, situated at the Western end of the present village of Burford, the night of Monday February 10th was passed comfortably by the distinguished travellers. The Lieutenant Governor and his Surveyor General, William David Smith, one of his most trusted lieutenants, were much impressed with the appearance of this part of the country and earnestly discussed the necessity of making improvements to the trail, for the passage of immigrants, and their effects, who were expected soon to arrive in large numbers, to settle in the Western District.

After the return of the Lieutenant Governor to Newark, plans were prepared for the immediate construction of the great Military highway, called after Sir Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be extended from the Western extremity of Lake Ontario, in a straight line West, and early in the Spring Augustus Jones, Deputy Surveyor, was directed to run the line and lay out the work, and also to mark the corners of townships.

The first Township blocked out West of the Indian country and South of this highway was called Burford. During the Summer a considerable body of the "Queen Rangers" were busily engaged felling the trees, levelling the ground, filling up ravines and building small bridges, by the Fall most of the work, as far as the Grand River was completed. Augustus Jones had also ran the Seventh

and Eight Concession lines, which permitted settlers to locate with some degree of certainty as to the lots they would receive, it happened thus that settlement along the Dundas line and the lower part of the Seventh line, began about the same time, and also in the South East corner of the township, which was comparatively easy of access from the landing on the River Ouse, up which boats were able to navigate for forty to fifty miles.

When Mr. John Stegman completed the survey of the Township in 1798, the population numbered about One hundred souls, and the deeds for the lands, for which some of them had waited for several years, were at last issued.

For many years after this period the increase in population continued at a very slow rate and the development of the township at a still slower pace. The large quantity of land granted by the Executive, after the departure of Governor Simcoe, to favorites of the Government and apparently many generous grants to themselves, in addition to the clergy reserves and Crown lands, had locked up from settlement, thousands of acres of desirable lands.

Before proceeding further it will not be out of place to refer here to the men who first surveyed out the Township. Augustus Jones was among the first arrivals at Niagara and was engaged in surveying in that locality several years previous to the creation of this Province. He was of Welsh descent, his grandfather having immigrated to America previous to the American Revolution and settled on the Hudson River. He studied civil engineering in New-York City, where he received his credentials as a competent land surveyor. He was engaged for many years in laying out new townships and employed many Indians in the work, he became proficient in the Indian tongue and very friendly with the Indian Chiefs. In 1798 he married a young Indian lady, daughter of the famous Mohawk warrior Terrihoga. Peter Jones the Indian Wesleyan missionary, born at Burlington in 1802, was the issue of this marriage.

John Stegman had been an Officer in a Hessian Regiment, commanded by Major General DeLoos, his corps was one of the first to arrive in America on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War and he served during the whole period of the contest, when the disbandment was carried out in 1783, he removed to Canada, where he was granted land and received his appointment as a Provincial land Surveyor.

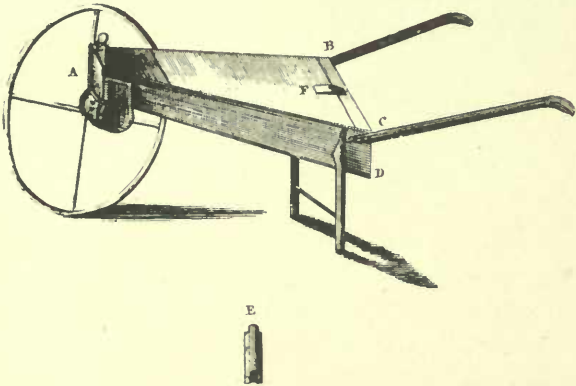
The first authentic census of the population of Burford was furnished by Thomas Welsh, Clerk of the Peace, from his office

Charlottesville. in the year 1803. Burford and Blenheim was grouped together and contained 179 Males, and 157 Females, Total 336. According to the figures which gives the population of each Township separately a few years later, Burford's proportion in 1803 would be about 250. The following year (1804) the two townships had increased their population to 202 Males and 172 Females, Total 374, of this number there were six Males and five Females over 60 years, 10 Males and 8 Females over Fifty and under Sixty, 86 Males (Militia Men) and 72 Females over 16 and under Fifty, 25 Males and 27 Females over Ten and under Sixteen, and 75 Males and 60 Females under 10 years of age. In the year 1805 there was a further increase in the population, the figures being 396 Males and 300 Females,. At this period Burford and Blenheim contributed in taxes £11,16,3. No measure of self government was permitted to the municipalities for many years to come, after the year 1801 when Burford was transferred from the home to the London district, all the work of assessment, collection of taxes, and distribution of funds was carried out by the district Officers. One of the first appointments was that of Thomas Horner as Register of the County. Among the first magistrates appointed for the London District, were George C. Salmon, James Mitchell, and Thomas Bowlby. George C. Salmon, was also a Commissioner of Customs for the District, as well as Francis L. Welsh, and George B. Askin. George Ryerson was collector of customs at Turkey point and also Inspector of Licenses. James Mitchell appointed Judge of the District Court and John B. Askin, Clerk of the District Court and Clerk of the Peace, John Harris Treasurer. Judge James Mitchell was also Inspector of shops, stills and tavern licenses, Henry Van Allen Inspector of Beef, Pork, etc. Board of Education John Rolph, J. B. Askin, James Mitchell, and George C. Salmon.

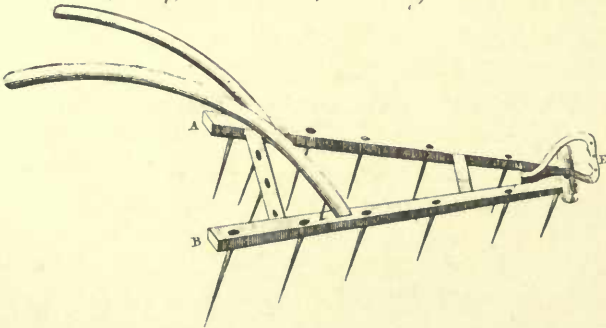
Trustees of Schools, the Archdeacon of York, Ex. Officio, (was a Trustee in all Districts) Malhon Burwell, John Bostwick, Joseph Ryerson, James Mitchell, John Rolph, John Harris.

With the Advent of the war with the United States in 1812, and during its continuation, the population of Burford decreased nearly 100 souls, settlement and development was at a stand-still, money, was plentiful, and for the first time cash was paid for all and every commodity furnished for the use of the troops. At the close of the conflict however, the township found itself swept clean of supplies and a great scarcity of stock prevailed. The farmers could not obtain sufficient seed to supply their requirements, money soon became scarce, in fact, disappeared entirely and for many years

A Drill for sowing Horsebeans.



A triangular Harrow for weeding Horsebeans.



**Ancient Implement used in the
Eighteenth Century.**

after, trade was carried on by barter or exchange of goods, invariably the most unsatisfactory manner of transacting business.

Wheat was the first crop put on new lands followed by Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Peas, Flax, etc. Plaster of Paris was being used already at this period on the plains for clover. The ordinary crop was Three tons per acre. New land on the plains was let out for the halves, the person taking it to be at half the expense of clearing, fencing, ploughing, and harvesting. The crop was divided in the sheaf. On improved lands, if the owner found teams, implements, board and lodgings, the workmen received one third of the crop divided in the sheaf.

Burford in 1817

By the year of 1817 Burford Township contained about 100 dwellings, and the white population then consisted of some 550 souls, As yet there were no churches, but two Itinerant Methodist preachers made regular Sunday rounds, and religious services were held in the homes of the settlers. One medical practitioner attended to the call of the few who required his assistance. Two primitive log schools completed the Township's educational establishments, and the school boy of those days frequently carried a gun to and from his studies for protection from the wild animals, which were abundant. There were but two Inns in the Township, three Grist Mills and four Saw Mills were in full operation, and must have proved of inestimable advantage to the early settlers.

The first public meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Burford and its Gore, of which we have any record, was held in the village of Burford on the 5th of December 1817, and was presided over by Lt. Col. William D. Bowen, one of the first military men who had settled in Burford. This meeting was called to gather information regarding the resources of the Township, and to submit reasons which in their opinion, affected its prosperity, and growth. The unanimous opinion arrived at, was that these were greatly retarded from the quantities of land granted to non-residents, and the great number of reserved lots, these reserves being scattered all over the Township, not only precluded the compact settlement of the same, but materially affected the settlement in general, as the purchaser of a lot, if he is not so fortunate as to procure one handy to the roads already made, is under the necessity of making them through perhaps several Reserves, and the lands belonging to

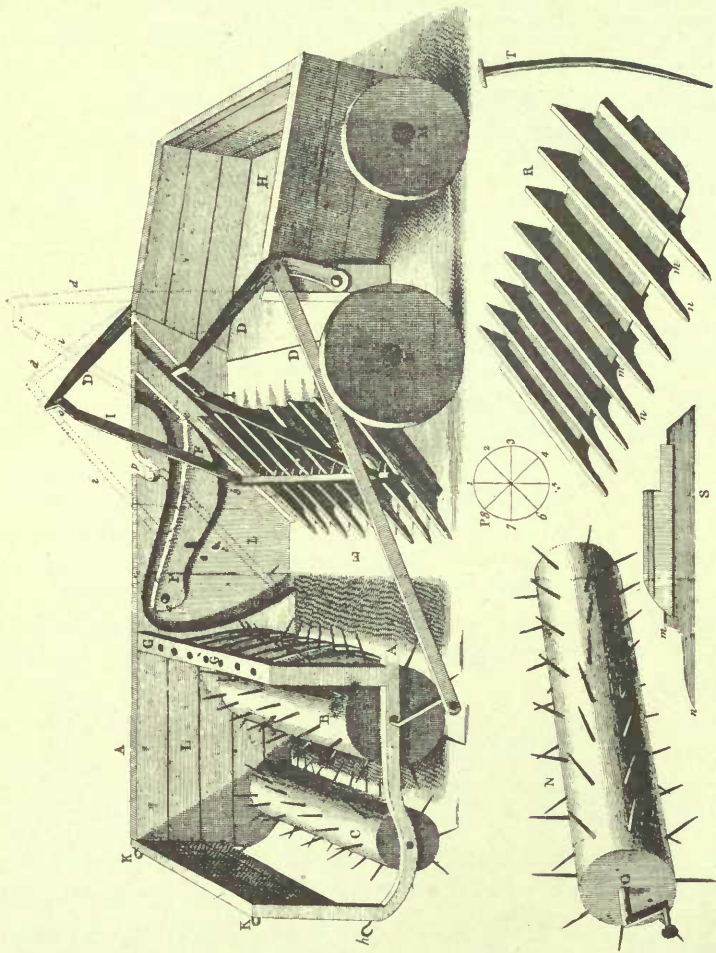
people that reside in other parts of the world, thereby enchancing their value at a great individual expense. They considered that good English farmers, mechanics and labourers, if they could obtain lands in the Township, and all the Crown and a proportion of the clergy reserves, sold or given to actual settlers, it would be an object of great importance to the further improvement and growth of this Township. The quantity of land for sale within the Township was unknown, and the owners of the soil generally unknown.

On improved lands, if the owner found teams, implements, board and lodgings, the workman received one third of the crop divided in the Sheaf. Horses were valued at \$100. cows \$30. to \$35., sheep \$3. to \$4.

There were four blacksmiths in the Township who manufactured axes, hoes, forks and many other useful articles. Their charge for shoeing a horse was twelve shillings and six pence. An axe cost the same price, a scythe eight shillings and nine pence. In Burford Village were two tailors, who charged twenty seven shillings and six pence for making a coat, and ten shillings for pantaloons, Two shoe-makers, who charged three shillings and nine pence for making a pair of shoes, where the leather was furnished, and five skilled carpenters who received ten shillings per day, and board. Common labourers received thirty five pounds per annum, or for the Winter month, two pounds per month, and during the Summer, three pounds, fifteen shillings per month, during Harvest, the rate was five shillings per day. The cost of clearing and fencing five acres of wild land, was estimated at eighteen pounds and fifteen shillings. The average yield of wheat per acre was twenty-two bushels—Price of wool per pound, two shillings and six pence, Price of butter, one shilling, price of cheese, one shilling.

The best lands at this period, were valued, in the vicinity of Burford Village at from five to ten shillings per acre.

The Government Regulations governing the granting of land, to new settlers, in the year 1817, provided for a free gift of 50 acres, If he desired larger quantities, it was procurable under certain restrictions and upon payment of certain fees up to 1200 acres. He was obliged to clear five acres on each hundred granted to him, open a road in front of his lot, and build a log house of certain dimensions, and these duties, if performed within eighteen months, after his location ticket had been issued, entitled him to a deed from the Government. The fees exacted, were as follows :— For



An Ancient Agricultural Implement for cleaning the ground.
Used during the Eighteenth Century.

Acres

100	£4—4—4½
200	8—8—9
300	12—13—1½
400	16—17—6
500	21— 1—10½
600	25— 6— 3
700	29—10—11½
800	33—15— 0
900	37— 9—4½
1000	42— 3— 9
1100	46— 8— 1½
1200	50—12— 6

These sums were payable in three equal instalments, the first on the receipt of the location ticket, which was always obtained as soon as the Government had determined on the quantity of land to which the applicant was entitled. The second on filing a certificate of settlement duty, and a third, on receipt of the fiat for a patent.

There were but few villages between York and Amherstburg, a distance of 326 miles, Dundas, Burford and Ancaster, were the only places which from the multitude of their inhabitants were considered as villages, and the whole population of the three together did not exceed 600 souls.

The first houses erected in Burford village were located in the West end, between the old Cemetary and its present Western boundary. The townships educational establishments numbered two, one of which was located in the village of Burford and was opened in the year 1807. There were two stores, two taverns, three grist mills, four saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, the cost of carding was Six pence per pound.

Early Hotels.

The accommodation provided for guests at the public houses in Upper Canada was of the most meager description. An early traveller who made the journey from London to York on foot, passing through Burford in the year 1820 has left the following account of the accommodation furnished him at this period.

“At Eight o'clock in the evening, I arrived at Dogge's tavern, where I put up for the night. Taverns, in the country parts of

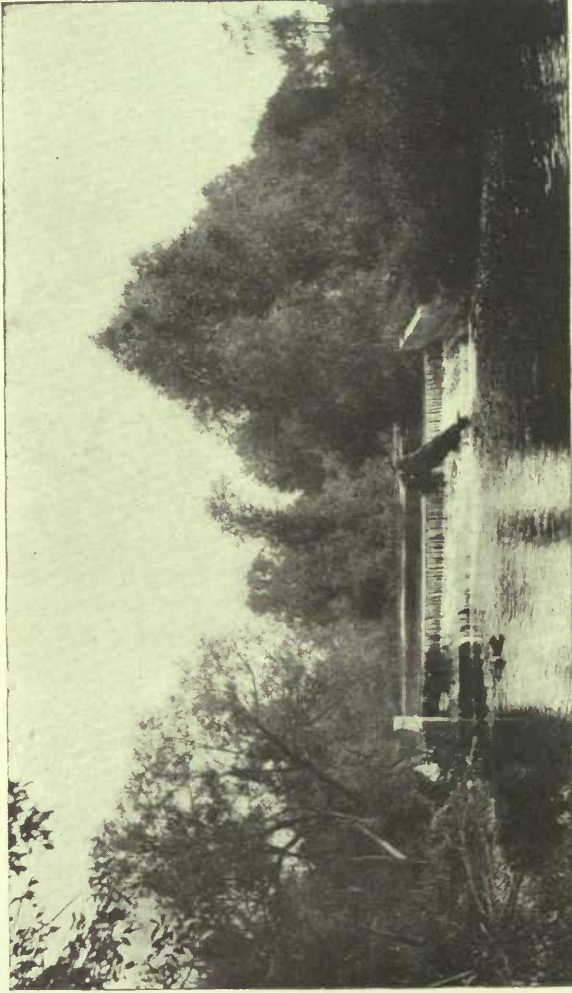
Upper Canada consist for the most part of small log houses, with three apartments, a kitchen, a bed-chamber and a bar room. The bar room is alike the coffee room, the dram shop and the counting-house. The kitchen is the scullery, the dining-room, and drawing-room, and the bed-chamber commonly contains four or five beds, clean and plain, with cotton sheets and linsey-woolsey coverlets, but having neither posts nor curtains. The other accoutrements of this apartment are two or three chairs, and a portable looking-glass, so small that a Lilliputian might put it in his waistcoat pocket ; and, so far from returning a correct representation of the objects which it reflects, that if you look at yourself in it length-wise, it will double the longitude of your visage, and if breadthwise, it will equally augment the latitude. Such is the furniture of a Canadian bed-room." In this sort of apartment do men, women, and children indiscriminately seek repose from the fatigue of travelling.

On entering one of these taverns and asking for a single bed, you are told that your chance of getting one depends entirely on the number of travellers who may want accommodations for the night ; and if you obtain possession of a bed by promising to receive a companion when required, it is impossible to say what sort of a companion may come : So that, instead of hoping for the best, one is led into the commission of a sort of practical bull,—to which, however who regard their own personal convenience are equally liable, whether they be English or Irish,—by keeping awake for the purpose of receiving an intruder while no intruder comes to be received ; and thus we are sometimes deprived of a night's rest, without any advantage.

I remember once being compelled to take a bed on these conditions, because I could not otherwise procure it. I retired early to rest ; and after contending a short time with my apprehensions of some ineligible bed-fellow, I dropped asleep. About midnight, I was awakened by the chattering of five buxom girls, who had just entered the room and were beginning to undress themselves. Perceiving that there were only four beds in the apartment,—a double-bedded room !—each of which was already occupied by one person, I set it down as certain that I should have one, if not two, of these ladies. Under this impression, I raised up my head, and desired to be informed which of them intended me the honour of her company.

"Don't be alarmed, Sir !" cried one of them. "We shall not trouble you nor your bed. "A look is quite sufficient !"

I suppose I must have discovered signs of fear, and probably looked horribly enough ; for the idea of three in a bed was rather a



**The Old Mill Dam. Stuart's Flats,
Burford, Ont.**

formidable affair. This, however, was the first time in my life that I owed the luxury of a single-bed, or any other luxury, to my looks. Until then I had always conceived, that my face was one of those every-day faces which neither excite admiration nor create alarm, but which,—like the crow that is vainly set up in a corn-field, in the judicial capacity of a terror to evil doers,—is only observed by the passing world as adding one to the number of its species. My prospect of good fortune was speedily confirmed, by the sight of a large bed arranged on the floor, in which the five young ladies composed themselves to rest. In the course of my short life, I had witnessed much of the delightful loquacity of the fair sex ; but I was greatly astonished, when, after a brief interval of silence, these females resumed their conversation with redoubled energy. The tone of their voices indeed was less clear than before, and their sentences rather short and abrupt. They spoke principally in monosyllables ; and from the great stress which they laid on particular words, I was led to suppose they were engaged on the discussion of some topic of vital importance. But I could derive no benefit from their conversation ; for it was carried on in a language which I did not understand ; but which, from the abundance of gutturals that it contained, was most probably German. I was kept awake for a considerable time by their interesting confab, but arose in the morning too early to hear the termination of the debate,—yet early enough to discover, that ladies speak German when they snore aloud.

I have already said, that, in the bed-chambers of Canadian hotels, you are not supplied with wash stand or any of the paraphernalia of the dressing-table. But, lest I should be hereafter accused of disseminating erroneous or garbled statements, it may be as well to inform you, that, on descending from your bed-room and walking outside the door, you will find something in the shape of a pig-trough, supplied with water, in this you may wash if you please, after you have dressed, or before, if you have any disposition to walk out in your morning-gown.

In addition to these comforts of a Canadian hotel, and as an example of others too numerous to mention. I may be allowed to say, if you have a horse, you are obliged, not merely to see him fed and cleaned, but to feed him and clean him yourself, or else allow him to remain hungry and dirty ; and this, too, must be done with a good grace, or you will be assailed by the combined anathemas of the landlord and the windy clamour of his lady.

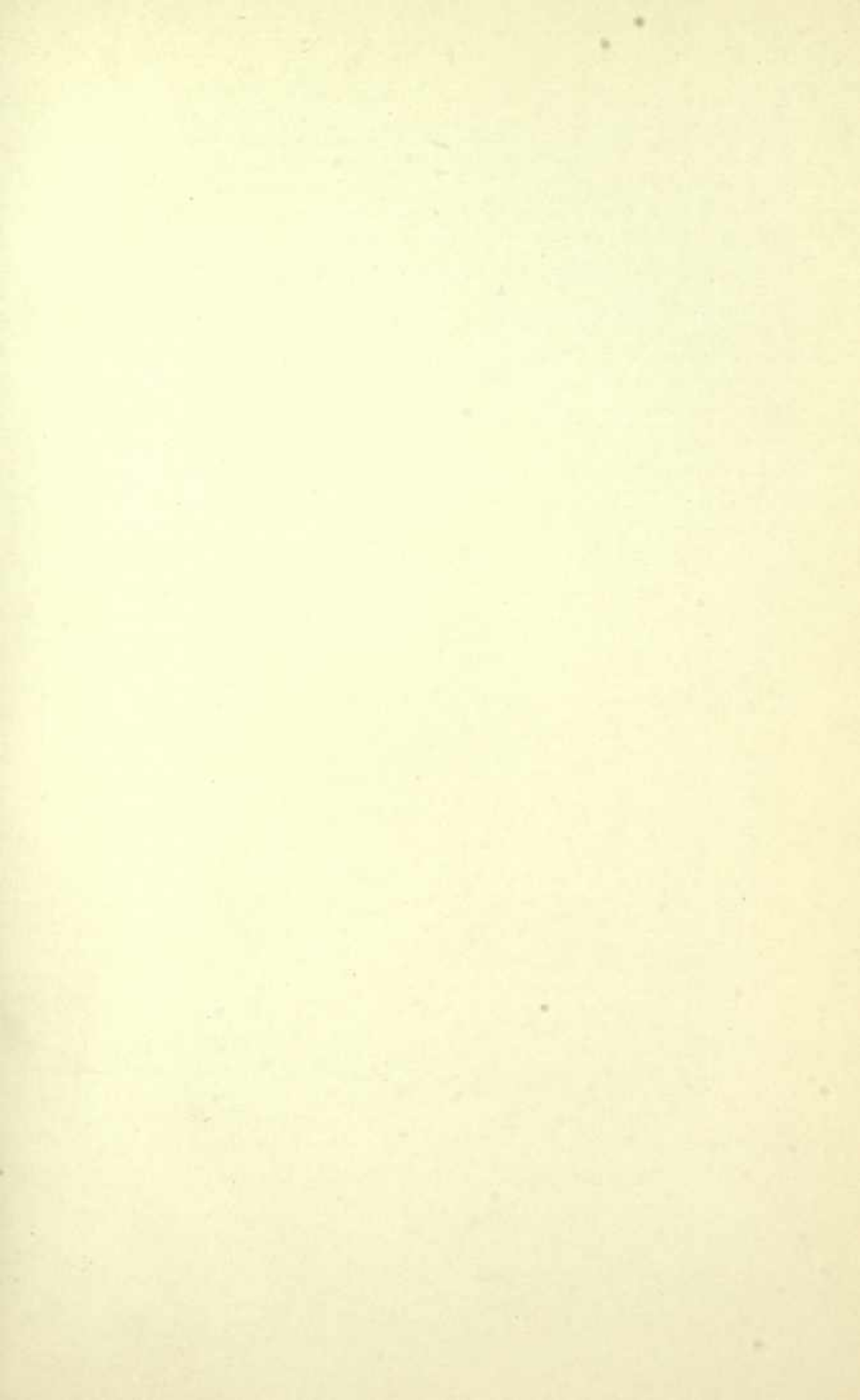
It is vain to expect any sort of attention from the proprietors of hotels in the country parts of either Canada or the United States.

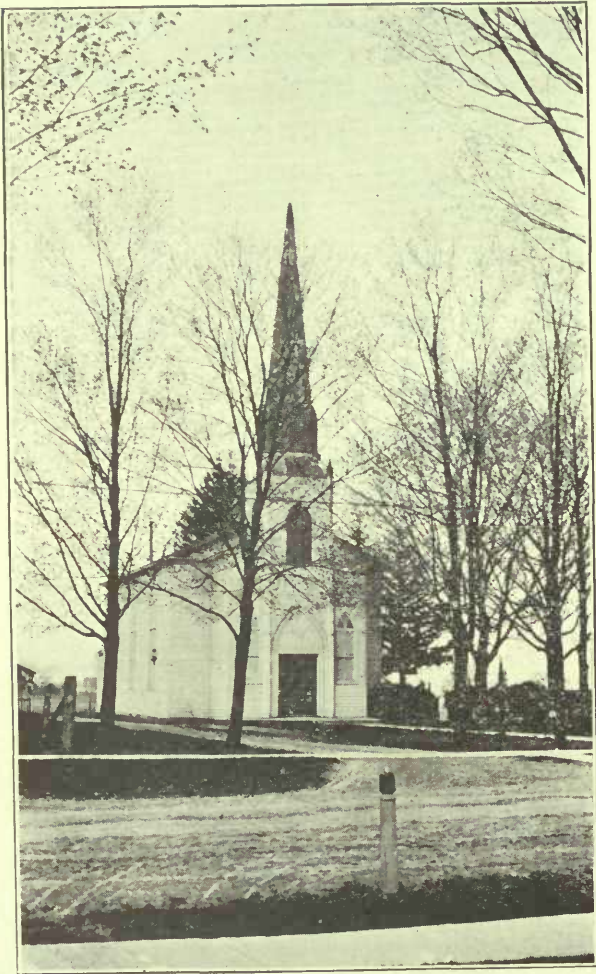
If you ask the landlord ever so politely for any accommodation to which you may feel yourself inclined, he will sullenly desire you to have patience and wait till he is more at leisure ; and as to the young girls, who are usually found in these situations, they are, to use the language of Lieut. Hall, a shade sulkier than the men. Do you enquire of the damsels for refreshment ? The odds are, that you will be answered by a monosyllabic grunt, or some such delicate phrase as, "Mother, the man wants to eat !"

Crops. Prices.

The growing of hemp was strongly advocated, flax was cultivated by nearly every farmer for domestic use, as they were obliged to manufacture nearly all their own clothing, there being scarcely any market for their produce, They were unable to export any of thier crops at this period owing to the duties imposed in England, and having no money to pay for the necessities of life, they were compelled to get along with what they could furnish from their own labours. It is on record that not enough could be obtained from the distillers for a bushel of wheat to pay for the cost of production. The Hessian Fly was much in evidence and added to the difficulties experienced by the agriculturalists. The orchards produced abundant crops of apples which sold for 1s, 3d, per Sixty pounds, and when manufactured into cider Ten Shillings per barrel of Thirty-two gallons. Ordinary labourers were paid Thirty-five pounds per annum, if engaged for the Summer months only £3,15,0 per month, during Harvest Five Shillings per day. The cost of clearing and fencing an acre of wild land was reckoned at £3,15,0, a horse was worth from Fifteen to Twenty pounds, a cow Six pounds, an Ox Ten pounds, Sheep £0,12,6d.

In 1833 the population of the township numbered 1302, 150 of whom resided in the village. The London District contained 33, 225 souls and the population of the province had grown to the number of 256,544. Hamilton had now become an important market where "Cash for Wheat", and other products of the soil was the inducement which caused the Burford farmer to team his produce to that enterprising village. The current prices were, for Wheat, per 60 pounds, Seven shillings. Flour, per 100 pounds, Three dollars. Oats per Bushels, £0,2,6d. Beef per One hundred pounds, Five Dollars. Pork per One hundred pounds, Four to Five Dollars. Butter per





The Congregational Church, Burford, Ont.
Erected 1839.

pound, One shilling, to One shilling Four pence, all payable in United States currency.

In 1836, the population of the township had increased to 1413, London District to 41,130, and the Province to 346,165. Burford had of cultivated acres 7,480, the total assessment was 20,640 Pounds.

When Woodstock became the district Capital in 1840, Burford township contained some 2300 souls, there was in operation one grist and nine saw mills, the rateable property had an assessed value of \$180,000. There are probably still living in Burford some few who can remember the magnificent pine forests which thickly covered a good part of the first five Northern concessions, and a large tract of the centre of the Township. Growing timber in those days had practically no value, the bare cost of cutting, haulage and manufacture, was alone, considered as the basis of appraisal. Four Dollars per thousand was a fair price for the best grades of pine lumber, of a quality which it is now impossible to obtain in more northerly latitudes.

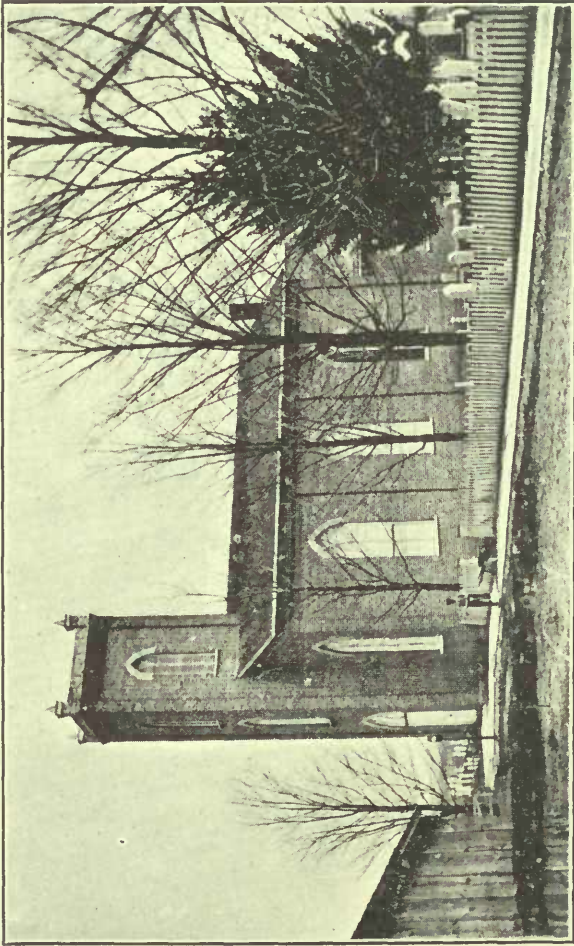
As the country continued to develop and expand, Hamilton on the East and London in the West became flourishing towns, while prosperous villages like Brantford and Woodstock had out grown Burford and were fast becoming centres of manufacturing industry, Numerous hamlets had sprung up along the Ancient Indian trail, over which passed to and fro, all the heavy traffic of trade and commerce, so necessary to the advance of modern civilization. Large strings of heavily laden wagons, transporting all that a country imports and exports, travellers on horse back, on foot, and in all sorts or crude conveyances, was a daily sight, which the inhabitants of Burford and Sydenham greatly enjoyed. The arrival and departure of the semi-weekly stage coach with Her Majesty's mail, and a varied assortment of foreign travellers, created more excitement and more interest, than do to-day the Express trains, which have replaced the old methods of travel.

In the year 1835 the Revd. James Hall, a missionary of the English Congregational Church arrived in Burford, where he found a number who had been connected with that Society in the Old Country. He decided to locate in the village, and continued his labors for several years. In 1839 a handsome church was erected under his auspices, which at first was opened to the members of all religious bodies, this was the first Church erected in the township. The Reverend James Hall resigned the pastorate in 1844 and was succeeded by the Revd. W. F. Clark.

It was at this period that some new arrivals in the village attempted to change the name by which it had been known since the beginning of the century. Like many other fussy individuals affected with over-officiousness and chronic unrest of mind, who are continually trying to change the names of the old streets and land marks. These new residents introduced the name Claremont, and for several years the village existed under the burden of both the old and the new designations, which was a continual source of worry to Burford's Post Master. In addition to Burford's one church, the Village contained two stores, one Inn, one cabinet-maker, one waggon-maker, two blacksmiths, one tailor, one shoemaker and one Physician.

In the year 1833, Eliakim Malcolm was appointed magistrate, and in 1835, the first magistrates residing in the township of Burford, in the persons of George W. Whitehead, and John Weir, were commissioned Justices of the Peace on June 12th. After the formation of the Brock District, commissions were re-issued to the two Burford Magistrates already mentioned.

In 1842, when the second commissions, were issued the name of John Weir was omitted, and those of Lawrence Daniels, Ransford Rounds, John Eddy and Henry Horner were added. These changes signified a change of government, and when the third commission for the District of Brock appeared on February 14th, 1846, after the Tories had been returned to power, the name of Henry Horner was omitted and that of Charles Perley added. In 1849, Henry Horner was again appointed as well as George W. Whitehead, Ransford Rounds, Francis Malcolm, Charles Perley, John Eddy, Lawrence Daniel, Alonzo Foster, and Robert C. Muir.



The Church of England. Burford, Ont.
Erected 1850.

CHAPTER VIII

The first Roads and Bridges, and first Railway.

During the second session of the First Provincial Parliament, which met at Niagara 31st. May 1793, the Fourth Act passed was to regulate the laying out and keeping in repair the public highways and roads. Roads were not to be less than thirty, nor more than sixty feet wide.

In 1808, Parliament granted £1600 towards the construction of roads and bridges. In 1809, £250 was appropriated for a bridge across the Grand River. During the next session, which met at York on 1st. February 1810, £2,000 was granted for roads and bridges, and £250 additional for a Bridge across the Grand River. Further grants were made by Government, but nothing had been done for many years towards the improvement of the road through the centre of the township.

After the introduction of the stage coach and when the traffic between the East and West had grown to enormous proportions, it was found necessary to make some improvement in the road from Sydenham West in order to encourage a continuation of through traffic, which had become very remunerative to the stores and taverns along the line of travel. To avoid the long steep hill at Paris, the freighters much preferred the southern trail, to Dundas street, and to such dimensions had travel and transportation grown, that there were at this period no less than twelve taverns on the highways between the two town lines. A road had been laid out along the centre of the fifth concession from Sydenham West, which became known as the stage road, but after the construction of the plank road it lost its importance and became a mere byway of the township.

The Plank Road when completed was one of the best highways ever constructed in Canada and has always continued to be one of the most important in the Province. Operations commenced in 1842, under the direction of the Provincial Board of Works. Colonel Gzowski, the famous Polish Refugee, was Engineer-in-Chief. His Deputies were authorized to provide for a first class roadway, graded up to a width of thirty-two feet. Material to grade the road-bed, where it ran through level country, was taken from the sides, leaving shallow ditches eight feet wide and two feet in depth, and for the high grades across the low spots, the heavy cuttings furnished an abundant supply of soil and gravel.

The late Robert C. Muir received the contract for constructing the road through Burford and across Oxford to its intersection with Dundas Street.

After the grading was completed preparations were made to cover the centre of the road-bed to a width of sixteen feet with three inch Pine plank, resting on six 3 x 8 pine sleepers, which were imbedded in the earth to a depth of six inches. Heavy wrought iron six and seven inch spikes, of the very best quality, were used to secure the planks to the sleepers.

The driving of the last spike opened to traffic, what was probably the finest piece of road ever constructed in Canada. Immediately there was an enormous increase in travel. The first railway between Hamilton and London, was yet ten years away and all the trade, commerce and traffic between the two cities flowed backwards and forward through the centre of the township, adding much to the growth and general prosperity of the village in particular and the township in general, and to the satisfaction of the twelve inn-keepers located along the line.

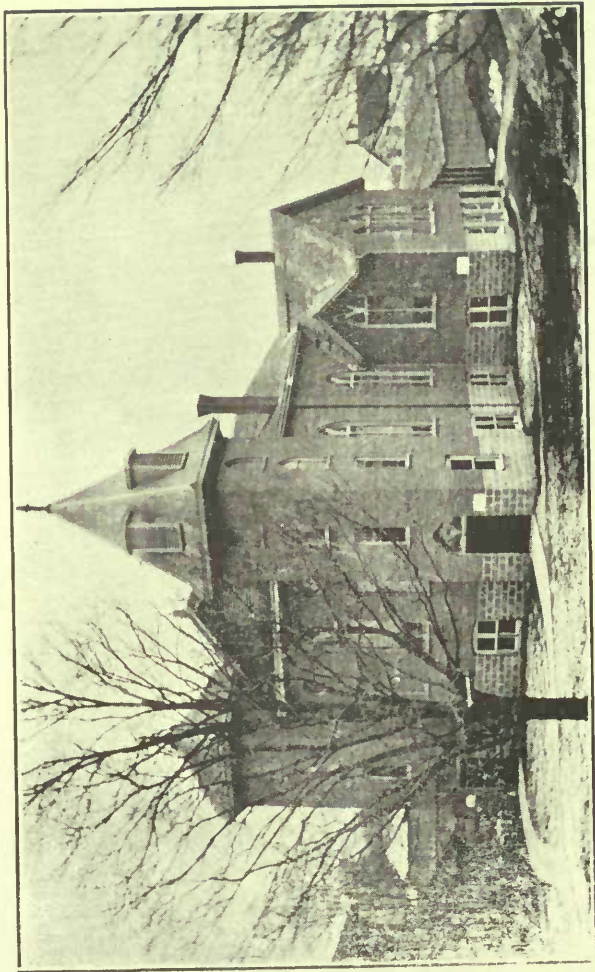
Two of the most prominent teamsters were Foote and Rowland, who transported large quantities of merchandise over the new road. The wear and tear caused by the immense loads continually passing up and down, soon made it necessary to effect repairs, and in the course of a couple of years it became evident to the government, that as a permanent road-bed, wood was a failure.

It was then found necessary to commence removing the plank and replace them by a heavy coat of gravel and broken stone, extending when passing through the villages, to the full width of road way. In some spots both sleepers and the partly worn planks were covered over, and up to a recent period some of these were visible a short distance west of Cathcart, still in a good state of preservation.

A telegraph line had been erected adding to the importance of the "Stone Road" as it was now called, and Burford village had become a prosperous place, with an energetic and progressive community. Prosperity continued until the opening of the Great Western Railway in 1853, when traffic almost entirely ceased and travel gradually fell off.

The Great Western Railway.

This line was first called the London and Gore Railway and was chartered in 1834. It was capitalized at £150,000, divided into Six thousand shares of £25 each. The County of Oxford having subscribed for stock to the extent of £25,000, the Warden of the county became, Ex-Officio, one of the directors.



The Methodist Church. Burford, Ont.
First Erected 1858.

The surveys were not completed until the year 1847, when construction work commenced, but owing to financial difficulties, the work was suspended until the year 1850 when construction was resumed.

The length of the London and Brantford Stone Road was $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the total cost £49360,12,9. A return in 1849 gave the gross revenue as 2873 pounds, and the expense for collection and repairs 1056 pounds ; leaving a net revenue of 1817 pounds.

On the 15th. October 1850, this road, within the limits of the county of Oxford, was sold to the Ingersoll and Brantford Joint Stock Company, for \$24,000, but in consequence of the failure of the Company, was resumed by the Government, and on the 1st. September 1859, was resold to the Ingersoll and Woodstock Gravel Road Company, for \$800.00 which was paid in full.

The Hamilton and Brantford road, including the Brantford bridge, was sold 15th. October 1850, to the Brantford Road Company for \$108,400. Up to October 1853, the Company paid the Government, on account of principal and interest, \$26,849, and then ceased paying altogether.

When the plank road was opened through Burford, Paris Village was deprived of a great deal of traffic, and in 1849 great exertions were made towards turning the tide of trade back again along the Dundas line. A company was formed with a capital of \$50,000, for the purpose of gravelling and planking this road from Dundas to Woodstock, but without the aid of this, Paris secured the new railway, and with it the hope of becoming a more important trade centre than Brantford. Their hopes were justified when an excellent grain market was established with the opening of the railway. After the construction of the Canal at Brantford, the latter place had also become a good grain market, while Burford experienced a serious set back, which continued for some years.

After the Government had disposed of the Stone Road ; the new owners established two Tolls in the township, one just West of Burford village and the other half a mile East of Sydenham. In 1860 the toll road, as it was now designated, was purchased by Robert C. Muir, who opened a gravel pit on his estate East of the Village, where the English Church Parsonage now stands. In 1865, the road again changed owners when Mr. Muir disposed of his interests to Mr. Lovejoy, Proprietor of the Stone Road through Brantford township, outside of Brantford town limits.

By the year 1875, great improvements had been made in the townships side roads and concession lines, this had resulted in a continuous falling off in travel along the Toll road, and the owner at last ceased entirely to make any repairs or improvements. It soon showed signs of neglect and certain parts became so bad, it was found necessary to call on the

proper authorities to inspect its condition, this resulted in the road being condemned, when it passed into the hands of the Township Council. Excepting the bridges, it has since been kept up by statute labor and in the village by direct taxation.

Brock District Council.

For fifty years following the creation of the Province of Upper Canada, no municipality was permitted any voice in the regulation or control of its local affairs. From 1792 up to the year 1842, officials appointed by the Government, assessed the land owners, levied taxes, collected the licenses, and through this mediaeval system the Executive controlled the expenditure of all monies down to the last cent. This continuous sapping of the resources of municipalities like Burford, resulted in a state of affairs entirely opposed to the progress and development of the township.

In 1842, the first measure of relief was put in operation by permitting the districts to form an elective body to be called "District Councils". The Governor however, still retained the power to appoint the Warden, Treasurer and Clerk, the Officers, we may call them, of the elective bodies. Council meetings were not to exceed six days.

Each Township having not more than three hundred Freeholders were entitled to one representative at the Council Board, if more than three hundred they were entitled to elect two Councillors. The Brock District Council lasted for eight years. Burford's two and Oakland's one Representative during this period were as follows :

Burford	Ransford Rounds	1842 to 1849.
"	John Kelley	1842 " 1843.
"	George C. Ward	1844 " 1846.
"	George W. Whitehead	1847 " 1848.
"	Lawrence Daniel	1849.
Oakland	John Eddy	1842 " 1843.
"	Eliakim Malcolm	1844 " 1849.

County Officials 1849.

Warden :	Benjamin VanNorman
Treasurer :	H. C. Barwick
Clerk :	Thomas S. Shenston

In 1849, Districts were abolished and the first Oxford County Council was formed in 1850.

Oxford County Council.

The Act which abolished Districts and substituted Counties therefore, did not alter the Territorial limits over which the District Council had previously governed. The new County Councils however were composed of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves from the various Townships, Burford being represented by Ransford Rounds and Charles S. Perley, who were elected in 1850. The same year Burford's share of taxes, to be collected towards the support, and to be under the sole control of the council, was £280,14,8.

Burford Township Council.

The first meeting of Burford's First Township Council, under the Municipal Act of 1849, was held at the Inn of Henry Dorman (later known as Vanderlips) Sydenham, on the 21st. day of June 1850, when the following members answered to their names :—Ransford Rounds, Charles S. Perley, Robert C. Muir, Isaac Brock Henry and Charles Hedgers.

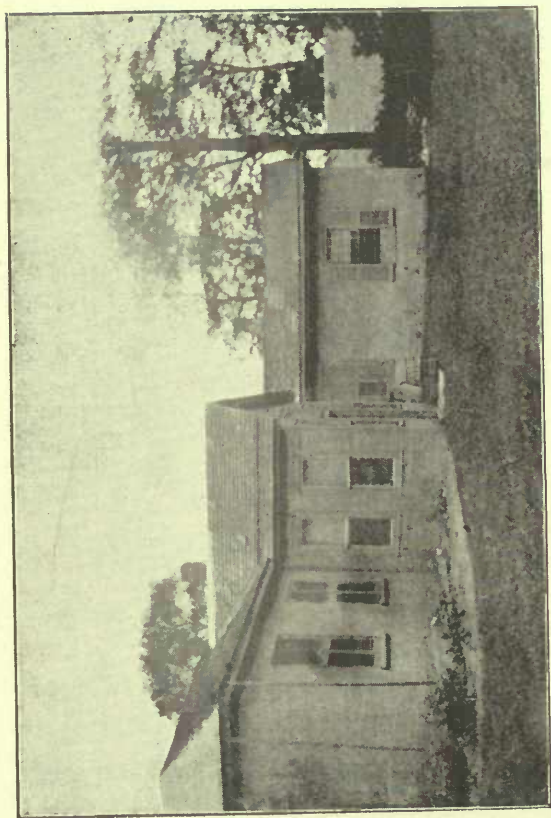
The Council first proceeded to elect a Reeve and Deputy Reeve in the persons of Ransford Rounds and Charles S. Perley respectively. George, G. Ward, who had represented Burford in the District Council during the years 1844-5-6, was appointed Clerk, he was soon succeeded by Douglas Stevenson. In 1854, Robert Hunter was appointed, the latter served for one year and was succeeded by Alonzo Foster, who for many years, was Burford's well known and respected township clerk.

The late John Catton was appointed Treasurer and served for many years as the Custodian of the Townships money chest. In 1852, Joseph D. Clement was elected the first Warden of the new county of Brant, he was succeeded by Eliakim Malcolm, who served during the years 1853-4.

A List of Burford Families who were Landowners in 1859.

A	B	B	C
Allen	Bonney	Burtis	Collins
Armstrong	Brooks	Beckham	Charles
	Brown	Barker	Cokeley
B	Ballard	Burch	Clement
	Bennett	Bloodsworth	Coon
Beemer	Boyd		Conkwright
Bailey	Bowman		Carter

C	H	M	S
Chrysler	Hearn	Merritt	Showers
Catton	Hess	Messecar	Siple
	Haney	Milmine	Skinner
D	Henry	Murray	Stuart
	Hixon	Monatt	Sebbick
Day	Hersee	Meadows	Silverthorn
Dutcher		Moore	Secord
Darnley	J	McIrvine	Smith
Doran			Shellington
Daniels	Jull		Sims
	Johnson	N	Shaver
			Swayze
E		Neil	Stephenson
	K	Neff	
Eakins			T
Eaton	Kipp		
Eddy	Kennedy	O	
Enwhistle	Kelley		Thompson
Elliot		Oliver	Trimble
	L	Oles	Taylor
F			Terryberry
	Lee	P	Tansley
Ferguson	Lawrence		Townsend
Force	Landon	Perley	
Farrington	Latimore	Peffers	V
Fowler	Lloyd-Jones	Parnell	
Freeland	Lester	Powle	Virtue
Flock	Lumsden	Pottruff	VanHorn
Foreman	Lymburner	Patterson	
	Lewis	Poole	W
G		Potter	
	M		Weir
Glover		R	Warbois
Griffiths	Moritt		Winskell
Gage	Muir	Reid	Wilson
	McConnell	Russel	Watson
H	Millar	Rutherford	Willis
	MacIntyre	Ross	Winegarden
Howey	McWilliams	Reade	
Harris	Marshall	Rixon	Y
Hunt	Morris	Rathburn	
Henderson	Malcolm	Ryder	Young
Harley	McNally	Robinson	
Hainer	Miles	Rand	
Hanmer	Morrey	Roswell	
Howell	Metcalf	Rush	



A part of the Claus Residence. Niagara-on-the-Lake.
Re-erected in 1814.]

CHAPTER IX

Personal Histories.

THE CLAUS FAMILY.

We are indebted to a grand daughter of Col. William Claus, now residing with her husband, Major William Evans, in the ancestral home of her grandfather, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, for a copy of his commission as Lieutenant of Oxford County. The extensive grounds covered with the shade of enormous trees, are full of historical interest. Many of these trees were of large dimensions as long ago as one hundred years, today the grounds are practically the same in appearance, and when viewing the place, one can easily imagine many of the interesting events which happened here in the early days of this Province. The "Treaty Tree", a huge oak, situated on the slope at the back of the grounds, under which the Indians annually pitched their tents, to receive the payments and provisions due them, is still in a healthy state of preservation. Measurements made by the writer, gave a circumference of twenty-one feet, at a point six feet above the ground. Under its spreading branches a Regiment of Horse might find shade and shelter.

In the shallow ravine stands a giant Balm of Gilead, the largest to be found in the Province. Near the entrance stands the "Guardian Tree", a branch of which remorselessly swept from his horse, an American Officer who, immediately after the landing at old Fort George in the Fall of 1813, had started at break neck speed across the common, with the intention of seizing Col. Claus' military chest, which generally contained a large amount of specie. The fall dislocated his neck, and his remains were interred beneath this tree.

Near the North East Corner there stood, up to a few years ago, the famous Execution tree, about which clustered many gruesome tales of retribution sternly and relentlessly meted out to marauding individuals, by the ex-members of Col. John Butler's Rangers.

Hundreds of lead bullets were found embedded in the remains of this tree, against which prisoners condemned to be shot had been bound.

In the centre of the grounds stands the substantial old house erected by Col. William Claus in 1817, to replace the one destroyed by the Ameri-

cans in 1812. Here Col. Claus frequently entertained the leading men of the Province, and lived in princely style. Many of the prominent Indian chiefs residing in the United States, who had in their youth, known his Grandfather, Sir William Johnson, and also his father Col. Daniel Claus, were often received as visitors, and given advice and council in their own tongue.

In rear of the residence, on the slope of the ravine, is still to be seen the old Root house or "Pitt". Stories of the use to which this spot was put, during the occupation of Niagara by the American invaders, after the burning of the town, rival in atrocity those of the black hole of Calcutta.

We had hoped to present our readers with a photo of Col. William Claus, but owing to the natural reluctance of his relatives to part with so valuable and precious a souvenir, even for a short time, and to the fact that it is the only one in existence, the writer was content to inspect the features of Oxford's first Lieutenant of the County, and also of his father Col. Daniel Claus.

These beautifully executed hand painted miniatures are richly mounted, and never fade like the ordinary card photograph, every detail is therefore as clear and distinct as when executed 125 years ago. The photo of William Claus, was taken just after his appointment as a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles. A handsome youth of fair complexion, he appears to have inherited all the good looks of his distinguished mother, his long curling hair falling to his shoulders in the fashion of those days, gave him rather an effeminate appearance, but the calm clear look of the eye and the lofty bearing is one to inspire confidence. His scarlet coat is of frock pattern, unbuttoned at the top to show the high stand up linen collar and long flowing voluminous cravat. The photo of Col. Daniel Claus is that of a man about forty-five years of age, of medium stature, his features are of a severe and determined cast and somewhat sharply cut, long dark hair parted in the centre and turned up in rolls over his ears in curious fashion. His whole appearance indicates a man of very methodical habits, and one who would exact obedience and promptitude from his subordinates.

No native of Canada can claim more distinguished decent than Madame William Evans, daughter of Warren Claus, and grand-daughter of Col. William Claus. In the year 1494 the Claus, or Klaus, family were established in Klausenberg, Hungary, as Lords of the Manor, and proprietors of large estates in the surrounding country. At the time of the Reformation they sided with the Lutherans, and between the Roman Catholics on one hand and the Turks on the other, they gradually lost all their property and were compelled to leave the Country. The two elder

brothers, John and George, removed to Austria where they settled, while the two younger brothers settled in Germany.

John and Georges were enobled by the Austrian Emperor for distinguished services to the Empire, and their direct male descendants are entitled to use the title "VON" before their names.

The Patent of Nobility (now in the possession of Madame Evans) is beautifully engraved on thick parchment, still in a wonderful state of preservation, considering its great age, size 24 x 36 inches. In the centre, in orange and blue, the Claus colors, is the coat of arms, size 4½ x 5½ inches.

This Patent of Austrian Nobility, after reciting the high esteem in which the recipients are held, and their merit and great services, concludes as follows :

"Given and Done at Vienna, Austria, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the Sixteen Hundred and Eighth year after the Nativity of Christ, our only Moderator, Redeemer and dear Lord and Saviour."

In course of time the elder brother removed to Germany. Col. Daniel Claus was the eldest son of this branch of the family. In 1747, Daniel was sent by his father, an extensive manufacturer of Wines, to America, with a view to establishing stations for the exchange of his wines, for Cotton and tobacco. In Albany he met Sir William Johnson, the great Colonial magnate and overlord of the Mohawk Valley. Accepting the invitation of the latter to accompany him on his return to Johnson Hall, he was introduced to Sir William's accomplished daughters, and immediately formed an attachment for the elder, Nancy. After their marriage, he became a British subject, and one of his father-in-law's chief assistants. Having settled on a portion of the great Johnson estate, Daniel Claus soon became active in the life of the colony, and was Colonel in the Militia of what was then "New-York Province", and also received from the British War Office a commission as Captain in the 60th or "Royal Americans."

Colonel D. Claus was in England on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and returned to America intending to go to Jamaica to rejoin his Regiment. On his arrival in New-York City he found instructions awaiting him from Lord George Germaine, to remain in America and help to organize a corps of Loyal Americans. He did as he was ordered, and on this account he lost his lands.

In 1777 he was appointed by Sir Frederick Haldimand, at the urgent request of the Indians, an additional superintendant of affairs for Canada. From 1777 to 1789, he resided in the City of Montreal. In 1782 he had tendered his resignation in order to proceed to England, and personally lay his claims for compensation, to cover his losses during the Revolutionary War, before the Government. His resignation was not accepted

until 1784, as no suitable person could be found to take his place. Col. Claus remained in England until the time of his death, which occurred at Cardiff, Wales, in November 1787.

His remains were interred beneath the altar of the Cathedral in that City, with great impressiveness and solemnity.

Memorial of Catherine Claus.

To the Right Hon. Carl Bathurst Knight of the Garter, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of the State for the Colonies, etc, etc.,

The memorial of Catherine Claus, Widow of the late Honorable William Claus.

Humbly Sheweth that your memorialists husband, the late Wm. Claus was the son of a Loyalist who at the sacrifice of very valuable property, adhered to the Royal Standard in the American War and that after serving His Majesty 17 years in the Royal York Regiment and the 60th Royal American Regiment of Foot, he was appointed in 1799 Deputy Supt. General and Deputy Inspector General of the Indian affairs in North America, and subsequently a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Upper Canada. The duties of which offices he discharged until the period of his decease, which event took place on the 11 Nov. 1826, that although the Indian Department is accounted a military department and is under the control of the Commander of the Forces, and that the Garrison allowances assigned to the situation held by your Memorialists late Husband are those of a Lt. Col., yet there is no regular scale of Pensions appointed to Widows of Officers services therein, although several such have received special relief from His Majesty's bounty.

Your memorialist therefore begs to submit to your Lordship's consideration her present situation and the great losses sustained by her late Husband and his family, from their adherence to the British Standard as before recited.

Your Memorialist further begs leave to submit to your Lordship's, that her late Husband's daughter Catherine Geale is the widow of an Officer who served His Majesty 6 years in the 41st Regiment, and subsequently 5 years in the Government Office of this Province, and that she also, by the decease of your Memorialists late Husband, is left with a family of 4 children entirely destitute. Wherefore your Memorialist relying on your Lordship's humane consideration and on the liberality which so pre-eminently distinguish the British Government in providing for the families of her departed servants, ventures to hope your Lordship will bring her case under the favourable notice of His Majesty, in order

that some relief can be extended to her, and further to pray that whatever allowance it may graciously please His Majesty to assign her, may after your Memorialists death, be allowed to decend to the said Catherine Geale, in consideration of the services of her late Husband and Father.

And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

Niagara, Upper Canada.
April 1827.

(Signed) Catherine CLAUS,

Henry Lester.

Quartermaster Sergt. Henry Lester, born in Bennington, Vermont, Sept. 30th 1787, was the eldest son of Guy Lester by his wife Cynitha Lawrence, the former was a native of New London, and the latter of Lisbon, Connecticut. At the age of 15 years, Henry was bound out to a certain Fuller for a term of seven years.

Having acquired a good knowledge of the manufacture of cloths, but a decided dislike against his employer, who was a harsh master, and being of too independent and enterprising a disposition to remain longer in what he considered a state of bondage, Henry made up his mind to immigrate to Canada, and left without the formality of bidding adieu to the Fuller, who doubtless vented his rage on the remaining apprentices.

Having made his way to the place then called "Shipmans Corners", which is now St. Catherines, he started there the first woolen mill in Upper Canada.

In 1810, he disposed of his interests in the woolen mill, removed to the Village of Burford and located on lot Number Four, Sixth concession, now known as the Andrew Miller Farm.

In 1811, he married Selena Fowler, and in the same year enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Oxford Militia, and at the commencement of the war, in 1812, was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. During that conflict his services were invaluable in securing supplies, not only for the Oxford Militia, but for other troops engaged from time to time in the London District.

Although one of the non-combatant staff, Sergeant Lester took part in more than one engagement, and at the memorable battle of "Lundy's Lane", the commanding Officer of one of the companies being unfit for duty, he took charge, and led his men during the fight.

After the war he was appointed Baliff and High Constable for the Township, and held that position up to the year 1850.

His death on March 27th, 1876, removed one of the last of the old veterans of 1812, of whom it may be written, "There were men in those

days". The late John Lester was the only son of Henry Lester, the former also left an only son, Mr. Henry A. Lester, who is the present owner of the Homestead known as "Veteran Farm", and is one of Burford's most successful and enterprising farmers and stockmen.

The Whitehead Family.

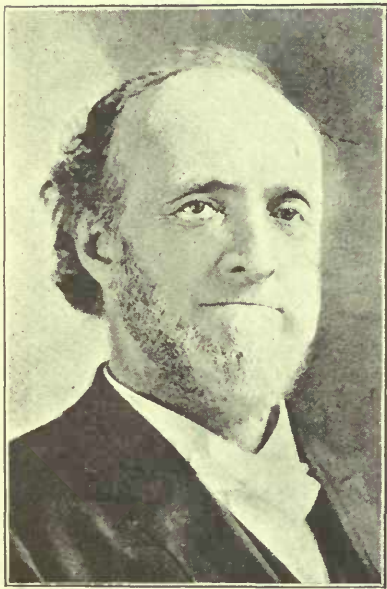
One of the most prominent and best known of Burford's First Families, the Whiteheads were distinguished for half a century for their leadership in all Religious, Military and Civil matters connected with the Township. Of English descent, several members of the family were settled in the American colonies previous to the Revolutionary War. Benjamin, a Captain in the New York Militia and another of the same name a Magistrate, James emigrated to New Brunswick in 1783 and received a grant of land for his adherence to the King's cause.

The Rev. Thomas Whitehead, born 1763, with his three sons, George W., Willard M. and Thomas C. emigrated from New Brunswick to Burford a short time previous to the War of 1812. First as an Itinerant Methodist preacher, for many years before the erection of the first house of worship, Thomas Whitehead travelled regularly through the district ministering to the spiritual wants of the early settlers of all denominations. Meetings were held in the homes of those having the largest rooms, and during the warm season in the open air, whence arose those good old devout institutions, "Camp Meetings."

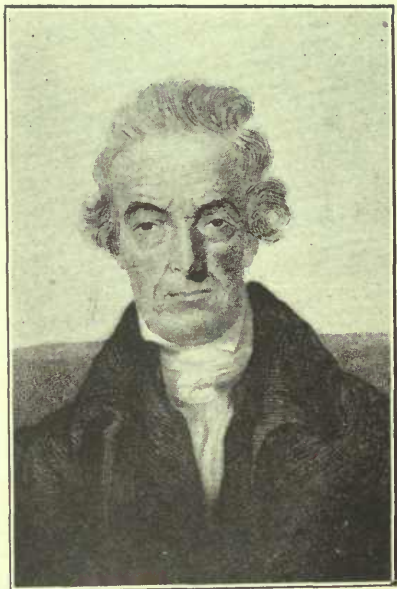
One of the fathers of the Methodist denomination, the Rev. Thomas Whitehead watched and assisted in its growth, from a few scattered followers, to one of the largest and most influential religious bodies in the Province, and in the year 1840, when nearly 80 years of age, he was elected first President of the Conference. His death occurred at the home of his son in Burford in January 1846, at the venerable age of 83.

George M. the eldest son, inherited all the military instincts of his ancestors, and during the better part of his life was connected with the Canadian Militia, his first appointment having been made in 1812 as Ensign in the Lincoln Militia. George M. was Superintendent of the Township Public Schools during the years 1844-5-6 and member of the District Council for the years 1847-8-9, appointed Commissioner of the Peace for Brock District February 27th. 1840-9, and one of the first Justices of the Peace in 1850 for the County of Oxford, and Warden for one term.

In 1824, he was appointed Postmaster and opened his Office in the West end of the village, he appears to have been the first individual officially appointed to this position in the Township, but since the year 1819 there had been a Post Office in Burford Village.



Rt. Rev. Bishop Charles H. Fowler



**Rev. Thomas Whitehead,
First President,
Methodist Conference.**

After his removal to Woodstock in 1850, he took an active part in all the Civil, Municipal and Commercial matters relating to the growth of that enterprising town. He died in 1868. The particulars of his military career will be found in the second part of this work, as well as that of his brother Willard M. The latter, Burford's Second Postmaster, and Clerk of the Division Court, also the first official authorized to issue Marriage Licenses, was appointed to these positions in the year 1844, and during his thirteen years term of office, his services to the public gave universal satisfaction, and his position as Captain of the Burford Militia, made him one of the most prominent residents in the active life of the village and municipality. Having resigned his appointments, he removed to Brantford in 1862, and from there to Chicago in 1879. He died in the latter city in the year 1879.

A magnificent oil painting of Willard M. Whitehead now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. A. Chrysler of Brantford, was the first work done in Canada by the gifted English artist, Robert Whale, and this portrait was awarded the first prize at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1857.

Thomas C, the third son, died in Sept. 1837, at the early age of 24. His remains were interred in the old Burford cemetery, and lie near those of the "First President".

The Fowler Family.

Among the first to acquire lands and settle in the new township of Burford were the Fowlers, John and William, with their families who emigrated from New Brunswick in the year 1798. Of English descent, the Fowlers had first settled in the central part of the colony of New York, about the year 1770, and during the Revolutionary War the family sided with the Royalists. Caleb was an officer in the Loyal American Regiment, another Caleb of Westchester County, N. Y. was a captain in a Loyalists Corps. The lands of both were confiscated by the American Congress, and at the close of the war they retired to New Brunswick on half pay, and received grants in that province to compensate them for their losses. George, another member of this family was a noted Loyalist, and William, father of William first mentioned was also a Captain, in the Loyal Americans.

John Sr. and John Jr. were among the first to be enrolled as members of Captain Mallory's Militia Company in the year 1798. At the Election for the return of members to represent the County of Oxford in the 12th Provincial Parliament, held in the Village of Ingersoll on the 6th day of October 1834, Charles Duncombe, one of the successful candidates was

seconded by Oraha Fowler, one of his staunchest supporters, and in all the events leading up to the insurrection of 1837, Horatio Fowler was a prominent character. In 1856, when most of the grievances complained of had been removed, another member of this family, the late Caleb Powell Fowler, was gazetted Ensign in the 5th. Brant Battalion, promoted Lieutenant April 2nd 1857 and Captain October 23rd, 1862. One of the most prominent members of this family was the Right Rev. Chas. H. Fowler, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was born in Burford in 1837, and died at his home in New York City on March 20th, 1910, in the 77th year of his age. Bishop Fowler, who was an authority on all theological matters, was noted for his ready replies and witty sayings. On one occasion, during an important meeting of the Clergy and laity, one of the latter, who was displeased with a ruling of the Bishop who presided, suddenly sprang to his feet and shouted:—"Deliver me from the snare of the Fowler", before he had time to go further, the Bishop smilingly completed the Psalm, "and from the noisome pestilence."

The present head of the family is Giles H., well known throughout the Province as one of Burford's most successful business men. He represents a family whose name appears frequently and prominently in these records, and one whose members have resided continuously in the municipality since the very beginning of its history.

For the photo of Bishop Fowler we are indebted to Mr. James P. Fowler, one of the efficient, obliging and courteous staff of the Buffalo Historical Society. This gentleman is also a well known officer of the New York State Militia.

The Yeigh Family.

The name of Yeigh is written largely across the pages of the old records in the Government Archives, detailing the stirring times and memorable events occurring during the first sixty years of the last century. No family in the Township occupy a more prominent position in its early military and political history.

In the early part of the year 1800, John Yeigh with his wife Mary Magdalene, his four sons, Jacob, John, Adam and Henry and daughter Eve, set out from their old home in Pennsylvania for the wilds of Upper Canada, the journey was made by wagon drawn by four fine horses. After a period of some thirty days journey the travellers arrived in Burford, the Yeighs like nearly all of the other first settlers came in from the East and like them passed over the fertile plains of Burford, as being too poor to be worthy of consideration.

John Yeigh and his family settled on Lot No. 8, Con. six, which he purchased shortly afterwards from Ensign David Parmer. After erect-



Q. M. Sergt. Henry Lester.
A veteran of 1812.



Jacob Yeigh,
A veteran of 1812.

ing a home, and a partial clearing had been made, John Yeigh, who had learned the trade of a potter, started the first manufactory, for furnishing household utensils, in the County, his customers coming from far and near to supply their wants. The remains of this primitive industry are still visible on the north side of the stone road about a mile west of the village.

Jacob Yeigh, whose portrait appears at the head of this sketch, with his father and brother John, immediately became members of Captain Mallory's Militia Company.

Jacob who was born in 1784, was just 16 years of age when he became a member of Burford's first Militia Company, and as soon as Adam reached this age he was also enrolled, and was one of the first men who volunteered for service in Captain White's Flank Company, in which he was appointed Sergeant. He served throughout the war and took part in several engagements, notably the capture of "Detroit" and "Lundys Lane", he was one of the few who was rewarded by a medal. Jacob Yeigh had been commissioned Lieutenant in the First Oxford, and also took part in the War, he was present under Colonel Bostwick at the engagement of Malcolm's Mill.

Considering the active part taken by Jacob and Adam Yeigh during the War 1812-15 and their services in assisting the regular troops participating in that conflict, who were occasionally stationed in Burford, it cannot be asserted that they were Rebels at heart, when in 1837 they organized a Company and followed Doctor Duncombe to Scotland, they were certainly Rebels against the abuses which then prevailed in the Province, but in those day, all, who were not humble and obedient followers of the political hierarchy, were suspected of heresies at variance with the oppressive system then in vogue.

Jacob Yeigh was twice married, first to Mary Lossing, daughter of Peter Lossing, who settled in the Township of Norwich in the year 1809. After her death he married Isabella Daniels (sister of the late Lawrence Daniels, Esquire) and widow of Jonathan Stevens, who was a son of Justus Stevens, one of the first settlers in Burford. Jacob Yeigh died in the year 1863, he had lived to see his only son Edmund commissioned an Officer of the Queen's Militia, when he was appointed Ensign to the 5th Brant Battalion in 1856, Edmund Yeigh's part in the organization of the Burford Infantry Company in 1866 will be found in another part of this work.

Under Captain Edmund Yeigh, the Burford Infantry Company, in their splendid Scarlet uniforms, reached a very high state of efficiency, the rank and file were of just the right material to produce the best class of Infantry men and at that period there was plenty of such material in Burford.

The Yeigh family are at present represented by Mr. Henry Yeigh, a well known business man of Brantford who is also prominent in Church work and Mr. Frank Yeigh of Toronto, the well known and talented Canadian writer, whose many works are read from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The latter was for many years private Secretary to the Honorable A. S. Hardy, he is an Ex. President of Toronto Young Liberal Association, and some years ago was proposed by several leading journals to succeed W. T. R. Preston as Reform Organizer.

Col. Henry Taylor.

Born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, on the 4th day of November, 1818, the late Henry Taylor, when but a youth of 16 years, immigrated to America, and finally arrived in Burford, when it contained a population of some 700 souls,

In 1834 he settled on lot No. 21, concession 5, which has remained in possession of the family from that date to the present day.

This lot was one of those originally granted to the Chancellor, President, and scholars of Kings College, and it had remained in its original state, until acquired by the young settler from Ireland.

The lands in that part of the Township were densely wooded with giant sugar maples and other hardwoods, and to clear the forest and prepare the ground for cultivation, required not only determination and great energy, but a robust constitution. Henry Taylor like the great majority of Burford's first settlers was blessed with unfailing good health, and to an eminent degree, possessed all the characteristics necessary to encounter difficulties successfully, and succeed where weaker men have failed.

Three years after his arrival, the dissatisfaction with the Executives tyrannous methods of ruling the province culminated in the rising of 1837.

In the following year when certain of the leaders who had escaped to the United States and identified themselves with American Filibusters, had lost the sympathy of the great majority of the Reformers, who were as much opposed to separation from the Mother country and to interference from foreign aggressors, as they were to the blighting system which had so long retarded the growth of the country.

The Burford Militia were being re-organized as the 4th Oxford, and the subject of this sketch having now attained the age of Twenty, and his name being returned on the Militia Rolls, was one of the first to volunteer, when Lt. Col. Geo. M. Whitehead ordered a part of the Regiment on duty. From this time until the practical abolition of the Sedentary Mi-

lita in 1863, Henry Taylor was closely identified with the Military History of the Township and always took the greatest interest in his Company and his Regiment.

In 1856, on the organization of the 5th Brant Militia, he was appointed Lieutenant and the following year promoted Captain. When the formation of a Service Battalion was dropped, Captain Taylor was promoted Major in the new Reserve Militia, January 29th, 1869, and in 1882 he succeeded Charles S. Perley in the command, with the rank of Lieut. Col. Since the latter date no further appointments have been made to the Sedentary Militia in Burford.

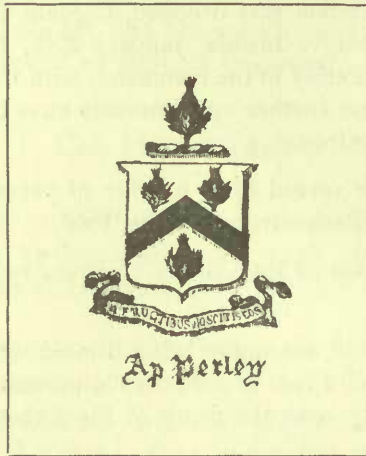
Lieut. Col. Taylor served for a number of years as a member of the Council, was Deputy Reeve from 1857 to 1860.

After the formation of the County of Brant he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace.

He married in 1849, his union being blessed by two sons, David H. who died in 1893, and Fred W., Burford's present popular Reeve and the head of the family since the death of his father, which occurred on January 3rd, 1900.

A Partial List of Captain Taylor's Militia Company, in 1860.

Oliver Treanor	Jonah Howey
John Dorman	Timothy Cockley
Thomas Anson	Stephen Sullivan
Henry Reed	John Wetheral
Stephen Rambo	Henry Bennett
Christopher Fear	George Cope
Alanson Wooden	Thomas Carruthers
Peter Thompson	John Lunnon
Hamilton Shaver	John Wallace
David Conkwright	William Blair
William Poole	Joseph Poole
William Foreman	Alex Poole
Thomas Wilson	Samuel Osmond
John Hanmer	



The Perley Family.

The members of this family trace their descent back to that Allan Ap. Perley, whose crest appears at the head of this article, and who left his native Wales in the year 1630 and settled in Boxford in the state of Massachusetts. where many of the name still reside.

In the year 1760, Israel Perley left Massachusetts and settled at Mau-gerville on the St. John River, and was the founder of the New Brunswick branch of the family. Since their settlement in that Province the Perleys have filled many positions of trust and responsibility.

The subject of this sketch, Charles Strange Perley was born at Mau-gerville, in the Province of New Brunswick, April 11th, 1796. His maternal grandfather was Ephraim Tisdale of Freetown, Mass., who left his home in 1775 and went to New York. During the war, while on a voyage to St. Augustine, he abandoned his vessel at sea, to avoid capture, and

gained the shore in safety. Nearly destitute of money he accomplished an over land journey to New York, a distance by the route which he travelled of 1500 miles. In 1783 he embarked at New York, with other Loyalists, for New Brunswick, in the ship "Brothers" commanded by Captain Walker, and on the passage his wife gave birth to a son, who was named after the master of the ship. During his residence in New Brunskick, Ephraim Tisdale was prominent in Civil and Military affairs, he died in 1816 leaving a family of Eight sons and Four daughters.

In the year 1801, Charles S. Perley, then a child of seven years of age, with his mother and uncle Joseph Tisdale, came to Upper Canada and settled at Vittoria in the county of Norfolk. During the war of 1812, as a youth of but Sixteen years of age, he was present at several engagements, and was one of the very few taking any part in that great conflict, who lived long enough to enjoy the pension finally granted to survivors by the Government.

After his marriage to the daughter of Colonel McCall of Norfolk, he settled in Ancaster where he resided for seven years.

On his removal to Burford, Charles Strange Perley acquired extensive tracts of land and soon became prominent in the political and military life of the township. Surrounded by his family of five sons and five daughters, his beautifully situated home estate was for long one of the social centers of the county. A staunch supporter of the constituted order of Government, with inherited convictions of the strongest kind against what he considered the revolutionary tendency of the majority of his neighbours, and a firm belief in the political doctrine, held at this period by many of the descendants of the loyalists, that they were entitled to more consideration than the ordinary settler, had caused many hot arguments, prior to the events of 1837. Charles S. Perley was the first resident of Burford who learned of Mackenzie's defeat. He had been summoned to Hamilton to report on the political situation in Burford, and while there he met Colonel Allan McNabb, just returned from Toronto, who verbally authorized him to raise a company of Militia and oppose the Rebels. He was first commissioned captain 23rd April, 1838, and was one of the members of the Court Martial which met in London during the month of January 1839, and which sentenced the unfortunate Joshua Guillam Doan to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

In 1840, he was appointed Magistrate for the District of Brock and for many years he balanced the scales of justice evenly between the numerous litigants of those days.

Charles S. Perley, was Burford's first Reeve, after it became part of the County of Brant he acted in that capacity until the year 1855, the following year he was elected Deputy Reeve. He lived to see the sons

of those he called Rebels and others who were friends and sympathizers of Dr. Duncombe, gazetted valued Officers of his own corps, the old 5th. Brant.

Colonel Perley was twice married, his second wife, who survived him was the daughter of Sheriff Rapelgie of Norfolk County. He died on Sunday the 19th January 1879, at the ripe old age of 82 years nine months and eight days. His remains were interred in the Cemetary attached to Trinity Church, Burford.

The Muir Family. *(Contributed)*

This family claim kin to the house of Colstoun, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, founded in the reign of Malcolm (Ceanmohr), by Charles LeBrun, a famous French Warrior noble, who arrived in Scotland to visit relatives sometime during the latter part of the Eleventh Century. Having entered the service of the Scottish King, he was granted estates in Dumfrieshire, and established his seat at Colstoun Park. His son Walterus LeBrun flourished during the early part of the Twelfth Century.

In 1296, Sir David LeBrun was one of the Scottish Barons who swore fealty at Berwick. Richard, another prominent member of the family, was one of the principle Noblemen who headed a conspiracy connected with the Charters.

During the fifteenth century the prefix to the name was dropped and gradually the remainder was changed to Broun, and this way of spelling it finally adopted.

Sir William Broun in the reign of James the First, was Warder of the West Border and commanded the Scots in a battle fought against the English. A younger brother of the last named, for services rendered at this engagement, was granted considerable tracts of waste lands, called Moors or Muir's.

In course of time the descendants of George the younger brother became known as the people of the Muir's and the name originated thus.

John Muir, founder of the Canadian branch of the family, was born in Ayshire, Scotland, 1770. Having received the benefit of several years education at one of the excellent schools, which already existed in Scotland, he entered the employ of a rich manufacturer of cloth goods and the famous Paisley shawls in the town of that name. Having thoroughly learned the process of manufacturer, he now established himself in business on his own account, and at the age of 28, married Anna Winnett, daughter of Major Winnett of H. M. 13th. Regiment of Foot, an officer who fought with distinction during the early Wars of the Nineteenth Century.



Lt. Col. Henry Taylor.



**Robert C. Muir J. P.
Capt. 5th, Brant Militia.**

After the cessation of the Napoleonic Wars, trade was in a very depressed state, money became scarce, and a great deal of discontent existed throughout Scotland, many were immigrating to the Colonies in the hope of improving their fortunes in new countries, where every man was welcomed.

In the month of April, 1818, John Muir, with his family of five sons and two daughters, took passage in a large sailing ship bound for the port of Quebec, Canada. After a stormy passage of forty days they reached their destination and transhipped to a small steamboat, running between Quebec and Montreal. Nearly three days was consumed in the passage to the latter city, as the boat proceeded on her way only during daylight. From Montreal passengers and freight were transferred overland by wagons to Lachine, here flat bottom scows known as Durham boats were taken. These crafts were propelled up stream by stalwart rowers.

Having arrived at Brockville, the party disembarked and were transported overland by ox teams to their final destination, Perth, then a small, village, which two years previously had been set apart as the Capital of the new Bathurst District.

At this period a large number of Scotch families had commenced settlement in Lanark Township, and after looking over the ground, John Muir with his elder sons and son-in-law Matthew Virtue, who had accompanied them from Scotland, secured a large tract of land in the township mentioned, and here they located for a period of some twelve years.

Finding this section of country unsuitable for successful agriculture, the Muirs and their relatives removed to Burford in 1830, and settled in the North Western part of the township, when that section was an almost unbroken forest, with bears and wolves as frequent visitors.

The casual visitor in viewing this part of the country at the present time, can scarcely realize that these lands were once covered by a thick growth of enormous trees ; to remove them root and branch entailed an immense amount of laborious toil.

The late Robert C. Muir, fourth son of John Muir, turned his attention to the acquisition and disposal of the new lands, and during the next twenty years following his arrival in Burford, he dealt extensively in Crown Reserves, Canada Company and other lands. In 1842, when the Provincial Board of Works commenced the construction of the London and Hamilton Plank road, he secured the contract for a large section, and had associated with him in the direction of the undertaking, his brother, the late Allan Muir, father of Mr. John Muir, of Brantford. On the successful completion of this important highway, he was pressed by the department to undertake similar contracts in distant parts of the Province, but declined in order to take part in the construction of the new

Hamilton and London Railway, which at that period was expected to run through the township. He built the section of Railway between Paris and Woodstock, he also erected a bridge over the Grand River at Brantford, when the previous one has been swept away by one of the periodical Spring floods.

Mr. Muir was one of the first to propose the construction of the Railway, from Brantford to Tillsonburg, and with Henry Cox and the late Edmund Yeigh, formed the Burford Committee, who carried the granting of a bonus in aid of the enterprise to a successful issue.

When the first Burford Township Council was organized in 1850, he was elected a member, and in 1852, was appointed Magistrate, being one of the first appointed in the new county of Brant. He was an extensive traveller, having crossed the Atlantic thirteen times, and also the Pacific and Indian Oceans, in a Tour around the world.

In 1870, when proceeding to the Port of London in the large clipper ship "Blue Jacket", on which he had secured passage from the Port of Lyttleton, New Zealand, when 1,000 miles from Cape Horn, the vessel caught fire, the crew and passengers were forced to take to the boats. The boat, twenty-seven feet in length, in which Mr. Muir was in, headed for the Falkland Islands seven hundred miles distant. After a perilous voyage of 500 miles towards the Islands, they were picked up by the Dutch bark "Prymont" and finally landed in Cork, Ireland.

Mr. Muir was always intensely loyal and patriotic and inherited all the Military instincts of his ancestors.

He was a life long Reformer, but one of independent views. Although a friend and supporter of Dr. Charles Duncombe, during the latter term as Oxford's representative in the Provincial House of Assembly, he was strongly opposed to armed insurrection, and refused to consider such a course as the only remedy left to remove the abuses from which the country was suffering.

Neither Mr. Muir nor any other member of the Burford Militia was ever called upon to take any prominent part in the suppression of the revolt, the few who were called out, performed a certain amount of patrol and escort duty, but when Duncombe's force dispersed and dissolved, the Rebellion in this section of the Province was ended for good.

The chief incident in Mr. Muir's connection with the Rebellion period, occurred during the month of January 1838. In company with one of his brothers they had left their home in the western part of the township, and were proceeding to Brantford to transact some business, both being mounted on horseback. When descending the long hill known as McKnights, about three miles west of the town, they met a sleigh load of armed men under command of a regular officer, who ordered the two

travellers from Burford to halt and give an account of themselves. Having satisfied the officer's curiosity as to their undoubted loyalty to the Queen (nothing being said about loyalty to the Government), Mr. Muir and his brother were requested to turn about and accompany the party to assist in the capture of a number of desperate Rebels, who were stated to be concealed in a house on the road running towards Paris.

The day was bitterly cold, the side road was filled with drifted snow from a recent storm, making progress extremely slow. Late in the afternoon the detachment arrived in the vicinity of the expected capture, when the officer halted and sent forward an unarmed scout, as an ordinary wayfarer, as it was thought that if the supposed part of Rebels caught sight of a body of armed men, they would either disperse rapidly or have time to make an effective resistance. A code of signals being arranged, the scout approached the house, where everything appeared quiet and peaceful, a dog in the yard wagged a cordial welcome, the front door opened and the woman of the house invited the supposed traveller to enter. Finding a comfortable fire he proceeded to warm himself and appears to have forgotten all about his signal duties. The officer at last became impatient and decided to advance without further delay. Arms were prepared and the house surrounded without any hostile demonstration from the interior or any appearance of the scout. The men were now ordered to rush the fort, rescue the scout and capture the rebels, but they found hospitality where they had expected to meet with resistance. The man of the house however, who was the only man to be found on the premises, was taken prisoner and carried to Brantford.

On their return journey, which was made after dark, the two mounted men were ordered to act as front and rear guards, but no rescue was attempted and the officer with his armed party and his prisoner arrived safely at Brantford.

Mr. Muir and his brother were detained on duty until after the appearance of the prisoner before the Magistrates, who sentenced him to the jail in Hamilton, where he was confined for a space of time and then liberated.

During the year 1838, a detachment of troops were stationed for a short time in Sydenham, and a number of residents were unjustly arrested and brought before the Commanding Officer, who made his Head-quarters in the red brick house on the north side of the stone road, about a mile west of the village. Mr. Muir, knowing that the accused were entirely innocent of the charges which had been made through personal spite and prejudice, appeared on their behalf and succeeded in having these innocent men discharged, the officer being a man of discernment and intelligence.

In 1856, when the Fifth Brant Battalion was organized, under Lieut. Colonel Charles S. Perley, Robert C. Muir accepted a commission as Lieutenant, the following year he was promoted Captain and organized No. 3 Company, which became one of the most efficient in the regiment.

During one of Mr. Muir's trips to Scotland he met and married Margaret E. Thwaites, daughter of Captain Adjutant Thwaites of the Ayrshire Regiment, who predeceased him some six years. Mr. Muir who was born in the year 1807 was at his death, on 10th. March 1905, the oldest Justice of the Peace in the county of Brant.

Their five sons have all been prominently connected with the active Militia. John T. the eldest (now deceased) was for two years, from 1873, a Non-commissioned Officer of the Burford Infantry Company, and became a member of the Burford Cavalry in 1875. Three years later, he entered the Civil service, as Ontario Immigration Agent at Toronto, when that office was abolished he was promoted Burser of the Government Asylum at Orillia.

William Kelso, now Major commanding the Burford squadron of the 25th. Brant Dragoons, is now the oldest Cavalryman in Brant County, and one of the oldest in the Province, still on the active list, he has served continuously since the year 1877, and carries the Long Service Medal and Decoration. Major Muir, is next in line for the command of the Regiment.

Robert Cuthbertson, joined N. 5 (Burford) Company 38th. Battalion, in 1874, and attended the Camp of instruction held during the month of September of that year on the Fair Grounds, Brantford, also the large camp at Niagara, which included the Queen's Own Rifles, and 10th Royals, the following June.

In 1877, transferred to the Burford Troop of Cavalry, under Captain Marshall, appointed Sergeant 1883, attached to Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, granted first class Grade B. Certificate, June 1st 1884.

Commissioned Lieutenant July 1884, promoted Captain 4th. May 1898, Major 6th. February 1902, Toronto Cavalry School First class Certificate March 1898, Long Service Decoration 1902, R. O. 18th. September 1902, Retired 1907.

Matthew Ford, member of the University Company, Queen's Own Rifles during the early eighties. Graduated 1888 B. A., Captain Dufferin Rifles of Canada, 1896, transferred to 2nd. Dragoons 28th. January 1899, with rank of Second Lieutenant, promoted Lieutenant 21st. December 1899, Captain "C" Squadron, 18th. September 1902, Major commanding "C" Squadron 1911, Lieutenant Colonel commanding 25th., Brant Dragoons 1912.

Allan D. Muir, joined Burford Troop of Cavalry 1881, appointed Trumpeter, 1883, Trumpet Major 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry, resigned in 1892. Commissioned Second Lieutenant No. 3 Company, 22nd. Battalion, February 1896. Promoted Captain June 15th. 1896, resigned 1901. Appointed Paymaster 25th. Brant Dragoons, from 5th. April 1909.

CHAPTER X

Burford's Parliamentary Representatives.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS

Sir Francis Hincks was born in the City of Cork, in the year 1807. He was the fifth and youngest son of Dr. Hincks, of the family of Hincks, of Breckenbrough, in Yorkshire, which traces its origin to William Hincks, an Alderman of Chester in 1341. Dr. Hincks settled in Cork in the year 1791, as Minister of a Presbyterian Congregation.

He published a number of educational works and was distinguished for his success in the instruction of youth. In 1815, he became connected with the classical school of Fermoy and in 1821 removed to Bedfast, having been appointed head classical master of the Royal Institution in that city. Francis received a first class education, as it was intended that he should take up a professional career, but in 1823 he became connected with a large commercial house which sent him to the West Indies in the year 1830.

After visiting the principal islands he came to Canada and was so favourably impressed with the country, that he decided to make it his future home. He returned to Ireland in 1831, and the following year having married, he sailed again for America and settled in Toronto, where a few years later he commenced publication of the "Examiner" Newspaper, which at one time had a large circulation throughout Oxford County.

Through his writings Mr. Hincks became well known to the readers of his paper, and his strong and able advocacy of the reforms so ardently desired by the electors, had made him popular before he was personally known to the Liberals of Oxford.

At the Convention held in Woodstock, during the Winter of 1841, to select a candidate to represent the county in the new Parliament of the two Canadas, several names were proposed, but eventually all withdrew in favor of Mr. Hincks, who was strongly supported by the Burford delegation.

The election was held in Woodstock, from the 15th. March 1841. The Poll was opened all week for the accommodation of the voters, who were

obliged to come from all parts of the county, Hincks was returned by the narrow majority of 31 over his opponent, Peter Carrol, Surveyor of Oxford. who was a son-in-law of Admiral Vansittart.

After Parliament met, Mr. Hincks was selected to fill the position of Inspector General, an appointment somewhat similiar to that of Finance Minister, this necessitated a new election, which was held 14th. July 1842. In this contest the Honorable Francis Hincks was opposed by John Armstrong of Zora, on the third day, the votes being overwhelmingly in favor of the Inspector General, Mr. Armstrong withdrew.

This the first Parliament of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, passed a new Election Law, which contained provisions that had long been sought for by the Electors, instead of as heretofore, only one Poll for the whole county, there would be one opened in each Township.

Nomination for the second Parliament was held in Woodstock, on the 18th. day of October 1844, Hincks was opposed by Robert Riddell, one of the strongest and most popular men of his party. Riddell, was elected by a majority of 22 votes. Burford township Polled 204 votes, 104 of which were for Hincks. Of Oaklands total of 48 votes, 34 were for Hincks.

Nominations for the third Parliament was held in Woodstock on 21st. December 1848, Sir Francis Hincks was again the candidate of the Reformers and Peter Carrol of the Tories, Mr. Hincks carried this election with the handsome majority of 335 votes. The total vote of Burford Township was 225, of which 123 were for Hincks. Of Oakland 60 votes, 40 were for Hinks.

On the 15th. day of November 1851, nominations to elect a member for the fourth Parliament, was again held at Woodstock. The candidates selected were the Honorable Francis Hincks and John G. Vansittart, son of Admiral Vansittart. The total vote polled was 2519, of which Hincks received 1299, Burford's vote was 350, or 192 for Hincks, and 158 for Carrol. Oakland gave 67 votes for Hincks and 15 for Vansittart.

In 1851, Mr. Hincks was named Prime Minister by the Governor General. In 1852 he visited England in the interest of the proposed Grand Trunk Railway, his proposition to the Canadian Parliament to spend \$16,000,000 in furtherance of this project was considered by many to be beyond the financial powers of the country.

He retired from political life in 1855, when he was appointed Governor of the Windward Islands. After his return to Canada, having resigned his post, he re-entered Parliament in 1866, as member for Renfrew.

In 1873, when Sir Francis Hincks offered himself as candidate of the Conservative party, for the South Riding of Brant, for the second Dominion election, he made a personal call on many of the old and prominent

Liberals in the Township of Burford, who had supported him during the days of his early political career, soliciting their support on account of his past services to the country. After his defeat, by the rising young politician, William Patterson, he was elected for Vancouver, but did not remain long in Parliament, having many other important matters to occupy his time. He was President of the Confederation Life Insurance Company, and a Member of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute. His greatest Canadian work was the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was created C. B. and K. C. M. G. During the smallpox epidemic, Sir Francis, one of the most able and brilliant of Canada's public men, fell a victim to the scourge.

Hon. Edmund Burke Wood. (*Big Thunder* 1.)

Burford township, as part of the counties of Oxford and Brant, has at different periods been represented in Parliament by some extraordinary men, among the best known of these was the original—"Big Thunder", one of the most powerful debators that has ever appeared in the political arena of Canada.—His advent into public life was the result of an accident. Having lost the lower part of his left arm while engaged in threshing at an early age, he entered college and proved to be an apt and brilliant scholar.

He now studied law, and established himself in Brantford, where for long, he was the leading Council. When the first Executive of the new Province of Ontario was formed in 1867, with John Sandfield Macdonald as Premier, E. B. Wood became one of his colleagues, in what was called the coalition or Patent combination Government. At the general and local elections held that year. "Vote for Wood. In both houses" was the motto of his supporters. He was opposed by Messrs. Leeming and Biggar, the George Brown Liberal Candidates, but was triumphantly elected over both his opponents, having received the solid Conservative vote, as well as the support of a large section of Reformers.

The Hon. E. B. Wood thus had the unique distinction, of not only representing the South Riding of Brant, in both the Federal and Local Houses of Parliament, but of being the first of the Ridings representatives in the new Dominion and Provincial Legislatures.

His first great speech in the House of Commons created a sensation, his thunderous voice, leonine appearance and dominant personality, swayed his audience to a remarkable degree. It was after this occasion that a prominent Toronto Journal—formerly a supporter, but now an opponent, in a special editorial referred to E. B. Wood as "Big Thunder", the great chief from the wilds of South Brant, who comes roaring, ramping, raging down to the great Council House, on the Banks of the Ottawa.

The last appearance of the Hon. E. B. Wood on the public platform in Burford Township, was in the village of Harley, where he had been invited by the committee, having the matter in charge, to address the voters, on the question of granting an adequate bonus in aid of the proposed Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway. His convincing arguments were listened to with the greatest of attention, and helped to carry the vote in favor of the grant of \$30,000, which the Township subscribed to this enterprise.

Subsequently appointed Chief Justice of Manitoba, not as important a position then as now, his great abilities and services to his Country would have entitled him to a better post in his native Province.

The Hon. William Patterson. (*Fig Thunder 11.*)

This gifted son of South Brant, previous to the year 1872, was practically unknown to the Burford Electorate. The unanimous choice of the Reform convention, met to choose a candidate for the General Elections held that year, William Patterson, then a young man of great business ability, entered into the contest with a vim and determination that could only mean success. His first address in the township was delivered in the large public Hall, then standing at the corner of King and William Streets. One of the most fluent and rapid speakers who had ever addressed a Burford audience, in powerful tones, with a clear and concise statement of the new Dominion's Political situation, he presented his views in such a sincere and convincing manner, and submitted to the electors such an astonishing array of facts and figures, and displayed so great a grasp and so clear a view, of all the important political questions of the day, as to inspire his followers with more energy and vigor, than they had shown for some years.

The same evening, Mr. Alfred Watts, the Conservative candidate, a well known and respected commercial man of Brantford, supported by some able speakers, addressed his friends in the schoolhouse. This gentleman shortly afterwards retired in favor of Sir Francis Hinks, the able Finance Minister, who after a long period, again besought the support of his old friends in Burford. His past services to the Reform party and to the Province, and his distinguished career, did appeal to a few, but the great mass of the Reformers were for Patterson. They felt the swing of victory in the air, and with a large majority, William Patterson gained his first, and one of the greatest victories of the contest.

Sir Francis Hinks, who had succeeded Sir John Rose as Finance Minister in 1870, on his retirement from the governorship of the Windward Isles, secured a seat in Vancouver, B. C., but shortly afterwards resigned from the Ministry.

At this period members received as indemnity the princely sum of six hundred dollars (\$600.), but in 1873, the allowance was increased to one thousand dollars (1,000.), with this amount, the members were, for the time being, well satisfied. From the year 1872, until the end of 1911, a period of nearly forty years, William Patterson has been a power in the House of Commons, and from 1896 he stood high in the Councils of the Nation. His services to his country have been invaluable, and the handsome and commodious Armory in Burford, is a lasting monument to his willingness and ability to serve his constituents.

Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy. (*Little Thunder.*)

The name of Arthur Sturgis Hardy (Little Thunder) will long be remembered, not only in his native county, but throughout the Province of Ontario. Political meetings were never dull when A. S. Hardy was on the list of speakers.—His audiences, friends and opponents alike, were kept in good humor by frequent witty sparkling allusions, which never failed to have the desired effect upon the minds of his hearers.

Gifted with a wonderful voice of great penetration and power, an unrivaled delivery and enunciation and great personal magnetism, his equal at repartee, and when necessary stinging replies, which always found their mark, has never been known in the County of Brant.

A brilliant, able and learned jurist, he gave up a large and lucrative practice, to serve his Province, for a fraction of the yearly income he could have secured in the pursuit of his personal affairs. From beginning to end, Arthur S. Hardy had an absolutely clean record. No political leader of the past generation laboured a greater length of time, or with greater energy, for the benefit and to the advantage of this Province. He sacrificed the accumulation of a fortune, had he followed the pursuit of his profession, to give the best part of his life towards the upbuilding of a growing country.

One of the most memorable of his many Burford meetings, was that held in Barnea Hall, during the season that a certain shortlived society, contrived to struggle out a precarious existance of a few months. The most ridiculous stories and pernicious insinuations had been industriously and persistantly circulated throughout the rural districts. More than one life long Reformer had apparently grown lukewarm supporters of their party, and on this occasion, when the Hon. A. S. Hardy opened his address, he faced the most serious looking audience he had yet seen, outside the four walls of a church.

The speaker lost no time in approaching the subject, which he instinctively knew was uppermost in the minds of his hearers. In tones almost

dramatic, he alluded to "Strange whisperings up and down the back concession lines" and then proceeded to expose the silly and preposterous tales, which like the mists had floated over the country side, the dark hints of dangerous conspiracies, and foul plots of the G. Fawkes' Order, were shown to have originated only in the shallow pate and befuddled brain of the circulating medium. The fog of doubt and suspicion was lifted and peace again settled over the land.

The retirement of the Honorable A. S. Hardy, from public life, hastened by the precarious state of his health, was greatly regretted by his colleagues and his thousands of friends in Brant County. He possessed to a remarkable degree, that rare quality, so often found wanting in public men, of not only creating, but holding the life long support of his friends and admirers. He was a man who never forgot his friends, what more need be said.

CHAPTER XI

The Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

BROCK DISTRICT AND OXFORD COUNTY COUNCILS — POST OFFICES AND THE MAILS.

The Act of Union, sanctioned by the Queen, July 23rd. 1840, become effective February 10th. 1841, and was entitled, an Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The third Clause provided, that for the United Province, there be one Legislative Council and one Assembly. That in the United Legislative Assembly the Provinces before called Upper and Lower Canada, should be represented by an equal number of members.

Provision was further made, that the Counties of Halton, Northumberland and Lincoln should be divided into two ridings, each to have one member. That every other county or riding in Upper Canada, entitled to, representation, after the passing of the Act, should have one member. That the City of Toronto should have two members, and the Towns of Kingston, Brockville, Hamilton, Cornwall, Niagara, London and Bytown, each one.

The First Parliament of United Canada met at Kingston, June 14th, 1841, and was restricted to eighty-four members, equally divided between the two former Provinces, this gave Canada West, as the former Province of Upper Canada was now called, forty-two members, in place of the fifty-eight previously elected.

At this period the population of Lower Canada was 661,380 and Upper Canada 465,357.

When Lord Sydenham organized the first government, after the Union, Kingston was selected as the capital, but, excepting the views of the inhabitants of the town and its neighbourhood, this location was found to be unsatisfactory. On November 23rd, 1843, it was moved by Robert Baldwin and seconded by Louis Lafontaine, the two reform leaders of the day, that the seat of Government be removed to Montreal. The Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalf, was in favor of the proposal, but it was opposed in both houses by the Upper Canadian Tories, the resolution however was adopted, and acted upon as soon as practicable.

In the Spring of 1844, when Montreal had a population of 40,000 souls, until the Fall of 1849, it was the seat of the Government of United Canada, which existed from February 10th, 1841, to July 1st. 1867.

Post Offices and the Mails.

In the year 1851, the Honorable James Morris, a member of the Tache MacDonald Government, was appointed the first Canadian Post-Master General. For many years after the formation of this Province the service was administered by the British Post Office Department, and the net proceeds, after defraying the expenses in the conveyance of the mails, etc, were remitted to the General Post Office, London.

The first Post Office established in the County of Oxford, was opened at the village of Burford, in the year 1819. Colonel W. D. Bowen consented to act as Postmaster, but there was no official appointment. It was necessary however that the monthly mail should be received by someone in the village having the confidence of the community, and where the letters and papers, addressed to parties throughout all the London District, could be found, when a journey was made to Burford for that purpose.

On the death of Colonel Bowen in the year 1821, he was succeeded as Postmaster by Wm. VanAllen, his son-in-law, the duties of the Burford Postmaster however at this period was extremely light. In the year 1822 the whole amount of prepaid letters was 8s, 10½d, and for his services during that year, the Postmaster received £1, 10s.

At this period there were no postage stamps used in Upper Canada, the letters being marked or initialed with pen and ink by the official in charge.

In 1824, George W. Whitehead was appointed Postmaster, this is the first official appointment, effecting the Burford Post Office, which can now be found in the Dominion Archives. In 1844, G. W. Whitehead was succeeded by his brother, Williard M.

Burford continued to be the only Post Office in the Township until the year 1851, when a Post Office was established at New Durham, on 6th. June, and Jessie Schooley appointed Post-Mistress.

The next in the Township was opened at Kelvin on 1st. October 1854, John Kelly, Postmaster.

On January 1st. 1856, the Sydenham (Cathcart) P. O. was established with Isaac L. Lawrence as Postmaster. The Harley Post Office was opened in April 1859, J. C. McClellan, Postmaster.

The first Post Office established in Oxford Township was opened originally under the name "Oxford", apparently in 1822, the name was subsequently changed in 1852 to Ingersoll. Other Post Offices in this Township were established as follows :—Woodstock 1835, T. S. Shortt,

Postmaster. Beachville 1836, W. Merigold Postmaster. Oxford Centre 1853, James F. Chapman Postmaster. Sweaburg 1857, re-opened 1st June 1862 with J. H. Hill as Postmaster. Eastwood 1st. February 1855, H. Vansittart as Postmaster. Vandecar 1st. June 1863, Thomas H. Arnell Postmaster.

The oldest Post Office in the County of Brant, excluding Burford, was opened at "Brant's Ford" in the year 1825, following this the Mohawk Post Office was established in 1836, A. Cook Postmaster.

In 1853, Cainsville and Newport, J. D. Dresser and Thaddeus Smith Postmasters. The Mount Venron Post Office was established 6th. October 1851, Thomas Perrin Postmaster. Falkland 1st. June 1862, Martin Stally Postmaster.

In the year 1831, the Post Office receipts in Upper Canada were, for letters, £9870, Newspapers etc, £790, Rates of Postage were exceedingly high compared to those of the present day.

For any distance under and not exceeding 60 miles	4½d.
---	------

Above 60 and not over 100 miles	7d.
---------------------------------	-----

Above 100 and not over 200 miles	9d.
----------------------------------	-----

And 2 pence for each additional 100 miles.

Letters for United States were to be prepaid to the line.

Letters for Europe, to go by way of Quebec, to be prepaid to that place, and those to go by the Halifax route were to be prepaid to Halifax.

In 1837, there were 152 Post Offices in Upper Canada. In 1851 Postage was reduced to 5 cents per half ounce on letters, and postage stamps adopted for the first time.

Postage Stamps were first produced in England in 1837, after every possible obstacle had been thrown in the way of the inventor, Sir Rowland Hill. Previous to their introduction and use, letters were frequently mailed "collect", transport charges, which in some cases were as high as 50cents, was collected from the recipient.

From 1824, until 1857, when Willard M. Whitehead resigned his position as Postmaster, the office was located in a small building on the northeast corner of the Whitehead farm, which consisted of the north half of Lot 6 in the Seventh Concession.

In 1857, when Adjutant John Catton was appointed Postmaster, he remove the office to a small frame building adjoining the hotel, then situated on King Street East, just below the general store of Lowney and Kirkland.

About the year 1870, the Burford Post Office was again moved to King Street West, and located in the small frame shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Jones as a shoe store. When Mr. John Catton retired, after a



The Public School.
Burford, Ont.

period of some thirty years service, the present incumbent, Henry Cox, Esquire, was appointed Postmaster, and the Office was moved to the General store, operated by that successful merchant for many years, on the corner of King Street and Maple Avenue.

Education.

In the year 1806, an Act was passed to establish Public Schools in every District of the Province. The sum of £800. was appropriated to provide for the payment of a salary of £100, to each of the eight Schoolmasters, to be appointed in the eight Districts. In the London District the appointment was given to James Mitchell, a native of England and a man of good education.

In 1816, the Government of Sir Francis Gore passed an Act, granting £6000 for the support of common Schools. This grant was divided up between the ten existing Districts, according to population. The Midland District receiving the largest share, a sum of £1000, and Ottawa, the smallest, £200. London District's proportion was £600.

In 1844, the 20 Districts, into which the Province was then divided, received a total grant of £19999,19,5. The Home District, now the most populous, received £2952,9,3. and Huron, the most sparsely populated £257,3,8, London District's share was £1325,6,4.

James Mitchell was succeeded as District Schoolmaster, about 1820, by E. Chadwick. The first London District School Board consisted of the following members :—John Rolph, J. B. Askin, James Mitchell and George C. Salmon, Trustees Archdeacon of York, ex officio, Malhon Burwell, John Bostwick, Joseph Ryerson, James Mitchell, John Rolph and John Harris.

Burfords first school was opened in the year 1808, Marvel White, Schoolmaster, eight years later another school was established in the township.

George W. Whitehead was the first Superintendent of Township Schools. Appointed in 1844, and re-appointed in 1845-6. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Hay. This position was abolished in 1852.

In 1849, Burfords seventeen schools received from the Legislative School Grant £998,,6. The total annual salary of Burfords teachers was £702.

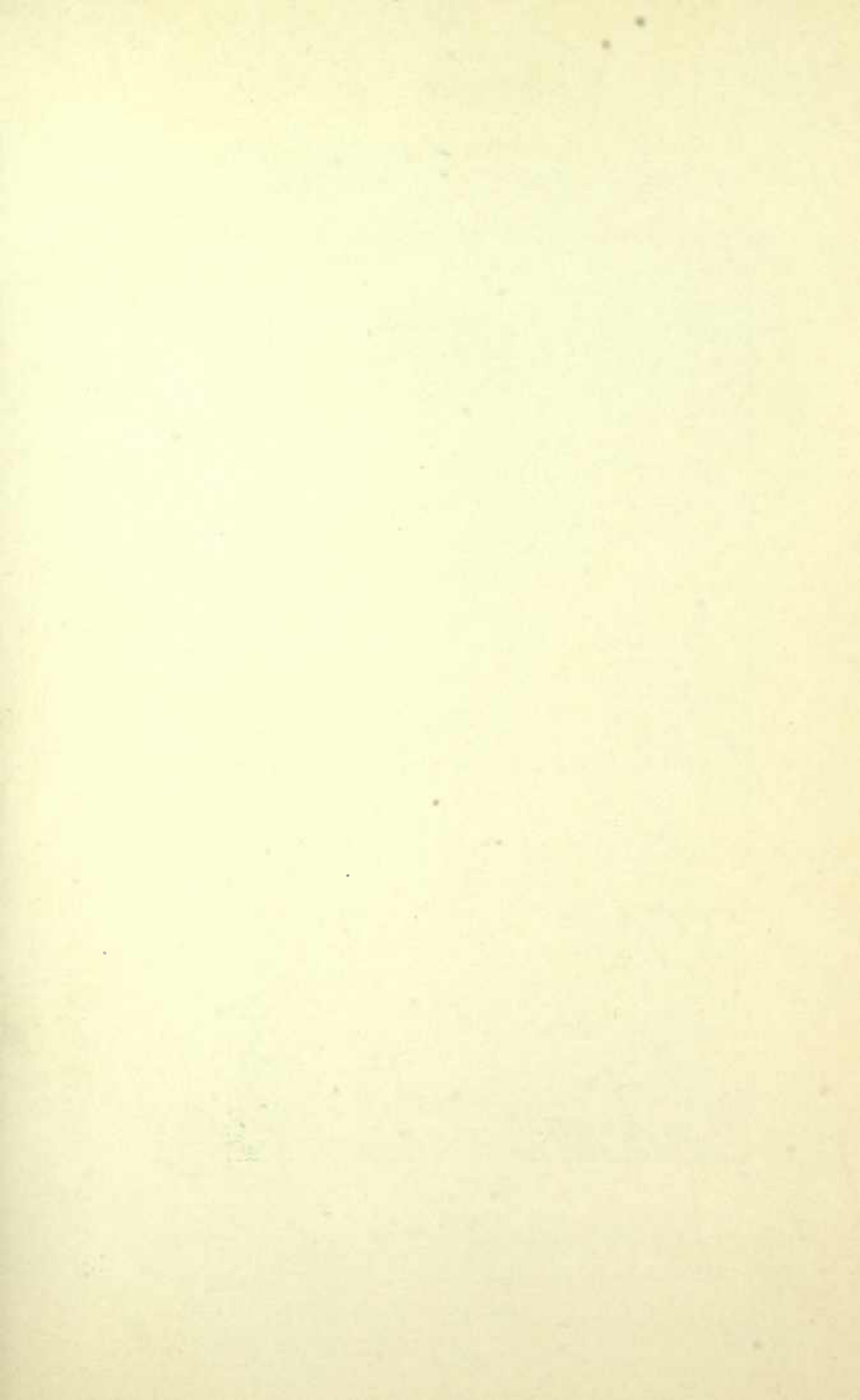
In 1850, Upper Canadas 3476 common School teachers, received an average salary of £52,4., with board. In 1851, £55,12, for males, and for females, £31,10 in 1850, and £33,,10. in 1851. During the latter year, 378 first, 1,272 second, and 1, 547 third class certificates were given to candidates.

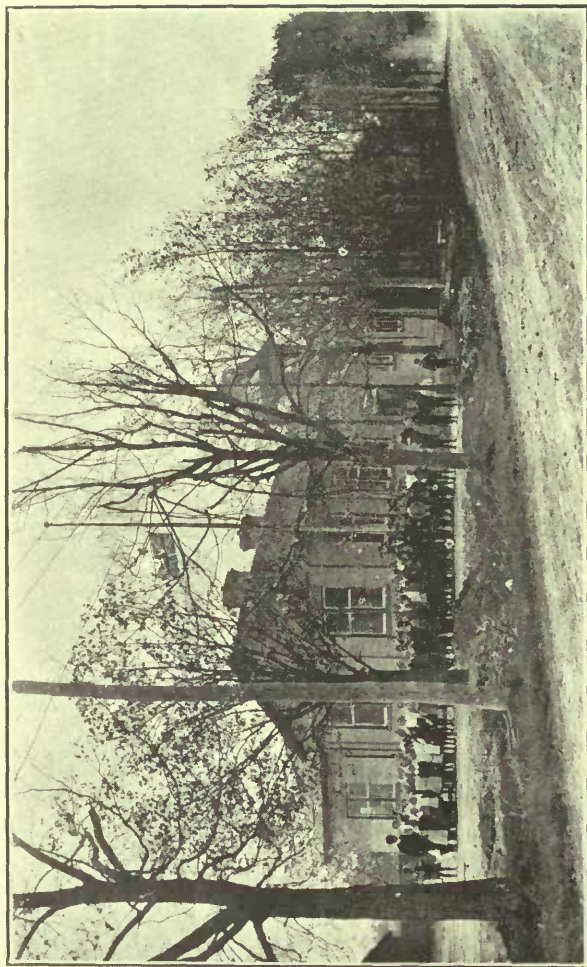
District Common Schools, 1810.

SCHOOL RULES

- I. The Master to commence the labors of the day by a short prayer.
- II. School to commence each day at 9 o'clock of forenoon, and five hours at least to be taught during the day except on Saturday.
- III. Diligence and civility to be cherished and encouraged by rewards judiciously distributed, to consist of little pictures and books, according to the age of the scholars.
- IV. Cleanliness and good order to be indispensable, and corporal punishment seldom necessary except for bad habits learned at home—lying, disobedience, obstinacy and perverseness. These sometimes require chastisement. Gentleness even in these cases would do better with most children.
- V. All other offences in children arising chiefly from liveliness and inattention are better corrected by shame, such as gaudy caps, placing culprits by themselves, not admitting any to play with them for a day or days, detaining after school hours, or permitted to play in the afternoon, and by ridicule.
- VI. The master must keep a regular catalogue of his scholars, and mark any day they are absent.
- VII. The forenoon of Wednesday and Saturday to be set apart for religious instruction, to render it agreeable, the scholars to be furnished with at least ten copies Barrows questions in the New Testament, and the teacher to have one copy of the Key to these questions for his own use.

The teacher should likewise have a copy of Murrays Power of Religion on the mind, Watkin's Scripture Biography, and Blair's Class Book, the said lessons of which are well calculated to improve Religious feeling. These books are confined to no religious denomination and do not prevent the Master from teaching such catechism as the children may adopt.
- VIII. Every day to close with reading publicly a few verses from the New Testament, proceeding regularly through the gospels.
- IX. The afternoon of Wednesday and of Saturday to be allowed for play.
- X. A copy of the Rules to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the school-room, and to be read publicly to the scholars every Monday morning by the teacher.





The Public School.
Burford. Ont.

A literal copy of the Rules and Regulations adopted by the School Trustees of School Section No. 14, in the Township of Nissouri, Oxford in the year 1852.

"Thou shalt not lie thou shalt not swear thou shalt not speak a smutty or blagard talk thou shalt not steal thy neighbour's dinner his ink or handle his books or anything that is his.

No whispering no laughing no leaving seats with liberty nor meedle with books slates pens nor ink without liberty no quareling no lying no fitting no swearing stealing nor telling tales out of School no disputing no bad language no pushing each other in the mud or in the dich on the road home.

Any children coming without proper books their parents to be no to fyed by a letter if not punctually attended to shall be liable to be dismissed from School.

(Signed) HENRY B. NICHOLS,
JOHN BROOK.

The Kings Representatives, New France.

LIST OF FRENCH GOVERNORS

YEAR	NAMES
1540	Jean François de la Rocque, Sieur de Roberval.
1598	Le Marquis de la Rocque
1599	Chauvin of Rouen
1602	Commander DeChastes, Governor of Dieppe
1604	Pierre de Gua, Sieur DeMonts Genê of Pons.
1612	Charles De Bourbon Count De Soissons.
1616	The Prince De Conde, who had been appointed, sold the office for 11,000 crowns to The Duke De Montmorency, High Admiral of the Fleet who delegated all the duties of the office to Samuel De Champlain.
1625	Henry De Levy, Duc De Ventedour.
1629	Louis Kirkt, Installed himself as English Governor, he treated the citizens with kindness and supplied the pressing wants of the people. In 1632 Kirkt resigned Quebec into the hands of the French, a Treaty of Peace having been effected.

- 1632 Samuel De Champlain (appointed Governor).
 1635 M. De Montigny, Knight of Malta.
 1647 Louis D'Ailleboust.
 1651 M. DeLauzon
 1658 Viscount D'Argenson.
 1661 Baron D'Avaugour.
 1663 The Chevalier De Saffray Mesey
 1665 Le Marquis De Tracy.
 1667 Daniel De Remi, Seigneur De Courcelles.
 1672 Louis De Bonde, Count De Frontenac.
 1682 M. Lefebvre De La Barre.
 1685 Marquis De Denonville (A Colonel of Dragoons).
 1689 The Count De Frontenac resumed office.
 1698 Le Chevalier De Cillieres.
 1703 The Marquis De Vaudreuil.
 1726 The Marquis De Beauharnais.
 1746 The Marquis De La Jonquiere.
 1747 Count De La Galissonniere.
 1749 The Marquis De La Jonquiere, who had been a prisoner since
 1746.
- 1752 Baron De Longueuil, administered the Province until the arrival
 of the new Governor, The Marquis Du Quesne De Mame-
 ville, a Captain of the Royal Marines.
- 1755 The Marquis De Vaudreuil De Cavagnal, General of Louisiana,
 son of former General of that name, surrendered Canada
 to the English, Sept. 8th. 1760. When quitting the country
 Vaudreuil said, "With these beautiful and vast countries,
 France loses 70,000 inhabitants of a rare quality, a race of
 people unequalled for their docility, bravery and loyalty."

Quebec.

LIST OF ENGLISH GOVERNORS.

- 1760 General Sir Jeffery Amherst.
 1763 General Murray.
 1766 Brigadier General Sir. Guy Carleton.
 1778 General Haldimand.
 1785 Lieut. General Hamilton, Pro Tem.
 1786 Colonel Hope.

with the title and functions of Governor General of all the British Provinces in North America.

- 1792 Lord Dorchester having obtained leave to visit England transferred his functions for the time to Major General Alured Clarke.
- 1793 Lord Dorchester again resumes office.
- 1795 General Prescott.

Upper Canada.

LIST OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

- 1792 Colonel John Graves Simcoe.
- 1796 The Honorable Peter Russell, appointed President.
- 1799 Lieut. General Peter Hunter.
- 1805 The Honorable A. Grant, President.
- 1806 Francis Gore.
- 1811 Major General Sir Isaac Brock, President.
- 1812 Major General Sir R. H. Sheaffe, President.
- 1813 Major General Baron, de Rottenbury, President.
- 1813 Lieut. General Sir. Gordon Drummond, K. C. B.
- 1815 Lieut. General Sir. George Murray, Bart.
- 1815 Major General F. P. Robinson, K. C. B.
- 1815 Sir. Francis Gore resumes office, Sept. 25th. 1815.
- 1817 Hon. Samuel Smith, Administrator.
- 1818 Major General Sir. P. Maitland K. C. B.
- 1820 Honorable Samuel Smith, Administrator.
- 1820 Major General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. resumes office, June 30th.
- 1828 Major General Sir. John Colborne
- 1834 Sir. Francis Bond Head, Bart.
- 1838 Sir. George Arthur.
- 1839 Lord Sydenham.

Canada West

- 1841 Sir. Charles Bagot.
- 1843 Sir. Charles Metcalf
- 1845 The Earl of Cathcart.
- 1847 The Earl of Elgin
- 1854 Sir. Edmond Head.
- 1861 Viscount Monk.

Province of Ontario.

- 1867 Major General H. W. Stisted.
1868 Hon. W. P. Howland.
1873 Hon. John W. Crawford.
1875 Hon. D. A. MacDonald.
1880 Hon. John B. Robinson.
1888 Sir. Alexander Cambell.
1892 Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick.

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(over) I. T. TORREY, Gen Fr't, Agent-

Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway.

WEST		TIME TABLE	EAST	
No 3	No 2	STATIONS	No. 1	No 3
	P. M.		A. M.	
	5.30	Dept Brantford. Arr.	9.25	
	5.50	*Mount Pleasant	9.00	
	6.15	Burford	8.40	
	6.40	Harley	8.15	
	6.55	*New Durham	8.00	
	7.15	NORWICH	7.40	
	7.20	P.D & L.H. Ry. Crossing	7.35	
	7.30	Mid.Town line Norwich	7.15	
	7.45	*Springford	7.05	
	8.10	C. S. Ry. Crossing	6.40	
	8.20	Arr. TILSONBURG Dep	6.30	

* Trains stop only when signalled, or to let off passengers

Train No. 1 makes close connections with the Great Western Railway for Hamilton, Toronto Suspension Bridge, and the East, and with Grand Trunk Railway both East and West.

Train No. 2 leaves Brantford immediately on arrival of 5.10 p. m. Express on Great Western, and trains from both east and west on Grand Trunk Railways.

This arrangement gives passengers the privilege of spending nearly 8 hours in Brantford, returning to Tilsonburg the same evening.

At Tilsonburg making a connection with Canada Southern Railway for the transfer of passengers and Freight, both east and west.

(over) I. T. TORREY, Ticket Agent.

Fac-simile first Time Table B. N. & P. B. Ry.

Issued 1879.

Members of Parliament of Upper Canada — 1831.

- GLENGARY.—Alex. McMartin and Alexander Fraser.
 STORMONT.—Archd. McLean and P. Vankoughnet.
 DUNDAS.—John Cook and Peter Shaver.
 GRENVILLE.—Richard D. Fraser & Edward Jessup.
 LEEDS.—William Buell, jr. and Matt. M. Howard.
 BROCKVILLE.—Henry Jones
 CARLETON.—John Bower Lewis.
 LANARK.—William Morris.
 FRONTENAC.—Hugh. C. Thompson and John Campbell.
 KINGSTON, (Town).—Christopher A. Hagerman.
 OXFORD.—Chas. Ingersoll and Chas. Duncombe.
 KENT.—William Berczy.
 ESSEX.—William Elliott and Jean B. Macon.
 WENTWORTH.—John Willson and Allan N. McNab.
 HASTINGS.—Reuben White and Jas. H. Samson.
 LENNON & ADDINGTON.—Marshall S. Bidwell and Peter Perry.
 NORTHUMBERLAND.—James Lyon and Archibald McDonald.
 DURHAM.—John Brown and George S. Boulton.
 YORK, (Town).—William Bostford Jarvis.
 YORK, (County).—Jesse Ketchum & William L. Mackenzie.
 SIMCOE.—William B. Robinson.
 MIDDLESEX.—Mahlon Burwell and Roswell Mount.
 NORFOLK.—Duncan McCall and Wm. Willson.
 HALTON.—Wm. Chisholm and James Crooks.
 NIAGARA, (Town).—Henry J. Boulton.
 LINCOLN.—Robt. Randal, John Clark, William Crooks, and Bartholomew C. Beardsley.
 HALDIMAND.—John Brant.

CHAPTER XII

1837.

"When all the people in any country, unanimously repudiate a bad law, there is no possibility of executing it," "therefore, I say, "The laws in question are "already abrogated." PAPINEAU.

"A Nation never can Rebel, those only are Rebels who resist the will of the people."
DUNCOMBE.

The year 1837 will ever be memorable in the History of Burford Township. After long years of fruitless and hopeless struggle against the arbitrary and oppressive system of Government, centered in the hands of a small clique of imperious Plutocrats, a political hierarchy, who controlled all and every appointment, from the Executive office down to the smallest local position, who continually and systematically blocked every effort of the people to secure some amelioration from the burdensome and tyrannical exactions, to which they had so long been obliged to submit. the fighting leader of the Reformers had at last decided, that the only possible way, to shake of these "Old men of the Sea", was to make a display of armed resistance, as every means had at last been completely exhausted, no concessions whatever could be gained by peaceful and constitutional methods.

In 1828 the Reformers had swept the Province and Twenty-one Bills passed by the House had been thrown out by the Legislative council, who still controlled both the Executive and Legislative Council, although, in a decided minority in the Assembly.

MacKenzie had hoped to accomplish by a " coup de maître", the complete overthrow of his opponents. He had gradually persuaded, by plausible and forcible arguments, his more careful lieutenants, to assist him in carrying out his plans.

For a long time they had peacefully agitated for a constitutional overthrow of the persons in control of the Government. They were denied the right of free speech, a free press, and the right to organize to bring about political changes.

Dr. Charles Duncombe was serving his Second term as Oxford's Representative in the Assembly, he was a man who was popular with all

classes of the community, even with the few in his Riding politically opposed to him, he was looked upon socially as a friend to all, his benevolence and generosity were often extended unasked, to the needy and destitute, his disposition was kindly and friendly, a gentleman by birth and breeding, as well as by inclination, such a man was by instinct naturally opposed to war and bloodshed, but having passed his word to his leader, and in the belief that the "Rising" would be so overwhelmingly against the existing state of affairs, as to effect a bloodless Revolution and a consequent change in the system of Government against which, on behalf of the people who had elected him, he had so long and faithfully worked, Dr. Duncombe at last reluctantly began to prepare for any eventualities which might arise.

The Township was seething with unrest and discontent, the great majority of the taxpayers had become exasperated and greatly embittered against the autocratic rule, of a small body of men, who were determined to maintain, strengthen, and perpetuate an hereditary caste of absolute rulers. Dr. Duncombe might have entered, he would have been welcomed, into the sacred fold of this exclusive coterie, who had grown to believe, that the high seats and all the emoluments of office were theirs by Divine right, and not by the will of the people. He was not to be influenced by the Shibboleth of his opponents, the word "Treason", an ancient word, a fetish, used in all ages to daunt and terrify the Reformers, who might seek to introduce some religious toleration, or some political improvements in the old order of things, which would result in a measure of responsible government whereby the condition of the masses would be bettered.

Dr. Duncombe never preached separation from the Mother country to his constituents, the Reformers of Burford in 1837 did not want separation, they had no desire to set up a government that would cut loose from the countries which gave most of them birth, or to identify themselves with foreign aggressors.

The Township's Representative at this period was also their medical adviser, for long he was the only physician in this part of the country. Dr. Duncombe was not only immensely popular in the community where he lived, but had many influential friends throughout the Province and was looked up to and highly respected by his fellow members. Considering all these facts, it can be understood what an influence this popular physician exercised, among the farmers of Burford.

While the great majority of the Electors of Burford were a unit, in their bitter hostility to the Executive, they were not now in accord, as to the means by which the aims and ends they had in view were to be accomplished, they were however, united in their determination to secure a larger measure of liberty, but the more moderate inclined were opposed to armed insurrection. While they deeply resented the airs of superiority assumed by the improvident gentlemen, who filled every small office in the coun-

try, who hoped to perpetuate a system of office inheritance succession ; they could not stamp out that deep seated feeling of loyalty to the Crown, inherited from their ancestors, and which had clung to them in the backwoods of Canada. As is always the case, when movements of great importance are contemplated, there were divided councils. These moderates decided to remain passive if an insurrection was precipitated by the most violent and impetuous of the leaders, none of whom were military men., their loyalty and their peaceful attitude however, did not save them from the unjust suspicious of certain officials, who after the dispersal of Duncombe's army, vented their personal animosity upon the heads of some of their innocent neighbors.

Means of communication in 1837, were only to be made by Courier, the news of MacKenzie's engagement near Toronto did not reach Burford for five or six days, heavy rains had fallen making the roads almost impassable, light frosts succeeded the rain, which formed a thin crust over the deep mud and made travelling on the highway a most difficult matter. As soon however, as the news was received by General Duncombe, he intructed Captain Yeigh to call out his men, secure all arms they could find and march to Scotland, the place previously selected for concentration, he then hastened to Norwich, when express riders were sent out to call together his followers, and here, as previously arranged, he was joined by two bodies from Yarmouth and Bayham, under the command of Robert Anderson, Joshua Doan and Henry Fisher. From Norwich they marched to Scotland and encamped on a piece of ground suitable for defence. Immediately after this, rumors of MacKenzie's defeat and the approach of Colonel McNabb, with a large body of men, were received, news also arrived of the march of Colonel Askins and Bostwick from London with 250 men, and of another detachment coming upon them from Simcoe.

Had General Duncombe acted promptly in this emergency, instead of permitting time to be wasted by useless discussions, he could easily have met and defeated either of the two latter detachments and thus delayed the inevitable end, which however would have happened sooner or later.

It was at last decided, that as they were possessed of no equipment or material for an extended campaign, and were but badly armed, the most servicable weapons being flint-lock muskets, shot guns, and in many cases pikes and swords of ancient pattern, it would be better for them to disperse and return to their homes.

Cajtain Jacob Yeigh's contingent had left Burford late in the afternoon of December 13th, and this decision was arrived at twenty-four hours later, they therefore immediately sought their homes where they remained quietly until brought before the Magistrates. General Duncombe

accompanied the main body of his troops on their retreat to Norwich, where the remnant of his army soon dissolved.

Colonel McNabb reached Scotland on the 15th, when the first arrests in the London Districts were made, many who, if not implicated, were at least in strong sympathy with the Rebels, now came forward, hoping to escape suspicion, and offered to join MacNabb's force in pursuit of the retreating Rebels, large numbers however, were arrested and brought before the great McNabb, who appeared to feel some pity for these unfortunate men. After a severe admonishment, most of them were by his orders, liberated on Parole, the only protest coming, sad to say, from a few of their own neighbours. The most prominent cases however, could not be passed over so lightly and the list of prisoners, copied from the original documents, will give our readers the names of those who suffered long months of dreary imprisonment, mental pain and distress of mind, owing of the uncertainty of their fate. On the 16th, McNabb marched his force to Norwich, where he found everything quiet, further arrests were made but General Duncombe had vanished, emissaries of the authorities were however on his track and every avenue of escape was patrolled and carefully watched; to aid in his capture hand-bills were struck off, offering a reward of 500 pounds for his seizure and sown broad-cast through the London and Western Districts, Duncombe however found friends in his adversity and succeeded in making good his escape, as set forth in the valuable and interesting account, given us by his daughter Mrs Tufford.

A copy of the hand bill offering a reward for the capture of Dr. Duncombe and others, is an exact duplicate, being photographed from one of the original bills, the only one known to be in existence, now deposited in the Dominion Archives.



PROCLAMATION.

REWARD.

*By Command of His Excellency the
Lieutenant Governor.*

*A REWARD is hereby offered, of
Five Hundred Pounds,*

To any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice

CHARLES DUNCOMBE;

And a Reward of *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds* to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, ELIAKIM MALCOLM; or FINLAY MALCOLM; or ROBERT ALWAY; and a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds.* to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, — ANDERSON, (said to be a Captain in the Rebel Forces); or JOSHUA DOAN.

All the above persons are known to have been traitorously in arms against their Sovereign; and to entitle the party apprehending either of them to the Reward, he must be delivered to the Civil Power, At Hamilton, Niagara, London, or Toronto.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

16th December, 1837.

Burford's fifth Parliamentary Representative.

Dr. Charles Duncombe.

Dr. Charles Duncombe, of distinguished English descent, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, on the 28th. July 1791, and came to St. Thomas, Upper Canada, in the year 1820. His grandfather had immigrated from England to Boston about the year 1730. Charles graduated at Fairfield Medical College, Philadelphia. After he located in St. Thomas, his aged father Thomas Duncombe, his mother Rhoda Trees Duncombe, and his youngest brother Dr. David Duncombe followed him to Canada and they were joined, upon the death of the father in 1822, by the second brother also a Doctor.

In 1828, Dr. Charles removed to Burford, and Dr. David to Waterford. Dr. Charles was already well known in Burford in his professional capacity, his practice extended throughout the whole Western District, he had charge of nearly all the important cases, and soon began to invest in lands, large tracts of which he acquired in the Eastern part of the Township. He was prominent in all movements for the general improvement of his adopted country.

Our present system of education in Ontario was recommended to Parliament by him, also the Banking system, the first charter for a Medical School in Canada was granted to him and the late Dr. Rolph, he founded the Masonic Lodge, "Old 44", and was the first in Canada to go to England and get the 32nd degree in Masonry.

Dr. Duncombe was first elected to parliament in 1830, and again in 1834 for Oxford. His brother, the late Dr. David Duncombe, the represented Norfolk during the same period.

Dr. Charles has been described by those who knew him well as a tall, handsome man, of dignified appearance, his photograph at the head of this article was taken in Sacramento, where he had located after the close of the Rebellion. After his death in that city a handsome Monument was erected by his friends over his grave, on the back of which is engraved in Capitals, C. D. "A Friend of Liberty."

Mrs. E. J. Tufford, in her interesting harrative, mentions the death of her only brother who was killed by an accident. His remains were interred in the North west corner of the old burying ground on King Street, West.

The stone erected to his memory, by his sorrowing father, gives the date of his death, August 18th, 1836, and his age 44 years, 2 months.

The present head of the family in Canada is Charles E. B. Duncombe, a prominent and well known physician of the City of St. Thomas, Ontario, who is a son of the late Dr. D. Duncombe above mentioned.



Dr Charles Duncombe.
M. P. P. for Oxford, 1830-7.

Dr. Duncombe's correspondence with Lord Glenelg.

At a meeting of influential Reformers, held at Thos. Elliott's tavern in the City of Toronto, on the evening of Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1836.

James E. Small, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. J. H. Price seconded by Mr. F. Hincks moves that it be resolved : That the thanks of the Reformers be tendered to Dr. Charles Duncombe for the readiness with which he accepted, and the fidelity with which he has executed the trust of representing in their behalf, to the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg the condition of this country Carried.

Mr. James Lesslie, seconded by Dr. O'Grady, moves that it be resolved secondly, that Dr. Duncombe be requested to furnish the meeting for the information of their fellow Reformers in the Province with an account of his proceedings in England.—Carried.

Mr. Dool seconded by Mr. Ketchum moves that whereas Dr. Duncombe having afforded full informatoin on his proceedings in England, and read his correspondence with Lord Glenelg and others, be it resolved that this meeting do highly approve of the course pursued by Dr. Duncombe as the agent of the Reformers of this Province in England, and that the manner in which he conducted his correspondence with the Colonial Secretary is equally creditable to his zeal an ability and satisfactory to this Meeting : Carried.

Mr. J. H. Price seconded by Mr. Alderman Harper moves, that a public dinner be given to Dr. C. Duncombe by the Reformers of this city as a mark of their esteem and respect and of the unqualified approbation of his exertions while on a mission to London to protect the rights and priviliges of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, and that Messrs. Hincks and Lesslie be a Committee to make the necessary arrangements. Carried.

(Signed) JAMES E. SMALL.

Chairman.

(A true copy)

Jm. ELLIOTT,

Secretary.

- Sketch of the life of Dr. Chas. E. Duncombe, by his eldest daughter Mrs. E. J. Tufford. Paris, Ontario.

New-York, August 24th. 1909.

The following History was written by Mrs. E. J. Tufford at Paris, Ont. when she was over eighty years of age, and in the year 1898 or 1899.

The manuscript has been copied word for word as faithfully as possible, but in a few instances it was so irregular and feeble, it was very difficult to make out the correct spelling of names and places. The abrupt ending is no doubt due to her great age and increasing feebleness.

Copy made in the office of Mr. H. K. T. Wright, No, 428 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City.—Grandson of Mrs E. J. Tufford and great-grandson of Dr. Chas. E. Duncombe.

**A short sketch of the life and times of Dr. Charles Duncombe,
by his eldest daughter, Eliza J, Tufford.**

Just before the Revolutionary War closed, Mr. Duncombe, grandfather of Dr. Chas. Duncombe, and near relative of the late Lord Feversham, came from London, Eng. with four sons and two daughters, and settled in Stratford, Ct. his eldest son Thomas married Rhoda Tyrill, daughter of Sir Roger Tyrill and grand daughter of Jas, 2nd of Eng. May 19th 1771. Her father came to America before the Revolutionary War, and was engaged in the war on the side of the patriots, but after a hard fought battle, he, with other tired men laid down in the fort to rest, when a spent cannon ball came through a port hole and took off his head. The eldest son of Thos. and Rhoda Duncombe, Charles, the subject of this sketch was born in Stratford, Ct.. 28th of July 1792. At that time the United States was in such an unsettled state the opportunities for getting an education were very limited. There were very few school books, and everything necessary for school work was scarce. I have heard my father say that he and his brothers often practiced arithmetic and studied in the evening by the light from the pine knots. My grandmother being highly educated, as she was born and educated in Scotland, she educated her family of three sons and two daughters. Her two eldest sons Charles and Elijah E. taught school, as soon as they by patience and perseverance were thought competent by my grand-mother. My grand-father's time

was fully occupied in looking after the wants of the family, as provisions were scarce and had to be brought from long distances and no other way but to shoulder the load and he had to carry it himself. I recollect hearing my Uncle Elijah E. Duncombe say he never could bear to eat mutton, as when a child he saw his father carrying a black sheep. We realize that there must have been a scarcity of horses and oxen after a struggle of seven years war. My father studied medicine while teaching school. At the age of twenty-one he married a daughter of a wealthy German farmer who was opposed very much to the school-master, as the hardy farmer thought every man should labor with his hands, as mind labor by those farmers was not considered work. As soon as my father, Chas. Duncombe finished the study of medicine and received his diploma from the city of New York he came to Canada in 1820. He stopped in Burford and made many friends who were anxious for him to settle there, but he was anxious to prospect further west before settling. He then returned to Middleburgh, Schorie Co., for his wife and family of three daughters. His eldest sister Huldah and youngest brother, David, came to Canada with him, they stopped to rest in Burford, as travelling by wagons was very tiresome, as soon as rested, they proceeded as far west as near where London now stands. They stopped for a short time with a farmer, a widower, who not long after married my Aunt Huldah. My father settled for a couple of years a mile from the forest where London is now. He then moved to St. Thomas; his father came to visit us and being pleased with that part of the country, taught school for a couple of years when he was suddenly taken ill, and died in spasms, while my father was away attending patients, which he had all the way from Burford to St. Thomas. His brother David had been studying medicine with him for some time, but was not experienced enough to relieve his father or save his life. There was no other physician near, He died in the Autumn of 1823. The next year my father Dr. C. Duncombe and his brother-in-law Shenick with his wife, drove by sleigh back to Delaware Co., N. Y. for my grand mother Mrs. Rhoda Duncombe and her youngest daughter Rhoda Eliza. They had sleighing and good roads all that distance about 500 miles. They were glad when they arrived at home again. Both of my uncles Elijah E. and David studied medicine with my father who was the only surgeon and thorough practioner in the country from Hamilton to Windsor. My uncles had to go to Geneva, N. Y. to finish their college course and get their diplomas. My uncle Elijah settled in St. Thomas for life and was successful in his practice. His genial disposition won for him a host of friends. My uncle David settled near Waterford, where he was very successful in his profession. Since his death his eldest son Dr. A. C. Duncombe is successfully representing his father in Waterford, and two other sons Trueman and Charles are practising in

St. Thomas. My father's practice kept his time fully occupied, his scientific surgery and practice was eulogized far and near.

I recollect one case in particular, he was sent for from Oxford to attend a child of Mr. Niles suffering from a piece of egg shell lodged in her throat, he succeeded by inserting a tube in the child's throat, in locating the shell and removing it. The child soon recovered. At Ingersoll at a training of the military and cavalry, by a sudden start of a horse, a rider's neck was dislocated. My father tried an experiment by giving the man's neck a sudden jar the contrary way, which proved successful in saving the man's life. My father's practice was very laborious on account of the terrible state of the roads, especially in the Spring and Autumn. There was not any public conveyance, except stages without springs and often without covering. The mode of travel was mostly on horse-back. In 1828 I accompanied my father on horse-back from St. Thomas to where my Aunt Shenick lived. After resting there we started on our journey east, the most unpleasant part of the journey was our being obliged to ride through seven miles of pine woods after dark. I begged my father to stay over night and not attempt to go through, as it was getting dark, but he was anxious to get through to Mr. Niles to see his child patient. He said that as my horse was accustomed to the road, and that was the first trip his horse had made, I must go ahead and not only go ahead but sing. I thought how can I sing in such a place. I presume I made a poor attempt as I was in constant fear. My father had to dismount to feel for the road, as there was a road that led down to the River Thames quite out of the way. Frequently our horses were frightened by the wild animals running through the woods and cracking the limbs of the trees. We arrived safely at our destination and I can assure you that the lights from the houses was a welcome harbinger as we emerged from the dense woods, and we were soon welcomed by our friends. The next day we started from Norwich and it being a long ride we dismounted on the way to rest and let our horses eat the grass that was so tempting to them. The man, Mr. Stover who sent to St. Thomas for my father had a sick wife who was suffering from carbuncles and was in great distress. We remained there three days when the lady was relieved and recovering. From Norwich we rode to Burford and visited Col. Geo. W. Whitehead, an old friend of my father's, where I remained while my father returned for the remainder of his family and settled in Burford. In 1831 election was held at Martin's old stand. My father and Chas. Ingersoll were elected M. P. They were opposed by Esqs. Thos. Horner and As both of the newly elected members of parliament's Christian names were Charles, the Scotch with the bag pipes, played "Who'll be king but Charlie" while the sturdy yeoman were parading the two elected members on their shoulders in chairs up and down the

streets. I think they had more pleasant times at elections those days than they do now. In 1832 my father was sent by the government to Cleveland, Ohio to examine the working of the steam dredge in use ; then he returned with a model which was approved for the benefit of the Welland Canal, of which my father, in company with W. H. Merrit and others were commissioners. Soon after my father entered parliament, he saw that a large portion of Canada's lands were set apart for the benefit of the English Church, which he thought too one sided, and that other denominations should share equally with them, but when the scheme was spoken of to other denominations, they refused state aid. They said as the laborer is worthy of his hire according the Bible, they could only accept voluntary contributions. The Reformers then passed a law secularizing the clergy reserves for the benefit of education. *The 12th Parliament* : The Election was held at Ingersoll on the 6th day of October 1834. when my father and Thos. Horner were elected. This parliament only held two Sessions and was dissolved by Sir Francis Bond head. The thirteenth Parliament held in Martin's old stand in the fall of 1836, when my father and Robt. Alway were elected. In the summer of 1836 my father was sent by the Reformers to the home Government to explain the grievances of the Reformers, as the family compact had gotten so unscrupulous in their management of affairs and robbing Reformers, where there was a chance, for instance my father bought the Indian's right and improvements to 1000 acres of land, and expected to pay the government and get the patent, but as my father could not conscientiously vote for a Tory speaker, the government took the land from him and gave it to a favorite, Mr. Shade. This was one of the grievances he complained of: He received a letter from Lord Glenelg deprecating such conduct by any government. The Reformers in Toronto showed their appreciation of his successful mission in their behalf by giving him a complimentary dinner. His mission was so successful that on his return, an open rupture took place the 7th day of December 1837. My only brother, fourteen years of age was killed by the fall off a horse he was riding and breaking his neck. It seemed so sad as my father was in England and we were ignorant of his whereabouts, but "God moves in a mysterious way." We could soon understand why he was taken, as it was only necessary to know a man was a Reformer to arrest him and lock him up. My husband was arrested as he was Duncombe's son-in-law. He had gone over to Burford, to see if he could be of any service to my mother, as my father had been compelled by his friends to leave here in the night. A friend knew that my husband was trying to comfort my mother, so he called at the house, and told him he had better leave or he would be arrested, as McNabb was enroute, and would make short work of offenders. He said he was not afraid as he had done nothing. He and a young man Statts were tied

and put in a wagon on the 17th day of December without an overcoat or any comfort. What had they done? Why they were Reformers. They were taken to Scotland and sat all night in a bar room on a bench. The next day he was taken to Brantford, had another night on a bench and from there was taken to Hamilton where they were kept in close confinement for nine months. They had plenty of company for it was only necessary to be known to be a Reformer, then you would be arrested. There was a conservative gentleman who told me that if my father had met McNab's army at Scotland instead of retreating to Norwich, that half of his army would have turned over to my father, as they knew if they were discovered they would be arrested, as many of their friends had been, but they to save themselves joined McNab. My father retreated to Norwich where they assembled in the Quaker meeting house. He told his friends to disperse and he would do the best he could for himself. Many of them called him a coward and he said in that instance cowardice was the better part of valor. Though many of them rebelled he said it would be rashness to act otherwise. How could they cope with regular soldiers those farmers who hardly ever fired a gun. As they had not been guilty of any offense against the government, they would not be molested, but many of the farmers were arrested and sent to Hamilton Jail, as I can testify for I drove there nearly every week with provisions for my husband. In the meantime my father escaped from Norwich in Quaker dress he tied his horse to a tree and he tried to cross the millpond, but the ice broke and let him in and he got wet. He then made his way to the nearest house not knowing but it was his foes, but they took him and he slept between the man and his wife. He met a company of the faithful going out to meet him, but thanks to a loving Father he went along rejoicing. He proceeded to Dorchester to a Mr. Putman's hotel, an old and tried friend. He had not been long in his room upstairs when he heard a company of Indians invading the house, saying they were in search of Duncombe and would have him—(They wanted the \$1800. reward offered by the government for him) little thinking he was in the house. From there my father went to a friend, (Douglas's) and stayed over night, the next night the house was burned. From this place he went to his sister's, which appeared like a miracle, as the roads, especially cross roads, were guarded by one or two companies of soldiers. He stayed with his sister until she dressed him in woman's attire, then a friend of his took his sister in a comfortable sleigh, and called for my father with his knitting, the child calling him Aunt Nancy. Strange to say they were not stopped on their way to Windsor where the gentleman drove in the face of the soldiers and guards to a hotel and asked to stay over night. The hotel-keeper said it would be impossible to keep them as court was sitting. A company of soldiers was guarding the lines, so he drove to

the different hotels but received the same answer. "Well, he said, if you cannot keep us perhaps you could send a boy to show us across the ice as the other side is our destination." He soon found a boy who piloted them partly across. He then told the boy he could tell the Loyal Canadians that he had piloted Duncombe across to Uncle Sam's land. As my father was known far and near as well by his political standing as by the profession of medicine, he found friends on the other side of the line ready and willing to render him all the assistance necessary. In the meantime, the iron hearted Geo. Arthur was carrying everything with a high hand especially in the murder of Lount and Matthews. After my father disbanded his army of friends, and telling them they could not be arrested, as they had done nothing more than meeting, they had not burned or destroyed property or injured any person, but the family compact had everything their own way, as they had in bringing about the rebellion of—37, and in the same or similar way, the conservative Government brought about the north-west rebellion. Any one who is not prejudiced can see and know that if the Indians and half breeds had been fairly dealt with and not starved for the gain of officials there would not have been any trouble then. The prisoners were kept in Hamilton until Court sat in the Spring when they were tried. In the meantime Lord Durham had been sent out by the Home Government to investigate matters and arrived about this time. As soon as Court was over, I went to Sir Allen McNabb to find out the intention of the government with regard to the prisoners. We sat on his verandah, and he said, "You go to the jail and make out a statement of what your husband has done," I said, all they proved against him was that he was going over to try and help my mother. He asked a neighbor who had always been friendly to lend him his gun, Well, Sir Allen said, "Go and bring me a statement in the morning and if they could catch Duncombe and McKenzie they would string them up and let the rest go. I went the next morning and found him very polite, inviting me into his library, he said, "What a pity Dr. Duncombe was on the wrong side in politics, he would or could have been one of the first men in the country. I'll give you a letter to the officials at Toronto." I went to Toronto and presented the letters without any benefit. I went to see Sir Geo. Arthur, the Governor and all I could get him to say was, "you had ought to have taught your husband better". As Lord Durham was encamped on the lawn not far from the Government House, I tried to see him but he was just embarking for Niagara. I proceeded to Lockport, where I knew my father was. He wrote a petition for the magistrates to sign, if they would, and not one of them hesitated to sign it. I wrote to Lord Durham as soon as I could the situation. I received an answer by return mail telling me to go and bring my husband home which I was not long in doing. In the beginning of the fuss, Capt. Graham of Wood-

stock with a party called at our place to search the house. I told him I had no objections. He searched but he was so upholstered with pistols that nearly every move he made he'd drop one. I suppose he was well paid for his time and trouble. He took two horses from our stable, one he had kept until my husband was released and went for it. The other horse belonged to my husband's brother and through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Coleman it was returned. I shall never forget Mr. Coleman for his disinterested kindness at that time. He got his brother-in-law to stay with me and my family every night until my husband's brother came and stayed until my husband returned.

Members of the House of Assembly.

1837.

Glengary, McDonell, Chisholm.	4 Ridings of York, Morrison, Mc.
Stormont, McLean, McDonell.	Intosh, Gibson Thompson.
Cornwall, Jarvis.	Toronto, Draper.
Prescott, Hotham, Kearnes.	Simcoe, Robinson, Wickins.
Russell, McKay,	Niagara, Richardson.
Carleton, Lewis, Mallock.	4 Ridings of Lincoln, Woodruff, Ry.
Lanark, Powell, Cameron.	kert, McMicking, Thorburn.
Dnudas, Cook, Shaver.	Hamilton, Ferrie.
Grenville, Norton, Wells.	Wentworth, McNab, Aikman.
Leeds, Gowan, Jones.	Halton, Chisholm, Shade.
Brockville, Sherwood.	Norfolk, Rolph, Duncombe.
Kingston, Hagerman.	Haldimand, Merritt.
Frontenac, Mattewson, Marks.	Oxford, Duncombe, Alway.
Prince Edward, Bockus, Armstrong	Middlesex, Parke, Moore.
Lenox & Addington, Cartwright	London, Burwell.
Detlor.	Kent, McCrae, Cornwall.
Hastings, Manahan, Murney.	Essex, Prince, Caldwell.
Northumberland, Ruttan, McDonell	Huron, Dunlop.
Durham, Elliott, Boulton.	

Analysis.—22 counties return	2 members each,	44
3 “	1 “	3
8 Ridings,	1 “	8
1 City,	1 “	1
6 Towns,	1 “	6
		62

On December 15th, 1837, the day following the dispersal of the forces under Dr. Duncombe at Scotland, the following arrests were made :—

Henry Winegarden,
Abraham Vanduzen

Yeoman.
Surgeon in the Insurrectionary Forces.

John Tufford	Yeoman.
Peter Coon	Blacksmith.
Alonzo Foster	Yeoman.
John C. Uline	Tanner.
and Charles P. Walbrith	Labourer.

The first name petitioned, under provisions of the act in first Victoria, (C. 10) and was pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years, and was released on June 6th, 1838.

Dr. Vanduzen, described in the charge as a Medical Quack, was released on March 20th, 1838, without any bill having been found against him.

John Tufford was tried by Civil Court, found guilty, and sentenced to death, afterwards pardoned, on finding security to keep the peace for three years.

Peter Coon and Alonzo Foster were released on March 21st 1838, without trial, no bill having been found against them.

John C. Uline, tried by Civil Court and acquitted ; verdict, not guilty, released March 31st, 1838.

Charles P. Walbraith, tried by Civil Court, found guilty, and sentenced to death, afterwards commuted to transportation for life. He escaped from jail, and fled to the United States.

On the 16th December 1837, the above arrests were followed by those of Peter Landon and Joseph Beemer. The former was released on March 15th, 1838, no bill being found against him.

Joseph Beemer was released March 20th, 1838, without trial, being admitted to bail to keep the peace for one year.

Adam Winegarden, arrested December 17th, 1837, petitioned, pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years. Released June 6th, 1838.

William and Lord Wellington Winegarden arrested Dec. 21st, 1837, were released on June 6th, 1838, without trial, being both pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years.

John Vanorman, inn-keeper, arrested Dec. 23rd, 1837, was released on bail Feb. 20th, 1838 and absconded.

On the same day, December 23rd, the following arrests were made :

John Malcolm, and Isaac B. Malcolm, yeomen	
Finlay Malcolm	late M. P. P.
Solomon Lossing	Magistrate
Ephraim Cook	Physician
Eliás Snider and Adam Yeigh	Yeomen

John Malcolm was released March 10th, 1838, not tried, the bill against him being ignored.

Isaac B. Malcolm, released June 6th, 1838, petitioned, and pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years.

Finlay Malcolm and Norman Malcolm were released March 31st, 1838, under trial by Civil Court, were found not guilty of charges preferred, and acquitted.

Solomon Lossing, released April 3rd, 1838, was also acquitted after trial by Civil Court.

Elias Snider was found guilty after trial by Civil Court, but pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years. Released October 1838.

Robert Alway, one of the sitting members for the County of Oxford arrested December 25th, 1837, was released on March 28th, 1838, the charges against him were insufficient for trial, and he was discharged on bail.

Michael Showers, arrested January 2nd, 1838, was released March 17th, 1838, the bill against him being ignored, and the case discharged by proclamation.

George Rouse, arrested January 2nd, 1838, tried by Civil Court, no bill found, released from jail March 31st, 1838.

Peter Malcolm, arrested January 3rd, 1838, was found guilty after trial by Civil Court, but pardoned on finding security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three years.

John Kelly, arrested in December 1837, also petitioned and was pardoned.

Paul Bedford, arrested December 1837, petitioned, but was found guilty, and transported for life to Van Diemens Land.

The bill against Robert Kelly was ignored by the Grand Jury and he was discharged on bail.

Caleb Kipp, Stephen H. Secord, Abraham Sackrider and Jacob Lester, yeomen, who were arrested on December 21st, 1837, were discharged on April 6th, 1838, and the last mentioned on July 15th 1838.

Adam Yeigh, Yeoman, Dec. 23rd. 1837, March 31st. 1838, civil court acquitted.

Robert Alway, M. P. P. Dec. 25th. 1837, March 28th, not tried, discharged on bail.

Malcolm, Laborer, July 23rd. 1838, July 31st. 1838, not tried dismissed by Magistrate.

Ephraim Cook, Physician, Dec. 23rd. 1837, Civil Court, guilty, banished from the Province for life.

Names of persons against whom indictments were found for High Treason, but who left the Province :

Charles Duncombe, M. P. P.	
James Dennis	Yeoman
Eliakim Malcolm	"
Peter Delong	"
James Malcolm	"
Elisha Hall	"
John Van Norman	Inn-keeper.

Persons arrested.

Home District	422
Niagara	43
Gore	90
London	163
Western	11
Persons who have absconded	61

Recapitulation.

Indictments against parties who absconded	7.
Petitioners under the statute admitting their guilt.	14.
Acquitted	17.
Convicted	10.
Bills ignored	3.
Total	51.

Toronto 31st Aug. 1388.

The Case of Horatio Fowler.

Information of Peter Carrol against Horatio Fowler.

Feb. 5th, 1838.

London District,

to wit.

Peter Carrol of Oxford in said District, Esq. maketh oath and saith, that Horatio Fowler of Burford, Yeoman, acknowledges before this Deponent as a Magistrate, that he had been in arms with Doctor Dun-

combe at Oakland, that he went backwards and forwards several times to give people information, and induce them to raise, and this Deponent further saith that he has reason to believe that the said H. Fowler has been an influential and leading character among the rebels, during the late disturbances.

(Signed) Peter Carrol.

Sworn before me at London in said London District this 5th day of Feb. 1838.

L. LAURASON, J. P.

Horatio Fowler's Examination.

Horatio Fowler examined says :—

He resides in Burford, that he went and joined Duncombe's party, was backwards and forwards several times to give people information. Was induced by Dr. Duncombe to go. Last saw Dr. Duncombe in Oakland, which place he left for home, this was the night Duncombe retreated on to Norwich, prisoner stayed at home that night, the next day went into Norwich but was surprised to find Duncombe's party all dispersed. Stopped in Norwich until after Col. McNabb arrived, returned to Burford and was arrested at, his mothers. He took a pistol with him, but when he found all had left Norwich, he threw it away.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 22nd day of December 1837.

(Signed) Peter Carrol, J. P.

(Signed) James Ingersoll, J. P.

The complaint which caused the arrest of Adam Yeigh. District of Gore.

To Wit :—

The information of John Finlay of the Township of Brantford in the said District, Yeoman, made upon oath before Wm. Holmes, Esq, one of Her Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace within the said District. Who saith, that yesterday the 13th, day of present month, Adam Yeigh of the Township of Burford in the London District, Yeoman, and George Rouse of the same place, Yeoman, came to the dwellinghouse of him, the said John Finlay, at the township of Brantford aforesaid, and

then and there demanded of him that he should deliver up to them the possession of any Fire Arms he might have in his possession, and the said Adam Yeigh and Geo. Rouse were armed with guns, and were attended by several other armed men, to said John Finlay unknown, and that the said parties took possession of a bayonet and scabbard, which were deposited in his shoemaker's shop, and carried the same away without the consent of him, the said John Finlay—who prayeth that the said Adam Yeigh and George Rouse, with such others of the said party, may be apprehended and required to answer the above complaint.

(Signed) John Finlay.

Sworn before me at Brantford, the fourteenth day of December 1837.

(Signed) W. M. Holmes, J. P.

The trials for treason, Gore district.

The Queen against Adam Yeigh.

Adam Yeigh—committed by James Racey and Wm. Holmes Esqrs., charged with unlawfully taking fire arms and being in arms against the Government, no witnesses names on that charge were on oath.

Witness :

Geo. Palmer,
John Finlay,
William Crammer,
John Adams.

Evidence of John Finlay.

On the afternoon that Col. McNabb's army was at Brantford, a party of eight persons, armed, came to witness house, asked for his gun—Yeigh, Rouse and Marlott were of the party. They did not particularly state what the gun was wanted for, but as witness was well satisfied that they belonged to Duncombe's party, he did not ask any questions. Marlott said they could protect him, and he must give up his gun, he refused and they threatened, and at last they found an old musket and bayonet. The musket was a bad one, so they only took away the bayonet.

(1) Samuel Marlott of Dumfries, sworn by John Finlay as being one of the party, is now in prison at Hamilton on this complaint.

Evidence of Geo. Palmer.

Yeigh—Rouse—and I believe with another person, on the day last named, came to witness's house, and asked for his gun. He refused to lend it to them, they threatened to take it, but as he placed himself in the doorway and refused to permit them to enter, they desisted from attempting to use force—believe them to belong to Duncombe's party, but not leaving home much cannot positively state that they do.

Evidence of William Crammer.

Was present at Finlay's house when the party of eight came there and corroborates the statement of Finlay.

Evidence of John Adams.

Met a party of 11 or 14 persons on the road near Vanorman's Tavern—Adam Yeigh and Uline were with them, Uline had a gun—witness conversed with them and they said they were going to collect arms to take to Duncombe's army—Witness gave warning to W. Palmer and W. Hoaffe and recommended them to secure their guns, if they had any.

Gore District.

Evidence of John Adams of the Township of Brantford in the said District, Tanner and Currier.

States that he has been for sometime residing, say since the latter part of September, at the Inn of John Masury, that on one day last week he saw several persons come from Dumfries to Vanorman's Inn, understood that they were going to join the assembled persons at Scotland or Oakland. I saw at the Inn, A. Yeigh, Uline and Vanalstine, and understood from them they were going to Oakland to take up arms and muster against the Government—Understood from John Vanorman that he wanted to go over to Scotland, does not know whether Vanorman conveyed the news of the approach of Col. McNabb's army, does not know whether Vanorman went over on that morning to Scotland, heard Vanorman say,

upon his asking the question, by witness, that he has not been over to Scotland but cannot say whether it was before or after McNabb's army had marched up to Scotland, Uline was the only one of the party who had a gun.

(Signed) John Adams.

Sworn before me at Brantford on the twenty first day of December, 1837.

(Signed) James Racey, J. P.

(Signed) Robt. Richardson, J. P.

The Information of Geo. Palmer.

Geo. Palmer of the Township of Brantford, Miller being duly sworn deposeseth and saith, that the day before Duncombe's army begun to collect at Scotland, a party of four men came to deponent's house, consisting of Adam Yeigh, Jacob Yeigh, George Rouse and Leonard Uline, and asked to borrow deponent's firearms, deponent said he would not lend them to anybody, they replied they would take them by force, deponent said that would be impossible as he had concealed them. The party then left the Mill, where deponent was, and walked towards his dwelling house with the intention of entering and searching it for arms. Deponent placed himself before them in the doorway and said, "The first man that attempts to enter the house he would knock him down, the party then went away some distance when two of them returned and said, that they had been instructed to examine deponent's house peaceably, therefore requested to be permitted to enter to look in, on deponents letting them do so and forbearing to touch anything belonging to him. They did so and went away without obtaining any guns. Rouse, one of the party, said deponent was right in refusing to give up any guns, and he would have done the same thing himself.

(Signed) George Palmer.

Sworn before me at Brantford, this 6th day of March, 1838.

(Signed) Wm. Holmes, J. P.

Brantford magistrates to the Vice Chancellor,

Brantford 25th Dec. 1837.

Sir :

We beg to inform you in accordance with his Excellency's notice of the 11th inst. that we have as magistrates of the Gore District committed to prison at Hamilton, a number of persons who have been in arms and been otherwise concerned in the late Insurrection in the London District.

We have in our possession various documents, relating to the charges against the persons above mentioned, and should be glad to know how they are to be disposed of. We are sir,

To His Honor,

Your most obedient servants,

Robt. S. JAMESON,

(Signed) Jam. WINNETT, J. P.

Vice Chancellor,

(Signed) JAMES RACEY, J. P.

Toronto.

(Signed) Wm. HOLMES, J. P.

Deposition of Chas. S. Perley about Duncombe.

Charles S. Perley of the Township of Burford, London District, says, that there is a body of men under arms, under the command of Doctor Duncombe, in Norwich, supposed to be in number of from 100 to 200 men, and that there is also another body in Oakland, in the village of Scotland, under the command of Eliakim Malcolm, in number of from 60 to 70 men. Abisha Rand of the Township of Burford saw all the men under Malcolm, he thinks, young Case was among them. Joseph Smith of Oakland, told Perley, that he, Smith, had joined Malcolm's party, John Kelly, one of Malcolm's party, is an officer in the Militia, and a commissioner of the Court of Request.

Dated at Hamilton 10th. December, 1837.

(Signed) CHARLES PERLEY,

(Signed) J. N. DERNIE, J. P.

Taken in presence of :

Edmond Ritchie, J. P.

Elijah Secord, J. P.

Col. Lord,

Major Lord, and Wm. B. Vanevry, J. P.

The deposition of Peter Coon

Gore District.

To wit.

Peter Coon of the Township of Burford, in the London District, Blacksmith, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that for about a fortnight past frequent meetings have taken place in the neighbourhood of his residence. Isaac Malcolm and Eliakim Malcolm, of the Township of Oakland, were particularly active and industrious in calling these meetings, and inducing people to attend them, that at some of these meetings, violent speeches were made by Eliakim Malcolm and Doctor Chas. Duncombe, and one McGuire a School Master, who advised the people to arm themselves and fight against the Government, and said they would lead and assist them.

Has seen Doctor Charles Duncombe armed with a sword, and the said McGuire armed with a gun. He also has frequently seen these three, so armed, drilling and training men, some armed and some without arms. He has also seen George Case, of the Town of Hamilton, armed, and he appeared to be acting in concert with the leaders before mentioned, has heard the Malcolms say, that Geo. Case was of their party, and that they considered him a very efficient person, who would do them good service. Has also understood, that a person of the name of Matthews, an auctioneer from Brantford, was in company with Case, aiding and assisting the rebels.

Deponent further swears, that on Sunday last, McGuire, the school master, and James Malcolm came to him and required him to manufacture a lot of Pikes, for the purpose of arming some of the rebels who had no other arms. He objected to doing so, and they returned on Monday last and insisted on his making pikes for them, and threatened if he did not do so, they would put their martial law in force against him. They required fifty, and he was compelled to proceed to work and made upwards of 20. On Tuesday evening following Doctor Duncombe came to his neighbourhood with about 180 men, Duncombe and the principal part of his men being armed, Duncombe sent a message to him, that he must make pikes or do any other work they required him to do, and charge the same to the party. George Case was in company with Duncombe and his party at that time he was told. James Malcolm gave orders, that everyone should throw his house open and give lodging to the men under arms. Some of them lodged in Deponent's house. Eliakim Malcolm and McGuire told desponent, that they would plunder everyone who would not turn out with them, in order to procure provisions, arms and other necessities,

he knows, that they did take a quantity of arms from a person or persons at Waterford. He has heard Eliakim Malcolm and others of the party, say, that they had pills for the Lieut., Gov., Sir F. B. Head, and that they would shoot him if they could get a chance. Has heard Eliakim and James Malcolm and McGuire state, that if they could succeed they would establish an independant Government, without any connection with the Queen or the Mother Country, Great Britain. After it was known that a battle had taken place near Toronto, he had heard Eliakim Malcolm and McGuire say, that MacKenzie was doing well, and that they had acted and would act in concert with them, or words to that effect.

The Rebels heard on Tuesday that Col. McNabb was coming up with a body of armed men to oppose them. On Tuesday morning George Case and Matthews came in from Norwich, and when they heard that an army was coming against them, they went back to Norwich and returned again the same evening with Duncombe and his men. On Wednesday evening the Rebels forces in his neighborhood amounted in all to about 200 men. On Wednesday evening the Rebels, amounting in all to about 400, left deponent's neighborhood in a body and in tolerably good order. On Thursday morning Col. McNabb's men came to his neighborhood. He was called out to take care of Capt. Servos' horse, which had been shot. Shortly after that deponent was taken prisoner, as he was told for making the pikes already referred to.

his
PETER + COON.
mark.

Sworn before us at Hamilton this 17th day of Dec. 1837.

(Signed) Colin C. FERRIE, J. P.

(Signed) W. B. VANVERY, J. P.

The case of Abraham Sackrider.

Witness I. W. Tallant.
Taken voluntary before
me this 16th day of Dec.
1837. Andrew Drew, J. P.

Lewis Jacques of the Township of Norwich, said District of London, Yeoman, who being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists, deposeth and

saith, that on Saturday and Monday last the deponent saw Abraham Sackrider armed, in company with about two hundred armed men, under the command of James Dennis and Paul Beford, that he has heard Sackrider several times shout for "Jackson" and "damn the King", has heard him say "damn the Tories", we will make an end of them" meaning the loyal subjects of the Queen, that said Sackrider has often threatened deponent if he, deponent, did not keep a civil tongue in his head, that he would put deponent out of the way meaning as he, deponent firmly believes, that he will put him, deponent, to death.

(Signed) LEWIS JACQUES.

Sworn at the Township of Norwich in the London District, 16th day Dec. 1837, before me, Andrew Drew, J. P.

The admission of Abraham Sackrider of the Township of Norwich charged with High Treason.

I admit that I did join the rebels under Chas. Duncombe, and that I suffered myself to be persuaded to join them by Chas. Duncombe, and James Dennis, my brother-in-law, who was a captain of the rebels. Chas. Duncombe told me that he was going to take the country and make it independent—The officers held council at the house of David Hagerman, in the village of Sodom, and elected Chas. Duncombe as their General. . . Hagerman is still in town, heard Calvin Austin say so this morning and was afraid he would be taken. I am sorry for what I have done, and as I have a large family I hope my error will be pardoned.

(Signed) ABRAHAM SACKRIDER.

Witness, I. W. Tallant,
taken voluntary before me
this 16th day of Dec. 1837.
Andrew Drew, J. P.

Abraham Sackrider's side of the story.

London District,

To wit)

The deposition of Abraham Sackrider, late of Warwick in said District, Yeoman, taken on oath by Lawrence Laurason, Esq., who deposeth and saith, that he had business at London and went down there, found Duncombe's men collected at the meeting-house near Sodom.

He was told that a Methodist preacher of the name of Bird was going to preach to Duncombe's men ; this was on a Monday, as deponent believes and between the 10th and 20th of December. Deponent went to the Methodist meeting-house and heard Bird preach, cannot recollect what Bird said exactly, but the chief object of his sermon appeared to be to encourage the people to take up arms and fight for their freedom.

Deponent never saw this preacher before, has heard that he had preached at Sodom, once or twice before.

After meeting, Dr. Duncombe came to deponent and endeavoured to persuade him to go along. Deponent's brother-in-law, James Dennis, who was a Captain in Duncombe's army, also endeavoured to persuade him.

They took him to the Inn and gave him something to drink and when deponent was in liquor, they got him into a baggage waggon and took him to Oakland.

Duncombe threatened to lay waste deponent's property, if he did not go. After deponent got to Oakland, he was put under guard until the men were formed, when he was so pleaed that he could not get away. He afterwards concerted a plan to escape, with John Hughes, to the British at Simcoe, but was prevented carrying it into effect, in consequence of the retreat to Norwich.

Deponent also states that David Wilson, who is brother to Dr. Wilson, came to deponent a day or so before he went to Sodom and told deponent, that then was the time for the people to turn out and take arms, said Wilson went round through the neighbourhood urging the people to take up arms.

Said Wilson has since told deponent that the reason of his not going to Oakland, was in consequence of his having cut his foot with an axe., David Wilson was in Norwich when deponent left. Dr. Duncombe and a man of the name of Fowler put up at David Wilson's, at the time he went round to urge the people to turn out.

Deponent further saith, that William Childers furnished a rifle to a coloured man of the name of William Taylor, and urged him to go join Duncombe.

Deponent also saith, that he has lately heard, that James Dennis and Hiram Brentley, who was an Ensign in Duncombe's army, are now concealed, not far from his place.

Deponent saith, that when the party were assembled at Norwich, before they started for Oakland, he saw Solomon Lossing, Esq. on the ground talking to Duncombe and his men, who were armed. Lossing seemed in good spirits and was talking and joking with them. At this time Duncombe was armed with a sword, pistols and deponent thinks, a dirk. Deponent is acquainted with John Kelly. On their way to Oakland, Dr Duncombe, Matthews, James Dennis and others, stopped at

Kelly's and took tea. Kelly was favourable to the party and wished them success. He supplied them with some apples, heard him say that he would not go himself but that his two sons should go. Deponent has since heard John Kelly say, that he considered his living under the laws of this country as being in a bad state of bondage and that he wished himself free.

(Signed) ABRAHAM SACKRIDER.

Sworn before me at London
in said District, this 27th day
of January, 1838.

LAWRENCE LAURASON, J. P.

Evidence of Francis Glover taken 16th March, 1838.

About the 10th. Dec. last he saw Dr. Charles Duncombe at Oakland in the London District, making a speech to about 300 persons (he thinks) and they were mostly armed. Eliakim Malcolm acted as an officer among them, also James Malcolm, whom they called a Lieut., also Finlay Malcolm of Bayham was called a Lieut., John Kelly of Burford was also there. This complainant does not remember that John Kelly was under arms, but the following persons were, Thomas Silverthorn of Windham, Yeoman, Richard Silverthorn of Burford, Yeoman, Lewis Stenhoff of Oakland, Yeoman, Jacob Beemer of Oakland, deponent does not remember his bearing arms, Finlay Malcolm, the elder, was there encouraging the men into the ranks as volunteers.

Extract of the deposition of James Boyle of Oakland, carpenter, taken 9th March 1838 before Wm. Holmes Esq., J. P.

That at the times the Rebels were assembled at Scotland, he was employed the whole time there building a blacksmith shop for Peter Coon. In the course of that time deponent saw there under-mentioned persons, who were of the Rebel party, viz :

Philip Henry, who acted as an officer, Abraham Vanduzen, who is a doctor and acted as surgeon to the Rebel forces, as deponent was informed. Joseph Smith, who was there frequently, Peter Coon, a blacksmith and Thomas Whalon, his journeyman, who were employed making pikes for Rebels, knew them to make 28 pikes :

Alonzo Foster was there, who resided at that place, with Geo. Malcolm, John Heap was seen there frequently, but not taking an active part, Chas. P. Walbraith, (or Walbrod), was seen there very often, was an officer and acted as drill Sergt. of the Oakland Company. Peter Landon was often seen under drill, Oliver Edmonds of Windham was frequently there, but never saw him take any active part. Joseph Beemer, who kept the tavern at Scotland, was very active all the time, was Landlord with his son Jacob Beemer.

(Signed) W. H. DRAPER, Solicitor Gen.

The meeting in Oakland, Dec. 7th 1837.

(Organisation of the Oakland Company).

Deposition of John Kelly.

Extract from the deposition of John Kelly of Burford, in the District of London, on the 18th of Dec. 1837, before Richard Richardson and others, Justices of the Peace.

On Thursday the 7th day of Dec. inst. a public meeting was held at Joseph Beemer's Inn in Oakland.

Malcolm and McGuire asked for Volunteers to join Malcolm's company, to assist McKenzie's party at Toronto. About half the persons present volunteered. They were generally armed. James Malcolm was chosen captain, Eliakim Malcolm, Lieut., and William McGuire Ensign. The names of those volunteered, as far as deponent recollects, were : James Oswald, John Kelly, Jr. Granville Kelly, Jacob Beemer, etc. etc. etc. etc. they remained under arms, and kept their headquarters there and were on duty as soldiers.

Evidence of James Glover.

Extract of the deposition of James Glover of Burford, in the District of London, Yeoman, taken on the 16th. March, 1838, before James Racey, Esq. J. P.

That, in the early part of the month of December last past, he was at Scotland in the Township of Oakland in the London District, that he was there several times, that he saw the following persons under arms and drilling : Jacob Beemer of Oakland. Inn Keeper, John Kelly, Jr. Granville Kelly, James Oswald, William McGuire, Oliver Edmunds, Peter Landon, etc. etc.

Some particulars of the the Norwich Company.

Caleb Tompkins of Norwich, says the following were leading persons at the declaration of Duncombe's Independence.

Paul Bedford (Capt.)

Hart (Lieut.) Lives in what they call Dutch Settlement.

James Dennis (Capt) North West Part of Norwich.

Elias Snider (Lieut.) Was Lieut. sent messenger to Yarmouth.

Daniel Bedford (Lieut.)

King Emigh.—Gave the Rebels 14 or 15 fat hogs.

O. B. Clark.—Was commissary and pressed Caleb Tompkins waggon and took their names down.

Peter Delong.—Duncombe was quartered at his house, and had a strong guard over himself.

Albert Delong.—Son of David, was sent on express by Duncombe.

David Wilson.—Was sent to the North of Norwich on Express.

Luke Peasely.—Leading man.

Jacob Kelley.—Went with his team to Scotland to convey Duncombes men and provisions.

O. B. Clarke.—Gave powder and lead to the Rebels and put it in the waggon.

James Clarke.—Did the same.

Garret Delaney.—Inn Keeper at London, wanted Caleb to take all the provisions he could to the Rebels.

Burford prisoners sent to London Jail.

Roll of the state prisoners in custody of Wm. Higgins, June 9th. 1838.

Nathaniel Doe.

Horatio Fowler

Finlay Malcolm etc. etc. etc. etc.

Received from Wm. Higgins the above named prisoners this 11th. June, 1838.

(Signed) ALLAN MACDONELL,

Sheriff London Dist.

Petition of the Burford Prisoners in London Jail.

London, May 26th. 1838.

The petitions of certain prisoners confined in the London jail under the charge of Treason, most humbly showeth, that your petitioners have lain in this place of confinement, many of them for the space of five months, during which time sickness had carried off one of our number, and brought many so low that their lives were despaired of, and on their convalescence they are left in that state of weakness, as to make it apprehensive, that they never will attain that health they once enjoyed, that many of them have large families, varying from nine children downwards, who have during the above space of time been suffering for the want of necessary assistance and support of their fathers and husbands.

(Signed) Nathaniel Doe, Horatio Fowler, etc. etc. etc. etc.

Let it be done.

Fiat Proclamation calling upon certain persons indicted for High Treason in the London District, who have absconded, to surrender or be outlawed.

Attorney General's Office,

Toronto, 22nd Oct. 1838.

Let a proclamation issue (in the same form as in the Home District) calling for the return of the following persons indicated for High Treason, at the special session of the Oyer and Terminer, held at the town of London in the District of London, on the 9th day of April in the year of Her Majesty's Reign, and who have fled from this Province or remain concealed therein, that is to say :

Charles Duncombe, late of the Township of Burford, in the District of London, Esq.

James Dennis, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Eliakim Malcolm, late of the Township of Oakland, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Peter Delong, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Orsimus B. Clarke, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London.

Lyman Davis, late of the Township of Malahide, in the District of London.

Henry Fisher, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, Yeoman.

James Malcolm, late of the Township of Oakland, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Pelham C. Teeple, late of the Township of Oxford West, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Norris Humphrey, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, Merchant.

Jesse Pauling, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, Innkeeper.

Joel P. Doan, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, Tanner.

Joshua G. Doan, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District, of London, Tanner.

John Talbot, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, Gentleman.

Samuel Edison, the youngest, late of the Township of Bayham, in the District of London, Inn Keeper.

Abraham Sutton, late of the Township of Norwich, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Moses Chapman Nickerson, late of the Township of Woodhouse, in the District of Talbot, Yeoman.

Geo. Lauton, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, Yeoman.

John Massacre, late of the Township of Townsend, in the District of Talbot, Yeoman.

Elisha Hall, late of the Township of Oxford West, in the District of London, Yeoman.

Solomon Hawes, late of the Township of Yarmouth, in the District of London, Yeoman.

(Signed) W. H. HAGGERMAN,

To the Sec'y. of the Province.

Atty. General.

**List of Prisoners received into the Goal of the district of Gore
upon charges of insurrection and treason, from the
15th December, 1837 to the 8th August, 1838.**

- John Tufford.—(Dr. Duncombe's son-in-law) from United States, received in goal Dec. 16th 1837—Civil Court, Sentenced, to be hanged, respited until her Majesty's pleasures are known.
- Alonzo Foster.—From United States, from 15th Dec. 1837 to March 20th 1838, no bill found, discharged by proclamation.
- John P. Uline.—Tanner and Currier, Dec. 15th 1837 to March 31st 1838, Civil Court, Verdict, Not Guilty.
- Peter Landon.—16th Dec. 1837, to March 15th 1838, no bill found, discharged by proclamation.
- John Malcolm.—Yeoman, 23rd Dec. 1837 to March 10th 1838, no bill found, discharged by proclamation.
- Isaac B. Malcolm.—Yeoman, 23rd Dec. 1837 to June 6th 1838—Petitioned Bailed to keep the peace three years.
- Norman Malcolm.—23rd Dec. 1837 to March 31st 1838.—Not Guilty Acquitted.
- Adam Yeigh.—Yeoman, 23rd Dec. 1837 to March 31st 1838.—No Bill found, discharged by the court.
- Michael Showers.—Yeoman, 23rd 1838 to March 17th 1838.—No Bill found, discharged by Proclamation.
- George Rouse.—Labourer, Jan. 2nd 1838 to March 31st 1838.—No Bill found, discharged by the court.
- Peter Malcolm.—Yeoman, Jan. 3rd 1838, to be hanged, respited until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.
- Horatio Fowler.—June 11th 1838 to June 21st 1838.—Petitioned, taken to Toronto.
- Finlay Malcolm.—Jan 11th 1838 to June 21st 1838, Petitioned, taken to Toronto.
- Charles Malcolm.—July 12th 1838—taken to Niagara.
- George Malcolm.—July 12th 1838—taken to Niagara.

Memo:andum.

Names and quality or station of several persons arrested in Upper Canada and placed in confinement, in the prison in Toronto and other placed in the Province, on a charge of Insurrection and High Treason.

Caleb Kipp, arrested 17th Dec. 1837, banished from the Province for life.

Jacob Lester, arrested 1st July 1837, discharged by the Magistrate, 15th July 1837.

Isaac L. Smith, arrested 13th July 1838, discharged by Magistrate 20th July 1838.

Persons against whom indictments were found for the crime of High Treason, but who absconded and are called upon to surrender themselves by the 17th day of February next or be outlawed.

Charles Duncombe.
Eliakim Malcolm.
James Malcolm.

Prisoners in the district of Gore who have petitioned.

Adam, William and Henry Winegarden	—	Pardoned.
Isaac Brock Malcolm	—	Pardoned.
Peter Malcolm	—	To be transported for life.
John Tufford	—	To be transported for life.

Charged with having been in arms in open rebellion.

Witnesses :

W. H. Pringle
Calvin Lyons
Peter Coon
Elisha Raines
James Church
Benjamin Baily Jr.
V. R. Douglass
Wm. Kingston.

Prisoners.

John Malcolm	—	Committed by W. Richardson J. P.
Isaac Malcolm	—	“ “ “ “ “
Finlay Malcolm	—	“ “ “ “ “
Norman Malcolm	—	“ “ “ “ “
Peter Malcolm	—	“ “ W. Holmes J. P. and J. Racey J.P.
Michael Showers	—	“ “ James Racey, J. P.

Adam Yeigh	--	Comitted by J. Racey J. P. and W. Holmes J.P.
John Tufford	—	“ “ James Winnett, James Racey and Wm. Holmes, Justice of the Peace.

Horatio Fowler was first arrested on the 21st December 1837, and brought before Magistrates James Ingersoll and Peter Carrol, at Woodstock, on the following day, who committed him to London Jail. After Petitioning he was transferred to Hamilton in the month of June 1838, and in October was pardoned, on giving security to keep the peace and be of good behavior for three years.

Finlay Malcolm Jr. was first arrested Dec. 15th 1837 and sent to the Toronto Jail for trial in the month of June 1838, he having been confined in the meantime in the Jail at London. In October 1838 he petitioned, under 1st Vict. Chap. 10, but was found guilty of High Treason and was sentenced to be transported to Van Dieman's Land and banished for a period of fourteen years.

Copy of Panel of Petit Jurors summoned to serve at the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery, in and for the District of Gore, commencing Tuesday 8th, March, 1838.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Edward Battersly	Brantford	Gentleman
Thos. Coleman	“	“
Wm. C. Ross	“	Merchant
Geo. M. Richardson	“	“
Abraham K. Smith	“	Gentleman
Wm. Kirby	“	Yeoman
Robert Sproul	“	Merchant
Albert Buckwell	“	“
Wm. Ewing	“	“
Francis Hunter	“	“
James Muirhead	“	Yeoman
Rollo Badger	“	Gentleman
James Henry	“	Merchant

Names of persons against whom indictments have been found for High Treason at Hamilton, in the Gore District.

Duncan McPhederain	Ephraim Cook	Elias Snider
Robt. Laing	W. M. Thompson	Chas. P. Walbraith
Charles Chapin	Wm. Lyons	Malcolm Brown
Adam Yeigh	Philip Henry	John Leonard Uline
James Benham	Samuel Marlett	Calvin Syman
Stephen Smith	James Burchard	Oliver Smith
Wm. Armstrong	George Roberts	James Parkinson
Robt. Elliott	James Peters	John Tufford
Hiram Dowlan	Horatio Hills	Finlay Malcolm
Nathan Town	Isaac Brock Malcolm	Adam Winegarden
Norman Malcolm	Wm. Winegarden	Peter Malcolm
Lord Well. Winegarden		

Schedule of indictments against persons charged with state offences, in the District of London, at the special commission 9th. April 1838.

NAMES.	OFFENCE	RESULT	REMARKS
Charles Duncombe	High Treason	Absconded	
James Dennis	"	"	
Eliakim Malcolm	"	"	
Peter Delong	"	"	
Orismies B. Clark	"	"	
Edward Carmen	"	Petitioned	
Andrew W. Clure	"	"	
Robert Cavanagh	"	"	
Uriah Emmons	"	"	
James Coleman	"	"	
Ben Page	"	"	
Jonathan Steete	"	"	
John D. Brown	"	Acquitted	
John Moore	"	Convicted	Recommended to
Caleb Kipp	"	Petitioned	Mercy
Isaac Moore	"	Absconded	
Dennis Cavanagh	"	Petitioned	
Lyman Davis	"	Absconded	
Robt. Franey	"	Petitioned	
Stephen Brunger	"	"	
Patrick Milady	"	"	
Lewis Morton	"	"	
James Colville	"	"	
Amos Bradshawe	"	"	
W. M. Toaltes	"	"	
Charles Lawrence	"	"	
Alex. Milady	"	"	
Harvey Bryant	"	Convicted	
Samuel Sands	"	Petitioned	
Andrew Connors	"	"	
Moses Cook	"	"	
Losee Denon	"	"	
Wm. Cheeseman	"	"	
John Medcalf	"	"	
Nelson Leach	"	"	
James Bell	"	"	
Joseph Bowers, Jr.	"	"	
Robt. Cook	"	"	
Elias Moore	"	Not tried, put off in consequence of witness absconded.	
	Treason	Petitioned	
Finlay Malcolm	"	"	
Ezekiel Mumes	"	"	
Nath. Doe	"	"	
Henry Fisher	High Treason	Absconded	
Nath. Down	"	Convicted	Recommended to
Wm. Webb	"	"	Mercy.
John Hammill	"	"	
Henry Winegarden	"	Petitioned	
Willard Sherman	"	Acquitted	
Solomon Lossing	"	"	
Robt. Armstrong.	Bill Ignored	"	

The Oxford Militia.

Adjutant Generals Office,

Toronto, 2nd Jan., 1838.

Sir :

I have to request you will select 50 men ready at hand, of the Regiment under your command, to hold themselves at a moment's warning, on service.

This force (then in readiness to move) will defer making any movement until further instructions are received from this Office, unless upon an emergency, as would render such a measure absolutely imperative.

I have etc. etc.

(Signed) RICHARD BULLOCK, A. G.

To the Officer Commanding Oxford Regiment.

Adjutant Generals Office,

Toronto, 16th March, 1838.

Sir :

With reference to your letter dated the 8th inst. and its enclosures, I beg to acquaint you that no further supply of arms can be spared at present for the use of the militia in the county of Oxford.

I have etc. etc.

(Signed) RICHARD BULLOCK, A. G.

Col. I. Chisholm,

A. Q. M. General,

Hamilton.

Adjutant Generals Office,

Toronto, 21st April, 1838.

Sir :

Your letter of 10th ult., has been referred to the Barrack Master, in whose charge the arms were, previous to their last consignment, I now

send you a copy of his last reply, requesting that the matter may be further investigated and the result made known to this Office.

The investigation of the matter should proceed in combination with the other Officers who have received defective supplies.

I have etc. etc.

(Signed) RICHARD BULLOCK, A. G.

Lt. Col. Whitehead,

Com. 4th Oxford.

W. H. Draper, Sol. General, further writes to J. Joseph, Esq.
Secty. Governor General,

Toronto 24th March 1838.

I take the liberty of offering here observation on the general character of the cases against different individuals.

The case of Sol. Lossing is peculiar, he was a magistrate, was in repeated conversation with Duncombe and other rebel leaders while actually in arms. From his own declaration, he furnished them with provisions. The evidence is very strong to show that he was cognizant of their plans before they took up arms. He received a letter from Duncombe inviting him to come to their meeting and he replied that he would attend if he could, he held communication with the Rebels after this. The Jury had before them a bill of High Treason and misprision and found the former.

I have only to remark that the following are the names of those implicated and from among whom (if convicted) a selection should be made for capital punishment. Horatio Hills, Wm. Lyons, Findlay Malcolm, Peter Malcolm, Elias Snider, John Tufford, (a son-in-law of Chas. Duncombe) and Chas. P. Walbraith.

Perhaps at London within the District where he lived, his conduct may be more thoroughly scrutinized.

The only witnesses who ardently deposed against him have, as I am informed by the magistrate, left the county. I have, etc. etc. etc.

(Signed) WM. H. DRAPER.

Solicitor General.

Wm. Draper to J. Joseph.

Hamilton 19th March 1838.

Sir :

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a list of prisoners against whom indictments for high treason have been found, and have to request that you will submit the same to the consideration of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, that the necessary order in council may be transmitted authorizing the trial of these prisoners or such of them as His Excellency may think fit.

The Court will sit on Monday the 29th inst. for the trial of the prisoners, and it is therefore necessary, that the Order in Council should be made in sufficient time to enable the court to proceed. There may be possibly three or four more cases but certainly not more than that number.

I regret to say that many prisoners have been confined on charges so indifferently supported by evidence, as to make it appear a hardship that they have not been much sooner released. I have among others discharged from custody Abraham Vanduzen, mentioned in my letter of the 11th inst. to Lieut. Col. Strachan, not finding evidence to warrant any indictment. Nor have I been able to collect sufficient evidence to enable me to prepare an indictment against Robert Alway, for wick reason I recommend his being bailed. Perhaps at London within the District where he lived, his conduct may be more thoroughly scrutinized.

The only witnesses who ardently deposeseth against him, have, as I am informed by the magistrate, left the county. I have etc. etc.

(Signed) Wm. H. DRAPER.

J. R. Riddle J. P. to J. Joseph, Secretary.

Woodstock, 12th January 1838.

Sir :

From the tenor of the Papers and correspondence of Elisha Hall, forwarded to Col. McNabb by the Hon. P. B. De Blanquiere, by whom they were seized and examined, I am told by him that they were of such a nature as could prove him to have been the very chief of conspiracy in this part of the Province (not ever inferior to Dr. Duncombe himself) while they exhibited sentiments of so brutal and malignant a nature as to make it highly desirable that he should be secured if possible. I have every reason to believe from the state of illness in which Elisha Hall was,

when he escaped from custody at Ingersoll about a fortnight ago, that he is still in hiding in or about the Township of Norwich, and that it would be highly expedient, that a reward equal to that offered for Dr. Duncombe be offered also for Elisha Hall. Embodying also in the proclamation the announcement of punishment that awaits all those who may harbour or know of his concealment. A sufficient number of copies should be sent up here for circulation, in the disaffected townships of Duncombe's county, and not pressing this upon his Excellency. I would hope that the recapture of the individual would be ensured, from the operation at one and the same time, of the reward and the fear of punishment, I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. RIDDLE, J. P.

London, District.

P. S.—If the reward were allowed to those whose information should lead to the apprehension, as well as to the actual apprehension, it would make the matter sure.

R. R.

To J. Joseph, Esq.,

Secretary to the Lieut. Gov.

Elisha Hall to Dr. Duncombe.

Oxford Dec. 6th. 1837.

Dear Doctor.

I saw a letter of yours which stated that the Reformers had taken Toronto, but can learn no particulars. James Ingersoll looks a little down, but C. Marygold shows fright, times will soon grow squally, I very much fear. I wish my wife was a healthy woman, I would leave the country to-morrow, I have seen one war and do not want to see another. I feel no inclination to lift a finger and hope you will not. The Tories asked me if I would fight, I told them "No". I think I will rent the place that I live on and go out of the Province if the times come as troublesome as I anticipate. I think it is a premature squall of little Mr. McKenzie's, who is like Philip Graham, Esq, of Woodstock, they both do any cause which they espouse more harm than ten more do it good, if you should

pass this way I wish you to call as my wife is sometimes out of health.

Now do you think the Clergy Reserve question will be settled if they go fighting. I have got a sawmill myself begun and hope I will be able to rent it before the times become too rough, as I shall be able to rent to better advantage, if I should conclude to quit the sod, which I am determined to do if a Civil War commences, for a Civil War is dreadful of all wars I think the Indians will be encouraged by the Government, and I now have too much trouble raising my family to have them scalped. The old women are frightened out of their wits on this account. I dare not go a mile from home for fear of news of Toronto, and I may not be present to hear it first. Mr. Ingersoll tells that he can get no private letters at all, which is certainly very singular. I should think he would get lots of them.

So no more at present, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) ELISHA HALL.

Recommending a new Postmaster at Norwich.

Col. John Askin to, _____

London, 25th Dec. 1837.

My dear Sir :

Whilst I was in Norwich with Col. McNabb on the 17 inst., having heard that Ephraim Cook, Postmaster at that place, had decamped with Dr. Duncombe, under the apprehension of being punished for having joined the Rebels, I took upon myself to write Col. McNabb, requesting that he would take upon himself the appointment of a person to take charge of the Post Office there, subject to the approval of the Post Master General, and recommended the appointment of Mr. Wallace, a merchant at London, as that office must necessarily be left exposed to the management of persons who might be doing mischief. Ephraim is taken and now in goal here.

This breakout of the Rebels has shown that many persons have proved themselves unworthy the confidence of the Government, as in the case of Eliakim Malcolm and John Kelly, commissioners of the Court of Request, Division No,—who were amongst the Rebels, Kelly is taken. There also is the case of Solomon Lossing, a Magistrate, who must have known all their proceedings and gave no information to the Executive of the subject :

Amongst the prisoners here are :

Elias Moore, M. P. P. in the County of Middlesex.

Elias Snider, Lieut. in Capt. James Dennis' Co.

Finlay Malcolm, son of Daniel Malcolm of Bayham—Capt. in the Rebel Army.

Paul Bedford of Norwich, also a Capt. in Duncombe's Army.

Edward Carman, Adjt., with a party of riflemen from Yarmouth, who joined the Rebel Army.

Ephraim Cook, Surgeon, accompanying Duncombe's army, late Post-master in Norwich.

I am my dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) J. B. ASKIN.

Charles Duncombe to, _____

Burford Oct. 24th 1837.

My dear Sir :

Your favor of the 17th inst., has this moment come to hand, in which you say that the time has come when reformers ought to be on the alert in forming political unions and in arranging for our common safety. I heartily concur with you, that it is high time for the reformers to be up and doing. When Sir Francis Head declares, that the British Government never intended any such absurdity, as giving us the British constitution, (of course we are to continue to be governed by the Oligarchy at Toronto) and when the doors of the colonial office are closed against reformers, or republicans as Sir Francis (tauntingly styles us) because we are guilty of the crime of appearing to Her Majesty's government with our complaints, and when we see this Province under the dynasty of a foreign governor and an Orange Oligarchy, retrograding in one year as much as it has advanced in five. The only interest our oppressors have in the Province being the plunder they can amass and carry away with them. I think anyone not wilfully blind, not interested in the continuance of the abuses, must see that while this baneful denomination continues, we have not the slightest chance for prosperity, and that if we will be governed we must govern ourselves. Our oppressors have shown us more clearly than ever before, that their great object is to make the rich richer and

the poor poorer, for if the people should become wealthy they would become intelligent and unwilling slaves, my maxim has always been, educate the people, this can be done only upon a few matters upon politics, we may do much by the assembling ourselves together and having political lectures, by the forming of young political unions, publishing periodicals and encouraging the circulation of reform newspapers, this can best be done by union, and by one devoting the few pence we save from our grog bills to the purchase of correct information upon the subject of our own affairs, and the time formerly spent in drinking, to reading and reflecting. I shall be most happy to meet with you at any time after next week, as I have heard that there is to be a reform meeting in Oakland one day next week, but have not heard what day, and I must (God willing) be there. I have just received a note from our trusty friend Hall, upon the same subject and he mentions no time. I hope when you appoint the time you will let me know, as the time has come when we are to decide whether we will be bondsmen or slaves. The reformers of Westminster have done nobly, your name I see amongst the immortal patriots who fear the oppressors' iron rod, thank God we are strong in the justice of our cause and although we may suffer for a time we shall assuredly in the end prevail. "A Nation never can rebel" those only are rebels who resist the will of the people, from them, the people, emanates all legitimate Constitutional Government. I highly approve the plan both you and Mr. Hall propose, and shall be much obliged by your letting me know when the meeting is to be, and I shall endeavor to be with you. God prosper the right and every man come prepared to defend himself."

I am dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES DUNCOMBE.

Sir Allan McNab to Capt. Kerr.

Hamilton, 2nd July 1838 .

My Dear Sir :

Having received the commands of his Excellency the Major General commanding, to call out the Militia immediately, I have the honor to request that you will forthwith call out the force of Indian Warriors under your command to proceed to the London District.

Your are authorized to keep any number of teams for their conveyance that you may find necessary.

The present emergency appears to be greater than any which has previously taken place and in the event of your passing through Hamilton on your way, I will inform you of some of the particulars.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ALLAN N. McNAB

Col. Com. Gore District.

His Excellency particularly requires that the warriors should proceed with you at their head. The Governor will be here today at 11 o'clock.

(Signed) A. N. McN.

Hamilton, July 6th 1838.

District order —

Col. Sir Allan Napier McNabb has great pleasure in announcing to the Militia of the Gore District that he has received the commands of his Excellency the Major General commanding, to express to both Officers and men, the high estimation, which his Excellency entertains of their zeal and activity in answering their country's call, and to tender to them his thanks for the services they have so promptly rendered in assisting to suppress the late Rebellion. His Excellency knowing how very important their attendance upon their domestic concerns must be, permits them at once to return to their farms.

In taking leave of his brother militiamen, the Col. only desires further to express his own feelings of pride and gratification in finding that on a few hours notice, and at the present inconvenient season of the year, a small section of the Gore District has furnished a body of nearly 1200 men, ready and anxious to move to any part of the Province where their services might be required.

Col. C. Foster A. A. G. to his excellency Sir. G. Arthur.

Toronto, May 28th. 1838.

Sir :

As the proceedings of the Refugee Rebels from this Province, and of their sympathizing friends in the United States, having assumed a more serious character, I consider it my duty to lay before your Excellency, such information on the subject as has reached me during your recent tour of Inspection at Kingston.

Your Excellency was well aware before your departure from Toronto, of the Meetings of those persons at Lockport, Buffalo, etc. These meetings continue to be held nightly, and not one is permitted to be present at any of them, except such as have previously enrolled and sworn in as associates of the cause. There is a committee formed, whose duty it is to provide employment for strangers coming from a distance, who, as they arrive are attached to Companies, and are furnished it is said, with a portion of black crepe, to be worn when required, round the hat and one arm, as a distinguishing badge of their party. They still arrogate to themselves the denomination of "Patriots" and under such misnomer, declare their determination to possess themselves of Upper Canada in spite of every effort of their Government.

From the exclusive privacy of their Meetings, it is almost impossible to procure proper intelligence of the intentions, yet it seems sufficiently well understood that they propose to make a series of simultaneous attacks on this Province, along its whole lines of the Frontier from Fort Gratiot to Ogdensburg. These views, it is supposed, cannot be carried into effect until their organization is more complete, but as Meetings and trainings have sometime since been resumed at Detroit, Toledo, Monroe, Cleveland, etc, to the Westward, at Buffalo, Lockport etc, on the Niagara Frontier, at Rochester etc, on Lake Ontario, and at Ogdensburg, French Creek etc, on the River St. Lawrence, it is calculated that their evil designs may be commenced in the beginning of the next month if not at any earlier period. It is stated that there are already not less than 5,000 distributed about Cleveland and the other places before mentioned in that neighborhood, that there are at Buffalo, Lockport and the surrounding country, at least 14,000, On the borders of Lake Ontario, with Rochester as their point of assembly, 5000, At French Creek, on the line of the St. Lawrence, the numbers have not been stated. As Dr. Duncombe is with them, Port Stanley, Port Dover, and other harbors on Lake Erie, in the neighborhood of which a vast number of disaffected inhabitants reside, will no doubt be early attacked, but their principal object appears at present, to be Toron-

to. There will be no difficulty in their procuring abundance of transport on Lake Erie, as there are fifty Steamers that sail from the Port of Detroit alone and at least a dozen pass Amherstburg daily. On Lake Ontario, it is stated that they have already engaged two of their four steamers for their purposes. A few days since, at a very early hour in the morning, it is said that 400 or 500 men embarked on board a large steamboat at Detroit and proceeded towards Lake Huron. Should this party make a successful attack on Penetanguishene, there is but a subalterne detachment at that place to dispute their endeavour to join their disaffected friends in the neighborhood of New-Market, Lloyd-Town etc.

As the Incorporated Corps of Militia Volunteers have already been very much reduced in numbers, and as the services of them all will expire at the end of the ensuing month, I must not omit drawing to your Excellency's observation, how ill prepared the Province will be to resist any serious attempts against it. I declare that I never felt the least particle of uneasiness concerning the result of the late invasion of the country, I felt confident in a successful termination of our endeavours to maintain the integrity of this portion of Her Majesty's Dominion's I now however, candidly confess that I feel much apprehension for its peace and security, arising out of the extended scale to which the projects of the Refugees and their associates have been carried, and this, too, not through the means of the dregs of Society alone, but through the extensive countenance and ample pecuniary assistance, of what may be termed the better orders of the community and also the total inability of the American Government to restrain the outrageous conduct of its citizens.

Under all these circumstances, I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous, in placing before your Excellency's notice, the inadequacy of the small number of the Queen's Troops which will be left in the Province for its protection, if a sufficient force cannot be spared from Lower Canada, that a considerable number, a corps of Militia Volunteers, be immediately enlisted and brought into a state of discipline, so as to enable them to act with efficiency in concert with the Queen's Troops, in the event of affairs assuming the serious character expected.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) C. FOSTER.

Asst. Adj. Genl.

His Excellency Major General Sir. George Arthur K. C. H. etc.

One of the most pathetic looking documents to be found among the valuable and interesting collection in the Dominion Archives, is the original of the following, it was written on plain foolscap paper, and bears every appearance of having been hastily prepared, and forwarded to the Executive, as the last appeal to save the lives of the unfortunate prisoners. The Document was folded twice and bound with narrow tape, which like the paper is now faded and yellow with age, it still adheres to the large and crude daub of red sealing wax, which held it in place and secured the contents, the whole appearance of this old petition is suggestive of the sighs and tears of the despairing wives and families, praying for the release and return of their natural protectors.

On business Involving Life and Death.

To His Excellency,

Sir. Geo. Arthur K. C. B.,

Lieut. Gov. of the Province of Upper Canada.

Toronto.

Brantford, April 10th. 1838.

It may be necessary for the information of His Excellency the Lieut. Gov. to remark, that those signatures on the right hand column, on both sides on the first sheets of the enclosed petition, above the Red Mark, are, with the exception of I. K. Smith, G. W. Whitehead and A. Cameron, Jurors, and those marked with an astrick namely, A. K. Smith, John Thorner, John Layton, John Ruckman, John Fuller, Frederick Ashborough, James Henry, William Kirby, and Francis Hunter, sat as Jurors on the trial of the prisoners.

Mr. Brockman of this town, another of the Jurors, not being at home, signature could not be obtained, and the other two Jurors lived so remotely from here, to render an appointment with them practicable, within a short time. Almost the whole of the names on both sides of the other sheets are signatures of individuals of good standing and respectability, six being Clergymen, two of which are Church of England and six Magistrates namely, William Holmes, G. W. Whitehead, Wm. Richardson, Thomas Coleman, S. W. Muirhead, and it is believed Hiram Capron, Esq, and it is thought that the whole of those signatures which are affixed to the enclosed petition, are men who are noted for their loyalty, and steady adherents of the laws and constitutions of the Empire, and many of them took a very active part in the suppression of the late Rebellion.

Rebellion Losses Claims, Brock District.

In 1849, during the second Session of the Third Parliament, an Act was passed, to indemnify Canadians for losses, sustained by them during the insurrection of 1837-8.

The provisions of the Bill authorized the payment of a sum, not exceeding 400,000 dollars, being the amount recommended by the Commissioner, who had investigated the claims, payment to be made only to those who had not participated. The bill was sanctioned by Lord Elgin on the 26th. April, and was productive of riots and outrages, which culminated in the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Montreal.

In 1845, John Harris, Robert Arnold, and Roger Rollo Hunter, had been appointed Commissioners for the purpose of investigating all claims and demands against the Government for losses, injuries or otherwise, arising out of the late Rebellion. They met in the Court House, Woodstock, on Friday 5th December, 1845.

All interested parties had been summoned to attend with papers and witnesses, to prove and substantiate their claims.

The following is a list of persons, to whom sums were awarded, as indemnification for losses, in the insurrection and invasion of the Western part of the Province.

NAMES.	£	s	d
Lewis Charles	11.	5.	0.
Nathan B. Fowler	17.	10.	0.
Joseph N. Smith	7.	10.	0.
John Weir	10.	14.	8.
John Milmine	3.	0.	0.
Joseph Smith	3.	0.	0.
William Wilson	3.	15.	0.
Eliakim Malcolm	10.	0.	0.
Joseph Beemer	15.	0.	0.
Francis Glover	6.	16.	3.
Horace Foster	10.	0.	0.
Alonzo Foster	10.	0.	0.
Geo. Malcolm	16.	3.	0.
John Malcolm	12.	2.	6.
James Malcolm	13.	0.	0.
Peter Malcolm	8.	18.	1.
Chas. Eddy, by his Attorney Con- stant Eddy.	8.	18.	1.
Levi Nelson Dutcher	2.	10.	0.
William Doyle	19.	11.	3.
Bradford G. Tisdale	13.	17.	0.
W. H. Serpell	3.	0.	0.
Chas. Strange Perley	27.	0.	0.
Jacob Yeigh	10.	0.	0.
Lewis Mott	1.	0.	0.
Wm. B. Long	10.	0.	0.
Comfort Sage	2.	10.	0.
Wm. B. Smith	3.	0.	0.
Israel L. Smith	2.	0.	0.
Henry Smith	1.	5.	0.

PART II

The First One Hundred Years.

of

BURFORD'S MILITARY HISTORY

1798 - 1898

Introduction to Military Records.

History informs us that the life of all States, Commonwealths or Nations, begins and ends with and by Military Conquest. When the defensive forces of any country, however small or however large, are permitted to become disorganized and ineffective, through the neglect and indifference of those who as the governing power are responsible for their strength and efficiency, their further existence as a separate state, or as an integral part of a nation, becomes imperilled, national credit is affected and that assurance of stability, required to give confidence to the manufacturing commercial and agricultural classes, so necessary in the minds of the inhabitants, which is absolutely essential to its further growth and development, is gradually lost and brings about a feeling of unrest, dissatisfaction and loss of national pride, which makes them an easy prey to the grasping, selfish demands of better armed and better prepared neighbors.

The Spirit of Conquest, that unsatisfied desire for the lands and territory occupied by others, that determination to secure the trade and commerce controlled by competitors, with all the primitive, combative and acquisitive instincts of man, are just as strong and unquenchable to-day as for ages past.

This part of Canada was acquired by Force of Arms, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the French Canadian Militia, and by Force of Arms this country has, at two different periods, kept the Flag flying and compelled the invaders to retire.

Canada is so situated, there can be but two kinds of Military Force available for defence, a militia and an organization of Volunteers. In the event of an Invasion the first is the force on which, as in the past we must rely in case of any prolonged struggle. Our Volunteers are able to meet and check the first rush of a numerally stronger army, but a national militia is essentially necessary to the growing requirements of the Dominion. A small force of regulars are requisite and needful, but nothing approaching a standing army, however employed, should under present conditions be tolerated.

Since the advent of the Volunteers the Canadian Sedentary Militia have become almost forgotten, through the neglect and indifference of

the Militia Department as well as the people. To-day they are entirely unknown to the present generation, yet they have a history to be proud of, and one in which the first Militia men of Burford acted a brave and honorable part. It was owing to the prolonged and determined resistance offered by the Canadian Sedentary and Embodied Militia, during the war of 1812-14, that this Colony was saved to the Crown.

In all countries, where no attempt is made to maintain a large standing army, the Militia men in time of War, has invariably proved their superiority over the paid hirelings of the aggressor, if properly armed and taught how to shoot straight. The importance of such a body cannot be over estimated, as the man who fights for his home, and in defence of his family, will suffer greater hardships and carry on a more prolonged and determined resistance, than any force of professional soldiers.

After the year 1863, the Canadian Sedentary Militia practically ceased to exist, and since that date, the personal consciousness of individual responsibility, to provide for the safety of the state, has become greatly weakened and gradually replaced by a feeling of apathy and indifference, which the longer it exists is the more difficult to overcome.

A nation like Canada which is rich and defenceless, might speedily fall a victim to the greed of powerful and warlike countries, excuses are never found wanting for an attack upon countries so situated.

We are strongly of the opinion that the time has arrived, when a "National Militia" composed of all the able bodied men in Canada, from 18 to 50 years of age, should be organized, armed, taught how to shoot, and drilled periodically for six days at their Company's Headquarters. This force might be divided into four classes, the first class to be available to provide the full quota of men wanted, to bring the Volunteer units up to full strength, if not enough men offered their services voluntary.

Some such regulations as proposed, was enacted in 1867, and is still on the statute books, but certain sections of this act may be classed with the dead languages, as they appear to have become entirely obsolete and unoperative. Just why the Active Force should not be recruited up to full strength, either by voluntary enlistment or the ballot, as provided for in the Act mentioned, we are at a loss to understand.

CHAPTER I.

1798 — 1811.

THE FIRST MILITIA. THE FIRST CANADIAN MILITIA, BURFORD'S FIRST MILITIA COMPANY. COLONEL WILLIAM DAVID SMITH. COLONEL WILLIAM CLAUS, HIS COMMISSION AS LIEUTENANT OF OXFORD COUNTY. FIRST REGIMENT OXFORD MILITIA, THE BURFORD, BLENHEIM AND OXFORD COMPANIES. LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN. ANNUAL RETURNS. THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY LIEUTENANT, CAPTAIN MALLORY'S RESIGNATION.

The Militia dates its origin long before there is any trace to be found of a standing army.

The Saxon Fyrd, or National Militia, was established by King Alfred, about the year 878, they fought bravely against the Danes and other Northern Sea Rovers.

Before the Norman conquest established the feudal system, the summons of the Saxon Kings, to attend the "General Muster", was obeyed without question by all Freeholders in England. This force was mustered by the principal men of the counties, under the supreme command of the King. The obligation to render military and Civil service rested on all land owning freemen, between the ages of 16 and 60. Failure to appear was punishable by fine and forfeiture of land.

As a Military force, their duties were to repel invasion and defend the realm, as a civil force, to aid in the suppression of riot and the apprehension of criminals.

Service could not be required beyond the limits of the county for civil purposes, or beyond the limits of the kingdom for any purpose. In 1181 additional regulations were enacted, and in 1285 provision was made for the organization of a strong body of cavalry, to be called the "Feudal Levy", which continued to exist up to the year 1661, when it was replaced by the establishment of a regular force. Previous to this date, expeditionary forces, required for the purpose of warfare, were obtained by the hiring of Mercenaries, and troops raised by contract with the Feudatory Nobles.

In the days of the Armada, the celebrated Train Bands, in the towns and cities, reached a high state of efficiency, they were an important factor in the success of the Parliamentary forces during the Civil War. These latter organizations are better known to present readers, through a perusal of the exploits of that famous Ancient London citizen, Capt. John Gilpin.

Train Bands of the City of London continued to exist until the year 1794, when they were organized into a Militia Force.

Lord Lieutenants appear to have been first mentioned about the year 1550. Their powers were considerable. The chief Command over the Militia was delegated to them. The Act of 1662, gave power to the Lieutenants, to summons, arm, and lead the Militia, and for this purpose to form it into companies and regiments. The Lieutenants could inflict a fine of five shillings or twenty days imprisonment for neglect of minor duties, or a fine of twenty pounds and in default three months imprisonment.

The Lieutenants were appointed by the Crown, and to them were delegated the power to grant commissions, subject to a right of appointment and dismissal, reserved to the Crown.

During the Reign of Charles II, the first Scotch Militia Act was passed, but more than one hundred years elapsed before it was acted upon, In 1797, after some alterations had been made in the Bill, Militia Corps throughout Scotland were organized.

In 1715, the Irish Militia were first established, only Protestants were eligible, in 1802, this unjust disability was removed. The Lord-Lieutenants continue to exist until the present day, but in 1870, their powers and privileges were greatly curtailed. In the year 1793 all the Militia acts were consolidated.

During the campaign in Holland, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 15,712 Militia men volunteered and served throughout the war.

During the reign of George II, the British Militia were suffering from one of those periods of disintegration and disorganization, which marks at regular intervals, the history of all armed bodies of men, whose efficiency as a fighting force is subject, to the caprice and vacillating policy, of weak men and weaker governments, which frequently jeopardize the safety of the state by criminal negligence, the result of indifference and a fallacious belief in the advent of a new era of prolonged peace and good-will, engendered by the valiant and warlike deeds of a past generation.

In the year 1757, for the good of the Empire, stronger men were in power, and a thorough reorganization of the militia was determined on. The act passed in that year reads as follows :—

“Whereas a well ordered and well disciplined militia is essentially necessary to the safety, peace and prosperity of this kingdom, and whereas the laws now in being for the regulation of the militia are defective and ineffectual, etc. That on and after the 1st May 1757, the King will appoint Lord Lieutenants, who are empowered to assemble and arm the Militia, appoint Deputies and grant commissions in their respective counties, to the proper number of officers, submitting their names to the King, within one month after appointment. The Lord Lieutenants to have the chief command in their respective counties, and all those already appointed including Deputy Lieutenants were to stand good.”

In 1759 the British Militia were armed as follows :—

Short Musquets, with Bayonets, scabbards, wood rammers and tanned leather slings. Cartouche boxes with belts and frogs, small hangers with brass hilts, scabbards and tanned leather waist belts, brushes and wires, iron wiping rods.

Pay of Militia. — 1760.

	per diem
Lieut. Col.	7/0
Major	5/0
Captain	8/4
Lieutenant	4/2
Ensign	3/0
Sergts	1/0
Corporals	0/8
Privates	0/6

Were also allowed about same amount for sustenance.

It is quite evident from the above schedule of pay, that the Captains remuneration, was in accordance with the work preformed, and not according to rank.

The Militia, since its reorganization in 1757, has been embodied on numerous occasions, notably during the war with America, from 1778 to 1783. In 1854, during the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny in 1857, the last occasion being during the late war in South Africa.

Form of Officers Commissions in 1759.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, Defender of the Faith etc.,

To our Trusty and well-beloved.

Greeting ; We do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be
to the Militia Battalion of Foot, for our City of York,
 and County of our same city, commanded by our Trusty and well-beloved
 William Thornton, Esq.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of
by doing all, and every manner of things thereinto
 belonging.

And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from
 time to time, as you shall received from our Lieutenant of the West Rid-
 ding, of our said county of York, or any other your superior officer,
 according to the acts of Parliaments, in this case made and provided.

Given at our Court at St. James, the thirteenth day of February 1759,
 in the thirty second year of our reign. "By His Majesty's command."

(Signed) HOLDERNESS.

The Canadian Militia.

The first Militia Company raised in Canada, is said to have been
 organized in 1649, in the City founded by Champlain, when the white
 inhabitants numbered about 1000. The French, having become brothers
 of the Hurons, naturally were looked upon as enemies by the Iroquois,
 and to defend their Colony against the sudden attacks of the latter, a
 body of 50 men were enrolled, and on many occasions they saved the
 inhabitants from annihilation.

By an edict published in the year 1663, the King of France establish-
 ed a superior council at Quebec, to whom he delegated the power to orga-
 nize and keep up a body of sedentary militia, administer justice, maintain
 order and regulate commerce.

The members of this body were the Bishop, the Governor, and the
 Royal Intendant who acted as presiding officer at all regular meetings of
 the council. To aid and assist these functionaries in the discharge of
 their duties, they appointed an Attorney General, a chief clerk and five
 councillors. This council regulated all the public affairs of the colony up
 to the time of the conquest.

The first French Regulars to arrive in Quebec were the Regiment de
 Carrigan, who landed in June 1665.

As the population of the Colony continued to grow, there was a cor-
 responding increase in the Militia.

In the year 1674, when the British threatened an invasion, the Count
 de Frontenac thoroughly reorganized the sedentary militia, forming them
 into fairly well equipped Battalions, with full compliments of Staff Offi-

cers. So well was this work carried out, that no further changes were made, until the Capitulation of Montreal, on the 18th Sept. 1760. When their services were required, each Militia man, under an escort, was brought before an Officer, called the Town Major, who furnished him with a Flint Lock Musket, a Cloak, a breach clout, a cotton shirt, a cap, a pair of leggings, a pair of moccasins and a heavy blanket.

Of 7520 effectives, the total strength of the French Army at Quebec, on the 13th Sept. 1759, 3900 were Canadian Militia, 1200 Colony troops and but 2420 French Regulars. It will thus be seen that scarcely a third of the defensive force, which so long held the army of Wolfe at bay, were professional soldiers, and to the repulse of the British at the Beauport Shoals, the credit must be conceded, to the desperate resistance, and the unerring marksmanship, of the Militia-men.

It was only a few years later, in 1764, or one year after the cession of Canada to the British Crown, that this same Militia, in answer to an appeal from the new authorities, promptly organized and furnished a splendid body of 600 men, who helped to resist the Indian invasion under Pontiac.

After Canada became a part of the King's Dominions, the first act for regulating the Militia, under the changed conditions, was ordained and enacted, on the 23rd of April, 1787, at the City of Quebec, by the Governor, Sir Guy Carleton and Legislative Council of the Province, constituted and appointed by His Majesty, under the 12th Clause of an Act, passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1774, for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, which Act vested said Council with power to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good Government of the Province, with the consent of His Majesty's Governor. Another ordinance, to explain and amend the foregoing, was added on the 30th April, 1787.

By the 33rd. Section of another Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, commonly called the Constitutionel Act, passed in the year 1791, for repealing certain parts of the aforesaid Act of 1774, and establishing a new Legislative authority in the Canadas. All Laws, statutes, and ordinances, in force, on the day fixed for commencement of said act, were continued in force, except in so far as same are expressly varied or repealed by this Act, or in so far as the same shall or may hereafter be repealed or varied, under the new Legislative authority thereby established in the Province.

Here we have the basis of all the Acts and Ordinances relating to the Sedentary Militia in the new Province of Upper Canada, formed out of the Western part of His Majesty's Province of Quebec.

It was in conformity to this Act of 1787, that the First Militia were organized the following year, in the new district of Nassau. The first

townships laid out by surveyor Rockwell Frey and his assistant, Augustus Jones, now contained a sufficient population, to provide six hundred men, who came within the requirements of the Militia Act. On Oct. 12th 1789, a general muster was held at the twelve mile creek in Humberstone, and further annual and semi-annual parades were held ; under the supervision of the Military Authorities at Quebec, up to the year 1792. From this date, Col. John Graves Simcoe, assumed the sole control and direction of the New Provincial Militia, provision for the reorganization of which was provided for, by an act passed during the second session, of the first Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada.

At the first Session of the first Provincial Parliament of this Province, but eight statues were passed, none of which referred to the Militia. The first act, of the thirteen passed during the second Session, was for the better regulation of the Militia.

On Thursday, June 6th, 1793 Mr. Hazelton Spencer, member for Lennox, introduced a Bill for the better regulation of the Militia of this Province. On Wednesday, June 12th, the Bill was read a second time, on Friday June 14th, the House in Committee went into the consideration of the said Bill. On Monday June 17th, the House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Bill, and the speaker in due time announced that the Committee had agreed to the same, with amendments, and the Bill being read as amended was ordered to be engrossed.

This the first Militia Act, passed by the first Provincial Parliament, made provision for the appointment, by the Lieut. Governor, of officers to be designated, "Lieutenants of the County," to whom he delegated the authority to appoint a resident Deputy, and all officers and Magistrates in the County.

It was further provided, that every male inhabitant, from the age of 16 to 50, was considered a Militia man, he was liable to a fine of \$4.00, if he did not enlist at the proper time, and Officers and Non-C. O. who did not join the regiments at the time the militia assembled paid a fine, the former of eight dollars and the latter of two dollars. In time of peace Quakers, Menonists and Tunkers paid, for exemption from service, twenty shillings per year, and during the war five pounds.

Out of these fines and ransoms the Adjutant General of the Militia received his pay. In 1794, an additional act was passed by which, in time of war, obligation to carry arms in defence of the country did not cease before the age of sixty, and that in consequence Quakers and other sects, who enjoyed an exemption from Military service, should pay for their immunity up to that age.

To assist the Lieut. Governor in the organization and framing of suitable rules and regulations, for the enlistment, service, and disciplining of the Force, he appointed an Adjutant General, in the person of Capt. Hugh

Macdonell, one of the famous four Macdonell brothers of Glengarry. Formerly a Lieutenant in the King's Royal Regiment of the Colony of New York, he had served in that Corps, during all the Revolutionary War period, and was a thoroughly efficient, capable and experienced soldier.

The Militia system, founded by Upper Canada first Adjutant General, is the basis of that at present in use. The fund appointed by law for the payment of his salary of eighty pounds per annum, not proving sufficient, he made petition to the House on June 13th, 1799, for payment of twenty-one months salary, due him in June 1797, but it was not until the 1st July 1800, that the House voted the amount in arrears on the date mentioned, from which we infer, that at this period the Provincial Exchequer was not overburdened with specie.

Hazleton Spencer was a man well qualified to take charge of the passing of Upper Canada's First Militia Act.—Like Hugh Macdonell, he had served for a number of years as Lieutenant in the Kings Royal Regiment. In 1794 he was appointed Major in the 2nd. Batt. Royal Canadian Volunteers, and from 1793 until his death on 6th Feb. 1813, he held the office of "Lieutenant" of the County of Lennox.—Also Colonel of the 1st Regiment Lennox Militia from the year 1794. This corps was one of the first in the New province to complete their organization, and like several others, consisted of both Horse and Foot—provision having been made for one company of mounted men, called "Dragoons", but which were practically "Mounted Infantry".

The most important of these Militia Acts was passed at York in January 1808, when provision was made to raise and train the Militia and a salary of £200 per annum was granted to an Adj. General of Militia.

In the following year provision was made for quartering and billeting the Militia, as well as Imperial Troops when necessary. Householders were to furnish them with house room, fire, and cooking utensils. In case of invasion Magistrates were empowered, on the request of an officer, to issue a warrant giving them power to impress Carriages, Horses and Oxen.

Every male inhabitant from 16 to 50, excepting those physically unfit and members of those Sects known as Quakers, Tunkers and Menonists, were enrolled and obliged to assemble at the Call of the Captain, at least twice a year. Each man was obliged to provide himself with a serviceable musket, fusil or gun, and at least six rounds of ammunition, but as the returns show us, the latter provision was not strictly carried out.

The Militia of each County was commanded by an Officer, called the Lieutenant, in imitation of the Lord Lieutenants of the English Shires. These Officials, first appointed by Lieut. Governor Simcoe, were active in the discharge of their duties up to the year 1812, after the War the title became obsolete, as most of the County Lieutenants, at that date,

received other appointments at the breaking out of the conflict, and local men were appointed to command the Militia Regiment, with the title of Lieut. Colonel.

In the year 1795, Arms were for the first time issued to the Upper Canadian Militia, several thousand muskets being distributed, by order of Lt. Governor Simcoe, to the various Militia Captains. There arms were mostly left in the hands of the Militia men and by the year 1812 scarcely one could be found.

Burford's First Militia Company.

The existence of this ancient and honorable body of Militia men has long been forgotten. Other companies of Militia and Volunteers have succeeded them, as the townships representatives in the defensive forces of the Country, but none of the long list are more worthy of remembrance, than the men, who first met together on the 4th day of June, 1799, and under Captain Benajah Mallory, paraded on the "Village Green", to honor the King and incidentally acquire some knowledge of the duties of a soldier, as set forth in Upper Canada's first Drill Book.

Elijah Mudge, the Drummer, and Samuel Kenny, Fifer, the latter a famous musician of the first settlement days, headed the company, sixty-four strong, on their marches and counter marches across the Common (or as Captain Mallory in his official despatches dearly loved to call it, "The Common Parade Ground"). This ground was situated in the Western part of the village, near the old Cemetery but on the opposite side of the road, and here, from the four quarters of the Township, there met annually on the King's Birthday, June 4th, and at such other times as the Commanding officer saw fit to assemble his men, all the male inhabitants, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, not medically unfit, to perform the duties imposed on them by the Militia Acts then in force.

Capt. Benajah Mallory, one of the most extraordinary characters connected with the early history of this province, was one of the first settlers in the Township of Burford, and one of the first to receive land Patents. The owner of some 1400 acres, in different sections of the Township, he resided in a commodious log dwelling, erected on the south east corner of his home state of 600 acres, on a portion of which now stands many of the modern homes belonging to the Village of Burford.

Mallory had early cultivated a good understanding with the Indian Chiefs and hunters, located on the Banks of the River Ouse, and these friendships were of lasting benefit to him in various ways and on many occasions. He had also not neglected to bring himself before the na-

tice of the Executive and Legislative Councillors at Newark, and from all we can learn with favorable results to himself. At this period Benajah Mallory was known far and wide, as the wealthiest and most prominent resident of this township, and he stood well in the estimation of those who held the direction and control of all public affairs in their hands. For these reasons when Benajah Mallory received a commission as Captain, from the hands of Colonel William David Smith, Lieut, for the County of York, in the year 1798, he was considered as a good friend of the existing order of things and one on whom the Government could count in all future emergencies. How far these hopes were justified, and what were some of the principle reasons, which caused Captain Mallory to forswear his allegiance to the King, and to his adopted Country, will be seen as we proceed with these records.

Mallory had followed his father-in-law, Abraham Dayton, to Burford. After the death of the latter, his mother-in-law met and married Colonel Stone, of Gananoque and removed to that place, where she lived to an old age.

William David Smith, formerly an officer in H. M. 5th. Regiment of Foot, had just been appointed to command the new Militia corps, established in the year 1798, with Headquarters at York, to be designated the First York Regiment of Militia. Burford was still a part of the Home District, and was to furnish a company for this corps.

Wheeler Douglas, a name probably remembered by a few of the oldest inhabitants, was commissioned Lieutenant, and shortly afterwards David Parmer received the appointment of Ensign.

Wheeler Douglas was born in New York State, 1750, and came to Upper Canada in the year 1798. Brought up to the milling trade, he selected a mill site on Whitemans Creek, lying within the Indian Reservation. He succeeded in securing a lease, through the friendship of Joseph Brant, for a tract of 500 acres, and here he erected one of the first mills in the district. He removed from this locality in 1802, died in 1829, aged 79 years.

David Parmer was the owner of Lot No. 10, in the Sixth Concession. On 17th June 1803, he, having his domicile in Blenheim township, disposed of all his right, title and interest in the said Lot, to John Yeigh, for the sum of 250 pounds; 10 shillings.

The Service Roll of Burford's First Militia company, is one of the most interesting and valuable presented in this work, not only is it one of the oldest in the Province, in existence to-day, but it contains the names of men who acted a prominent part in the war of 1812, and during the Rebellion period.

Many years have passed away, since these citizen soldiers of Burford Township answered the last Roll Call, the names of many are long

forgotten, the Fusils and Flint-lock Musquets with which they were armed, and the homemade Uniforms, are now only to be found in the possession of a very few, as family heirlooms, or as valued curiosities, but it is to be hoped the Military men of to-day and of future generations, may profit by the example and self denial, displayed on many occasions, by the township's first Militia.

It is worthy of note to mention here, that the descendants of two of the families, appearing on Burford's First Service Roll ; have always been identified with the Township's Militia and Volunteer Companies, Troops and Squadrons. For a period of One hundred and fourteen years, the Secords and Edys have been prominent members of these various military bodies, which would indicate, that the military instinct is largely an inherited one. Others of Burford's first families, such as the Fowlers, Yeighs Muir's and Malcolms have at various periods been closely identified with the Burford Militia, while the descendants of others, residing in different parts of the country, have been known for generations as Military men.

Service roll of Burford's first militia company,
completed in the year 1800.

RANK	NAMES	RANK	NAMES
Capt.	Benajah Mallory	"	
Lieut.	Wheeler Douglass	"	
Ensign.	David Parmer	"	
Orderly Sergt	James Smiley	"	John Wells.
Sergt.	Nathaniel Saunders	"	James Rounds.
"	Ephraim Munson	"	Joseph Wells.
Corporal	John Fowler, Jr.	"	Abram Rounds.
"	George Reynolds	"	Ruben Dayton.
"	Charles Burch	"	Isaac Willets.
Drummer	Elijah Mudge	"	Justus Stevens.
Fifer	Samuel Kennedy	"	Ord Allen
Private	William Landon	"	David Lord.
"	William Reynolds, Jr.	"	John Evans.
"	C. Saunders	"	Abner Matthews.
"	John Reynolds	"	John Fowler, Sr.
"	John Galbraith	"	John Yeigh, Jr.
"	Samuel Martin	"	John Yeigh, Sr.
"	Silas Martin	"	Jacob Yeigh.
"	Samuel Baker	"	Willard Sage.
"	Joseph Baker	"	Findlay Malcolm, Sr.
"	Josiah F. Dean	"	Findlay Malcolm, Jr.
"	Josiah Dean	"	John Malcolm.
"	Artemus Rogers	"	Thomas Sayless.
"	Thomas Watson	"	Hagai Westbrooke
"	Benjamin Doyle	"	Charles Burch, Sr.
"	Henry Doyle	"	John Secord.
"	John Doyle	"	Charles Matthews.

"	John Moore	"	John Woodley.
"	John Eaton, Sr.	"	Neal Brown.
"	Daniel Eaton	"	Stephen Butler.
"	Elam Eaton	"	Charles Eddy.
"	Jacob Decou	"	John Ball.
"	John Galloway	"	Abram Decou.
"	Levi Lawrence	"	Henry Gaits.
"	Sibbens Gardner	"	Roswell Stephens.

The First Lieutenant of York County.

William David Smith, appointed the first Lieutenant of York County, was one of the most capable, clever and best qualified of Simcoe's men, and was closely associated with the first Lieutenant Governor in all his projects and undertakings, for the early settlement and development of the new Province of Upper Canada.

He was the son of Lieut.-Col. John Smith, commander of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, and was born in England, in the year 1764. At the age of fifteen he received an appointment as Ensign in his father's Regiment.

In 1787 the Fifth Foot were ordered to Canada, and for a time were quartered at Quebec and Montreal. In 1790, the regiment was stationed in Fort Detroit; and here Ensign Smith displayed great zeal and ability in many civil as well as military duties. In the month of June, 1792, the Fifth Foot were ordered to Fort Niagara. This strong military Post at the mouth of the Niagara River was still in possession of the British Government.

When Commander Simcoe arrived at his new capital, on the 26th July, 1792, among the first to welcome him was the commander of the Post across the river and his son, Lieut. D. W. Smith, who had their residence in Newark. Lieut. Smith soon became a great favorite of the King's representative, and at the early age of twenty-eight was appointed Upper Canada's first Surveyor General. He became a member of the executive Council and of the first three Upper Canadian Parliaments. Speaker of the House from 7th. June 1797.

The Fifth Foot evacuated Fort Niagara in 1796, when the Fortress was handed over to the United States Government. The Regiment proceeded to Quebec and in the following year returned to England. Surveyor General Smith, who had in the meantime been promoted Captain, 2nd. September 1795, resigned from the Corps, having decided to make his permanent home in Canada, his father having died in 1795.

In 1796 he became Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Lincoln, and Colonel of the Lincoln Militia on the 7th June 1797, Lieutenant of the County of York, and Colonel 1st. York Regiment of Militia 1798.

From this on he had a most distinguished career. He studied law and became Deputy Judge Advocate, was appointed one of the Trustees for the Six Nations, and speaker of the House of Assembly during the second and third Parliaments. His public services were rewarded by the British Government, when by order of the King, he received the honor of a Baronetcy in 1821.

Upon his death in 1837, universal regret was expressed by all parties in Upper Canada. Colonel Simcoe with that great sagacity and keen penetration of character, more often evidenced by clever men at the head of great commercial and industrial enterprises, in the choice of their subordinates, had early recognized in William David Smith, those great abilities, which were to be of so much assistance to him, as well as to successive Lieutenant Governors of this Province. A gallant soldier, an able administrator, a learned jurist, and an accomplished gentleman. The County of York has reason to be proud of its first commander of Militia, and the County of Oxford of its first representative in the Provincial Parliament.

The First Regiment Oxford Militia.

By the Act passed in 1798 to provide for altering the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada, Burford was to become part of the new County of Oxford. The provisions of this Act however, as regards Burford, were not carried out until the year 1801, when the Township was officially transferred from the immense county of York, in the Home District, to Oxford County in the London District. London at this period was but a name, many years were still to elapse before it was to become the District Capital.

The Burford Militia Company were now severed from the First York, and until the following year were the only Militia Company, which had so far been organized in the County of Oxford.

To arrange for an increase in the force, and provide for its organization and control, Lieut. Governor Peter Hunter, after some delay, selected an Ex. Officer of H. M. 60th Regiment of Foot, Colonel William Claus of Niagara; D. S. G. and D. I. G. of Indian affairs, to command the new corps, with the title of "Lieutenant of the County of Oxford." Colonel Clause was authorized to raise Four Companies, to be formed into a Regiment, to be designated the "First Regiment Oxford Militia."

For a copy of Col. Claus Commission we are indebted to his grand daughter, Madam Evans, who with her husband, Major W. H. Evans,

occupy the ancestral Canadian home of the Claus' family at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Major Evans is now a grey haired veteran of the Fenian Raid, and is the "beau ideal" of an old soldier. As a youth he first saw active service in the Italian Wars, under the famous General, "Garibaldi", taking part in many fierce engagements during that memorable campaign. For many years he was in charge of the Government stores and property at Niagara, and no more careful, efficient or faithful official has ever served his country, in this or any other capacity.

Col. William Claus.

Col. William Claus, appointed Lieutenant of the county of Oxford in 1802, was the eldest son of Col. Daniel Claus, a prominent Loyalist of Tyron County New York.

In July, 1762 Daniel Claus, then a captain in the militia, had married Nancy the eldest daughter of Sir William Johnson. The ceremony was performed with great pomp and display at Johnson Hall, the great Baronial seat of the Johnson family, erected on the banks of the Mohawk, in a beautiful and commanding situation.

Sir William Johnson the decendent of an ancient and honorable family of County Down Ireland, came to America in the year 1738, when but 23 years of age, at the invitation of his uncle Sir Peter Warren, and extensive land owner in the Mohawk Valley. To these lands young Johnson was sent, to act as his uncle's overseer and manager.

He was soon on intimate terms with his Indian neighbours, and in course of time he succeeded, beyond all other men, in winning their confidence and affections, and having learned to speak the Mohawk tongue fluently; he was in 1746, adopted into the Mohawk tribe and made a war chief of the Confederacy.

The same year Gen. Clinton appointed him to the rank of Colonel. In 1755, he was promoted Major General, and also appointed by Gen. Braddock, Superintendent of Indian affairs.

He was created a Baronet in 1755, and in the following year received a commission, direct from the Imperial Government, appointing him Colonial agent and sole superintendent of all the affairs of the Six Nations, and other Northern Indians. The remuneration mentioned was an annual payment of six hundred pounds.

Sir William Johnson became immensely wealthy, and the owner of over one hundred thousand acres of the choicest lands in the Mohawk Valley. He dispensed favors with a lavish hand, and his princely hospitality was constantly extended to both Whites and Indians.

Col. Daniel Claus resided nearby, on a part of the Johnson estate, and was closely associated with his father-in-law in the administration of all Military and Indian affairs.

In this environment, young William Claus, born 7th. Sept. 1765, grew up and early developed a taste for a military life. The death of his grandfather, with whom he was a great favorite, occurred in 1774. Col. Daniel Claus, who had acted as his father-in-law's Deputy for many years ; previous to the death of Sir. William Johnson, was bequeathed several valuable properties in Albany, as well as some five thousand acres of the Johnson estate.

Through the influence of his family, William Claus was at the age of 22, appointed Lieutenant in the 60th. Regiment of Foot, promoted Captain in 1793, Lieut. Colonel in 1796.

On 2nd. July 1796, Col. Wm. Claus' appointment as Deputy Superintendent-General, and Deputy-Inspector General, in the Indian Department of Upper Canada, was confirmed, he had for long held office in this Department, his thorough knowledge of the Mohawk tongue, and his perfect acquaintance from boyhood with the Indian nation, their traits and habits, and his close association with those pastmasters in the successful management of Indian affairs, Sir John Johnson and Colonel Daniel Claus, had easily led to his preferment and promotion to this important position.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Col. Daniel Claus, like many of his neighbours, had removed his family to Niagara where they were under the protection of the guns of that Fortress, their lands and the great Johnson estate in Tyron County, were confiscated by the Provincial Congress of New York, and in due time sold under the direction of the committee of that body having such matters in charge.

In addition to his duties as Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, Col. William Claus continued very active in the affairs of the Indians, particularly as to any changes in the holdings of the lands granted to the Mohawks along the Grand River.

Thayendanegea, who since the great Council held at Oswego in July 1777, was the acknowledged head-war-chief of the Iroquois Confederacy, became greatly embittered against the Deputy Superintendent General, on account of some pecuniary affairs, connected with the sale or transfer of certain Indian lands. An attempt was made, stated to have been connived at by the Superintendent, by some members of the Confederacy residing in the United States to depose Thayendanegea from his Chieftainship. This illegal movement was easily frustrated, but Brant's hostility towards Colonel Claus continued to increase, and resulted in considerable friction between the two.

COPY

COMMISSION OF COLONEL WILLIAM CLAUS, AS LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Seal, Peter Hunter Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada.

To William Claus Esquire, and to all others to whom these presents shall come—GREETING ;

Know ye that reposing especial trust and confidence in Your Loyalty, Courage and Prudence, I have constituted and appointed and by these presents Do Constitute and appoint you to be Lieutenant in and for the County of Oxford in the said Province of Upper Canada. To have hold and enjoy the said place and office together with all rights, privileges and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining for and during pleasure. And I do hereby authorize and empower you to muster array and exercise all and every the Militia within your said County and to cause the same to be mustered, arrayed and exercised according to such instructions as shall from time to time be sent or given to you by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of the said Province.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal at Arms this Twenty-eight day of June 1802 and in the Forty Second year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command

Sgd. Wm. JARVIS,

Sec'y.

(SIGNED) P. HUNTER.

Lt. Gov.

In 1801, Col. Claus suffered a severe loss through the death of his mother, who as already stated was the eldest daughter of Sir William Johnson. In 1812 he was appointed Colonel in the 1st, Regiment Lincoln, Militia. District General Order, Niagara, 27th. June, 1812,—The Hon'ble Col. Claus will command the Militia, stationed between Niagara and Queenston, and Lieut. Col. Clarke from Queenston to Fort Erie.

Officiated as one of the Pall Bearers at the Funeral of Major General Brock. Member of the Executive Council in 1818. Died at Niagara 11th. November, 1826.

First Regiment Oxford Militia.

Col. Claus was a Military man of considerable experience and as such he determined to proceed immediately with the organization of three new companies of Militia, which had been authorized by the Government some time previously, and also the formation of these four companies into a Regiment, to be designated the

"FIRST REGIMENT OXFORD MILITIA".

On the 24th. July, 1802, immediately after his appointment, he wrote to Captain Mallory, for full information regarding the local situation, at the sametime transmitting certain orders and instructions, which he desired should be promptly carried out.

At this early period, His Majesty's Mail did not travel so speedily, as in the present age, seven or eight days was considered a reasonable allowance of time ; for a letter from York or Niagara to reach the Township of Burford it was therefore, not until the beginning of the month of August that the first Official communication from Col. Claus was delivered into the hands of Capt. Mallory, the latter with commendable energy at once hastened to carry out the instructions received.

Captain Mallory had for long looked forward to the organization of a Regiment in the County of Oxford, and the day on which he hoped and expected to be promoted to the position of Deputy Lieut. of the county. As commanding Officer of the First Militia Company, moreover, as representative of the County of Oxford in the Provincial Legislature and as a man in the prime of life, who had already gained some practical knowledge and experience of the real duties of a soldier, his ambitious desires, cannot be depreciated, in fact, had he always remained a faithful subject of the King, we could only praise his energy and commend his persistence, he might however have gained much more in the end if he had used different methods. It is not always

well for the Military man to be too self assertive, to thrust himself too frequently to the front, or to offer advice unsolicited to his superior officers. It is not always the best man wins or the more efficient or deserving receives the appointment, political consideration as well as the personal likes and dislikes of those in whom vests the power of effecting promotion in the Canadian Militia, have always been more or less in evidence.

The appointment of his Deputy, finally made by Col. Claus, was a good one, but his appointee was fated to feel, at a later date, that it was not only necessary to carry out military orders and instructions, but in matters politic to follow in the steps of his superiors and think as they thought.

Captain Mallory having arranged matters in his mind to his entire satisfaction, forwarded the following reply to Col. Claus.

Capt. Mallory to Col. Claus.

Burford Aug. 18th. 1802.

Sir :

Agreeable to your order of 24th july last, I have lost no time in attending to your commands respecting the divisions of the Militia for the County of Oxford, in particular the company I now command, I enclose to you the Officers commissions and those to be Commissioned, and the body of the men and names, etc., and as there are now four companies in the County of Oxford, by the return of the Registry last month, it is likely part of my Company will fall within the limits of Capt. Horners Company. Agreeable to that arrangement my Ensign (David Parmer) will fall within his limits also, but as there is a vacancy now in my Company, of a Lieutenant, I wish him to have the post, as my Lieut (Wheeler Douglass) is removed out of the district and county, and is not expected here anymore to serve, I shall recommend Ensign for Lieut, in my Company, as he wishes to serve with me and is a capable man. I think he is worthy of promotion and have returned him accordingly, as the Post comes to him by Seniority, and as there is one Lieut, that was recommended to be Commissioned, moved out of the Province, by the name of Kellogg, I recommend Christopher Heartsough as Lieut. in his place, and one for Ensign that was returned last month, by the name of Canfield, he is eight or ten miles out of the way. I wish, if your Honor can be expedient to have a man by the name of Elisha Harkins commissioned in his place, as he is a capable man, and lives central, both of which I have returned these names in

the list of Officers, which I hope may meet with your approbation.

It will be impossible to make a division of the County of Oxford, that is to give the boundaries of every Captains Company, unless you were on the ground yourself, to see the local situations of the county yourself, or a Deputy in the County, as the captains will make confusion about it if they undertake to make the divisions themselves, as one may interfere on the other, and your letter did not authorize me to make any arrangements beyond the limits of my old company, I have proceeded accordingly, notwithstanding I have taken the liberty to make a better arrangement of the officers, and when the commissions are sent on I will if it is your request, make the divisions for the four companies, or sooner if you think it expedient.

I have enclosed the names of all the subalterns officers in the county, which will make it a little different from the other returns, on account of some officers being out of the District and out of the Province; but I come to recommend some characters as not to be ashamed of them, when our Lord Lieut. of the county shall see fit to visit and meet on the "Grand Parade." I should think more fit to make the returns of every Captain's Company, when they are all commissioned, but I submit that to your better judgment. If you should see it expedient to give me the appointment of your Deputy, in the County of Oxford, and command me accordingly, I shall endeavour to take the whole work upon myself, of the business respecting the Militia measures, subject to your orders.

I wish to see the four companies together and have some opportunity of gathering them for the manual exercise, and get them disciplined in some measure before you meet with us, for I fear you will find some illiterate.

Any further command that you may have for me, I shall be in readiness to attend to, I shall be very happy to hear from you after the reception of these returns, and have the honour to submit myself.

Yours Humble Servant,

To Col. Claus,
Lieut. Co. of Oxford.

(Signed) BENAJAH MALLORY.

Copy of documents enclosed with above letter.

A list of Officers commissioned by the Honourable D. Smith, Esq.,
Benajah Mallory, Captain,
Wheeler Douglass, Lieutenant.
David Parmer, Ensign.

Officers I wish commissioned, In place of Kellogg, I can recommend for Lieuts. Christopher Heartsough, and Elisha Harkins Jr. for Ensign, in place of Canfield, as the latter not being within a great distance of the Company I have named Elisha Harkins., and as my Lieutenant is not expected in the District again, I wish my Ensign to be commissioned for my Lieutenant, and John Eaton, Ensign, as he has a commission he wishes to serve as Ensign in my Company, which will arrange my Company as follows :—

Benajah Mallory, Captain.

David Parmer, Lieutenant.

John Eaton, Ensign,

and there will be an Ensign lacking in Horners Company, for which I can with propriety recommend James Smiley for Ensign, on condition the above are commissioned, it will make the whole complete in the County of Oxford.

If the within return meets with your approbation, the Officers will be completely arranged in the County of Oxford as follows :—

CAPTAINS

LIEUTENANTS

ENSIGNS

Benajah Mallory
Thomas Horner,
Thomas Ingersoll,
Hammond Lawrence.

Christopher Heartsough
Seth Putnam
Hugh Graham,
David Parmer,

John Eaton,
James Smiley,
Samuel Burdick,
Elisha Harkins, Jr.

And the several divisions for the companies can be ascertained any time when your Honor will appoint the Deputy in the County, which I do think will vest in your power by the act of the Legislature, without recommending to Lieutenant Governor, but you can better determine by obsrvng the act in 2nd. Parliament, if I mistake not.

Your humble servant,

(Signed) BENAHAH MALLORY, Capt.

A careful perusal of these documents would indicate, that Captain Mallory had already assumed the office of Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, or at least felt assured that his appointment would soon follow, it would appear however that Col. Claus did not want as his representative a man, who in addition to sending the above list of names, went so far as to state that he wished them commissioned. He did not want a Deputy, who would presume to act as the read Lieutenant of the County, and expect him to issue commissions to subalterns, without having consulted the different Captains in the matter. His

Deputy must be a man, who would simply carry out instructions from time to time, and offer suggestions only when asked for them, and then only in the humble and apologetic manner, so dear to the heart of military superiors.

Captain Mallory, like many company officers, even unto the present day, knew infinitely, more of local conditions, than did the "Lieutenant of the County", but this knowledge he failed to use discreetly, and in the end the dearest wish of his heart was frustrated, for he had hoped eventually to succeed Colonel Claus in the command of the militia in his county. The suggestions and requests made by Captain Mallory were almost completely ignored, four years later David Parmer was still an Ensign, and the name of Wheeler Douglass, as Lieutenant of the Burford Militia Company, was annually being forwarded to headquarters by Colonel Claus, notwithstanding the fact, that the latter had during this interval, been a resident in another part of the Province, and had in consequence never attended any of the Muster Parades in the County. For a period of three years Colonel Claus appears to have hesitated and remained undecided, in the choice of his Deputy, while favouring Captain Thomas Horner of Blenheim, he did not wish to antagonize the counties' representative in the house of Assembly, and he delayed an appointment, which in the best interests of the Regiment, should have been made when he assumed the control of the County's Militia. It is difficult however to conceive any reason for his neglect to promote David Parmer to the Lieutenancy of the Burford Company, unless it was owing to the fact that both Captain Mallory and Captain Horner desired as their third officer-Ensign John Eaton.

A statement of the population of Burford and Blenheim in the District of London, for the year ending 1st. March, 1803, gives us a return of 179 males and 157 females.

The Organization of the 1st. Regiment Oxford Militia having been finally completed, the following gives its composition and the appointments made and confirmed by Colonel Claus.

COMPANY	CAPTAINS	LIEUTENANTS	ENSIGNS
Burford	Benajah Mallory	Wheeler Douglass	Sam. Canfield
Blenheim	Thomas Horner	Hugh Graham	David Parmer
2nd. Oxford	Thomas Ingersoll	Seth Putnam	John Eaton
1st. Oxford	Hammond Lawrence	Sykes Tousley	Samuel Burdick

Burford Company limits, concessions 4 to 14 inclusive.

Blenheim Company limits, Blenheim Township and the first three concessions of Burford.

After the organization of the Blenheim Company. Captain Mallory lost a number of his best men, as the following compositions of the two companies will show.

Burford Company.

Captain	Benajah Mallory	Private	John Reynolds
Lieut.	Wheeler Douglas	"	John Wells
Ensign.	David Parmer	"	Joseph Wells
Sergt.	Ephraim Munson	"	Abram Rounds
"	John Fowler, Jr.	"	Reuben Dayton
"	George Reynolds	"	Isaac Willet
Corporal	Charles Burch	"	Justus Stephens
"	William Reynolds, Jr.	"	Aaron Allen
"	James Rounds	"	Neil, Brown
Fifer	Samuel Kenney	"	David Lord
Private	John Evans	"	Hagai Westbrook
"	Abner Matthews	"	Charles Burch
"	John Fowler, Sr	"	John Secord
"	John Yeigh, Sr	"	Thomas Matthews
"	John Yeigh, Jr	"	John Woodley
"	Jacob Yeigh	"	Stephen Tuttle
"	Willard Sage	"	Charles Eddy
"	Finlay Malcolm, Sr	"	John Galloway
"	Finlay Malcolm, Jr.	"	Henry Gates
"	John Malcolm	"	Thomas Sayles

Blenheim Company,

Captain	Thomas Horner	Private	Abner Decou
Lieutenant	Hugh Graham	"	Sibbens Gardner
Ensign	John Eaton	"	Roswell Stevens
Sergt	James Smiley	"	Levi Lawrence
"	Abraham Mudge	"	Nathaniel Landon
"	John Galbraith	"	Ebenezer Landon
Corporal	Samuel Martin	"	William Landon
"	Samuel Baker	"	Comfort Davis
"	Josiah F. Dean	"	Daniel Davis
Private	Silas Martin	"	Josiah Dean
"	Joseph Baker	"	Artemus Rogers
"	Thomas Watson	"	Benjamin Doyle
"	Henry Doyle	"	John Doyle
"	John Eaton, Sr	"	Daniel Eaton
"	Elam Eaton	"	Osborne
"	Abraham Decou	"	Gordon
			Cole

Whereas in Captain Mallory's first returns he was able to show the strength of his Company as 64 N. C. O. and men, it was now reduced to a strength of 37, the Burford Company however was still the strongest in the Regiment, its members were physically speaking a superior class of men, hardy pioneers inured to toil and hardship, these early settlers of Burford could be relied upon to give a good account of themselves in the event of their services being required in actual warfare. The lands they owned and the place of residence of many of them can be found in the first part of this work.

The further correspondence of the officers of the 1st. Regiment of Oxford Militia, would indicate, that the men of one hundred years ago

were pretty much the same as they are to-day, where their personal interests are concerned, and that the Lieutenant of Oxford County encountered certain difficulties with his white Captains, as well as with his Indian Chiefs.

Service Roll Captain Hammond Lawrence's Company, 1803.

RANK	NAMES		
Captain	Hammond Lawrence	Private	Joshua Youngs
Lieut.	Sykes Tousley	"	Christopher Kerns
Ensign.	Samuel Canfield	"	Kerns
Sergt.	Isaac Burdick	"	Isaac A. Tufford
"	Robert W. Sweet	"	Isaac Carrol
"	Abram Canfield	"	Abram Carrol
Corporal	John McHames	"	John Carrol, Sr
"	Archibald Burch	"	John Carrol, Jr
"	Johnathan Wright	"	Jacob Carrol
Private	Horatio Lewis	"	James Fuller
"	Chester Rogers	"	Nicholas Brink
"	Asa Lewis	"	Levi Babbit
"	Abner Lewis	"	Levi Luddington
"	Sam Hall	"	Chas. Tousley
"	Caleb Piper	"	Varnum Mather
"	Anthony Kilbourn	"	John B. Tree
"	David Curtis	"	Zachariah Burch
"	Emil Tousley	"	Daniel Lick
"	Elisha Harkins, Sr.	"	Elisha Harkins, Jr

Oxford, Sept. 5th. 1803.

Muster Rolls of Captain Thomas Ingersoll's Company Oxford Militia.

Capt.	Thomas Ingersoll.	Private	Wm. Herrick.
Lieut.	Seth. Putnam.	"	Alex. Hoyes.
Ensign.	Sam. Burdick.	"	Eleazer Scott.
Sergt.	Enoch Burdick.	"	Joshua Moier.
"	Nathan Lawrence.	"	Ericc Harris.
"	Asa Putnam.	"	Pierce Dean.
Corporal	Nehimiah Arnold	"	Fred. Strafford.
"	Solomon Nicholas.	"	Dute Underwood.
"	Chris. Hartsough.	"	Barton Sweet.
Private	Edward Logan.	"	Eli Danforth.
"	Joel. Piper.	"	Ebenezer Cook.
"	Julius Hitcock.	"	Freedom Burdick.
"	Joseph Frost.	"	Isaac Burdick.
"	James Graham.	"	Caleb Burdick.
"	James Graham Jr.	"	Peter Taylor.
"	Benjamin Loomis.	"	Adolphus Taylor.
"	Ichabod Hall.	"	Abel Kendal.

Captain Horner to Colonel Claus.

Blenheim, Co. of Oxford,

Sir :

June 28th. 1803.

Your orders of 10th. May last come to hand too late for a general meeting of the Militia on the 4th. May inst. The Captains called out their Companies on their own ground, in consequence of which I have not been able to procure the returns of the different companies until this day.

I will lose no time in forwarding the same to Mr. St John, Captain Ingersoll informs me, that Lieut. Putnam has moved from the County into the Westerly District, his place in consequently vacant.

I am Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS HORNER, Capt.

Oxford Militia.

As indicated in the above letter, Col. Claus was now apparently asking Captain Horner to do the work of a Deputy, in requesting him to arrage for a concentration of the Regiment on the King's Birthday, and to forward him returns of the different companies, it is quite certain however, that if the communication which left Niagara on the 1stth May had reached Captain Horner in time, his brother officer, Capt. Mallory, would have quietly ignored any orders coming through one, whom we fully believe he rightly considered his junior. Capt. Mallory, however, had not yet lost hope of securing the coveted appointment of Deputy Lieut. of the County, as his further correspondence will indicate. While he strongly resented any channel of communication, via the commander of the Blenheim Company, he was careful not to show his real feelings towards Col. Claus, and what he regarded as gross injustice on the part of that Officer.

While the first Militia men seldom paraded more than once a year, and that on the 4th. June, "The King's Birthday", the Captains had the authority to call them out more frequently, if they considered it necessary. Capt. Mallory had been left destitute of a Lieut. and now Capt. Horner claimed his Ensign, David Parmer, on the ground that he had his domicile in Blenheim, and in consequence should belong to this Com-

pany, we fail however to see any good reason for this contention, inasmuch as a good number of Burford men were members of the Blenheim Company, were in fact necessary to give sufficient strength to complete a Company, it was only reasonable that Ensign Parmer should remain with his old Commander. Notwithstanding these discouragements Capt. Mallory decided that as long as there was any hope of receiving promotion, he would not fail to keep himself and his Company to the front, and as an earnest of his zeal and efficiency, he had made a journey to Niagara, to interview the Lieut. of the County ; but apparently no definite or satisfactory answer had been given him, he now decided to again address Col. Claus.

Burford Feb. 28th. 1804.

Dear Sir :

I have it in contemplation to call my company out soon on the Common Parade, for review exercises and other duties as the law directs, etc., etc. I gave your Honor information when I had the the pleasure of seeing you last, that I was destitute of an Ensign, I would wish that Ensign Parmer might be posted to my Company, to serve me in it as he is even 2nd, in my Company. He would wish to continue, which will be much more convenient for him, although he was listed for Horner's Company, yet he never served in it, nor I do not think he ever will, and as there must be a new Ensign appointed, perhaps it may be as well to commission one for Horner, as for me he has served under me now six years past, I will esteem it as a favour if you will please to let him continue, your honor will please to give me information the first opportunity, I wish to have an answer before I call the Company out. You must not send my letters to Horner, for I shall not get them if you do.

I am your humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) B. MALLORY, Capt.

To Wm. Claus,

Lieut. of Oxford.

The Burford Militia men were not to be called upon at this period as Capt. Mallory had intimated. Col. Claus vouched safed no reply. It is interesting to know just what Ensign Parmer's views were, regarding

this controversy, as one of the most interested parties, as one whose services were sought after by both Capts. and as an efficient officer ; his views and desires were worthy of some consideration, and we think that his adherence to his old Commander was the proper course to take. He now addressed himself direct. to Col. Claus as follows.

Blenheim March 24th. 1804.

Dear Sir :

I take the liberty of writing you, wishing your decision concerning my situation in office, that is at present, I neither belong to Capt. Mallory or Capt. Horners' company of Militia. One of them said I belong to his company, and the other says his best. It is my desire to continue with the company (Mallory) which I have formerly served with. I wish therefore you would write whether and which company I shall annex myself to as Ensign.

I remain your most obedient servant

(Signed) DAVID PARMER.

To Col. Claus,

Niagara.

Note (by Col. Claus) Parmer, Ensign, requests to be transferred to Capt. Mallorys Co.

Capt. Horner's Lieut. Hugh Graham, had become practically unfit for duty and this doubtless was one reason why the former was so anxious to have Ensign Parmer posted to his Company.

Lieut. Hugh Graham to Col. Claus.

Burford May 31st. 1804.

Dear Sir :

I am one of those who hold a commission under you as Lieutenant of a company of militia but a lame knee occasioned by a hurt I received some years ago, make it impossible for me to do the duty con-

joined on me by that commission, it is, therefore my wish that you would accept my resignation and give the appointment to one more fit for service, as I am really unfit.

I am dear Sir,

Your humble servant

Wm. Claus, Esq,

(Signed) HUGH GRAHAM.

Lt. Co. of Oxford.

During the Summer of 1804 Military matters remained quiet. The settlers were busily engaged clearing their lands and gathering their scanty crop. Capt. Mallory's time was mostly employed in directing the labours of a number of Indians, employed by him in the improvement of his home estate, a portion of which is now included in Burford village. The annual returns for the year, which should have been made immediately after the 4th. June, had not been received by Col. Claus. Capt. Mallory had decided, after his experience of the previous year, to await some recognition from the Lieutenant of the County, and during the month of August he was pleased to receive a letter from Fort George, dated 10th of that month, asking for his returns, and requesting him to attend to some other matters. On receipt of this communication. Capt. Mallory expressed himself as follows :—

Captain Mallory to Col. Claus.

Burford August 23rd. 1804.

Sir :

I was favoured with yours of the 10th. inst, and shall immediately attend to make my returns of the 4th. June last, though I hardly know in what manner to make them out. There is a great number of Horner's Company trained in mine the last general muster, which I did not call upon, it seemed to be their choice as I was informed by them, he never called them together until the 4th. of June last, and then gave them but one days notice ; which I know to be the first time he ever called them out. I do understand he is about to resign, and intends to

recommend in his place one Edward Watson, who is a very worthless person. The truth of the matter is, he is not in friendship with any other person about him, or any of his neighbours, but this Watson, and his men, neither officers nor Privates, will not serve under him, they are determined to pay their fines before they would expose and were you as much acquainted with his proceedings as his Company is, you would not blame them in the least, I shall attend to the other business without loss of time.

I have the honor to be,

and remain your most humble and obedient servant.

Col. Claus, Esq,

(Signed) B. MALLORY.

Lieut. Co. of Oxford.

Returns of my Company of Militia 4th June 1804.

Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummers.	Fifer.	Rank & File.	Arms.
1	0	1	3	3	1	1	52x	17

(Signed) BENAJAH MALLORY, Captain.

To Wm. Claus, Esq,

Lieut. County of Oxford.

A Return of Capt. Horner's Company of Militia in the County of Oxford, 4th June 1804.

Capt.	Lieut.	Ensign.	Sergt.	Corpl.	Privates.
1	1	1	3	3	34

SERGTS.

James Smiley
Benj. Peak
James Fuller.

CORPORALS

Allan Decou.
James Baker.
Everett Mudge.

(Signed) THOMAS HORNER, Captain.

A Field Return of Captain Lawrence's Company of Militia of the Township of Oxford for 1804.

Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummer.	Fifer.	Privates.
1	1	1	3	3	1	1	27

(Signed) ROBERT W. SWEET.

Orderly Sergt.

Return of the 1st Regiment Oxford Militia for 1804.

Col.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Sergts.	Corp.	Drummer.	Fifers.	Privates.
1	4	4	4	12	12	4	2	141

A Return of Captain Thomas Ingersoll's Company of Oxford Militia, June 4th, 1804.

Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensign.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummers.	Privates.
1	1	1	3	3	2	28

Oxford Aug. 20th. 1804.

Honored Sir,

I received yours informing me that you had not received the returns of my company, which I supposed had come to hand, soon after the 4th June last and this may certify, that the within is a true return of the company that I have the honor to command. With due respects I remain,

Your humble servant,

To Wm. Claus, Esq,

THOMAS INGERSOLL, Capt.

In the month of December 1804 Benajah Mallory left Burford to pass Christmass with friends in the United States, returning by way of Niagara to interview Col. Claus, but was unable to meet that officer, and therefore addressed him by mail.

Niagara Dec. 29th. 1804.

Dear Sir,

I have not received any direct command from you since last June, respecting my company of Militia.

I made regular returns to you on the 4th June last, but I am sensible you did not receive them as they fell into bad hands and were detained which I found sometime after, and on the 19th Nov. last I drew out my company on the Common Parade ground and should have made regular returns of the same, but I came from home sooner than I calculated, which rendered it inconvenient. At present our county is in a disorganized situation. Capt. Ingersoll's Lieut. had moved from there, and others is about applying for resignation.

As it is now situated we have not authority to command our men no regular enrollment has ever taken place, I hope your honor will consider us and give directions accordingly I shall call at your home if possible before I leave town, which I expect will be Sunday evening or Monday morning, any command that you may have I shall attend to.

I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant.

To Col. Claus.

(Signed) B. MALLORY.

This letter was penned and mailed on a Saturday morning, his time therefore in Niagara was limited, and he hoped before leaving to have the matter of the appointment of a Deputy cleared up, he was however still to be left in doubt, and departed for home without having been able to interview the Lord Lieut. A few days previous to this, Ensign Parmer, who was also very much dissatisfied with the military situation of this period, again wrote to Col. Claus.

David Parmer to Col. Claus.

Blenheim, Dec. 24th, 1804.

Sir,

It is with the utmost diffidence I presume to trouble you with the following letter, but I hope your honour will overlook my present presumption, Sir we have been taught in this part of the Country, that the militia law has not energy to compel the militia to do their duty, unless

they are enrolled by the commanding officer, or his deputy. It is my earnest wish that you would employ some person to enroll the Militia, as some of the men absolutely refuse to train, until they are enrolled. Capt. Horner has not called his Company together but once, since the new regulations took place, and he has frequently told the men, the law will not oblige them to do duty unless enrolled.

I am with every sentiment of respect,

Your very humble servant,

To Col. Claus,

(Signed) DAVID PARMER.

Lieut. County of Oxford.

Captain Ingersoll to Col. Claus,

Oxford April 15th, 1805.

Dear Sir,

I received yours for picture of my Company, there is thirty three (33) men, including the non commissioned officers, there is no man in this town but is willing to bear arms.

With due respect, I remain,

Your humble servant,

William Claus, Esq,

(Signed) CHARLES INGERSOLL, Capt.

Lieut. County of Oxford.

Captain Mallory to Col. Claus.

Burford, June 18th. 1805.

Dear Sir :

I enclose to you a picture of my company 4th June, which should have been to have waited on our Lord Lieut. on that day in the County of Oxford, but we have arranged the business as accurate as possible.

Hoping your honor will overlook all errors, etc, I have the honor to be

Your most obedient and humble servant,

Col. Claus.

(Signed) B. MALLORY.

Fort George.

**True Return of Capt. Mallory's Company of Oxford Militia
on the 4th June 1805.**

Captain.	Lieut.	Ensign.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummer.	Fifer.	Rank & File.
1	1	1	3	3	1	1	56

On the 4th inst., I drew out my company of militia on the common parade, they generally appeared and gave attention to orders and performed their duties as the law requires, and as good soldiers.

Given under my hand at Burford in the County of Oxford this 18th day of June, 1805.

(Signed) BENAHAH MALLORY, Capt.

To the Hon. Wm. Claus,

Lieut. of Oxford.

**Return of Capt. Hammond Lawrence's Company of Oxford
Militia 4th June 1805.**

Capt.	Lieut.	Ensigns.	Sergts.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.
1	1	1	3	3	1	1	42

CAPTS.

LIEUTS.

ENSIGNS.

Hammond Lawrence.

Sykes Tousley.

Samuel Canfield.

SERGTS.

CORPORALS.

Isaac Burdick.
Abram Canfield
Jonathan Wright.

John McHames.
Archibald Burch.
Daniel Lick.

ABSENT WITH LEAVE.

Archibald Burch.
Robert Sweet.
John McGill
Isaac Carroll.
John Carroll, Sr.

ABSENT WITH LEAVE.

Amos McMhames.
Abraham Carroll.
Mordacai Gates.

(Signed) SIKES TOUSLEY LIEUT

Return of Capt. Thomas Ingersoll's Co. June 4th, 1805.

Cpts.	Lieuts.	Ensign.	Sergts.	Corps.	Privates.
1	1	1	3	3	35

A Return of the Company of Oxford Militia Commanded by Captain T. Horner, June 4th, 1805.

Cpts.	Lieuts.	Ensign.	Sergts.	Corps.	Drummer.	Privates.
1	0	0	3	3	1	30

ABSENT without LEAVE.

James Smiley.
Abra. Mudge.
Roswell Stevens.
Silas Dean.
Josiah T. Dean.
Enoch Lester.
Comfort Davis.
Daniel Davis.
Henry Doyle.
Daniel Withorn.
Elam Eaton.

Ephias L. Phelps.
Benj. Peak.
Samuel Martin.
Silas Martin.
Calvin Martin.
Josiah Dean.
Isaac Kipp.
Artemus Rogers.
Nathan Buck.
Nathan Buck, Jr.
Archabald Burch.

(Signed) THOMAS HORNER, Capt.

The first Oxford in 1805.

Annual return of the Militia of the County of Oxford, in the London District, Province of Upper Canada 4th June 1805.

Captains	Cpts	Lieuts.	Ensigns	Sgts.	Corps	Privates	Drmsrs	Fifers
Horner	1			3	3	30	1	
Mallory	1	1	1	3	3	34	1	1
Ingersoll	1	1	1	3	3	35		
Lawrence	1	1	1	3	3	42	1	1
Totals	4	3	3	12	12	141	4	2

Name and rank of Officers.

CAPTAINS.

LIEUTENANTS.

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Horner
Benajah Mallory
Thomas Ingersoll
Hammond Lawrence

Wheeler Douglas
Seth Putman
Sykes Tousley

David Parmer.
Samuel Burdick
Samuel Canfield

(Signed) Wm. CLAUS,

Lieut. County of Oxford.

The Regimental or commanding Officers returns are, or should be, made up and compiled from the returns of the Officers commanding companies, by reference to the returns sent in by Col. Claus for the year 1805, it will be noted that he has credited Burford with only 34 Privates while Capt. Mallory's return gives us 56, fit for duty and who answered at Roll Call on the 4th June. Another peculiar fact is that Lieut. Wheeler Douglas and Seth Putnam, who had removed from the District several years previously, were still returned as being on the strength of the Regiment.

The Blenheim Company appears to have become badly disorganized at this period, with only one officer, there must certainly have been something seriously wrong with its interior economy, when out of a total strength of 37 non commissioned Officers and men, there were reported "Absent without leave, twenty two, such good men and true, as James Sniley, Comfort Sage, the Martins, Eatons and Burches, etc.

Burford at the beginning of the last century, having more settlers than any other township in the county, furnished more men for the first Regiment Oxford Militia, in fact most of the rank and file of Capt. Horner's command were recruited from the Northern concession lines of this township, and the names of many appeared, sometimes in Mallory's, and sometimes in Horner's returns, this was another source of irritation to Capt. Mallory, and in one of his numerous communications to Col. Claus, he urgently desired him to designate without delay, the exact limits of his recruiting grounds, but the Lieutenant of the County, who resided mostly at Fort George, appears to have had little time to make a personal investigation along the back Concession lines and across the uncleared forest lots, as long as all the male inhabitants, between the ages of 18 and 50, were on the service rolls of the First Oxford, it mattered little to him in which company they were enrolled, however, in diplomatic fashion, he expressed a desire to receive a picture of the different commands, This was rather an astute move on the part of Col. Claus, it changed the current of his Officers thoughts, gave the

men a new interest in their corps, and for a time there was a great brushing and scrubbing up of old fusils and flint locks. Col. Claus had expressed his intention of hanging these pictures in his quarters at Fort George, and they probably did hang there for some years, as the Companies were duly called together and lined up in front of a travelling photographic artist, who subjected these first militia men to the most trying ordeal they had yet undergone.

Doubtless Col. Claus shrewdly calculated, that these photos would give him a much more correct and accurate idea of the actual strength and composition of each company, than the annual returns received from the Captains. This Photo of the Burford Militia, taken on the 4th day of June 1805, would have shown Col. Claus quite clearly two officers in semi military Uniform, armed with swords, and 64 Non-commissioned Officers and men. We suspect, however, that some of the militia men, reported absent by Capt. Horner, and who had been charter members of the Burford Company, were anxious to appear in this photo, and on this occasion at least, had determined to perform the annual drill with their old comrades.

The militia law in force at this period, had made provisions for the appointment of a resident deputy Lieutenant in each County, to assist the Lieutenant and carry out the rules and regulations, as applied to the organization and disciplining of a Regiment, and to represent such of the Lieutenants as did not reside within the limits of their counties.

It would appear also that the militia men of a Regiment, should be enrolled in the presence of the Lieutenant or his Deputy, this regulation it had so far been impossible to carry out.

Had Col. Claus appointed, without delay, after he assumed office, a strong man as his deputy, it would have greatly added to the efficiency of the 1st Oxford Militia, and prevented all the petty jealousy, between two good officers, which resulted in a state of affairs that should never have existed.

Col. Claus had at first given Capt. Mallory some right to expect the much coveted appointment of deputy, by requesting him to furnish information and perform duties, out-side of his own Company, and later on used the same course with Capt. Horner.

Notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Mallory afterwards proved himself a bitter enemy to the country of his adoption, it cannot be denied, that he was a man well qualified for the position of deputy Lieutenant, or that he was not justified in thinking, that his seniority, his military knowledge, his wide acquaintance and his prominent standing in the community, did not entitle him to the appointment. Mallory was a man of considerable ability, a man of great determination, and as after events proved, a most desperate and skillful fighter, but like most every other

clever man of prominence, who mixes in affairs public, he had his enemies.

In the early part of the year 1805, an event occurred in Burford, of such an outrageous character, that we would gladly pass over it, but we believe it is necessary to give as full and complete a record as possible, of every event and occurrence that influenced the motives and actions of Benajah Mallory, in his after career.

In the early midnight hours of a Monday morning in the month of January, 1805, the Mallory household were suddenly awakened by the reports of fire arms, discharged through the windows of the house, upon investigation balls, slugs, and shot, were found imbedded in the walls, at different points within range of the windows. Mallory was no coward and having hastily dressed, and seized such weapons as he found convenient, sallied forth to defend his life and home, but needless to say his murderous enemies had quickly decamped.

This was too serious a matter to pass over, and as soon as the affair was brought to the attention of the Lieut. Governor, that functionary took action.

Council Chamber at York.

9th. Feb., 1805.

Present.

The Hon. James Baby, Presiding Councillor.

“ “ Peter Russell

“ “ Aneas Shaw

“ “ John McGill

Read the following letter and draft of a proclamation.

Lieut. Governors Office.

8th Feb., 1805.

Sir :

I am directed by the Lieut. Governor, to transmit to you the endorsed draft of a proclamation, respecting an attack lately made upon the house and person of Benajah Mallory, of the township of Burford, in the District of London, and to signify to you, the Lieut. Governors orders, to summon the Executive council to meet to-morrow, at such

an hour as may as little as possible interfere with the duties of the Legislative Council, to take the said proclamation into consideration and report their opinion upon that subject to the Lieut. Governor, without loss of time.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed) JAMES GREEN, Secretary.

Draft.

Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Lieut. General commanding His Majestys Forces in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

WHEREAS,

The 28th day of Jan. last past, a most daring and wicked attack was made upon the house and person of Benajah Mallory of the Township of Burford. in the District of London, Esq., by certain evil and wicked disposed person or persons, as yet unknown, in discharging fire-arms through the windows of the said house, loaded with shot and ball, whereby the life of the said Benajah Mallory, then being therein, was in imminent hassard and danger.

York, 9th Feb., 1805.

In promoting the ends of public justice, the security of individuals and that such enormous crimes may not go unpunished.

I, Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the said Province, do by and with the advise and consent of the Executive Council thereof, hereby offer a reward of four hundred dollars, to any person or persons, who shall make such discovery, and give such information, so that the perpetrator or perpetrators, of the said crime, shall be convicted of the same, and I do hereby further offer His Majesty's most gracious pardon to such person or persons as may be accessory or accessories to the commission of the said crime, and shall honestly and without fraud discover the principle, or principles, who hath, or have committed the same.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at York, this 9th day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1805, and the 45th year of His Majesty's reign.

The Board having duly consented to the foregoing reference, report as follows.

Report,

York, 9th Feb., 1805.

To His Excellency Peter Hunter, Esq., Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada.

May it please your Excellency.

The committee of the Executive Council, in accordance with your Excellency's order of reference, dated the 8th inst., has taken into its consideration the report of the attack, said to have been lately made upon the home and person of Benajah Mallory, Esq., and concurs in opinion, that so atrocious and wicked an attack, against the life of one of His Majesty's subjects, calls for the interposition of the Government to encourage the discovery of the perpetrators and bring them to Justice, and is of the opinion that the Draft of the Proclamation laid before it, is proper to answer that end.

All of which is humbly submitted.

(Signed) J. BABY, President Council.

Approved (Signed) PETER HUNTER, Lt. Gov.

So far as can be learned, the reward offered was never earned. Capt. Mallory had his suspicions regarding the identity of the guilty parties, but the authors of such a dastardly outrage had taken good care to cover up their movements, and maintain secrecy regarding their murderous attack against the County's representative.

The Resignation of Samuel and the Appointment of Enoch Burdick.

On the 20th Feb., 1805, Ensign Samuel Burdick, of Capt. Ingersolls' Company, had written to Col. Claus, asking to be relieved of his appointment, as his physical condition was such he felt himself incapa-

ble of filling any place in the military line. His request having been granted, his place was filled by the promotion of Sergt. Enoch Burdick. We present here a copy of the latter's commission, which should prove interesting to our military readers, as a specimen of the wording and style of militia commissions issued over one hundred years ago, as compared with their own.

Officers Commission.

By Wm. Claus, Esq., constituted and appointed by commission from his Excellency Peter Hunter, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Lieut. General commanding Lower Canada, Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

To Mr. Enoch Burdick, By virtue and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislative of the Province of Upper Canada, relating to raising and training of the militia within the said Province, I have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, to be an Ensign in the Militia, raised in and within the said County of Oxford, and you are hereby commanded, to train and discipline, the persons armed and arranged, by virtue of said act, and you are to observe, and follow such orders and directions, from time to time as you shall receive from the Governor, Lieut. Governor, your Colonel, or any other superior Officer, in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand and seal at Niagara, this 1st day of June, in the year of Our Lord, Eighteen hundred and five, and in the Forty Fifth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George III, by the Grace of God, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, etc. etc.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLAUS,

Lieut. of the County of Oxford.

The following letter throws some further light upon the military affairs of the 1st Regiment Oxford Militia. During the year 1805, the constant friction between the commanding Officers of the Burford and Blenheim Companies was becoming more pronounced. Col. Claus was now directing Capt. Horner to perform duties, which the latter had no real authority to carry out. So far there had been no Regimental Parade. Col. Claus had instructed Capt. Horner to arrange for one on the 4th

June, but as the former was not to be present, it is easy to understand what would have happened, had the four companies met together and Capt. Horner assumed command, we think under the circumstances that Capt. Mallory perused the right course, in exercising his company on their own Parade Ground.

Capt Horner to Col. Claus.

Sir :

Agreeable to your instructions of the 28th of April last, I gave immediate orders to the commanding officers of militia in this county, to meet at the house of Samuel Canfield, of the Township of Oxford (on the 4th June then next ensuing) it being near the centre of the County. The two companies in that township were generally present, but am sorry to say that the chief part of my Company, with the Company of Burford, were kept back through the persuasion and earnest entreaty of Capt. Mallory and Ensign Parmer. Mr. Mallory also wrote to a Mr. Christopher Hartsough of Oxford, urging him to use his influence with the people of that township, to persuade them from attending, he even (in several instances) promised to pay their fines if any was imposed, alleging, that as the militia were not enrolled and the Lieut. of the County not present, they were under no obligation to obey the orders of any persons in the County, so says Sikes Tousley. Artemus Rogers in my company says,—If the Lieutenant of the County prosecutes the people for non attendance at the militia meeting, they are determined to join together and prosecute him, the Lieut., for non attendance. (Mr. Watson is my informant).

I am Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

Wm. Claus, Esq.,

(Signed) THOMAS HORNER, Capt.

Lieut. Co. of Oxford.

Oxford Militia.

We have here Capt. Horner accusing Capt. Mallory of making the same statements to the men, as he, Capt. Horner, had been accused of by Ensign Parmer. The report against Private Artemus Rogers, which was rather a serious charge, does not appear to have injured this militia

man in the estimation of Col. Claus, as a couple of years later, when the strength of the Regiment was increased by the addition of another company, the Lieutenant of the Country appointed him to the position of Adjutant.

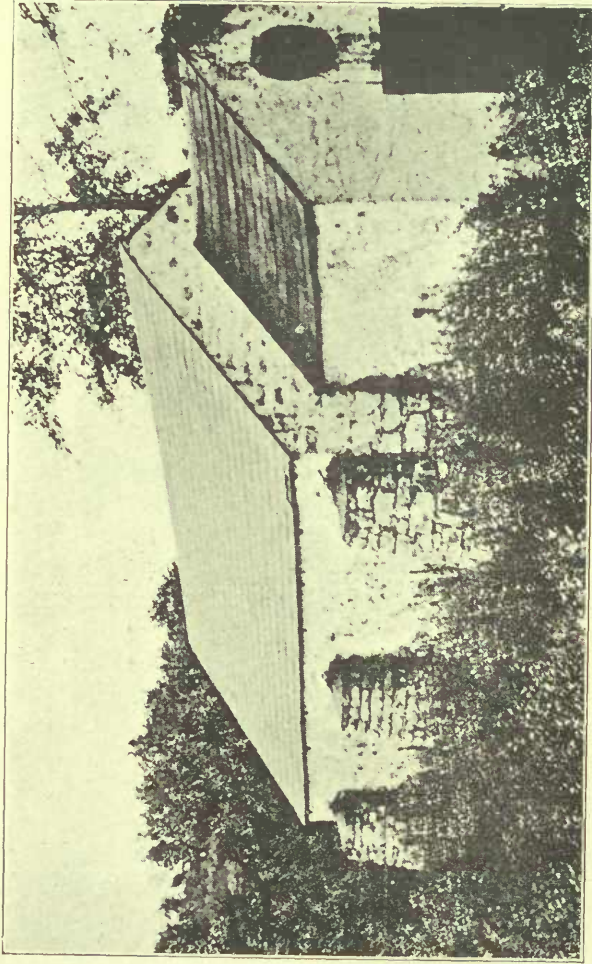
1806.

The returns of the 1st Oxford Militia for the year 1806 were not forwarded until the 18th August, and were sent in by Capt. Horner, who had recently been appointed Deputy Lieut. of the County. The militia men, having been duly notified of the appointment, were ordered to muster on the 14th at Capt. Horner's Headquarters, for the purpose of being enrolled. From this it would appear that after the formation of a Regiment of Militia, the Captains had not the power, as under the present regulations, to legally enroll their men and to have effect it should be carried out by the Lieut. or his regular Deputy. That the men were well aware of these facts is quite certain, but Capt. Mallory's popularity and the strong military spirit existing among the early settlers of Burford, was sufficient to cause the cheerful attendance of every member of the Burford Company at the annual Parades.

After the promotion of Capt. Horner, Capt. Mallory ceased to take any further interest in the Militia and he requested to be relieved from the command of the Burford Company, Ensign Parmer also asked to be retired, and they were followed by Capts. Ingersoll and Lawrence. At the same time Col. Claus found it expedient to drop from his returns, the names of Lieuts. Wheeler Douglas and Seth Putnam, two officers who had, as already stated, removed from the district several years previously.

The annual returns, compiled and returned by the newly appointed Deputy, show a considerable falling off in Officers, Musicians and more particularly in the rank and file.

Col. Claus now determined to reorganize the Regiment and increase its strength by the addition of another Company. The population was slowly growing, by the influx of new settlers, particularly into Oxford Township, and by the year 1807 the 1st Oxford consisted of five companies.



Old Powder Magazine, Fort George, Niagara on-the Lake.
Erected 1796.

Return of the Militia of the County of Oxford, in the London District, Province of Upper Canada, 14th August, 1806.—Commanded by Col. Wm. Claus.

Colonel,	Lt. Col,	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants,	Ensigns,	Sergeants,	Corporals,	Drummer.	Privates.
1	0	0	4	1	1	12	12	1	129

CAPTS.—Horner—Mallory—Ingersoll—Lawrence.

LIEUTS.—Sykes Tousley.—ENSIGN.—Sam Canfield.

Recommended to be :—

CAPTAINS.

Edward Watson
Sykes Tousley
Sam. Canfield, Jr.
Marvel White

LIEUTENANTS.

James Smiley
Enoch Burdick
Ichabod Hall
John Secord
Caleb Stafford

ENSIGNS.

Jos. Carrol, Jr.
Julius Hitchcock
Luther Hoskin
Jacob Yeigh

Marvel White, the first master of Burford's first Public School, was a half pay officer, who had recently come to reside in the Village. The Settlers were beginning to consider the advantages of some sort of an education for the new generation, which were now growing up. In those early days, qualified teachers were unknown. The appointment of a School-Master rested with the Government and these positions were usually given to educated men, such as Marvel White, strict disciplinarians, if not brilliant teachers. Capt. Marvel White's Military knowledge was so much appreciated, that after the retirement of Capt. Mallory, he was offered and accepted the command of the Burford Company—John Secord being appointed Lieutenant, and Jacob Yeigh Ensign.

The name of Secord figures prominently in the early military annals of this Province, no less than ten members of this family took a prominent part as officers in the War of 1812, as well as others who fought in the ranks, and at the present time they have a representative in the Burford Cavalry in the person of Lieut. David Secord.

The Yeighs are one of the very few "First Families" who to-day have direct representatives residing within the County of Brant. Coming from Pennsylvania in the early spring of the year 1800.—John Yeigh

Sr. and his Three sons, John Jr., Jacob, and Adam, were immediately enrolled by Capt. Mallory. The military knowledge soon to be gained by Lt. Jacob and Sergt. Adam Yeigh, in assisting to defend the country of their adoption against the unprovoked attacks, and aggressive actions of their former countrymen, was to bring them into prominence and make them two of the principal figures during the troublesome times of 1837.

Annual Return of the Militia of the County of Oxford, in the
London District, Province of Upper Canada.
4th June, 1807.

Captains.	Lieutenants,	Ensigns.	Adjutants,	Quarter-Master,	Sergeants,	Corporals,	Drummers,	Privates,
5	5	6	1	6	18	18	4	160

Names and Rank of Officers.

CAPTAINS.

Edward Watson
Hammond Lawrence
Sykes Tousley
Samuel Canfield, Jr.
Marvel White

LIEUTENANTS.

James Smiley
Ichabod Hall
Enoch Burdick
Caleb Stafford
John Secord

ENSIGNS.

Joseph Baker
Luther Hoskin
Jules Hitchcock
John Carroll, Jr.
Jacob Yeigh

ADJUTANT

Artemus Rogers

QUARTER-MASTER

Ruben Dayton

These were the official returns, made up after the annual training day for the year 1807 and forwarded by the Deputy-Lieut. It is noticeable that in the list of Officers, as now entered in the returns, the names of those of the Blenheim Company headed the list, and those of Burford, which properly belonged there, were placed at the bottom, but as a matter of fact, this return was quite incorrect, the names of the three Burford Officers mentioned had not yet been officially recognized. Capt. Mallory's resignation had been forwarded to the Lieut. Governor who appeared reluctant to grant it. The United States had already begun to manifest a most aggressive spirit towards Canada, and every man,

particularly every man who would make a good officer, was wanted for the defence of the country,—that Capt. Mallory possessed both ability and leadership, was evident by his ascendancy over his fellow settlers, in their election of him to the Legislature. After events proved also, that although he fought in a bad cause, he rather sought than avoided the fighting line and was a leader in many dangerous expeditions.

As already intimated, the American Government were acting in a manner, which if persisted in, would threaten the peace of this Province. Governor Tompkins of New York State was most active in equipping and reorganizing his tens of thousands of State Militia. The government of His Excellency Francis Gore took steps to ascertain to what extent the Militia men of Upper Canada could be depended upon, in case of invasion. The Lieutenants were directed to make a personal appeal, through their Officers, to every member of their Corps, and advise the result. In the month of September, 1807, Col. Claus forwarded orders to his Deputy, by Express rider, to call out the Oxford Militia and establish with certainty, what their attitude would be, in case the Republic should decide to fight Great Britain by invading Canada.

It must not be forgotten this procedure was deemed advisable, on account of the large proportion of the settlers who had immigrated from the United States, many of whom were known to entertain sentiments more favourable to Republican Institutions, than to the Laws of this Province, as administered by the Executive at that period. After events proved, that a considerable number acted the part of spies and informers, and joined the ranks of the enemy when they thought the invaders would be successful in crushing the Canadians, the majority however, of those residing in Oxford county, remained loyal to their adopted country and fought bravely in its defence.

The Deputy Lieutenant, Capt. Horner, now instructed the Captains to assemble their men at Company Headquarters, on dates specified by him, at the same time advising them, that he would attend the musters and inspect the companies.

His report to Col. Claus gives the result of the spirit manifested by the Oxford Militia on this occasion.

Blenheim, Nov. 10th, 1807.

Sir :

On receipt of your letter, I immediately gave orders to call out the Militia by companies, I attended myself at the Parade of four of

the companies. They unanimously turned out, and offered their services to the Governor, to combat with any enemy that shall disturb the repose of the Province. Capt. Watson's company also offered their services to a man.

Capt. Mallory being very ill, I am verbally informed of their services generally, but no return.

It is the request of the Militia personally, that you as their lawful officer, make this known to his Excellency the Governor, as soon as may be. Have had no opportunity to reply, or to forward this information to you before this.

The Militia of the County are generally young and active, and might be of considerable advantage in case of emergency, but a great want of arms and ammunition prevail amongst them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your humble and obedient servant,

To Wm. Claus Esq.,

(Signed) THOMAS HORNER.

Lieut. Col. of Oxford.

This communication which was over a week in reaching Niagara, was at once forwarded to Lt. Governor Gore at York, with the following note :—

Fort George, 19th November, 1807.

Sir :

I received a letter this morning from Thomas Horner, Esq., Deputy Lieut. of the County of Oxford, which I herewith enclose for your Excellency's information, and beg leave that it is with infinite pleasure that I have it in my power an offer of the Linemen of the Oxford Militia to your Excellency, although small, as will appear by the enclosed list.

I have the honour to be,

with the highest respects,

Your most humble servant,

His Excellency Frances Gore,

(Sgd.) Wm. CLAUS.

Lieut. Governor.

Seventeen Officers and one hundred and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men, was the number, whose services the Government was informed they could count on in Oxford County, in the event of an Invasion.

Soon after this Capt. Mallory's resignation was accepted, as the outlook was more peaceful, and Capt. Marvel White assumed command of the Burford Militia.

The 1st Oxford again preformed their annual training on the 4th June, 1808. During the summer, matters remained quiet, but as Winter approached there were persistant rumours that trouble was likely to ensue at any moment, and many of the settlers were seriously alarmed.

Col. Claus had written his Deputy from Fort George on the 29th day of November, 1807, pointing out, that in case of any sudden call to arms, the eastern boundary of Burford was the most eligible point to arrange for as the rendez-vous. Capt. Horner appears to have thought it better to assemble parts of the corps at two separate points in the County, and this is what was done one year later, when in the month of December, 1808, another hurry call was sent out for the Militia to concentrate. The report of the Deputy-Lieutenant gives us the result of this gathering.

Blenheim, January 1st, 1809.

Sir,

I received your letter of the 29th November on a sick bed, but immediately gave orders to assemble the Militia in two detachments, one in Oxford, and one in Burford, as being most convenient for the inhabitants. Those for Oxford met agreeable to the order and a portion of one fourth volunteered their services. In Burford, they also met and the whole volunteered their services, being unwilling to separate or serve under other officers than their own. How far this will meet with your approbation, I know not.

I have thought best to let them remain in this way, until I receive your further orders. Some families, alarmed at the news of war, have quit the province, which has reduced our numbers, our portion of one fourth is now 41. Although very unwell at the time I attended both places.

I am your most obedient and humble servant,

(Sgd.) THOMAS HORNER.

Wm. Claus, Esq.,

Lieutenant, County of Oxford.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments in Upper Canada in 1813.

REGIMENT	NAMES	DATE OF COM.
1st Regt. Glengarry	— Lt. Col. Alexander McMillan	2nd Jan., 1809.
2nd Regt. Glengarry	— Lt. Col. Alexander MacDonald	
1st Regt. Stormont	— Lt. Col. Hon. Neil McLean	
1st Regt. Grenville	— Col. Wm. Fraser	
2nd Regt. Grenville	— Lt. Col. Stephen Burritt	5th June, 1813.
1st Regt. Dundas	— Lt. Col. Hon. Thomas Fraser	
2nd Regt. Leeds	— Lt. Col. L. P. Sherwood	
1st Regt. Leeds	— Col. Joel Stone	
1st Regt. Frontenac	— Col. Hon. Richard Cartwright	
1st Regt. Addington	— Col. Wm. Johnston	
1st Regt. Prince Edward	— Col. Arch'd McDonell	
1st Regt. Lennox	— Lt. Col. Wm. Crawford	29th May, 1813.
1st Regt. Hastings	— Col. John Ferguson	1st Nov. 1804.
1st Regt. Northumberland	— Lt. Col. John Peters	20th June, 1810.
1st Regt. Durham	— Lt. Col. Robert Baldwin	
1st Regt. York	— Lt. Col. William Graham	
2nd Regt. York	— Lt. Col. Richard Beasley	2nd Jan., 1809.
3rd Regt. York	— Lt. Col. William Chewett	
1st Regt. Lincoln	— Col. Hon. Wm. Claus	
2nd Regt. Lincoln	— Lt. Col. Thomas Clark	
3rd Regt. Lincoln	— Lt. Col. John Warren	16th April, 1813.
4th Regt. Lincoln	— Major Jacob Tenbrock	
5th Regt. Lincoln	— Lt. Col. Andrew Bradt	
1st Regt. Norfolk	— Lt. Col. Joseph Ryerson	11th Feb., 1812.
2nd Regt. Norfolk	— Lt. Col. Robert Nichol	12th Feb. 1812.
1st Regt. Oxford	— Lt. Col. Henry Bostwick	27th June, 1812.
1st Regt. Kent	— Col. Hon. Jacques Baby	
1st Regt. Essex	— Col. Matthew Elliott	
2nd Regt. Essex	— Lt. Col. Baptiste Baby	
1st Regt. Middlesex	— Col. Hon. Thos. Talbot	

CHAPTER II

1812-14.

When the United States declared War against Great Britain on the 18th June, 1812, the Regular troops in Upper Canada numbered but 1658, of which not more than 1500 were available for active service. These Troops were distributed as follows :—Fort George, Royal Artillery, 80. Kingston 10th Royal Veteran Battalion 196, Royal Newfoundland Regiment 368, Amherstburg 41st. Regiment 1014.

In 1810 the Governor had declared, that in case of hostilities a force of Regulars, adequate for the defence of Canada, would co-operate with the Militia.

At the commencement of July, 1812, when it became apparent that the Americans would attempt the invasion of Upper Canada, the Regular troops stationed in Lower Canada were moved to the West and the embodied Militia replaced them in the Garrisons of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

During the month of May, before war was openly declared, Lower Canada had raised and equipped four Battalions of Active Militia, later increased to six battalions, composed of men who enlisted for service during the continuation of the war. But one similar corps was raised in Upper Canada namely, the Volunteer Incorporated Militia Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. William Robinson, formerly Captain in the 8th. Regiment. The company officers of this corps were nearly all from the Sedentary Militia, Norfolk County having furnished three.

Opposed to this small force was an effective and well equipped army of 175,000 men.

From the 17th. June, 1812, a state of war existed between the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies, but it was some days later before this news was known in Burford.

Major General Isaac Brock, now acting as Lieut. Governor, and Commander of His Majesty's Forces in this part of Upper Canada, decided to augment his small army by calling out a portion of each Militia Regiment.

Residing in Norfolk County was a man of education and great ability, Robert Nichol who on the 12th February, 1812 had been appoint

ed Lt-Col. commanding 2nd Regiment Norfolk Militia. Brock's sympathies had been enlisted in his behalf, when four months previously the former had been hastily and forcibly brought before the Bar of the House to answer to some frivolous charges. One of the first appointments made by General Brock was the promotion of Lt-Col. Nichol to be Quartermaster General of Militia.

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial Parliament under the Presidency of General Brock, which met at York on the 3rd day of February, had passed an act to explain, amend and reduce to one Act of Parliament, the several laws, then in being, for the raising and training of the Militia of this Province. By virtue of this Act, power was vested in the person administering the Government for forming Flank Companies, to be taken indiscriminately from the Battalions, but this organization was limited to the end of the ensuing season. Gen. Brock however was not altogether satisfied with this arrangement and hesitated at first to expend money upon a system, which would cease to operate before its utility and efficiency could be ascertained. However in the month of April a commencement was made, in the organization of the Flank Companies, so often mentioned in the operations on the Niagara Frontier.

On the 8th day of April, 1812, the General addressed a communication, dated from York, to the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Norfolk, which explains the procedure for the organization and equipment of this force, which he had estimated would number from 1800 to 2000 men.

"Being anxious at this important crisis to organize an armed force, with a view of meeting future exigencies, and to demonstrate by practical experiences the degree of facility with which the Militia may be trained for service, I have to request you to adopt immediate measures, for forming and completing among such men as voluntarily offer to serve, two companies, not to exceed one captain, two subalterns, two sergeants, one drummer and thirty five rank and file each, in the regiment under your command.

You will have the goodness to recommend two captains, whom you conceive the best qualified, to undertake this important duty ; the nominating of subalterns is left to your discretion.

Such other regiments, as are conveniently situated to receive military instructions, shall have an opportunity afforded them of showing their ardour in the public service, which cannot fail of creating a laudable emulation among the different corps.

Assisted by your zeal, prudence and intelligence, I entertain the pleasing hope of meeting with very considerable success, and of being able to establish the sound policy of rendering permanent to the end of

the present war, a mode of military instructions little burdensome to individuals, and every way calculated to secure a powerful internal defence against hostile aggression.

Printed rules and regulations for your future guidance are herewith forwarded. The most simple and at the same time the most useful movements have been selected for the practice of the Militia.

Experience has shown the absolute necessity of adopting every possible precaution, to preserve in a proper state, the arms issued to the Militia, and of guarding against the heavy defalcations which have heretofore occurred.

You will make application to the Officer commanding at Fort Erie, for the number of arms and accoutrements wanting to complete the men actually engaged to serve in the flank companies, and that Officer will be instructed to comply with your requisition, upon your transmitting to him duplicate receipts, one of which is to be forwarded to Headquarters, that you become responsible for the articles delivered to your order, at the same time the most liberal construction will be given to any representation accounting for such contingencies as are incidental to the service."

Colonel Claus severs his connection with the 1st Oxford.

On the 27th day of June, 1812, a District General Order was issued by authority of Gen. Brock, appointing the Hon. Col. Claus to command the Militia stationed between Niagara and Queenston. The same order promoted Lt-Col. Nichol, 2nd Norfolk Militia, to be Q. M. General. Col. Claus was also appointed Col. of the 1st Regiment of Lincoln Militia, and to succeed him in command of the 1st Oxford, Gen. Brock had selected a clever young lawyer residing at Dover, Norfolk County. Henry Bostwick, appointed Lt-Col. in 1812, displayed great prudence, talent and energy in the discharge of his duties, and became conspicuous on various occasions. Instructions, similar to those received by Lt-Col. Nichol, were given to Col. Bostwick and immediately upon his assuming command of the Oxford Militia he proceeded to thoroughly reorganize the Regiment and to place the fighting Flank Companies in such a state of efficiency, as would enable them to take the field at a moment's notice.

We should state here, that the Deputy Lieut. had some time previously been compelled to resign his position, owing to differences with the Governement, so that neither Capt. Horner or his aspiring rival, Capt. Mallory, had any connection with the Regiment when the hour of trial came.

As now constituted, the 1st Regiment Oxford Militia, consisted of six Companies and twenty five Officers, as follows :—

War Establishment.

1st Regiment Oxford Militia 1812-13-14.

Engagements

Detroit, Aug. 12th, 1812.
 Fort Erie, Nov. 28th, 1812.
 Lundy's Lane, July 25th, 1814.
 Malcolm Mills, 6th Nov., 1814.

RANK	NAMES	DATE of COMMISSION.
Lieut. Col.	Henry Bostwick	27th. June, 1812.
Major	Sykes Tousley	19th. May, 1812.
Adjutant	John Eakins	
Quartermaster	Ensign Wm. McCarthy	
	1st Flank Company.	
Captain	Marvel White	5th. Sept., 1807.
Lieutenant	Joseph Baker	
"	John Williams	
	2nd Flank Company.	
Captain	John Carrol	
Lieutenant	Bla Brewster Brigham	
"	William Botsford	
	Rifle Company.	
Captain	Bla Brewster Brigham	5th. Nov., 1812.
Lieutenant	Abner Owen	
	Battalion Companies	
Captains	John Secord	11 July, 1812.
"	John Malcolm	
"	David Curtis	
"	Edward Watson	
"	Ichabod Hall	
Lieutenants	Jacob Yeigh	
"	James Harris	14th. July, 1812.
"	William Teeple	
"	Finlay Malcolm	
Ensigns	Abner Decou	
"	Henry Carroll	13th. July, 1812.
"	Isaac Burdick	11th July, 1812
"	Francis Carroll	14th. July, 1812.
"	Daniel Brown	

Sykes Tousley, an able and distinguished soldier of the War, was promoted Major on the 19th May, 1812. Commanded the Flank Com-

panies in the London District. His first commission was as Lieut. in 1803, Capt. 1807. Received Prince Regent's Land Grant.

Lt-Col. Bostwick was but 30 years of age, when appointed to the command of the 1st Oxford. He was placed on duty by a direct order from General Brock to Col. Talbot, and served throughout the War with both the Flank and Battalion Companies. After the War, he was one of the Permanent Board on Militia Pensions, created 24th May, 1816. He did not live long to enjoy this however, having died at Woodhouse on 27th July, 1816.

Adjutant John Eakins fought at Detroit, with a detachment of the Oxford Militia, for which he received medal and clasp, also Prince Regent's Land Grant. He was ordered on duty by Col. Talbot.

Lieuts. Joseph Baker and John Williams, were afterwards transferred to Capt. John Carrol's Company, but Lieut. Williams served again in the Burford Company. Lieut. Williams Botsford also served under Capt. White. Later on both Baker and Botsford deserted and joined the enemy.

According to the records, Capt. John Carrol was taken prisoner by the enemy and while held as such was killed by the fire of the Canadian Militia.

Lieut. Bla Brewster Brigham, was promoted Captain 5th Nov., 1812. He had received permission to organize a Rifle Company, the members of which were composed of sharpshooters, taken from the Oxford and Middlesex Regiments. Capt. Brigham was present at Detroit with his Riflemen, and at the close of the War receive medal and clasp and Prince Regent's Land Grant. In 1834, Bla Brewster Brigham was placed in command of the 1st Oxford, with rank of Lieut. Col. and appointed a Magistrate. Promoted Col. Feb. 8th, 1838.

The call for active service.

In Sunday July 19th, Capt. White received orders from Headquarters, to call out his men for active service. The Sergeants were obliged to warn the members, by calling on each one personally, no small labour in these early days of bad roads and a scattered population, the whole township at this period did not contain over 400 souls.

Capt. Marvel White's Flank Company, was first assembled at Burford Village on the morning of Tuesday, July 21st and on that date faced the stern realities of a soldier's life. We present here the names of this, the first purely Volunteer Company organized in Burford. It must be remembered, that these men had come forward voluntarily and offered to serve against the enemy in any part of the Province. The

names of this war time Militia Company, and the remuneration allowed for their service, should prove interesting to present and future Military readers of this work.

Service Roll of the 1st. Flank Company of the 1st. Regiment of Oxford Militia, Burford, July 21st, 1812.

RANK	NAMES	RANK	NAMES
Captain	Marvel White		
Lieutenant	Joseph Baker		
"	John Williams		
Sergeant	Peter Martin		
"	Adam Yeigh		
Private	Abram Rounds	Private	Henry Pelton, Jr.
"	George Rouse	"	Josiah Rouse
"	Samuel Winkin	"	Nathaniel Landon
"	Herman Barns	"	Gordon Chapple
"	Sam. Chapple	"	John Graham
"	George Lane	"	Elijah Mudge
"	Joseph Davis	"	Jonathan Kipp
"	Isaac Kipp	"	Samuel Doyle
"	Ethan Burch	"	Abraham Decou
"	Alanson Rease	"	Robert Greason
"	John David	"	Jacob Stephen
"	John Woodley	"	Josiah Brown
"	John Green	"	Isaac Uptergrove
"	John Vollock	"	Peter Shorfrith
"	John Emmons	"	Henry Willsey.

Before continuing the records of the further history of the 1st Regiment Oxford Militia, some account, however short, of the services of the Officers and men of this famous old corps, during the War with the United States, will help us to remember that they were soldiers, not only in name but in reality.

As already stated, Capt. White and his Company of two Lieuts. two Sergts, and 31 rank and file, commenced active service on the 21st. day of July, 1812. They remained in Burford until the 25th, and then set out on their march to Oxford, where they met Col. Bostwick, Major Tousley and Capt. Carrol with his 2nd. Flank Company.

Col. Bostwick had received information, that a party of Americans had started trouble in Delaware town and he now only awaited the arrival of Lieut. W. H. Merritt, with a detachment of Niagara Dragoons, who had left the frontier on 28th July, passed through Burford on the 30th. and reached Oxford on the 31st.

It is interesting to note here, that these Dragoons were the first mounted Militia men ever seen in Oxford County. During the war they, also Capt. Coleman's Troop of Provincial Dragoons, were the only bodies of Militia Cavalry which performed efficient active service, a Mounted men, in the whole of Upper Canada.

The Niagara Dragoons under Major Merritt, and their successors,

the Provincial Dragoons under Capt. W. H. Merritt, performed most distinguished service during the great conflict. At the time of their first meeting with the Burford Militia, Lieut. Merritt was but 19 years of age, a mere lad, but one endowed with the wisdom and foresight of an experienced soldier.

Some sixty years later, the successors of Merritt's Niagara Dragoons and the first Burford Cavalry, were to form part of one of the first Cavalry Regiments organized in Canada and continue to be closely associated together for a period of some 37 years.

To return to the movements of the Oxford Militia on the 31st July, 1812. On the following day the Dragoons set out for Delaware and were followed at a slower pace by Col. Bostwick's Militia.

Arriving at their destination, a number of prisoners were secured; the whole party then returned to Oxford. Lieut. Merritt with his mounted men now conveyed the prisoners to Burford, where he met Major P. L. Chambers, 41st Reg., Dep. Asst. Q. M. General, who had with him 40 regulars and 100 Militia. This Officer directed Lieut. Merritt to carry his prisoners to Fort George and deliver them to the Officer in charge of the Military Prisons. Major Chambers also requested Lieut. Merritt to rejoin him again, as soon as possible, with as many of his Troop as could be spared. He was back in Burford with 18 troopers within a few days.

On the 9th August, they left Burford for Dover to meet General Brock. On the 10th. a detachment of the 1st Oxford started for Amherstburg, to join the troops under General Brock. On Aug 14th. a District General Order was issued from Brock's Headquarters, Fort Amherstburg, forming the troops in the Western District into three Brigades. The first under Lt-Col. St. George, to consist of detachments of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment and of the Kent and first and second Regiments Essex Militia. The second, under the command of Major Chambers, consisting of fifty men of the 41st Regiment, and the whole of the detachments of York, Lincoln, Oxford and Norfolk Militia. The third Brigade, under the command of Major Tallon, to consist of the remainder of the 41st Regiment. At 3 o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 16th August, 1812, Major Chambers Brigade crossed the River, his Militia men being clothed in the cast off uniforms of the 41st Regiment which had been distributed to the former the previous day. This not only helped to deceive the enemy, as to the number of Regular soldiers opposed to them, but gave the Militia that feeling of "Esprit de corps" and pride in the service, which cannot be felt by the citizen soldier, unless properly clothed and equipped.

In the attack on Fort Detroit, which followed the crossing of the British and Canadian troops to Michigan territory, the Militia men were

well to the front and gave a good account of themselves, some of the 1st. Oxford being among the first to enter the Fort on the 17th, after the capitulation of General Hull and his entire army. The following day they were ordered to return to Oxford, and for a short period were given leave of absence, to attend to the gathering of their crops.

The next engagement of note, in which the 1st Oxford took part, was that at Fort Erie, Nov. 28th, 1812. A detachment was also present, at that most famous battle of the War, "Lundys Lane," and were among those who were warmly thanked by Lieut. General Drummond for their services in that sanguinary struggle. Their part in the fight at Malcolms Mills will be found in a separate chapter.

Militia General Order

Headquarters Fort George

26 August, 1812.

Major General Brock has ever felt anxious to study the comforts and convenience of the Militia, but the conduct of the detachments which lately accompanied him to Detroit has, if possible, increased his anxiety on this subject. The present cessation of hostilities, enables him to dispense with the services of a large proportion of them, for a short period. Officers commanding, will grant permission to any number of the flank companies now doing duty, not exceeding four fifths of the whole, to return to their homes, but the men will be particularly directed to hold themselves in readiness to return at a moment's notice.

The Major General is pleased to direct, that a general inspection of the Regiments in the Home, Niagara and London Districts be immediately made. Col. Talbot will inspect the different regiments in the London District. At these Inspections, every man liable to serve is expected to be present, and such as are absent are to be accounted for, under the following heads :—

First. Age and infirmity.

Second. Quakers.

Third. Absentees, distinguishing from what cause.

It is expected that every individual, residing within the limits of a regiment, shall be accounted for.

A regular roll of each Company will be prepared by the respective Captains and countersigned by the Officer commanding the Regiment.

On the night of the 12th November, 1813, Lt-Col. Bostwick, being on a visit to his family in Dover, led a party of the Norfolk Militia on an expedition down the Lake, for the purpose of intercepting and if possible capturing a party of armed marauders from Buffalo, who were reported to be plundering and making prisoners of the inhabitants. On the 13th they came in contact with the invaders and succeeded in surrounding and making prisoners of most of the party, when it was found that a number of them were men who resided, or had formerly resided, in Norfolk. The prisoners were conveyed to Burlington, tried for high treason, convicted and eight of them were hanged on the 20th July, 1814.

In the month of May, 1914, while on the march with his regiment to protect the magazines at Burlington, Col. Bostwick's house at Dover and all his moveable property, were destroyed by a party of the enemy, who had landed for the purpose of committing such depredations.

Burford During the War.

During the war, Burford was a place of much importance, situated like Oxford on the great military highway between the Niagara and Detroit frontiers, these two villages were the only points of any importance in the interior of the Western part of the Province, detachments of various corps were frequently directed to concentrate at Burford, or to advance or retire to Burford. From here reinforcements could be dispatched to the West, to the East or to the South. To the North was one unbroken wilderness.

Here on a Sunday morning a few days after the shameful and disastrous defeat of Gen. Procter by the American Army under Harrison, there came a large and motley assemblage of Western Indians, Wyandotes, Delawares, Maravians, Munsies, Chippewas, Hurons, Sankes and Musquakies, Shawanes and Hurons, with their wives and families, in all about 1300 souls. The warriors to the number of one thousand fighting men had been induced by Gen. Procter to follow him in his retreat from Detroit, on the assurance that once under the guns of a mythical fort, which was supposed to exist somewhere on the banks of the Thames, their families would be in safety and a sure retreat for themselves would be at hand.

Lt-Col. Matthew Elliott, a brave and distinguished officer, superintendant of Indian Dept. Amherstburg, was in command of the refugees. On arriving in Burford the Indians made camp on the North side of the King's Highway, in what is now the Western part of the Village and adjacent to the Mill Stream. Col. Elliott now sent William Elliott, Lieut. in the Indian Dept. and Capt. 2nd Flank Company, 1st

Essex Regiment, back to Delaware to meet the remainder of the Indians, some 700 in number, and on the 22nd Oct., 1813, he rejoined Col. Elliott, when the whole party, now numbering some 2000 souls, continued their retreat to Burlington.

It is much to the credit of these Indians to state, that during their stay in Burford, no depredations or no excesses of any kind were committed by them upon the peaceable inhabitants or their property. Matthew Elliott was also Col. of the 1st Regiment Essex Militia and represented Essex in the Provincial Legislature 1801-12.

Most of the Military correspondence, sent out from Burford during the War, was dated from the home of Lieut. Jacob and Sergt. Adam Yeigh. Here the many Officers of His Majesty's regular army or the Militia Officers on duty, were always sure of a warm welcome, when passing through or when stationed in Burford, and no members of the Burford Militia rendered more efficient or more effective service, nor did the members of any of the old families extend more cheerful aid or more generous hospitality than those of this family. It is well to remember these facts, when perusing the political records of this Township, during that period in its history when there was no political freedom in the land.

In the month of March, 1814, Lt-General Drummond sent secret and confidential instructions to Major Gen. Riall, for directing the operations of his Division. In case of certain eventualities, he was advised to move the troops from Burlington and take a position at Burford, when the detachments, then at Long Point and Oxford, could fall back on them and the whole, with the Indians and Militia, form a corps of observation sufficient to keep the enemy's force in check and cover his rear.

In any case he was instructed to station an officer and twenty men at Burford, to watch the road from Detroit and also to give notice of any advance from that direction to the Officer Commanding at Long Point, that his retreat might not be cut off by the enemy reaching the Grand River before him.

In the month of April, 1814, a detachment of Capt. W. H. Merritt's Provincial Dragoons, under Lieut. Charles Ingersoll, were stationed in Burford. Forage was so scarce, it was with the greatest difficulty that a sufficient quantity could be procured for the Horses. Lieut. Ingersoll's Headquarters were at the Yeigh Home. While here he received word that Major Tousley had been made prisoner while at his home in Oxford, by a party of the enemy led by one Westbrook, a former resident of Delaware. This Westbrook was very active during the War in leading raiding parties to attack and plunder through all that part of the country West of Burford, in which he was well acquainted.

On the 30th Aug., 1814. Westbrook, with a following of nearly 100 men, suddenly made their appearance at the homes of Capts. Hall, Carrol and Curtis, of the Oxford Militia, and carried them off in their retreat as prisoners of War ; a most outrageous proceeding contrary to all the usages of civilized warfare. Not content with that, the marauders arrested all of the settlers they could find and threatened to carry them off also, unless they made oath not to serve against the invaders.

It is satisfactory to know, that these Officers of the 1st Oxford did not long remain in the hands of their captors. Lieut. Rapelje of the Norfolk Militia, had learned of their raid into Oxford and Middlesex and with a party of his men lay in wait for them near Delaware.

With their prisoners and their plunder, the robbers were leisurely persuing their way towards Detroit, not expecting any pursuit or attack from the harrassed Canadians and congratulating themselves on the success of their nefarious work, when without warning, their retreat was cut short by a well directed volley from Lieur. Rapelje's men. Without waiting to see what was the strength of the party opposed to them, the enemy at once hastily retreated towards Oxford leaving several dead upon the field and all their plunder, consisting of Horses, Cattle and provisions of various kinds.

Capt. Hall and Curtis, after their rescue, returned to Oxford escorted by their friends. Capt. Carrol most unfortunately received a ball in the breast, fired by his rescuers at the first discharge of their muskets and shortly afterwards expired, greatly regretted for his many excellent qualities. By his untimely end, the 1st Oxford lost one of its best and most efficient officers and his country, a brave and gallant defender.

The Invasion of Burford.

It was on the 22nd of October, 1814, that a large party of mounted men set out from Detroit for the purpose of making an extended raid into the Province of Upper Canada, their man object was to devastate the country by destroying its resources and ultimately to paralyze any efforts which might be made against that place during the winter. This force which numbered over one thousand, was composed for the most part of an undisciplined horde of adventures from the frontiers of Kentucky and Ohio, who individually looked forward to a period of unlicensed rapine and plunder. There was also a party of American Indians and a few Michigan Militia, but the latter, to their honor be it said, on finding out the nature of the free-booting raid, all returned to their homes.

They were under the command of an officer who had been one of Gen. Hull's Staff, at the surrender of Fort Detroit in 1812, viz : Col. McArthur, who now held the rank of Brigadier Gen., with him were Majors Todd and Dudley, Capts. Bradford and Rutland, and a Dr. Turner. At this period, all the country adjacent to Malden and Sandwich was practically dominated by the American Army, congregated at Fort Detroit, but to prevent any news of the intended raid leaking out, the expedition was led north, and having circled Lake St. Claire, they reached Moravian Town on the 8th day out. They were all well mounted and from here they swept eastward, reaching Oxford three days later.

On their march the peaceable inhabitants were plundered of their stock and valuables, and on the slightest resistance their houses and barns were given to the flames, Meantime the Oxford Militia under Col. Bostwick had assembled at Burford Village and awaited the next move of the enemy. McArthur having arrived at Oxford, and finding no force to oppose his further advance, or to protect the inoffensive Canadians from the assaults and outrages of his ruthless band of brigands and robbers, decided to make for Burlington, which his spies informed him was but weakly garrisoned.

Learning of his intentions, and that the route of the raiders would be to the Grand River Ferry, through the Village of Burford, two men, residents of Oxford, named Jacob Wood and George Nichol, started at 3 a. m., on the morning of the 5th November, and three hours later they were in Burford and at once notified Col. Bostwick, who after consulting with his Officers, among whom were, Jacob Yeigh, John Secord, John and Findlay Malcolm, decided, that with the small force at his command, about 150 men, it was impossible to offer any effective resistance to the approaching troops of ruffianly bandits and they at once marched to Malcolm's Mills. to effect a junction with the Norfolk Militia under Col. Ryerson and there await further orders.

Before leaving Oxford on the morning of the 5th Nov., McArthur learned of the departure of Wood and Nichol and what their object was. This information was imparted to him by a villainous informer and traitor named Bazely, who imagined that the province was now forever lost to Britain, and in addition to his betrayal of Wood and Nichol, he gave the names of many of the loyal officers and prominent men, who were under arms and had served or were then serving in the Oxford Militia. On securing this information, detachments were at once sent out to burn and destroy the homes and belongings of the two patriots and of these men who were but fighting for their homes and for their country. Such acts of barbarity and oppression were contrary to all the acts of civilized warfare and would never have been perpetrated by the

regular soldiers of the U. S. Army. On leaving Oxford this horde of undisciplined partisans spread out over the country like a flight of locusts, to pillage and devour the lonely settler along the side roads and back concessions. Nearing Burford the invaders learned that Henry Lester, Quarter Master Sergt. of the Oxford Militia, was absent with his corps and a large body made an unwelcome visit at his home and despoiled him of all his grain, roots and stock, but appear to have spared his buildings.

When the advance scouts of the raiders reached Burford Village, early in the afternoon of the 5th November, it can be imagined that the good people, hearing of the atrocities already perpetrated on the inhabitants, were in considerable fear and trepidation, this was the first time and was to be the last that the invader had planted his foot on the free soil of loyal Burford, their valiant defenders were absent, their homes unprotected, they were now at the mercy of this motley assembly of mounted raiders, who had left in their course, a trail of pillage and devastation. The enemy were all mounted, mostly on Canadian horses, stolen from the inhabitants during their passage, their worn out and useless mounts having been discarded. There were many led horses, loaded with plunder of every description.

The settlers of Burford had during the two proceeding years grown accustomed to the passage and the presence of Military bodies. The road from Brant's Ford to Oxford had, in anticipation of trouble with the U. S., and previous to the declaration of war, been greatly improved by the Government, with a view to its use as a military highway between the Detroit and Niagara frontiers. The frequent passage of bodies of British Cavalry and Infantry, and the proximity of the Oxford Militia, had given the inhabitants such a feeling of security, that the presence of any armed force of the enemy so far in the interior, was but a remote possibility. McArthur, had seized the opportunity when the bulk of the British army were hotly engaged on the Niagara Frontier, in repelling the last desperate efforts of the American Army under General Brown to conquer the Province of Upper Canada. He demanded to know the whereabouts of the Militia, who he knew had been but a few hours previously stationed in Burford. On learning that they had gone south and after his men had seized all the obtainable stock and provisions, not secreted in the adjoining swamps by the thrifty householders, McArthur gathered in his noisy, threatening, theiving rabble, most of whom were dressed in their hunting outfits and equipped with scalping knives, tomahawks and long rifles, and started for the river, which was reached early on the following day.

It had been McArthur's intention to cross the Grand River immediately and without regarding the Militia at Malcolm's Mills, but on his

arrival at the river, he learned of the retreat of General Brown and the American Army, who had re-crossed the Niagara, he also found on the opposite shore an old acquaintance of his, Major A. C. Muir of the 41st Regiment, with about 50 Militia and 50 Indians, the latter under Tyoninhakarawen, posted ready to dispute his passage.

A scow used as a Ferry had, by the orders of Major Muir, been sunk to prevent its use by the enemy. This officer, who had preformed many meritorious acts on the Detroit frontier during the two proceeding years, immediately opened fire on the Kentucky Riflemen.; Lt-Col. Smelt of the 103rd Regiment was on the way with 200 men of his corps to re-inforce Major Muir, also Lieut. Charlton with two six pounders, but did not arrive in time to take any part in the engagement. After a number of shots had been exchanged, McArthur decided not to attempt a crossing. He gave as an excuse that the River was in flood, and that there was nothing available out of which to construct rafts.

This seems but a poor excuse when we consider that in the early days, the Western cowboy, with his string of led horses and thousands upon thousands of cattle, yearly traversed the long trail from Mexico to the middle West, successfully swimming his herds of stock across the Rio Grande and all interveening rivers and streams, many of which were larger, deeper and swifter than our northern Grande. Had Brown's army been still on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, and no force prepared to oppose his crossing, the absence of the scow ferry or the height of the water, would not have prevented the raiders from attempting and completing a safe and successful passage.

Having destroyed all the mills in the vicinity of the river, McArthur now decided to move the main body of his force towards Oakland and engage the Militia concentrated at Malcolm's Mills. Leaving a part of his riflemen to engage the attention of the Militia and Indians and prevent them following after and harrassing his retreat, he sent another detachment down the river, to give the impression that he intended to make a crossing at a lower point.

The Battle of Malcolm's Mills.

Scarcely any of the Historical writers of the war of 1812-14, ever mention this engagement, and those who do give us little or no information regarding it. It has been referred to as the "Races of Malcolm's Mills", and some have tried to throw ridicule on the actions of the militia and deride the efforts of the small band of undrilled, badly equipped Militia men, who boldly planted themselves in the path of the



Sergt. Robt. Balkwill.
Burford Cavalry.
(Hussar Uniform)



General Brown
Com. U. S. Forces. 1814.

invaders, resolved to dispute the further passage of the most ruthless horde of devastating ruffians that ever entered a civilized country. McArthur hoped to surprise them, but through their scouts they were well aware of his approach.

Entrenchments had been made on a slight elevation, on the west side of the creek and breast-works thrown up. Behind these, the Militia quietly awaited the approach of the enemy. The first attack came from their rear and was made by the Indian allies of the American General, who had been ordered to make a circuit and draw the fire of the Canadians in that direction, while the main body would make a direct assault across the Creek and capture the garrison. The Canadian's made a determined resistance, and only after a hotly contested affair and the loss of several of their men and being out-numbered four to one, they at last decided on a retreat.

It is much to their credit, that being surrounded by such a superior force and such an unscrupulous enemy, they did not surrender, but were able to effect their retreat with but a small loss. The American General claimed in his despatches, to have inflicted a loss on the Canadians of one Captain and 17 Privates killed, nine Privates wounded and 3 Captains, 5 Subalterns and 103 Privates made prisoners. We are satisfied that these figures existed largely in his imagination and were not verified by later developments. He admitted a loss of only one killed and six wounded.

To give some idea of the desperate resistance made by the Canadian Militia and the deadly accuracy of the Kentucky Riflemen, we will mention here the case of one of the Oxford Militia, who was left for dead on the field. It was found that no less than 17 balls had pierced his clothing, 7 of which had entered his body, but being of a robust constitution, he afterwards recovered but partly lost the use of his left arm.

Early on the morning of the 7th McArthur continued his march and headed towards Port Dover, at which point he expected to receive re-inforcements. He had also expected them by the Grand River and the detachment already mentioned which penetrated through the Grand River swamp, in addition to their efforts to mislead the British troops, now hurrying forward, made diligent enquiry as to the arrival of any boats at the mouth of the river.

Finding none had been heard of, the raiders now commenced their retreat towards Detroit, through Norfolk and by way of the Talbot Road, arriving at their headquarters on the 17th, having plundered and burned everything in their path. Residents of Norfolk and the Talbot settlement having suffered much more severely than those of Burford.

The Troops engaged at Malcolm's Mills on the 6th November, 1814, were as follows :—

- 1st Regiment of Middlesex Militia, under Major John Eakins.
- 1st Regiment of Oxford Militia, under Lt. Col. Henry Bostwick.
- 1st Regiment of Norfolk Militia, under Lt. Col. Joseph Ryerson, and Major Wm. D. Bowen,—who became Lt. Col. of the 1st Oxford in May, 1816.
- 2nd Regiment Norfolk Militia, under Major Geo. D. Salmon. (the Lieut. Col. of this corps, Robt. Nichol, having been appointed quartermaster General by General Brock, at the commencement of the war, was elsewhere on Staff Duty.)

The Further Career of Benajah Mallory.

We will now take up the further career of Benajah Mallory, Burford's First Militia Captain and Oxford's Second representative in the Provincial Legislature. After his failure to secure the appointment of Deputy Lieutenant of the County and his defeat by Malhon Burwell at the election in the Spring of 1812, he left Burford, a sorely disappointed man, to visit and confer with his friend and adviser Joseph Willcocks at Niagara.

When in the Legislature, Mallory had been closely associated with this individual, who in the House and in his journal, printed at Niagara, had for long been a bitter and unyielding opponent of the Executive.

It is stated that Willcocks tendered an offer of his services to the Government of Upper Canada, at the opening of hostilities, if so they were refused. It was not long before he was in communication with the Government of the State of New York, and eventually he was authorized by the latter to organize and recruit in Upper Canada, for a corps to be called the "Canadian Volunteers", to be at the disposal of the United States for the Invasion of Canada. Willcocks was promised the command, with the rank of Lt-Colonel and the selection of his officers. This proposition he laid before Benajah Mallory, with the offer of a majority and a request for his assistance in gaining recruits in Oxford County. We believe that at first the proposal was repugnant to Mallory, he had still many warm friends among his old Militia men and as a large land owner in the Township of Burford, he had more than one interest at stake.

Such a dangerous step on his part required grave consideration and he returned to Burford, but the events now transpiring, only had a tendency to make him more discontented, too restless to remain inac-

tive, in the neighbourhood of his defeats, too irritated and incensed with his political opponents to make an offer of his military services and the request of an appointment to a suitable post, Benajah Mallory at last gave ear to the sinister advise of Willcocks ; and in the early part of the year 1813, he left Burford forever, to take service against the country of his adoption in that traitorous Corps known as the Canadian Volunteers, and to give him his due, there was, during the remainder of the war, no more desperate or able fighter in the service of the enemy, than the first commanding officer of the Burford Militia.

When hostilities ceased he held the rank of Lt.-Col. and we believe that no officer in the United States forces better earned their promotion than Benajah Mallory. It seems most unfortunate that such a man, however much we must condemn his conduct, could not have been retained in Burford, as a loyal and faithful subject of the King.

No more able or efficient leader of the Burford Militia could have been found. We have no intention to endeavour in any way to excuse or palliate the treasonable course pursued by the man, who was Burford's first citizen more than one hundred years ago, but we feel satisfied, that the frustration of all his military and political aspirations and the murderous attack by personal enemies upon his home and person, already mentioned, were the causes which embittered his mind and influenced him in the reckless undertaking he now engaged in.

One of his first exploits was in the month of November, 1813, when he suddenly appeared on the Eastern bank of the Grand River, in the heart of the Indian Country, with some 30 well armed followers. Mallory was well known to most of the chiefs, and was not molested by them in any way. He communicated his arrival to Buffalo and sent emissaries to Burford and Blenheim, to try and secure recruits for his party, the residents upon whom these individuals called and the inducements held out to seduce them for their allegiance, would make an interesting story if given in detail. As far however, as Burford was concerned the mission of Mallory's emissaries proved a failure.

We next hear of Mallory at the burning of Niagara, on the night of 10th. December, 1813. After this atrocious and dastardly act, committed by the orders of General McClure, Mallory's Corps were ordered to Buffalo, they had suffered severely during their recent raids into Canadian territory, and were reduced to about 60 men.

General McClure now sent Willcocks on a mission to Governor Tompkins, and Mallory in command of his corps was ordered to Schlosser. Such a storm of indignation swept over the province after the burning of Niagara, on account of this wicked and cruel affair, which caused untold suffering and privation among the peaceable inhabitants, that Lt.-Gen. Drummond determined upon an act of retribution. No

repudiation of General McClure's conduct having been tendered to the Commander-in-chief by the U. S. Government, a sufficient force of British and Canadian troops, under Major General Riall, were ordered to cross the River on the night of the 18th. Dec., 1813, and invade the enemy's country. The destruction of Lewiston and Buffalo followed, the country along the frontier being also devastated.

An extract from a letter written by Genral McClure, to the Governor of the State of New York, informs us of Major Mallory's movements at this time.

Headquarters Buffalo, N. Y.

20th December, 1813.

Dear Sir :—

I am sorry to inform you that the enemy have invaded our country in great force on the night of the 18th inst, at Lewiston. I had a small detachment stationed there, consisting of about sixty men of Col. Grieves Regiment and about forty Indians. The enemies allies appeared in great numbers and surrounded our people, some fought their way through, and those who have not come in I presume are cut to pieces. The enemy is said to be 3000 strong.

Major Mallory being stationed at Schlosser, with Colonel Willcocks corps of Canadian Volunteers, advanced to Lewiston. He attacked their advanced guards and drove them in. I have not heard from him to-day, and have my fears of their being cut off. I have used every exertion in my power to call forth the Militia of the neighbouring counties, "en masse". About 400 Militia have arrived, but they are more engaged in taking care of their families and property, by carrying the into the interior, than helping us to fight, etc."

From this report it would appear that Major Mallory was the only officer in the American forces, who had offered any effective resistance to the avenging troops under General Riall. Fears for his safety had been expressed by General McClure, but Mallory was not fated to fall in this conflict as he turned up in Buffalo the following day with the remnant of his Regiment.

It is interesting to note here the attitude of the State troops at this period, as compared to their standing at the commencement of the war.

On April 13th, 1812, the numbers of the several brigades and Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, in the state of New York, was officially reported as follows :—

Infantry Brigades 40. Regiments 160.

Cavalry Brigades 3. Regiments 10.

To return to Major Mallory. In the Official report of the Brigadier General, sent to the United States Secretary of War from Buffalo, on the 22nd, December, detailing the operations on the Niagara frontier, and the loss of Fort Niagara to the British, we take the following.

"Major Mallory, who was stationed at Schlosser with about 40 (so called) Canadian Volunteers, advanced to Lewiston Heights and compelled the advanced guard of the enemy to fall back to the foot of the Mountain. The Major is a meritorious officer, he fought the enemy two days and contested every inch of ground to the Tonawanda Creek. In these actions Lieut. Lowe 23rd. Regiment of the United States Army and eight of the Canadian Volunteers were killed."

General McClure did not long remain in Buffalo, his conduct of the war was execrated by many prominent inhabitants of that Village and the adjoining Country. He had been mobbed when passing through the street, and according to his own account, he was greeted with cries of "Shoot him", "Shoot him" and several muskets were discharged in his direction. A resident of Erie, Pa, commenting on the destruction of Lewiston and other places by the British, in a letter to a friend in Pittsburg, concluded as follows :—

"This all arises from the wanton and abominable act of General McClure in burning Newark, after he and his Militia abandoned Fort George, and indeed it will give a new aspect to the war, which will no doubt be carried on after this, more to satiate the revengeful feeling of commanders and individuals, than to obtain any great national benefit from it."

Major Mallory was left in Buffalo with instructions to report events to General McClure, who was now in Batavia. On the 24th, December, the former sent a despatch, stating that Buffalo was in great danger, as the British regulars and the Canadian Militia were concentrating their forces at Fort Erie. About this time the American General found it expedient to issue a statement, addressed to the Public, in which he endeavoured to excuse and justify his conduct of the war. Among other matters referred to, is the surprising statement, that he had paid four hundred dollars to twenty artillerists, stationed at Lewiston, for volunteering their services three weeks, but before the place was attacked they nearly all deserted.

He praises the services of Major Mallory and calls him an officer of great merit, General McClure now decided to efface himself and requested Major General Hall, an able officer, to assume command of the frontier. Hall arrived in Buffalo on the 25th, and found some 2,000 men of various corps, but in a disorganized state and everything in confusion. A review was held on the 27th, among the corps taking

part we find the Canadian Volunteers under Lt .Col. Mallory, to the number of 97.

At midnight, on the 29th Dec., 1813, the long expected attack by the British took place, by morning the latter to the number of 965 Regular, 50 Militia and 400 Indians, had effected a crossing and a general engagement followed. Col. Mallory, with his corps of Canadian Volunteers, was placed on the right wing of the American army and found himself opposed to the left wing of the British ; composed of Regulars, Incorporated Militia and Indians. Mallory fought with his usual courage, but nothing could withstand the steady unflinching advance of the British, the desertion of a portion of the American Militia, when the battle opened, had weakened the latter forces as well as their courage, but for sometime the ground was hotly contested and there were many individual acts of bravery recorded upon both sides. Major General Hall finally found it necessary to order a retreat, when with the remnant of his force, he moved his headquarters to Batavia, leaving Major Benajah Mallory in practical command of the Niagara Frontier.

A high official, in a communication to the Governor of New York State at this period, makes the following reference to Mallory, which gives us some idea of the estimation in which he was held by his superiors.

“Colonels Davis and Brooks are good citizens but feeble men. Major Mallory of the Canadian Volunteers, being more efficient, has in effect the command of our frontier.”

It was not for long however that Colonel Mallory was to retain this prominence, the success of a militia officer, or of an officer connected with a partizan corps, is sure to arouse the jealousy of many officers connected with the regular army, men who in very many instances owe their position more to political influence than to any natural ability, men who continually blame someone else for their own blunders and defeats, and are always found ready to claim the rewards due to others, when there is a success or a victory.

By the machinations of some such individuals, Col. Mallory was soon superseded, and the authority upon which he was commissioned was questioned, the matter was brought before the Major General, and this officer now refused to recognize Colonel Mallory as an officer in the United States service, on the grounds that his commission had not emanated from the proper source, or been predicated upon any prior regular commission.

The case was carried to Governor Tompkins, under whose authority the Canadian Volunteers had been organized, in due time the following reply was received by Lieut. Colonel Mallory.

Headquarters Williamsville, Feb. 19th, 1814.

Lieut. Col. Mallory,

Sir :—

I have the honor to inform you, by direction of Major General Hall, that an answer, from His Excellency the Governor, had just been received, to the letter of the General requesting to be informed in what light he should consider appointments circumstanced as in yours and the officers of your corps," to which His Excellency has been pleased to reply in the following words :—"With respect to the brevet commissions, of which you spoke in a former letter, I have written to General Wilkinson and he returns for answer, that they were given for a temporary purpose and are not now to be regarded as giving their possessors rank and pay."

The General deemed it due to you and the officers of your corps, to communiacte thus early, the opinion which His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief entertains of your rank and claims.

I have the honor to be, etc.

(Signed) GEO. HOSMER.

After the close of the war, Mallory received a grant of land from the United States government, to compensate him for the loss of his estate in Burford and he became a permanent citizen of the United States. It is possible that subsequently he visited Burford and met some of his old friends, if so the writer has no record of the event.

CHAPTER III.

MUSTER ROLLS AND PAY LISTS, BURFORD BLENHEIM
AND OXFORD COMPANIES. PAY OF NEW YORK STATE
MILITIA. DETACHMENTS AT LONG POINT. SUSTE-
NANCE. PENSIONEERS, BRANT AND OXFORD COUN-
TIES

1st Regiment Oxford Militia.

Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of the 1st Flank Company of the 1st Regi-
ment, Oxford Militia, July 21st to July 24th, 1812, 4 days inclu-
sive.

RANK	NAMES	Rates of Pay Per Day		Amounts due.	
		L.	S. D.	L.	S. D.
Capt.	Marvel White	0.	10. 6	2.	2. 0
Lieut.	Joseph Baker	0.	6. 6	1.	6. 0
"	John Williams	0.	6. 6	1.	6. 0
Sergt.	Peter Martin	0.	0. 16	0.	5. 4
"	Adam Yeigh	0.	0. 16	0.	5. 4
Private	Abraham Rounds	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Jas. Pelton, Jr.	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	George Rouse	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Josiah Rouse	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Samuel Winkin	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Nathaniel Landon	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Herman Barns	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Gordon Chapple	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Sam Chapple	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	John Graham	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	George Lane	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Elijah Mudge	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Joseph Davis	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Jonathan Kipp	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Isaac Kipp	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Samuel Doyle	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Ethan Burch	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Abraham De Cou	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Alanson Rease	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Robert Greason	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	John David	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Jacob Stephen	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	John Woodley	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	Josiah Brown	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0
"	John Green	0.	0. 6	0.	2. 0

Private	Isaac Uptergrove	0. 0. 6	0. 2. 0
"	John Vollock	0. 0. 6	0. 2. 0
"	Peter Shorfrith	0. 0. 6	0. 2. 0
"	John Emmons	0. 0. 6	0. 2. 0
"	Henry Willsey	0. 0. 6	0. 2. 0

Total for Non. Com. Officers & Privates.

£3. 12. 8

Sworn before me at Burford this seventh Day of May, 1813.

(Sgd.) Col. Thomas Talbot, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the sum of 3.12.8 has been actually and bona fide received for by me and paid to the N. C. O. and Privates of this Company as above stated.

(Sgd.) Marvel White, Captain.

In these distressful days, when the preservation of the Country depended largely upon the affection and loyalty of the settlers, it was not a question of remuneration with the early soldiers of Burford, the sentiment of patriotism was superior to every other consideration. With a population numbering but four hundred souls, the township provided a company of stalwart militia men, who voluntarily came forward to assist in the defence of their country, not for the paltry sum of six pence per day, about \$3.75 per month, but from those motives of self protection and mutual co-operation which every good citizen feels compelled to take, when his own or his neighbors house is invaded or exposed to the unprovoked attacks of the burglar and the housebreaker.

A comparison of the rates of pay prevailing in the Canadian Militia as compared with that granted to the New York State Militia.

CANADIAN MILITIA

RANK	PER DAY
	L. S. D.
Lieut-Col.	0. 14. 10
Major	0. 12. 0
Capt.	0. 10. 6
Lieut.	0. 6. 6
Ensign.	0. 5. 6
Sergt.	0. 1. 4
Private	0. 0. 6

U. S. MILITIA

RANK	PER MONTH
Col.	\$75.00
Lt-Col.	60.00
Major	50.00
Capt.	40.00
1st Lieut.	30.00
2nd Lieut.	25.00
Ensign	20.00
Sergt.	11.00
Corporal	10.00
Private	8.00

It is not quite clear why this first pay sheet of the Burford Company was made out for four days only, the 4th day ending on a Friday, as the Company continued on active duty and all future pay sheets were made out monthly.

Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of Capt. Marvel White's Burford Company of the 1st Oxford Militia, from July 25th, to August 24th, 1812, inclusive, 31 days.

RANK	NAMES	DAYS	AMOUNT
Capt.	Marvel White	31	£16. 5. 6
Lieut.	William Botsford	"	10. 1. 6
"	John Williams	"	10. 1. 6
Segrt.	Peter Martin	"	2. 1. 4
"	Adam Yeigh	"	2. 1. 4
Private	Abraham Rounds	"	0. 15. 6
"	Henry Babcock	"	0. 15. 6
"	James Pelton, Jr.	"	0. 15. 6
"	George Reade	"	0. 15. 6
"	Josiah Rouse	"	0. 15. 6
"	Samuel Winkin	"	0. 15. 6
"	Nathaniel Landon	"	0. 15. 6
"	Herman Barns	"	0. 15. 6
"	Gordon Chapple	"	0. 15. 6
"	Samuel Chapple	"	0. 15. 6
"	John Graham	"	0. 15. 6
"	George Lane	"	0. 15. 6
"	Elijah Mudge	"	0. 15. 6
"	Joseph David	"	0. 15. 6
"	Jonathan Kipp	"	0. 15. 6
"	Isaac Kipp	"	0. 15. 6
"	Samuel Doyle	"	0. 15. 6
"	Ethan Burch	"	0. 15. 6
"	Abraham De Cou	"	0. 15. 6
"	Alanson Rease	"	0. 15. 6
"	Robt. Greason	"	0. 15. 6
"	John David	"	0. 15. 6
"	John Woodley	"	0. 15. 6
"	Josiah Brown	"	0. 15. 6
"	John Green	15	0. 7. 6
"	Peter Shorfrith	20	0. 10. 0
"	John Vollock	20	0. 10. 0
"	Isaac Uptergrove	31	0. 15. 6
"	John Emmons	"	0. 15. 6
"	Henry Willsey	20	0. 10. 0

Total for Non. Com. Officers & Privates.

26. 3. 2

Sworn before me at Burford this
seventh Day of May, 1813.

(Signed) Col. Thom. Talbot, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the sum
of £26.3.2 has been actually and
bona fide received for by me and
paid to the Non. Com. Officers and
Privates of this Co. as above stated.

(Signed) Marvel White, Capt.

Com. above Coy.

Muster Roll of a Detachment of the First Flank Company of the Oxford
Militia, from the 25th Nov. to the 24 Dec., 1812, both days included.

BANK	NAMES	PERIOD		Days	AMOUNT			
		FROM	TO		£	s	d	
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford	25th Nov.	19 Dec.	25	8.	2.	6.	£16. 5. 0.
"	John Williams	25th "	20 "	25	8.	2.	6.	
Sergt.	Peter Martin	25th "	20 "	26	1.	14.	8.	8. 15. 10.
"	Edward Logan	25th "	20 "	26	1.	14.	8.	
Private	Henry Babcock	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	Jonah Brown	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	Ant'by Westbrook	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	Godfrey Huffinan	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	James Carrol	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	Jonathan Graham	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	Peter Phillips	25th "	20 "	26	0.	13.	0.	
"	Henry Babcock	25th "	24 "	31	0.	15.	6	

I hereby certify that the persons above named were doing duty for
the period stated annexed to their names.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS,
Commanding Company.

First Regiment of Oxford Militia.

Muster Roll of the Second Flank Company, under the command of
Captain John Carrol, from the 21st, July to the 24th Day of July,
1812, 4 days inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	AMOUNTS DUE
Capt.	John Carrol	£2. 2. 10
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford	1. 6. 0
Sergt.	James Johnston	1. 6. 0
"	Orme Marks	0. 5. 4
Private	Nathan Burch	0. 5. 4
"	Edward Logan	0. 2. 0
"	Caleb Burdick	0. 2. 0
"	Henry Lewis	0. 2. 0
"	Arch'd Burch	0. 2. 0
"	Dan'l Shaw	0. 2. 0
"	Sam'l Lewis	0. 2. 0
"	Warner Dagert	0. 2. 0
"	Adam Dodge	0. 2. 0
"	Robert Clark	0. 2. 0
"	Isaac McNames	0. 2. 0
"	Ethan Fuller	0. 2. 0
"	Dan'l Carrol	0. 2. 0
"	James James	0. 2. 0
"	Wm. Underwood	0. 2. 0
"	Godfrey Huffman	0. 2. 0
"	Jabez Thornton	0. 2. 0
"	Garrit Stevens	0. 2. 0
"	Barn. Flanagan	0. 2. 0
"	Sam'l Sage	0. 2. 0
"	Wm. Cartwright	0. 2. 0
"	Hiram Baily	0. 2. 0
"	Elijah Harris	0. 2. 0
"	Peter McNames	0. 2. 0
"	Alva Ludington	0. 2. 0
"	John Sevins	0. 2. 0
"	James Allan	0. 2. 0
"	John Briant	0. 2. 0
"	David Graham	0. 2. 0
"	Alanson Tousley	0. 2. 0
"	Comfort Sage	0. 2. 0
"	Dan'l Burch	0. 2. 0
"	Arch'd Hickly	0. 2. 0
"		0. 2. 0
		<u>3. 16. 8</u>

Sworn before me at Burford the
7th day of May, 1813.

(Sgd.) Thomas Talbot, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the sum
of 3. 16. 8 has been actually and
bona fide received for and paid to
the Non Com. Officers, Drummers,
Fifers, Private Men of this Com-
pany as above stated.

(Signed) John Carrol, Captain.

1st Regiment Oxford Militia,

Capt. J. Carrols' Company, from July 25th to Aug. 24th, 1812, 31 days inclusive.

Capt.	John Carrol	£16. 5. 6
Lieut.	Joseph Baker	10. 1. 6
Sergts.	Trueman Johnson	2. 1. 4
"	Comfort Marks	2. 1. 4
Private	Nathan Burch	0. 15. 6
"	Edward Logan	0. 15. 6
"	Caleb Burdick	0. 15. 6
"	Henry Lewis	0. 15. 6
"	Arch. Burch	0. 15. 6
"	Daniel Shaw	0. 15. 6
"	Sam Lewis	0. 15. 6
"	Warner Dagert	0. 15. 6
"	Adam Dodge	0. 15. 6
"	Robert Clark	0. 15. 6
"	Isaac McNames	0. 15. 6
"	Ethan Fuller	0. 15. 6
"	Daniel Carrol	0. 15. 6
"	James James	0. 15. 6
"	Wm. Underwood	0. 15. 6
"	Godfrey Huffman	0. 15. 6
"	Jabez Thornton	0. 15. 6
"	Garrit Stevens	0. 15. 6
"	Barn. Flanagan	0. 15. 6
"	Samuel Sage	0. 15. 6
"	Wm. Cartwright	0. 15. 6
"	Hiram Baily	0. 15. 6
"	Elijah Harris	0. 15. 6
"	Peter McNames	0. 15. 6
"	Alva Ludington	0. 15. 6
"	John Sevins	0. 15. 6
"	James Allan	0. 15. 6
"	John Briant	0. 15. 6
"	David Tousley	0. 15. 6
"	Comfort Sage	0. 15. 6
"	Daniel Burch	0. 15. 6
"	Archibald Hickley	0. 15. 6

£28. 18. 8

Sworn before me at Willoughby the
7th day of May, 1813.

(Signed) THOS. TALBOT, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the sum of £28. 18. 8 has been actually and bona fide received for and paid to the Non. Com. Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Private Men of this Company as above stated.

(Signed) JOHN CARROL, Capt.

First Regiment of Oxford Militia.

Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of Captain Carrol's Company, 23rd. Sept.
to 24th. Oct. 1813, 30 days.

RANK	NAMES	L. S. D.
Lieut.	John Carrol,	15. 15. 0
"	Joseph Baker,	9. 15. 0
Sergt.	William Botsford,	9. 15. 0
"	Peter Martin,	2. 0. 0
"	Firman Johnson,	2. 0. 0
"	Hiram De Cou,	2. 0. 0
Privates	Hugh Malcolm,	2. 0. 0
"	Elijah Mudge,	0. 15. 0
"	Lewis Craw,	0. 15. 0
"	Jonathan Graham,	0. 15. 0
"	Edward Logan,	0. 15. 0
"	Alanson B. Pear,	0. 15. 0
"	James Carrol,	0. 15. 0
"	Ira Allen,	0. 15. 0
"	Josiah Brown,	0. 15. 0
"	Noah Brown,	0. 15. 0
"	Peter Malcolm,	0. 15. 0
"	Jacob Laffer,	0. 15. 0
"	Henry Babcock,	0. 15. 0
"	John Malcolm,	0. 15. 0
"	Isaac McNamara,	0. 15. 0
"	Anthony Westbrook,	0. 15. 0
"	Ben. Suchmore,	0. 15. 0
"	Jacob Keeper,	0. 15. 0
"	Abraham Rounds,	0. 15. 0
"	George Reynolds,	0. 15. 0
"	Stephen Uptergrove,	0. 15. 0
"	Godfrey Huffman,	0. 15. 0
"	Wm. Myers,	0. 15. 0
"	Peter Philips,	0. 15. 0

Sworn before me at Woodhouse,
the 25th, day of Dec. 1813.

(Sg.) Samuel Street, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the sum
of 18. 5. 0 has been actually and
bona fide received for and paid to
N. C. O. and Private man Drum-
mers and Fifers of this company as
above stated.

(Sgd.) John Carrol, Captain,

Com. the above company.

First Regiment Oxford Militia.

Muster Roll Captain John Carrol's Company, from 25th Oct. to 24th Nov., 1812, 31 days inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	L. S. D.
Capt.	John Carrol	16. 5. 6
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford	10. 1. 6
"	John Williams	10. 1. 6
Sergts.	Peter Martin	2. 1. 4
"	Edward Logan	2. 1. 4
Private	Elijah Mudge	15. 6
"	Godfrey Hoffman	15. 6
"	Lewis Carrol	15. 6
"	James Carrol	15. 6
"	Jacob Keefer	15. 6
"	Anth'y Westbrook	15. 6
"	Isaac McNames	15. 6
"	Jonah Brown	15. 6
"	Peter Malcolm	15. 6
"	Peter Philips	15. 6
"	William Meyers	15. 6
"	Jonathan Graham	15. 6
"	Henry Babcock	15. 6
		<u>15. 6</u>
		£13. 8. 8

Total for non-com. Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Privates of Capt. John Carrol's Company, 13. 8. 8.

By order of the Commd'g Officer do hereby certify that the sum of £13. 8. 8 has been actually and bona fide received for and paid to the non Com. Officers, Drummers, Fifers and Private men of this company, as above stated.

(Signed) JOHN CARROL, Capt.

Comd'g the above Company.

Sworn before me at Willoughby the 10th day of January, 1813.

(Signed) SAMUEL STREET, J. P.

 First Regiment of Oxford Militia.

Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of Captain John Carrol's Company (Monday) 25th. Oct. to 25th, Nov., 1813, 31 days inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	L. S. D.
Capt.	John Carrol	16. 5. 6
"	Wm. Bostford	10. 1. 6
Sergt.	John Williams,	10. 1. 6
"	Peter Martin,	2. 1. 4
Privates	Edward Logan,	2. 1. 4
"	Elijah Mudge	0. 15. 6
"	Godfrey Huffman	0. 15. 6
"	Lewis Carrol	0. 15. 6
"	Jacob Keefer	0. 15. 6
"	Anthony Westbrooke	0. 15. 6
"	Isaac McNamara	0. 15. 6
"	Jonah Brown	0. 15. 6
"	Peter Malcolm	0. 15. 6
"	Peter Philips	0. 15. 6
"	William Myers	0. 15. 6
"	Jonathan Graham,	0. 15. 6
"	Henry Babcock	0. 15. 6

First Oxford Militia.

Pay Lists and Muster Rolls of Captain Edward Watson's Co., Oct. 22nd to Dec. 25th, 1812, 45 days.

RANK	NAMES	DAYS	L. S. D.
Capt.	Edward Watson,	45	23. 12. 6
Lieut.	Henry Carrol,	35	11. 7. 6
Sergt.	Thomas Dollard,	34	2. 5. 6
"	Daniel Hazen,	35	2. 6. 8
Private	Anthony Conkwright,	37	0. 18. 6
"	Wm. Reynolds,	36	0. 18. 0
"	E. Scott,	24	0. 12. 0
"	John Youngs,	23	0. 11. 6
"	John Talbot,	23	0. 11. 6
"	James Fuller,	36	0. 18. 0
"	Jacob Carrol,	18	0. 9. 0
"	Daniel Harris,	23	0. 11. 6
"	Calvin Martin,	18	0. 9. 0
"	Luther Colley,	32	0. 16. 0
"	Robert Grison,	35	0. 17. 6
"	Thomas Fowler,	17	0. 8. 6
"	Samuel Sage,	37	0. 18. 6
"	Caleb Burdick,	37	0. 18. 6
"	Jonathan Wright,	39	0. 19. 6
"	W. M. Canfield,	37	0. 18. 6
"	Jacob Wallick,	30	0. 15. 0
"	Abner De Cou,	11	0. 5. 6
"	Charles Eddy,	7	0. 3. 6
"	Simion Mabee,	23	0. 11. 6

£53. 3. 8

Sworn before me at Woodhouse
this 12th, day of Jan, 1813.

(sgd.) Thomas Bowlby, J. P.

I do hereby certify that the sum
of 18. 7. 6. has been actually and
bona fide received for and paid to
N. C. O., and Private Men, Drum-
menrs and Fifers of this company
as above stated.

(Sgd.) Edward Watson, Captain.

Com. above Company.

Muster Roll of a detachment of the 1st Regt. Oxford Militia, Com. by
Capt. Ed. Watson from 25 Oct. to 2 Nov., 1813, inclusive, 9 days.

Capt.	E. Watson	12s
Lieut.	J. Williams	12s
Ensign	A. Decou	4. 6
Sergt.	Peter Martin	4. 6
"	Edward Logan	4. 6
Private	Garrit Stepiens	4. 6
"	Walter Brown	4. 6
"	Mathias Woodley	4. 6
"	Frederic Teeple	4. 6
"	John Philips	4. 6
"	Josiah Brown	4. 6
"	Charles Foashea	4. 6
"	Neal Brown	4. 6
"	Peter Malcolm	4. 6
"	Nathan Burch	4. 6
		<hr/>
		3. 9. 0

Total amount for non commissioned Officers and Privates in Capt.
Watson's Company, net pay £3. 9. 0.

Certified

(Sgd.) EDWARD WATSON, Capt.

Thomas Talbot,

Col. Com. Militia,

London District.

First Regiment of Oxford Militia,

Capt. Edmund Watson's Company, Oct. 22th to Dec. 5th, 1813, 45 days
inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	PERIOD	No. of Days	Amount
Capt.	Edward Watson	Oct. 22 to Dec. 25	45	23. 12. 6.
Lieut.	Henry Carroll	Oct. 22 " Nov. 25	45	11. 7. 6.
Sergt.	Thomas Dowland	Oct. 22 " Nov. 24	34	2. 5. 4.
"	Daniel Hazel	Oct. 24 " Nov. 22	35	2. 6. 8.
Private	Anthony Cartwright	Oct. 22 to Nov. 27	37	0. 18. 6.
"	Wm. Reynolds	" " " 26	36	0. 18. 0.
"	E. Scott	" " " 24	24	0. 12. 0.
"	John Youngs	" " " 13	23	0. 11. 6.
"	John Talbot	" " " "	23	0. 11. 6.
"	James Fuller	" " " 26	36	0. 18. 0.
"	I. Thornton	" 24 " " 13	23	0. 11. 6.
"	Jacob Carröl	" 22 " " 8	18	0. 9. 0.
"	Dan'l Harris	" " " " 13	23	0. 11. 6.
"	Calvin Martin	" " " " 8	18	0. 9. 6.
"	Luther Colley	" 24 " " 24	32	0. 16. 0.
"	Robert Grisen	" " " " 27	35	0. 18. 6.
"	Thomas Fowler	" " " " 9	17	0. 8. 6.
"	Sam'l Sage	" 22 " " 27	37	0. 18. 6.
"	Caleb Burdick	" " " " "	37	0. 18. 6.
"	Jonah Wright	" " " " "	39	0. 19. 6.
"	Wm Canfield	" " " " 27	37	0. 18. 6.
"	Jacob Wallick	Nov. 6 " Dec. 5	30	0. 15. 0.
"	Abner De Cou	" 20 " Nov 30	11	0. 5. 6.
"	Chs. Eady	" 24 " " 30	7	0. 3. 6.
"	Simon Mabee	Oct. 22 " " 18	28	0. 14. 0.
Total for N. C. O. and Privates				18. 7. 6.

I do hereby certify that the sum of £18. 17. 6 has been actually and bona fide received for and paid to the Non Commissioned Officers and Private men of the Co. as above stated.

Sworn before at Willoughby the
12th day of Jan., 1814.

(Sgd.) EDWARD WATSON,
Commanding above Co.

(Sgd.) THOS. BOWLBY, J. P.

Muster Roll of Volunteers, from the 1st Regt. Oxford Militia, Com-
manded by Lieut. William Teeple, on the Expedition taking and
conveying prisoners from Oxford to Burlington, by order of Ma-
jor S. Tousley, Commd'g at Oxford, from 17 to the 23 December,
1814, inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	RATE	AMOUNTS
Lieut.	William Teeple	1. 4	9. 4
Sergt.	Arch'd Burch	6d	3. 6
Private	Alanson Tousley	"	3. 6
"	Leonard Cain	"	3. 6
"	Nathan Griffin	"	3. 6
"	Warner Daggat	"	3. 6
"	David Graham	"	3. 6

"	Edward Teeple	"	3. 6
"	Isaac McNames	"	3. 6
"	James Harris	"	3. 6
"	Adam Dodge	"	3. 6
"	Daniel Carrol	"	3. 6
"	John Morrison	"	3. 6

5. 7. 10

I hereby certify on honour, that all for whom Pay is charged herein, were on duty as above stated.

I acknowledge to have received the sum of Five Pounds seven shillings and ten Pence for the non, Com. Officers and Privates of my Company, as above stated.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM TEEPLE, Lieut.

Muster Roll of Capt. Curtis Company, from 25 Oct. to 24th Nov., 1813,
31 days inclusive.

Capt.	David Curtis	£16. 5. 6	
Lieut.	Isaac Burdick	10. 1. 6	£26. 7. 0
Sergt.	Willard Sage	2. 1. 4	
"	Elisha Harris	0. 15. 6	
Private	Alanson Tousley	0. 15. 6	
"	Benj. T. Lomis	0. 15. 6	
"	Ashel Lewis	0. 15. 6	
"	Dan'l Lick	0. 15. 6	
"	Calvin Martin	0. 15. 6	
"	John Young	0. 15. 6	
"	Peter McNames	0. 15. 6	
"	Isaac McNames	0. 15. 6	
"	George Carne	0. 15. 6	
"	Leonard Carne	0. 15. 6	
"	Elzear Scott	0. 15. 6	
"	Mun Moe	0. 15. 6	
"	Comfort Sage	0. 15. 6	
"	Adam Dodge	0. 15. 6	
"	Ww. Ranold	0. 15. 6	
"	Garrit Stevens	0. 15. 6	
"	Edward Teeple	0. 15. 6	
"	George Nicholas	0. 15. 6	
"	Wm. Scott	0. 15. 6	
"	Calf. Roderick	0. 15. 6	
"	Sam'l Sage	0. 15. 6	
"	Ethan Fuller	0. 15. 6	£12. 1. 0

(Sgd.) DAVID CURTIS, Capt.

Commanding above Company.

Muster Roll of Captain D. Curtis Company, from 8th Jan. to 24th Jan., 1814, inclusive.

Capt.	D. Curtis	17 days	10. 6.	8. 18. 4.
Lieut.	W. Teeple	" "	6. 6.	5. 18. 4.
"	James Hairris	" "	"	5. 10. 4.
Sergt.	W. Brown	" "	1. 4.	1. 2. 8.
"	H. Sayles	" "	"	1. 2. 8.
Private	W. Reynolds	" "	6d.	0. 8. 6.
"	E. Teeple	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	W. Scott	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	H. Owens	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	S. Mabee	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	Mun Moe	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	G. Nichols	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	Caleb Burdick	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	Warner Degret	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	A. Tousley	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	T. Dowling	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	Comfort Sage	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	E. Scott	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	D. Harris	" "	"	0. 8. 6.
"	B. Loomis	" "	"	0. 8. 6.

I certify on honour that all for whom pay is charged herein, were on duty as above stated.

I acknowledge to have received the sum, of Eight pounds, twelve shillings and ten pence for the non com. officers and privates, as above stated.

(Sgd.) DAVID CURTIS, Capt.

1st Regiment Oxford Militia.

Lieut. B. B. Bringham's Rifle Company, 24 Oct. to 24 Nov., 1812.

RANK	NAMES	DAYS	L. S. D.
Lieut.	B. B. Bringham	32	10. 8. 0
Sergt.	Joseph House	30	2. 0. 0
"	Senneca Allen	32	2. 2. 8
"	Wm. Teeple	30	2. 0. 0
Private	James Tashloid	32	0. 16. 0
"	William Paritland	32	0. 16. 0
"	Gideon Botswick	32	0. 16. 0
"	Edward Teeple	30	0. 15. 0
"	James Allan	30	0. 15. 0
"	John Thompson	30	0. 15. 0
"	John W. Clark	28	0. 14. 0
"	Peter Vanater	28	0. 14. 0
"	James Secord	28	0. 14. 0
"	David L. Miller	28	0. 14. 0
"	Abram Cartwright	29	0. 14. 6
"	Samuel Mather	27	0. 13. 6

I certify that the sum of £12. 5. 8 has been actually and bona fide received for and paid to the Non.; Com. Officers, Drummers, Fifers & Private men of this Company, as above stated.

(Signed) B. B. BRIGHAM,

Commanding the above Co.

Sworn before me at Burford the
22nd day of April, 1814.

(Signed) Wm. D. BOWEN, J. P.

Statement of pay of the Commissioned and Warrant officers of the
Oxford Militia, from 25th Nov. to Dec. 24th, 1812.

Capt.	B. B. Brigham	25 Nov. to 24 Dec.	£13. 17. 3.
Lieut.	John Williams	25 " " 19 "	7. 1. 0
"	Abner Owen	25 " " 24 "	8. 9. 3.
"	William Bostford	25 " " 19 "	7. 1. 0.
			<hr/>
			£36. 8. 7.

NON. COM. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Sergt.	James Allan	25 Nov. to 24 Dec.	30 days	£ 2. 0. 0.	
"	Joseph House	" "	30 days	2. 0. 0.	
"	William Teeple	" "	30 days	2. 0. 0.	
				<hr/>	
				£ 6. 0. 0.	
Private	Asa Lane	25 Nov. to 20 Dec.	26 days	£ 0. 13. 0.	Died
"	James Ward	" 24	30 days	0. 15. 0.	In hospital
"	Peter Hiblin	" "	30 days	0. 15. 0.	
"	Wm. Johnson	" "	30 days	0. 15. 0.	
"	Wm. Gillis	" "	30 days	0. 15. 0.	In hospital
"	Freeman Johnson	" 11 "	17 days	8. 6.	
"	James Tashloid	" 16 "	22 days	11. 0.	} On Furlong
"	Wm. Cramble	" 24 "	30 days	15. 0.	
"	Tnos Fowler	" 16 "	22 days	11. 0.	
"	John Fowler	" 16 "	22 days	11. 0.	
"	Gideon Bostwick	" 4 "	10 days	5. 0.	
"	James Allan	" 8 "	14 days	7. 0.	
"	James Secord	" 6 "	12 days	6. 0.	
"	David L. Miller	" 8 "	14 days	7. 0.	
"	Obid Muster	" 11 "	17 days	8. 6.	
				<hr/>	
				£ 9. 13. 0.	

(Signed) B. BREWSTER BRIGHAM, Capt.

First Regiment of Oxford and Middlesex Militia.

Captain Bla Brewster Brighams Rifle Company, 25th Nov. to 25th Dec.
1814, 30 days inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	L. S. D.
Capt.	B. B. Brigham,	15. 15. 0
Lieut.	Abner Owens,	9. 15. 0
Sergt.	Seneca Allan	2. 0. 0
"	Joseph House,	2. 0. 0
"	Wm. Teeple,	2. 0. 0
Private	Asa Lane,	0. 15. 0
"	James Ward,	0. 15. 0
"	Peter Hibler,	0. 15. 0
"	Wm. Johnson,	0. 15. 0
"	Wm. Gillis,	0. 15. 0
"	Trueman Johnson,	0. 15. 0
"	James Tashloid,	0. 15. 0
"	Wm. Crandle,	0. 15. 0
"	Thomas Fowler,	0. 15. 0
"	Joseph Fowler,	0. 15. 0
"	Gideon Bostwick	0. 15. 0
"	James Allen,	0. 15. 0
"	James Secord,	0. 15. 0
"	David L. Miller,	0. 15. 0
"	Obed Murten,	0. 15. 0
		42. 15. 0

As will be observed, Capt. Carrol's Company contained a good number of Burford men, the Malcolm family being particularly well represented. We have found also Militia men from Burford Township served in all the Companies and detachments of the 1st Oxford Regiment; which were on active service during the War. It was at this period that Lieut. Joseph Baker's name disappeared from the service Rolls of the Regiment. According to the records, this Officer deserted and joined the enemy. He appears to have drawn his month's pay, amounting to £9. 15. 0 on Christmas Day, 1813, and then cleared out to celebrate his New Year among his new friends, whose emissaries were active all through the Western part of this Province in endeavouring to seduce, corrupt and mislead loyal Canadians from their allegiance to the British Flag.

From the 25th Oct. to the 25th Nov., 1813, only a part of Capt Carrol's Company were in the field.

Lieut. Brigham's Rifle Company.

Among those Militia Officers who greatly distinguished themselves during the War, was Bla Brewster Brigham who commenced active as

Lieut., under Capt. John Carrol. Being an expert Rifle shot he conceived the idea of organizing an independent Company of sharp shooters, the same to form another unit of the 1st Oxford and a part of Col. Bostwick's command. Lieut. Brigham was present at the taking of Detroit, in Aug., 1812, received medal and clasp, also Prince Regent's Land Grant, for services during the War, was mentioned several times in dispatches, promoted Capt. 5th Nov., 1812, Lieut-Col. commanding 1st Reg. Oxford Militia on 19th Nov., 1834, Magistrate 1833 and Col. on 8th Feb., 1838.

When first organized, the Company of Riflemen was composed of the following members :—

Lieut.	B. B. Brigham	Private	Jas. Tashloid	Private	Wm. Partiland
Sergt.	Seneca Allen	"	Gideon Bostwick	"	Edward Teeple
"	Joseph House	"	James Allen	"	John Thompson
"	William Treeplo	"	John W. Clarke	"	Peter Vanater
Private	James Secord	"	David L. Miller	"	Abram Courtwright
"	Samuel Marthar				

After Lieut. Brigham's promotion to a Captaincy, his Company was strengthened by the addition of a Lieutenant in the person of Abner Owens and the following new members :—

Asa Lane	Peter Hibber	William Johnson
William Gillis	Trueman Johnson	James Tashloid
Wm. Crandle	Thomas Fowler	Joseph Fowler
Obid Murten		

During the Winter of the year 1814, Captain Brigham was living quietly at his home in Delaware, taking a much needed rest, after an arduous and toilsome campaign. Active operations in the field had only terminated with the close of the year 1813 and a short season of rest, to recuperate their almost exhausted energies was most welcome. It was not thought probable that in the dead of Winter, the enemy would leave their comfortable quarters in Detroit, to molest the peaceable inhabitants and no special precautions were taken to prevent a surprise. When therefore a considerable body of armed men appeared suddenly, in the Village of Delaware, and Capt. Brigham found his house surrounded by American marauders, he was obliged to submit to capture at their hands. He was trussed up with cords and subjected to great indignities at the hands of his captors, who carried him off to Detroit as a valuable prize.

When Lieut. General Drummond learned of the shameful and inhuman manner in which Capt. Brigham had been treated, he directed that Major General Riall send a flag of truce to the Officer commanding

the United States forces at Detroit, to request that Capt. Brigham be released and returned to his home, on the grounds that his capture and detention was contrary to all the customs and usages of War among civilized nations, and a plain intimation was given, that if such conduct on the part of the U. S. forces was persisted in, the most full and ample retaliation must unavoidably be the result, on the Detroit as well as every other point where an opportunity might offer.

Major General Riall was further directed, to permit Capt. Rowe of the United States militia to return to his home, he having been captured some time previously by the Canadian forces, but not being in service at the time of his apprehension, his case was precisely the same as Capt. Brigham's and the Lieut. General had decided, in any case, to order his release.

On receipt of these instructions, the Major General directed Lt-Col. Alexander Stewart, Royal Scots, to select an officer to carry out the above orders. Lieut. Jackson, Royal Scots, was selected for the service. He at once proceeded to Detroit and delivered his papers to Lieut-Col. H. Butler, the Officer commanding the United States forces in the Michigan territory.

In his reply, directed to Major General Riall, Lt-Col. Butler attempts to justify the capture and detention of his prisoner and refuses to set him at liberty, unless one Bladget, then a prisoner at York, be released and exchanged for Capt. Brigham.

Some time after this, Capt. Brigham's release was effected and during the Summer and Fall of 1814, he was again on active service.

Militia Officers Pay, 1812-14.

Statement of the Pay of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the 1st Regiment of Oxford Militia, from 21 st July to 24th Sept., 1812, inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	Amounts		Signatures
		L.	S. D.	
Lt-Col.	Henry Botswick	49.	2. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Major	Sykes Tousley	20.	19. 6	
Capt.	Marvel White	16.	3. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	John Carrol	16.	5. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lieut.	Bla B. Brigham	16.	16. 9	
"	Wm. Botsford			
"	John Williams	9.	9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Adjutant	John Eakins	24.	11. 12	

All have signed Pay Sheets except Wm. Botsford.

Statement of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of One Company of the Oxford Militia from the 25th Sept. to the 24th Oct., 1812, 30 days inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	AMOUNT		
		L.	S.	D.
Capt.	John Carrol	13.	17.	3
Lieut.	Joseph Baker	8.	9.	3
"	William Botsford	8.	9.	3
"	John Williams	8.	9.	3
		<hr/>		
		£29.	5.	0

Statement of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of one Company of the Oxford Militia from the 25th day of Oct. to 24th Nov., 1812, 31 days inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	AMOUNT		
		L.	S.	D.
Capt.	John Carrol	14.	6	6
Lieut.	Wm. Botsford	8.	14.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	John Williams	8.	14.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	B. Brigham Brewester	9.	0.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>		
		£40.	16.	10

Statement of the Pay of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the 1st Regiment of Oxford Militia, from 25th September to 24th December, 1812, inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	AMOUNTS		
		L.	S.	D.
Lt-Col.	Henry Botswick	67.	14.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Capt.	Edward Watson	20.	15.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lieut.	Henry Carroll	9.	17.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Adj.	John Eakins	8.	18.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Statement of the Pay of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the 1st Regiment of Oxford Militia, from 25th October to 24th November, 1813, inclusive.

RANK	NAMES	DAYS	AMOUNT
			L. S. D.
Lt-Col.	Henry Botswick	31	23. 1. 4½
Capt.	David Curtis	31	14. 6. 5¾
"	Edward Watson	9	4. 3. 2
Lieut.	John Williams	9	2. 11. 11½
"	Enoch Burdick	31	8. 16. 11½
Ensign	Abner De Cou	9	2. 2. 2½
			<hr/> 55. 1. 6¾

Certified Correct

THOMAS TALBOT, J. P.

Account of Money due to Officers of the London District Militia, between the 28th June, 1812 and the 24th December, 1814.

Regiment	RANK & NAMES	COM.	ENDING
1st Oxford.	Capt. Ichabod Hall	25th June, 1814.	24th July, 1814.
"	" John Malcolm	25th Oct., 1814.	24th Nov., 1814.
"	" Bla B. Brigham	25th April, 1814.	24th Nov., 1814.
		25th Oct., 1812.	11th Jan., 1813.
		25th May, 1814.	24th July, 1814.

Muster Roll of three men of Capt. Carrol's Company of the Oxford Militia, from the 25th Sept. to the 24 Dec., 1812. doing duty on Board Gun Sloop for that period and discontinued on the Muster Roll of the Company.

RANK	NAME	PERIOD		No. of Days	Rate	Amount	
		FROM	TO			£	s. d.
Sergt.	Neil Marks	Sept. 25	Dec. 24	91	¼	6.	1. 4.
Private	John Graham	"	"	91	6d	2.	6. 6.
"	Nat'l Burch	"	"	91	6d	2.	6. 6.
						<hr/> £10. 19. 0.	

We the subscribers, Commissioned officers belonging to the First Battalion of the Oxford Militia, assembled at Long Point, do acknowledge to have received the respective sums against our names expressed, being our net pay, between the 25 Oct. to the 24 Nov., 1813, inclusive.

RANK	NAME	PERIOD		No. of Days	Amount		
		FROM	TO		£	s.	d.
Lt. Col.	H. Bostwick	25 Oct.	24 Nov.	31	23.	1.	4½
Capt.	D. Curtis	"	"	31	14.	6.	2¾
"	E. Watson	"	2 Nov.	9	4.	3.	5
Lieut.	J. Williams	"	"	9	2.	11.	4½
"	Isaac Burdick	"	24 "	31	8.	16.	11½
Ensign	Abner Decou	"	2 "	9	2.	2.	2½
Total					£55.	1.	6¾

Certified,

(Signed) THOMAS TALBOT,

Col. Com. Militia.

London District.

Militia General order.

HEADQUARTERS, YORK.

7 April, 1813.

His Honor the Major General commanding, deeming it proper there should be a Militia force assembled for the protection of the Lake Erie frontier; One field officer, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 4 sergeants and 80 rank and file will be stationed at Turkey Point; One captain 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants and 50 rank and file at Dover Mills; and 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file at Port Talbot.

The under mentioned regiments will furnish this force in the following proportions, which will be relieved monthly.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments of Norfolk Militia, each

1 Captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 50 rank and file.....100

1st REGIMENT OF OXFORD MILITIA.

1 Captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file.....30

1st REGIMENT OF MIDDLESEX.

1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 20 rank and file.....20

His honor approves of Major Bowen, 1st Regiment of Norfolk, for this service.

By Order,

(Signed) Aneas Shaw,

Adjt. General, Militia.

Estimate of Subsistence required by a division of Militia of the District of London, Assembled at Long Point, from the 25th Oct. to the 24th Nov., 1813, inclusive.

		DAYS	RATE	
1 Colonel	Thomas Talbot	31	17s	£ 26. 7. 0.
1 Lieut. Col.	Henry Bostwick	31	17s	16. 7. 0.
2 Majors		62	16s	49. 12. 0.
10 Captains		152	10. 6.	79. 16. 9.
12 Lieuts.		133	6. 6d.	43. 4. 6.
1 Paymaster		31	10	15. 10. 0.
6 Ensigns		45	5. 3.	11. 16. 3.
16 Sergeants		203	1. 4.	13. 10. 8.
250 Privates		3,000	6.	75. 0. 0.
1 Quartermaster		9	6. 6.	2. 18. 6.
1 Sergt. Major		9	2.	0. 18. 0.
				<u>344. 19. 11.</u>

Deduct Income tax £20. 5. 9.

The amount of the regulated stoppages for provisions to be received from officers, per statement annexed £6. 7. 9.

Amount to be deducted

26. 13. 6

Army Sterling

£ 318. 6. 5

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above estimate is correct in every particular.

Long Point,

(Signed) JOHN ROLPH,

15th Nov., 1813,

Acting Paymaster.

We the Subscribers, commissioned Officers, belonging to the first Battalion of the Oxford Militia, assembled at Long Point, do acknowledge to have received the respective sums against our names expressed, being our Net Pay, between the 25th September and 24th October, 1813, inclusive.

General Abstract of Disbursements made by John Rolph Paymaster of Militia, on amounts of the Public Service, in the District of London, Upper Canada, between the 25th Sept. to 24th Oct., 1813 inclusive.

DATE	VOUCHER no.	UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY	TO WHOM PAID	FOR WHAT SERVICE	AMOUNT
1813					L. S. D.
24 Oct.	1	Hon. Col. Talbot	1st Reg't Norfolk	For Militia duty	332 0 7½
"	2	" "	2nd " "	do do	282 14 0
"	3	" "	Oxford and Middlesex	do do	139 18 1½
			Romaine Rolph	Paymaster's Clerk	2 0 0
Total amount Army Sterling					<u>£756. 12. 9</u>

Received from John Rolph, £2. 8. 0

Army Sterling, as his clerk, in his office, for the above period.

(Sgd.) ROMAINE ROLPH.

RANK	NAMES	PAY
		L. S. D.
Lt-Col.	H. Botswick	22. 6. 6
Capt.	E. Watson	13. 17. 2
Lieut.	J. Williams	8. 11. 3
Ensign	Abner Decou	7. 0. 7½
		<hr/>
		£51. 15. 7½

Certified,
(Signed) THOMAS TALBOT,

Col. Com. Militia, London Dist.

Sustenance Militia London District.

Estimate of sums required for the Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex Militia, and Kent Volunteers, from May 25th to June 24th, 1812.

Amount of net pay	£773. 16. 1¼
1209 Rations at 2.-	12. 11. 10½
13,175 Rations at 0. 6	329. 7. 6
Income Tax	22. — 10½
	<hr/>
	£1. 156. 16. 6.

Estimate of sums required for the Norfolk, Oxford, Middlesex Militia, and Kent Volunteers, from June 25th to July 24th, 1812 inclusive.

Amount of net pay	£773. 16. 1¼
1209 Rations at 2.-	12. 11. 10½
13,175 Rations at 0. 6	329. 7. 6
Income Tax	22. — 10½

Transport Certificate.

I certify that the bearer hereof, Isaac Burdick, has been employed with two yoke of Oxen and cart, conveying Prisoners and stores, with a detachment of Troops on their march to Amherstburg, for the space of five days.

Delaware, Feb. 20th, 1813.

£7. 10. 0

(Sgd.) THOMAS WHITAN,

Cap. Nwf. Reg. Com.
Oxford, August 27th, 1812.

Received of Wm. McCartney, for the use of the Indians in His Majesty's Service, provisions to the amount of Four Pounds, Seventeen Shillings N. Y. Currency, also whiskey for Four Shillings more.

£5. 1. 0

(Sgd.) JOHN NORTON,

On Service.

Perth, December 1st, 1813.

Received from Mr. Finlay Malcolm, 10 gallons of Whiskey for the Detachment of Troops on their march to Dover.

(Sgd.) ALEX. STEWART,

Capt. Royal Scots.

List of Names of Disabled Persons Admitted as Militia Pensioners.

NAMES	RANK	REGIMENT	ACTION IN WHICH OR HOW WOUNDED	WHEN WOUNDED
Samuel Allen	Teamster	Oxford	Stabbed by a militia man	Sept. 17, 1812
Arthur Sells	Private	"	Fracture of his arm	Oct. 11, 1814
{ Elizabeth Johnson	Sergt.	"	Disease	Dec. 10, 1812
{ Trueman Johnson				
{ Ruth Marks	"	"	"	Jan. 1, 1813
{ Cornelius Marks				
{ Mary Taylor	Private	"	"	March 27, 1813
{ Peter Taylor				

John Malcolm's Flour Mill.

Admitted by the Board of claims £6. 17. 6. G. G. C.

I certify that Mr. John Malcolm of Burford Gore, provided 11 Bushels of Wheat, which was floured at his Mill on the 5th and 6th. November last, for the use of the Militia assembled at that place, at my parti-

cular request, there being no Comt. stores there at the time ; which flour was taken and destroyed by the enemy, at the time they burned his Mill on the 7th November, 1814.

(Signed) H. BOTSWICK, Lt. Col.
Com. Oxford Militia.

Burford,
26 March, 1815.
£6. 17. 6.

1812.

Government to
Henry Botswick, Dr.

Admitted by the Board
of Claims. £5. 0. 0.

To 2 tons of hay furnished to Provincial Light Dragoons, in August 1812, £5. 0. 0. Halifax Currency.

(Signed) H. BOSTWICK.

Admitted by the Board
of Claims £1. 10½. C. G. C.

This may certify that Capt. Marvel White has furnished provisions and liquors to a party of Indians, under command of Captain Jack, on their way to Niagara, to amount of £10. 19. 0 New York Currency.

(Signed) H. Bostwick,

Burford, Lt. Col. Commanding. Oxford Militia.
31st. August 1812.
£1. 1. 10½

Endorsed on behalf of last certificate, received on the within receipt £9. 4. 0 New York Currency.

(Signed) M. WHITE.

Notice.

President's Office, Upper Canada.
Kingston, 24th March, 1814.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint by commissions, bearing date this day, the under mentioned gentlemen to be Commissioner for carrying into effect the provisions of an act passed in the late sessions of the Legislature of this Province, entitled. "An act to empower His Majesty for a limited time to secure and detain such persons as His Majesty shall suspect of a treasonable adherence to the enemy," in the several districts of this Province respectively, the Western District excepted, that is to say :—

For the District of London—

Thomas Talbot,
Thomas Rolph,
Robert Nichol,
John Backhouse,
Malhon Burwell,
George C. Salmon and
Thomas Bowlby, Esquires.

Proclamation.

By Lieutenant General Gordon Drummond, commanding His Majesty's forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c., &c., &c.

A Proclamation.

Whereas it is found necessary for the public safety that the most efficacious means should be used for supplying His Majesty's troops stationed in the Province with provisions and forage, which, though abounding in the Province, are withheld from the Commissariat and their agents, notwithstanding the most liberal prices have been offered for the same, I do therefore hereby declare that so far as relates to the procuring of provisions and forage for the said troops martial law shall be in force therein and ordered to be acted upon accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at Kingston this twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(Signed) GORDON DRUMMOND, Lt. General

Brant County Militia Pensioners War 1812.

POST OFFICE	NAMES	MONTHLY
Brantford	Peter Buck	\$20.00
"	Ephraim Lowrey	20.00
Burford	Charles Strange Perley	20.00
Cainsville	Robert Carson	20.00
"	Malchie Files	20.00
Harley	Henry Lester	20.00
Harrisburg	Charles Vanevery	20.00
Langford	John Oles	20.00
"	Ben. Strowbridge	20.00
Mohawk	Robert McAllister	20.00
"	Asa Secord	20.00
"	John M. Sturgis	20.00
Mount Vernon	Stephen Landon	20.00
Oakland	John Beacham	20.00
"	John Chambers	20.00
"	John Pebrie	20.00
Paris	James Cassada	20.00
"	Ebenezer Wilson	20.00
Scotland	Dan. A. Freeland	20.00
"	Charles Petit	20.00
"	Philip Beemer	20.00
St. George	Joshua Bonham	20.00
Tuscarora	Joseph Fraser	20.00
"	James Givens	20.00
"	Henry Silversmith	20.00
"	John Tutlee	20.00
"	Jacob Winey	20.00
"	John S. Johnson	20.00
"	Wm. Johnson	20.00

Oxford Militia Pensioners War 1812.

Beachville	Ira Fuller	20.00
Burgessville	Richard Moote	20.00
Drumbo	Finlay Cameron.	20.00
Ingersoll	Abraham Markle	20.00
"	Weston Allen	20.00
"	Brunton P. Brown	20.00
"	Levi Burch	20.00
"	Caleb Hopkins	20.00
"	David Rice	20.00
Norwich	Comfort Sage	20.00
"	Robert Collard	20.00
Otterville	J. Gill Woodrow	20.00
"	Aaron Horning	20.00
"	Thomas Piper	20.00
Oxford Station	Richard Taylor	20.00
"	Edmund Woodrow	20.00
Princeton	Daniel Smith	20.00
Tillsonburg	James Lounsberry	20.00
Woodstock	Abraham Van Norman	20.00
"	Sam. T. Clement	20.00
"	John B. Tree	20.00

CHAPTER IV

After the War. Confiscations of Lands, War Claims.

On July 17th, 1815, a General Order was issued from the office of the Military Secretary, Kingston, notifying those concerned, that to each officer 200 acres, and to each soldier 100 acres of land would be awarded, and that provisions for themselves and their families for one year, and implements and tools to those who had lost, or would require them on new land, would be furnished.

The country between the Detroit and Niagara Rivers had been swept clean of supplies, time and again marauding parties from the United States, had made sudden raids into and through the country, burning and destroying what they could not carry away. Before the raid of the Kentuckians under McArthur, a return of the resources of Oxford County, carefully compiled by the commissariat, gave the following figures :—

Flour 407 cwt ; Wheat 2,798 Bushels ; Rye 983 ; Oats 1,861 ; Corn 831 ; Peas 129. Cattle to fat 8 ; Oxen 278 ; Cows 648 ; Young cattle 623 ; Sheep 1,395 ; Hogs 1,050. Tons Hay 232 ; Horses 242. Waggon 41 ; Sleigh 63. Acres of Wheat sown 872 ; Acres of Rye 132.

After the War the Western part of the Province was in an exhausted condition, population had decreased, immigration had been checked, many had removed to the United States, large parts of the cleared lands were untilled. Grain and provisions were scarce, robbery and wanton destruction by bands of American raiders and the necessities of the British troops, had caused a great scarcity of stock and all products of the soil. Money which had circulated freely during the conflict, suddenly disappeared. Many of the settlers found they were deep in debt, out of which they were unable to extricate themselves and as a result, many lots in Burford and other townships changed hands. Abandoned and confiscated lands, in many cases, were regranted to Veterans of the war, who were able to establish their claims to the Prince Regent's land grant.

The Confiscation of Lands.

By an Act passed in March 14th, 1814, during the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial Parliament, which met at York on 15th. Feb. it was declared that persons, inhabitants of the United States, claiming to be subjects of his Majesty, and renewing their allegiance as such by oath, did solicit and receive grants of land from His Majesty, or became seized of lands by inheritance or otherwise within the Province, which persons since the declaration of war have voluntarily withdrawn themselves from the said allegiance, and the defence of the said Province, since the first day of July 1812, or who may hereafter, during the present war, voluntarily withdraw themselves, from the Province into the said U. S. without license granted, under authority of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of this Province, shall be taken and considered to be aliens born, and incapable of holding lands within the Province.

It was further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Executive should have power to authorize any Sheriff, Coroner, or other person in any District, to summon twelve good and lawful men as Jurors, to form a court of inquisition, to investigate upon the different cases, and report their finding to the proper authority, and after finding by such inquisition, His Majesty became seized of the lands so found to have been in the possession of such persons on the said first day of July. From such lands so confiscated, many of the Officers and soldiers who had served in the Canadian Militia were rewarded for their patriotic services.

James Mitchell and George C. Salmon, were appointed commissioners for the London District, to inquire into forfeited estates. Among those having landed property in Upper Canada, who did voluntarily withdraw from the province, without leave during the late war where Jacob DeLong, Benj. DeLong, Silas Dean, Samuel Doyle, James James, Benajah Mallory, Josiah Dean, Ebenezer Decou.

War Claims 1812-14.

After the War, claims for losses sustained in various ways and for material and provisions of all descriptions furnished, were presented to the Commissioners appointed by the Government to deal with such matters. After many delays and disappointments, during which more than one of the claimants had died in straightened circumstances, and the fulfilment of sundry legal and other requirements, notice was given in the Official Gazette, that the Commissioners had awarded those whose names appeared, 25% of their claims, the same to be paid forthwith. The

Burford School, the only public building in the village, had been used as a guard room and occasionally as officers headquarters, and what fuel there was on hand from time to time, had been consumed for the benefit of the State.

On June 3rd, 1824, the Receiver General notified all claimants, that on the 24th instant, he would commence to pay claims, as awarded by the Commissioners, under the Provincial Statutes of George 4th. Every individual was required to produce an affidavit, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, in proof of the legality of his claim.

List of claimants residing in Burford Township and other claimants connected with this history :—

NAMES	AMOUNT AWARDED			25%		
	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
Adam Yeigh	30.	0.	0	7.	10.	0
John Yeigh	27.	15.	0	6.	18.	9
Benjamin Wintermute	529.	1.	6	132.	5.	9
Peter Wintermute	189.	7.	6	47.	6.	2
John Winegarden	20.	0.	0	5.	0.	0
George W. Whitehead	120.	0.	0	30.	0.	0
Freeman Burdick	127.	6.	9	34.	16.	8
Isaac Burdick	30.	15.	0	17.	13.	9
Burford School	25.	0.	0	6.	5.	0
Archibald Burch	165.	17.	0	41.	9.	5
Malhon Burwell	656.	17.	0	176.	2.	6
Capt. John Carrol	116.	3.	9	29.	0.	11
Colonel William Claus	1997.	5.	0	499.	6.	3
William Bowen	29.	5.	0	7.	6.	3
Henry Bowen	35.	4.	6	8.	16.	1
John Fowler	44.	6.	6	11.	0.	1
Robert Hamilton	694.	8.	0	173.	12.	0
Henry Lester	23.	18.	9	5.	19.	8
Finlay Malcolm	1450.	0.	0	362.	10.	0
John Malcolm	155.	0.	0	38.	15.	0
John Malcolm & Finlay Malcolm Jr.	328.	4.	8	90.	1.	2
Henry Near	14.	10.	0	3.	12.	6
Henry Bostwick	225.	0.	0	56.	5.	0

Militia General Orders.

Adjutant-General's Office, Work.

April 21st, 1821.

The Lieutenant Governor has great satisfaction in announcing to the Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the late incorporated battalion of militia, and to the militia of the province in general, that he has received the following dispatch from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies :

DOWNING STREET, Jan. 1st, 1821.

Sir,

In reply to your letter to me of the 16th September last, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the necessary directions have been given for providing colours, intended to be presented to the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, having the word "NIAGARA" inscribed on them.

I have the honour to be, etc, etc, etc.

(Signed) BATHURST.

By command of His Excellency
the Lieutenant Governor.

(Signed) N. COFFIN, Colonel,

Adj. General, Militia, Upper Canada.

CHAPTER V

The further history of the First Oxford. Officers of the First Regiment Oxford Militia 1817. The reorganization in 1822. Thomas Horner appointed Colonel. The Middlesex and Gore Militia. List of Officers 1829-36. The Five Regiments formed in 1838, their Officers. Re-organization in 1846. The Burford and Oakland Battalion.

Officers of the First Regiment Oxford Militia, 1817.

RANK	NAMES	DATE of COMMISSION.
Lt-Col.	W. D. Bowen	1st. May, 1816.
Major	Sykes Tousley	19th. May, 1812.
Captain	Marvel White	5th. Sept., 1807.
"	Bla Brewster Brigham	5th. Nov., 1812.
"	David Curtis	1812.
"	John Malcolm	1813.
"	AMES	1814.
"	Henry Carrol	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	Abner Owens	1817.
Lieutenant	Jacob Yeigh	1812.
"	James Carrol	1813.
"	Finlay Malcolm	1813.
"	John Williams	1812.
"	William Reynolds	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	Abner Decou	4th. June, 1817.
"	John Kelley	4th. June, 1817.
"	George W. Whitehead	4th. June, 1817.
Ensign	Daniel Brown	1812.
"	John Stephens	4th. June, 1817.
"	William Lossing	4th. June, 1817.
"	George Nichol	4th. June, 1817.
"	Hugh Malcolm	4th. June, 1817.
"	Henry Daniel	4th. June, 1817.
"	Calvin Martin	4th. June, 1817.
Quartermaster	Wm. McCartney	12th. Feb., 1817.
Adjutant	George W. Whitehead	

We have carefully traced the history of the Burford Militia, from the days when Benajah Mallory received his commission as Captain, from the hands of Col. William David Smith, until the year 1814 and a further perusal of these records will give our present and future military readers, some information of the various changes which have taken place, during a period of more than one hundred years, and will, we hope,—prove of interest to the descendants and their friends, of the old

Militia men of Burford and Oxford, who have, with very few exceptions, now answered the last "Roll Call".

The First Regiment Oxford Militia, like many other Militia Corps, now enjoyed a long period of rest. The assessors annual returns gave the list of those subject to service, but more attention was given to repairing the losses and effacing the ravages of war, than to the Annual Parades, the militia existed only on the Militia list.

By the death of Lt-Col. Bostwick, at Woodhouse, 27th July, 1816, the First Oxford lost a gallant, highly efficient, and most popular officer. To succeed him, Major William Daniel Bowen, an excellent officer, and a Burford man, who had served through the war as second in command of the 1st. Regiment of Norfolk Militia, was appointed Lt. Col. 1st May, 1816. During the war his services as instructor proved invaluable to the Militia Officers in the District, he possessed a thorough knowledge of Company and Regimental drill. Captain Daniel Bowen, father of William Daniel Bowen, had seen service, during the Revolutionary War, but took no part in the war of 1812, he being then a man over 70 years of age. Statements have appeared in the Press, to the effect that the Bowens were British Officers, sent out to Canada during the war of 1812, such information is quite incorrect, they were both American born and never had any direct connection with the British Army.

Willam Daniel Bowen was one of the first settlers of the Township. On the 17th. May, 1802, Lot No. 17, in the 5th. Concession, had been acquired by him, and later on a part of the Mallory estate. Formerly a Lieutenant in the Indian Department, the Bowens were friends and adherents of the Johnson family, and accompanied Sir. John to Canada during the Revolutionary War. About the year 1728, they had removed from New England to Tryon County, Province of New York. The Bowens were all staunch loyalists. The death of Lieut. Col. Bowen in the year 1821, at the early age of 43, was felt as a personal loss by his many friends and acquaintances in Oxford and Norfolk Counties.

The First Oxford under Colonel Horner.

In the year 1822 the Government decided upon a thorough reorganization of the Militia Regiments, a considerable increase in the strength was authorized, many new men were commissioned, and for the first time in the History of the Militia, all corps were placed under the command of a local officer having the full rank of Colonel.

Marvel White had resigned his command and removed to the growing village of Woodstock. It was not until the year 1824, that a new

commanding officer was appointed to the Burford Company, in the person of George W. Whitehead.

Lieut. Col. Bowen was succeeded in the command of the First Oxford by Thomas Horner, the one time Deputy Lieutenant of the County, whose military star was again in the ascendant. Having been elected a member of the Provincial Parliament in 1820, his political influence was sufficient to effect his appointment over the heads of two deserving officers, whose war record during the years 1812-13-14, entitled them to the first consideration, viz. Sykes Tousley, gazetted Major, 19th. May 1812, and Bla Brewster Brigham, Captain, 5th. November 1812. An additional claim to promotion was the fact of their long and continuous connection with the first Oxford, in this instance, however, their services and rights of Seniority did not count with the Officials in control of the Militia Department and on the 13th day of June, 1822, Thomas Horner was appointed to the command of the Regiment with the rank of "Colonel", a grade in the Canadian Sedentary Militia Corps heretofore closed to ordinary Colonial Militia Officers. Thomas Talbot, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th. Foot, did hold this rank in the 1st. Middlesex, but he was an old and experienced Ex-Officer of His Majesty's Regular Army, and held the supreme command of all the Militia in the London District.

To assist Colonel Horner in the discharge of his duties, an Ex-Cavalry Officer of considerable experience was selected to fill the position of Lieutenant Colonel, by the appointment of Charles Ingersoll to this post on December 15th, 1823. The re-organization of the First Oxford was now under way, but that slow dilatory system, so well known and so disheartening to the exterprising and enthusiastic military man, of doing nothing to-day of what can be put off until to-morrow, or for many days thereafter, was still in vogue at Headquarters and the various commissions to fill the establishments must be doled out by instalments, apparently in order to keep in suspense and impress the recipients with the trust eventually reposed in their loyalty and goodwill.

The Regiment as now constituted consisted of eight companies, and in the month of January 1824, the vacancies were filled up. The official list being as follows :—

List of Officers.

First Regiment Oxford Militia, 1824.

RANK	NAMES	D. of A.
Col.	Thomas Horner	13th. June, 1822.
Lt. Col.	Chas. Ingersoll	15th. Dec., 1823.
Major	Sykes Tousley	19th. May, 1812.
Capt.	Bla Brewster Brigham	5th. Nov., 1812.
"	Henry Carrol	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	Geo. W. Whitehead	20th. Jan. 1824. Vice Curtis resigned
"	John Kelly	21st. Jan., 1824. Vice Ames deceased
"	Daniel Brown,	22nd. Jan., 1824. Vice Owen left country
"	John Stephens	23rd. Jan., 1824. Vice Malcolm resigned
"	Robert Alway	24th. Jan., 1824. to fill a vacancy
"	J. H. Throckmorton	17th. Aug., 1818.
"	James Carrol	19th. Jan., 1824. Vice White resigned
Lieut.	Wm. Reynolds	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	Geo. Nichols	19th. Jan., 1824. Vice Yeigh resigned
"	Calvin Martin	20th. Jan., 1824. " Malcolm resigned
"	+ Henry Daniel	21st. Jan., 1824. " Carrol promoted
"	Hugh Malcolm	22nd. Jan., 1824. " Whitehead promoted
"	Thomas Ingersoll	23rd. Jan., 1824. " Kelley promoted
"	Calvin McNie	24th. Jan., 1824. " Williams left country.
"	Alex. McGregor	26th. Jan., 1824.
"	William Lane	27th. Jan., 1824.
"	Jacob Goble	28th. Jan., 1824.
Ensign	Peter Martin	12th. Feb., 1824.
"	Joseph O'Brien	20th. Jan., 1824.
"	Joseph Woodrow	19th. Jan., 1824.
"	Archibald Burch,	21st. Jan., 1824.
"	James Ingersoll	22nd. Jan., 1824.
"	William Underwood	23rd. Jan., 1824.
"	Eli Withers	24th. Jan., 1824.
"	Leonard Kern	27th. Jan., 1824.
"	Silas Williams	28th. Jan., 1824.
Q. Master	Wm. McCartney	12th. Feb., 1824.

+ Formerly a Sergeant in Capt. John Carrol's Flank Company.

Capt. Geo. W. Whitehead's Company of Burford Militia was, numerically and physically, one of the strongest and best in the Regiment, and in the long list of the Townships military units, they also had the distinction of having existed and paraded annually under three British Sovereigns. For a period of ten years, from 1824, until 1834, the Muster Parades were held regularly in Burford Village.

In the year 1834, the 1st. Oxford again lost their commanding officer, the removal of Col. Horner by death, was felt to be a real loss to the county, in the upbuilding of which he had taken so prominent a part, as a military man, a politician and a magistrate from the earliest settlement days. His acquaintances were large and varied, friends praised and opponents admitted his strict integrity and the honesty of his convictions on public matters. To his enterprise and personal efforts were due the early development of Blenheim Township.

Last List of Officers.

of the original First Regiment Oxford Militia, 1836.

RANK	NAMES	DATE OF RANK
Col.	Bla Brewstestr Brigham	19th. Nov., 1834.
Major	William Brearly	19th. Nov., 1834.
Capt.	Henry Carrol	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	J. H. Throckmorton	17th. Aug., 1818.
"	James Carrol	19th. Jan., 1824.
"	Geo. W. Whitehead	20th. Jan., 1824.
"	John R. Kelley,	21st. Jan., 1824.
"	Daniel Brown	22nd. Jan., 1824.
"	Robert Alway	24th. Jan., 1824.
Lieut.	Wm. Reynolds	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	Geo. Nichols	19th. Jan., 1824.
"	Calvin McNee	24th. Jan., 1824.
"	Alex. McGregor	26th. Jan., 1824.
"	Wm. Lane	27th. Jan., 1824.
"	Jacob Goble	28th. Jan., 1824.
Adjutant	Calvin Martin	20th. Jan., 1824.
Ensign	Peter Martin	12th. Feb., 1817.
"	Joseph Woodrow	19th. Jan., 1824.
"	James O'Brien	20th. Jan., 1824.
"	Arch. Burch	21st. Jan., 1824.
"	James Ingersoll	22nd. Jan., 1824.
"	Wm. Underwood	23rd. Jan., 1824.
"	Lenord Kern	27th. Jan., 1824.
"	Silas Williams	28th. Jan., 1824.

The Middlesex and Gore Militia.

In carrying out the reorganization of the Upper Canadian Militia, authorized in 1822, a Militia General Order was issued from the office of the Adjutant General at York, dated 18th June, 1822, under authority from the Lieutenant Governor Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., and signed by Colonel N. Coffin. This order divided the Middlesex Regiment of Militia, commanded by Colonel Thomas Talbot, into four Regiments.

Lieut. Colonel Malhon Burwell was promoted Colonel commanding the Second Regiment. Lieut. Col. John Botswick, from the First Norfolk, was promoted to be Colonel commanding the Third Regiment and James Hamilton to be Colonel commanding the Fourth Regiment.

Malhon Burwell, of English descent, was born in New Jersey and came into Upper Canada at a very early date. He was a thoroughly competent land surveyor and in 1811, was appointed Register for the County of Middlesex, succeeding the first Register, Thomas Horner, who had been appointed Register of land titles for the Counties of Oxford and Middlesex in 1800.

Malhon Burwell had a long parliamentary career, he was first elected in 1812, having defeated Benajah Mallory in the contest for the counties of Oxford and Middlesex, he was re-elected in 1817, and for

Middlesex alone in 1820. Defeated in 1824, he was re-elected in 1830, he was again defeated in 1834, but in 1836, when the town of London became entitled to a representative, he became its first member.

John Bostwick, was a son of the Revd. Gideon Botswick of Massachusetts, and a brother of Lieut. Colonel Henry Botswick. In 1800, he was appointed high Constable and in 1805, succeeded his father-in-law, Colonel Joseph Ryerson, as Sheriff of the London District.

James Hamilton—a brother of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, the great Queenston Merchant—was one of the first business men who located in St. Thomas. In buying wheat from the farmers, in exchange for merchandise from his stores, both at his own prices, he soon amassed a comfortable fortune. He was appointed sheriff of the District and removed to the growing city of London.

For a detailed account of Col. Thomas Talbot's career in Upper Canada, we would refer our readers to that valuable and interesting work "The Talbot Regime", by Judge C. O. Ermatinger of St. Thomas.

The Gore Militia Appointments.

On April the 2nd, 1822, James Crooks was appointed Colonel commanding First Gore Militia.

James Racey,	—Lieut. Col.	December 26th, 1823.
William Kirby,	—Lieut.,	April 14th, 1823.
John Findlay	—Lieut.,	April, 17th, 1823.
Thomas Perrin,	—Ensign,	June 15th, 1827.
John Wilkes,	—Ensign,	June 15th, 1827.
4th. Gore	Captain, Luke B. Spur,	Dec. 2nd., 1823.

Further Changes in the First Oxford.

On the year 1834 the Veteran soldier, Major Sykes Tousley, who had been connected continuously with the First Oxford since its first organization, retired from the service and Capt. Brewster Brigham was promoted to the command of the Regiment with the rank of Lt. Colonel, his commission bearing date November 19th, 1834. For several years subsequent to these events no muster parades of the Militia were held in Oxford County. The political unrest, the loudly expressed discontent over the arbitrary actions of the Executive, in disdainfully ignoring the will of the people, as declared through their representatives in the House of Assembly, had raised suspicious in the minds of the political Hierarchy at Toronto, as to whether the majority of the rank and file of the men enrolled on the Militia Lists in Oxford County, would not be more inclined to follow the advice and instructions of their popular member, Dr. Duncombe, in the event of an attempt to gain

by force, what they could not obtain by constitutional means, a government by the people and for the people, than to uphold a small clique of hereditary rulers, who claimed the exclusive prerogative to govern the county by divine right of inheritance.

The uprising of 1837 was not a revolution against the crown, or against the British connection "a United Empire", as it is called in the present day, but the natural outburst, the explosion of a quiet peace loving people of unusual intelligence, who had gradually become exasperated beyond all powers of forbearance.

After years of toil and hard labor, in carving homes out of the wilderness, and at last with a majority of representatives in the House of Assembly, there still appeared no possibility of getting rid of the obnoxious "System", maintained by the despotic Council, who seemed determined to ride the country to death, and retain in their own selfish and grasping hands and that of their descendants, the sole power to create and fill all civil and military appointments, and to remove instantly their appointees if they did not prove to be humble and obedient followers.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that the First Oxford became disorganized, and for a time non-effective, as a matter of fact this old corps, for 34 years the pride of Oxford County, practically ceased to exist; under different conditions however and confined to a more limited space of territory Col. Brigham again appeared at the head of a militia corps.

Oxfords Five Militia Regiments.

In the early part of the year of 1838, provision was made for the organization of five separate and distinct corps of Militia within the confines of the county of Oxford, the recruiting ground of each Regiment was distinctly specified. Most of the names submitted for appointments were recommended by Col. John B. Askin of London, a good, respectable Tory of the old school.

The 1st. Regiment was given their old Commander, Bla Brewster Brigham, promoted Colonel 8th Feb., 1838. One Regiment was to be recruited in Burford and Oakland, but when the appointments were Gazetted, it was found that the commandant and fifteen other officers were residents in another county, needless to state that the Militia men of the two townships looked coldly upon this innovation, there was no feeling against the commandant, an Ex. Officer of Her Majesty's Regular Army, who was well qualified to lead any military body, but it was thought, that there were plenty of intelligent and capable men within the county, to provide sufficient officers to complete the establishment.

This corps however, while it lasted existed only on paper, and no muster parade of the rank and file ever took place, a portion however of one or two companies were on duty for a short period in 1838, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Whitehead, second in command of the 4th. Oxford.

First Regiment Oxford Militia 1838.

RANK	Former and Rank & Name	DATE OF COM.
Col.	Lt. Col. Bla B. Brigham.	Feb., 8th. 1838.
Lt. Col.	Major William Brearly.	" " "
Major	Capt. James Carrol.	" " "
Capt.	Lieut. Wm. Reynolds.	Jan. 30th, 1838.
"	" George Nichols	March 18th, 1838.
"	" Calvin Martin,	" " "
"	" Silas Williams.	" " "
"	" John Jacques.	" " "
Lieut.	" Thomas Wallace.	" " "
"	Ensign. James O'Brien.	" " "
"	" Joseph Woodrow.	" " "
"	" Leonord Kern.	" " "
"	" Charles Friend.	" " "
Ensign	" Joseph Agger	" " "
Surgeon	" Alfred Brearly.	" " "
	" John Geo. Bridges.	" " "

Promotions.

Capt.	Lieut. Joseph Woodrow.	12th, Aug. 1841.
"	" Joseph Agar.	" " "
Lieut.	Ensign. Alfred Bearly	" " "
"	Ensign. Alfred Brearly	" " "
"	" Philip Fall.	" " "
"	" Robert Stroud.	" " "
"	" Henry J. Hamskeigh	" " "
"	" George Wardell.	" " "
Ensign	John Carroll.	" " "
"	Sam. Waller.	" " "
"	Joshua Corbin.	" " "
"	Robert Cummings.	" " "
"	Charles Austin.	" " "
"	William Searles.	" " "

Capt.	Lieut. Daniel Carrol.	25th. May, 1843.
"	" Robert Stroud.	" " "
Lieut.	Ensign. Samuel Waller.	" " "
"	" Joshua H. Corbin.	" " "
"	" Robert Cummings.	" " "
"	" Wm. Searles.	" " "
Ensign	William Grey.	" " "
"	James Dagg.	" " "
"	James Glover.	" " "

Second Regiment Oxford Militia 1838.

Limits Blenheim, Blandford and Woodstock.

RANK	NAMES	Date of Com.	ALTERATIONS
Col.	Alex. W. Light	Jan. 19, 1838.	Resigned 29th Aug., 1839.
Lt. Col.	P. Graham	Feb. 8,	"
Major	C. Beale	Apr., 23,	"
Capt.	J. Gibson	Jan. 19,	"
"	Ed. Deeds	Jan. 19,	" Promot. Major 19 Feb. 1840.
"	John Jackson	Jan. 19,	"
"	D. Burns	Jan. 19,	"
"	H. Chambers	Jan. 19,	"
"	M. Johnston	Apr. 25,	"
"	R. H. Place	Sept. 23,	"
"	H. McGregor	Sept. 23,	"
"	Elijah Nellis	Sept. 23,	"
"	Wm. Marygold	Sept. 23,	"
Lieut.	J. Bouviere	Jan. 19,	"
"	W. Light	Jan. 19,	" Prom. Capt. 19th Feb. 1840.
"	Wm. Carrol	Jan. 19,	"
"	Robt. Deeds	Jan. 19,	" Prom. Capt. 27th Jan., 1840.
"	Henry Finckle	Jan. 19,	" Prom. Capt. 29th Jan., 1840.
"	H. de Lanquiere	Jan. 19,	" " " " " "
"	Philip Graham Jr.	Sept. 27,	" " " " " "
"	Wm. Dawson	Sept. 27,	" " " " " "
"	C. Beard	Sept. 27,	"
"	F. Groves	Sept. 27,	"
Ensign	Geo. Cazlett	Jan. 19,	"
"	Alex. Light	Jan. 19,	" Prom. Lieut. 19th Feb., 1840.
"	Wm. Burch	Jan. 19,	"
"	J. Reynolds	Jan. 19,	"
"	Hugh Chambers	Jan. 19,	" Adjutant.
"	Wm. Granton	Jan. 19,	"
"	Walter Martin	Jan. 19,	"
"	Didemus Burns	Jan. 19,	"
"	Warren Snow	Jan. 19,	"
"	Nelson Burdick	Jan. 19,	"
"	George Alexander	Jan. 19,	"

A. W. Light, appointed to command the 2nd, Regiment, was a half pay officer, he was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of H. M. 25th Regiment of Foot. His son Theodore served three years in Spain, as a Captain, and was badly wounded there. Colonel Light resigned command of the Second Regiment, 29th. August, 1839.

Promotions 2nd Regiment Oxford Militia.

Commissions signed by His Excellency Charles T. Metcalf.

RANK	Former Rank and Name	Date of Commission.
Capt.	Lieut. Jacob Choate.	29 Jan., 1844.
"	" Robert Deeds.	" " "
"	" Henry Finckle.	" " "
"	" Henry de Blanquere.	" " "

Capt.	"	Philip T. Graham.	29 Jan., 1844
"	"	William Lawton.	" " "
"	Ensign	Wm. Grinton.	" " "
"	"	Geo. Alexander.	" " "
"	"	Walter Martin.	" " "
"	"	Didemus Burns.	" " "
"	"	Warren Snow.	" " "
"	"	Nelson Burdick.	" " "
Ensign	—	John Stevens.	" " "
"	"	John Hutch.	" " "
"	"	Hamilon Burch.	" " "
"	"	Fort. A. Graham.	" " "
"	"	Robt. Light.	" " "
"	"	Richard Impets.	" " "
"	"	Jihn Muttleberry.	" " "
"	"	John Cummings.	" " "
Qr. Master	"	Walter Jones.	" " "

(Signed) RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adj. Gen. of Militia.

Staff officers in 1837.

Lt. Col.	James Carrol.	May, 9th, 1851.
Major	William Light.	May, 9th, 1851.

Third Regiment Oxford Militia. 1838.

Limits Township of Zorra.

RANK	NAMES	Date of Com.	ALTERATIONS.
Col.	James Barwick	Jan. 20,	1838.
Lt. Col.	P. de Blanquiere	Jan. 20,	"
Major	Robert Riddle	Jan. 20,	Prom. Lt. Col. 21 Sept. 1839.
Capt.	Henry Vansitard	Jan. 20,	"
"	David Bott	Jan. 20,	"
"	J. Dobson	Jan. 20,	"
"	Wm. MacKay	Jan. 20,	"
"	R. MacDonald	Sept. 21,	"
"	H. C. Barwick	Sept. 21,	"
"	Alex. Murray	Jan. 30,	"
Lieut.	Wm. McCauley	Jan. 20,	"
"	J. Sutherland	Jan. 20,	"
"	J. Watson	Jan. 20,	"
"	J. Barwick	Jan. 20,	"
"	W. Murray	Sept. 27,	"
"	James Lewis	Sept. 27,	"
"	Wm. Lapenotiere	Sept. 27,	"
"	Robert Campbell	Jan. 30,	"
"	Alex. Gardon	Jan. 30,	"
Ensign	J. Griffith	Jan. 20,	"
"	James McDonald	Jan. 20,	"
"	Wm. Fraser, Jr.	Sept. 27,	"
"	Wm. Campbell	Jan. 30,	"
"	A. MacKay	Jan. 30,	"
"	Wm. Lepenotiere	Jan. 30,	Quartermaster



Two Old Militia, Men.

Alex. McIrvine,

James McIrvine.

Promotion List.

Capt.	Lieut. Alex. Murray	30 Jan., 1839.
"	Lieut. Wm. McCauley	27 Aug. 1839.
Lieut.	Ensign Wm. Fraser	23 June, 1841
Ensign	James S. Barwick	23 June, 1841
"	Wm. Ross	23 June, 1841
"	Sergt. Thomas Matthewson	23 Feb., 1842
"	A. H. Fonquere	23 Feb., 1842

List of Officers.

Fourth Regiment Oxford Militia, 8th Feb., 1838.

Limits :—Townships of
Burford and Oakland.

RANK	NAMES	Date of Rank.	RESIDENCE.
Col.	James Winnett.	28th, Feb., 1838	Brantford.
Lt. Col.	Geo. W. Whitehead.	29th, Feb., 1838.	Burford.
Major.	John Weir.	28th, Feb., 1838.	"
Capt.	Chas. S. Pearley.	23rd Apr. 1838.	"
"	Z. Bailey.	23rd " "	Brantford.
"	James Brown.	23rd " "	"
"	John Moore.	23rd " "	Burford.
"	Augustus Malcolm.	23rd " "	Brantford.
"	Caleb Merritt.	23rd " "	Oakland.
"	Geo. McDonald	23rd " "	Brantford.
"	A. Holston.	23rd " "	Burford.
"	Wm. D. Taylor.	23rd " "	Brantford.
Lieut.	Wm. D. Aubigny.	23rd " "	"
"	Willard M. Whitehad.	23rd " "	Burford.
"	Chas. Patrick.	23rd " "	Brantford.
"	J. W. Longbourne.	23rd " "	"
"	Jacob Smith.	23rd " "	Burford.
"	Allen Cameron	23rd " "	"
"	Robert Weir.	23rd " "	"
"	Wm. Utton.	23rd " "	Brantford.
Ensign	J. R. McDonell.	23rd " "	"
"	Abraham Greney.	23rd " "	"
"	William Kirby.	23rd " "	"
"	Jeremiah Cowin.	23rd " "	Blenheim.
"	B. G. Tisdale.	23rd " "	Burford.
"	C. W. Ives.	23rd " "	"
"	Wm. Smiley.	23rd " "	"
"	Wm. D. Bowen.	23rd " "	"
Adjt.	Samuel Dixon.	23rd " "	Brantford.
Qr. Master	Wm. Abbott.	23rd " "	Oakland.
Surgeon.	Peter Master.	23rd " "	Brantford.
Asst. Sur.	James Dinon.	23rd " "	"

Promotions.

RANK	Former Rank and Name.	Date of Rank.	RESIDENCE.
Capt.	Lieut. Luke V. Spur.	12th, Aug. 1841.	Out of District.
"	" Mattias Summerhorn	" " " "	Burford.
"	Capt. Robt. Hunter	" " " "	"
"	Lieut. Will. M. Whitehead	" " " "	"

Lieut.	Ensign	Jeremiah Cowin	"	"	"	Blenheim.
"	"	Bradford G. Tisdale	"	"	"	Burford.
"	"	William Smiley	"	"	"	Blenheim.
"	"	Wm. D. Bowen	"	"	"	Burford.
"	"	James Eakins	"	"	"	"
"	"	W. F. Wallace	"	"	"	"
"	"	A. Eddy	"	"	"	"
Ensign		Chas. H. Whitehead	"	"	"	"
"		James H. Underhill	"	"	"	"
"		Paul Moore	"	"	"	"
"		Wm. H. Serpell	"	"	"	"
"		Joseph Heywood, Jr.	"	"	"	"
"		Henry Horner	"	"	"	"
"		John Vivian	"	"	"	"

Commissions signed by His Excellency Chas. T. Metcalf.

Col. James Winnett, formerly Major in Her Majesty's 68th. Regiment of Foot, was transferred to Rifle Brigade, 17th. March, 1841.

Fifth Regiment of Oxford Militia. 1838.

Limits Nissouri, East, West and North Oxford.

RANK	NAMES.	Date of Com.	REMARKS.
Col.	W. Holcroft	Feb. 8,	1838.
Lt. Col.	R. Hunter	Feb. 8,	"
Major	James Ingersoll	Feb. 8,	" From 1st Oxford, promoted Lieut. Col. 23rd Feb., 1840.
Capt.	Geo. Chambers	Nov. 8,	" Prom. Major 4th May, 1840.
"	Thos. Ingersoll	Nov. 8,	"
"	G. W. Marsh	Jan. 19,	"
"	Robt. Cameron	Jan. 20,	"
"	Edward Burton	Mar. 8,	"
"	W. Yale	Mar. 8,	"
"	J. Daly	Mar. 8,	"
"	J. Baker	Mar. 8,	"
"	Thomas Peacock	Jan. 31,	"
"	R. Garnett	Jan. 31,	"
Lieut.	T. Holcroft	Nov. 6,	" Prom. Capt. 30th Jan., 1839.
"	C. Marygold	Nov. 6,	" Prom. Capt. 4th May, 1839.
"	David Canfield	Nov. 6,	" Prom. Capt. 4th May, 1840.
"	Ed. Haycock	Nov. 6,	"
"	J. W. Marsh	Nov. 6,	"
"	J. Stuart	Nov. 6,	"
"	Alex. Murray	Nov. 6,	" Prom. Capt. 30th Jan., 1839.
"	D. Cronk	Nov. 6,	"
"	C. de Blanquiere	Nov. 6,	"
"	Boyle Travers	Nov. 6,	"
"	William Withers	Jan. 30,	"
"	John Phalen	Jan. 30,	"
"	Henry Crotty	Jan. 30,	"
Ensign	J. Dundas	Nov. 8,	" Prom. Lieut. 4th May, 1839.
"	E. Marygold	Nov. 8,	"
"	E. McIntyre	Nov. 8,	"
"	James Nichol	Nov. 8,	"
"	Abraham Carrol	Nov. 8,	" Prom. Lieut. 4th May, 1840.

Ensign.	G. W. Burton	Nov. 8,	" Prom. Lieut. 4th May, 1840.
"	Henry Reynolds	Nov. 8,	" Prom. Lieut. 27th May, 1840.
"	L. R. Marsh	Jan. 30,	"
"	P. H. Bowman	Jan. 30,	"
"	S. Eakins	Nov. 8,	"
"	J. Barker	Nov. 8,	" Adjutant.

Cavalry.

Capt.	Peter Carrol	Nov. 8, 1838
Lieut.	W. L. Carrol	Apr. 23, 1838
Cornet	J. Reynolds	Apr. 23, 1838

For a considerable period after the Rebellion, the 4th Oxford remained in a dormant state, in fact the Regiment raised during that period, under Col. James Winnet, had become practically disbanded. Time must be given to heal old sores and soften the bitter antagonistic feeling aroused in the country, by the events leading up to and subsequent to the insurrection. By the year 1846, further legislation was passed concerning the Militia and a reorganization of the 4th Oxford was authorized.

A selection was made from the ex-officers of the defunct corps of 1838, and in due time the following appointments were gazetted :—

Montreal, December 2nd, 1846.

Forth Regiment Oxford Militia.

To be Lieut. Col. Commanding,

Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Whitehead,
(Sgd.) A. GUGY, Adj. Gen. of Militia.

Montreal, May 12th, 1847.

4th Battalion Oxford Militia.

To be Captains

" " "

" " "

" " "

To be Lieutenant

" " "

To be Ensign

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

Charles S. Perley

Caleb Meritt

John Moore

Willard M. Whitehead

Bradford G. Tisdale

William Bowen

Charles H. Whitehead

James H. Underhill

Paul Moore

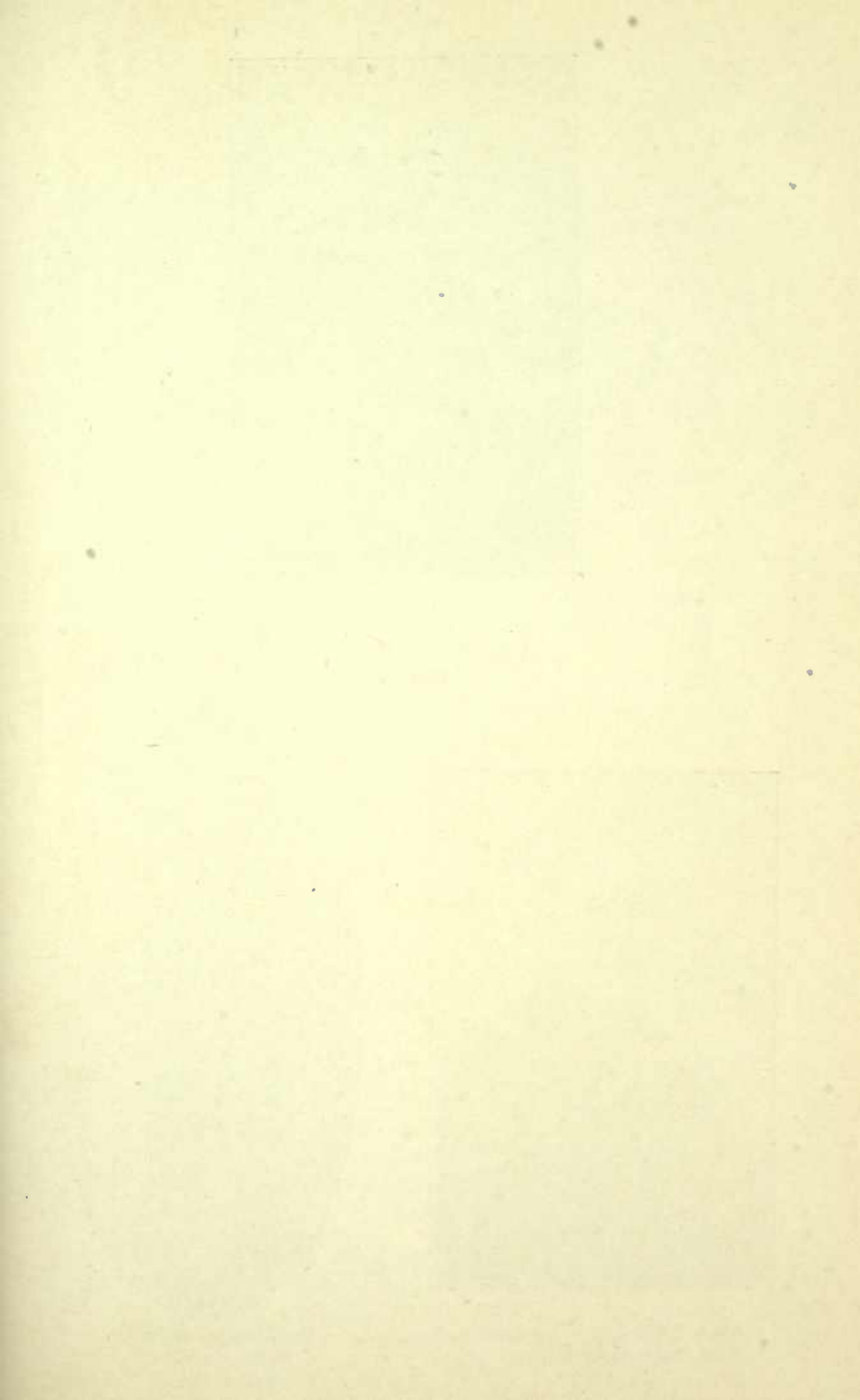
William H. Serpell.

(Signed) PLOMER YONGE, Col.

Adj. Gen. of Militia.

George W. Whitehead had been connected with the Burford Militia since the days of Lieut. Col. Bowen and his promotion to the command of the new Battalion was well earned, as well as being his by right of seniority. During the ensuing few years the annual muster was held in Burford Village, (called Claremont at this period). A supply of flint lock muskets had been received, and with these the men paraded on the Common, on a portion of which the present Cavalry Armoury now stands. In 1850, Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Whitehead left Burford to reside in Woodstock and when the township was separated from the county of Oxford, he resigned his commission and became interested in many commercial and other enterprises.

The Battalion continued to exist in a state of somnolency and the annual Parades ceased entirely. With improved laws and a largely increased immigration, the Province was expanding rapidly and a period of profound peace now existed.





Lt.-Col. Chas. S. Perley
Com. 5th Brant Militia
1856-63.



Capt. Willard M. Whitehead
Com Burford Militia Coy.
1838-56



Dr Charles Duncombe.
at the age of 74.
from "The Talbot Regime" (by per.)

CHAPTER VI.

BRANT COUNTY FORMED. FIVE MILITIA BATTALIONS AUTHORIZED. THE FIFTH (BURFORD AND OAKLAND) BATTALION. LIST OF OFFICERS. CAPT. ROBERT C. MUIR'S COMPANY 1860. TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE UPPER CANADIAN SEDENTARY MILITIA. THE REPORT OF 1862. THE SERVICE AND RESERVE MILITIA.

The act of 1851, altering the territorial divisions of Canada West, which became effective on the 1st. of January, 1852, had separated Burford and Oakland from the County of Oxford, and made them a part of the new county of Brant.

This readjustment of county lines at once severed the 4th Oxford from all their old military associates. To meet the changed conditions the Militia Department made provision for an establishment of six militia corps to be formed in the new county, the limits of No. 5 to be the townships of Oakland and Burford, but no steps were taken to organize these Battalions until several years later and even then the process of organization was extremely slow, until the Government of the day was at last stirred into activity, with the advent of a great war in which the Empire was engaged.

In 1854 the British Garrisons in Canada were ordered to the Crimea, the regular army having been reduced by a weak Government to a dangerous state of numeral efficiency. Nearly all troops stationed in the colonies were recalled to strengthen the depleted ranks of the Regulars dispatched to the war and the government of Upper Canada set about the formation of a body of men to be called "Volunteer Militia", and also the reorganization of the sedentary militia, in which they were ably assisted by the Adj. Gen. Baron de Rottenburg and his Deputies,

The particulars of the initial organization of the Volunteer force will be found on another page of this work.

A large increase in the strength and number of the sedentary Battalions was determined upon. The recently formed county of Brant was authorized to establish and maintain six Battalions of sedentary militia, each corps to be commanded by an officer with the rank of Lieut.

Col., the highest grade in future permitted to any militia Regimental staff officer.

Ex officers and militia men of prominence, accepting commissions, were required to provide themselves with uniforms and equipment, in conformity with dress regulations, as set forth in general orders. Brant Co. (G. O. of 12th. July 1855) was added to the 8th military district.

The first official order concerning the fate of the Burford and Oakland Militia, which first as a part of the 1st. York Regiment, then as part of the 1st Oxford and later formed the 4th Oxford and had as such preserved a continuous existence since the beginning of the nineteenth century, was issued on the 29th Jan., 1852, as follows :—

Adjt. General's Office,
Quebec, 29th Jan., 1852

His Excellency the Governor General,

Has been pleased to direct that the several Battalions, hereinafter mentioned, shall be composed of the Militia residing within the limits assigned to each respectively, and styled and numbered as follows.

The 5th Battalion shall comprise, as a Battalion Division, the township of Burford and Oakland (late 4th Oxford).

(Signed) D. MACDONELL, Lieut. Col.,
Dept. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, for U. C.

Quebec, July 12, 1855.

G. O.

No. 8 Military District shall consist of Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford, Norfolk, Brant Co's and London City.

District Headquarters London City.

(Signed) DE ROTTENBURY Col., Adjt. Gen. of Militia.
DONALD MACDONELL Dept. Adjt. Gen. of Militia, for U. C.

M. D. No. 8

Toronto, Jan. 17th, 1856.

5th Brant Battalion.

To be Lieut.-Col. Capt. Chas. Strange Perley, late 4th Batt Oxford.

M. D. No. 8

Toronto, March, 20th, 1856.

5th Brant Battalion.

To be Capt.,	Capt. Caleb Merrit, from late 4th Oxford.
" " "	Capt. Willard M. Whitehead, late 4th Oxford.
" " "	Capt. Robert Hunter, late 4th Oxford.
" " "	James Westmore, from New Brunswick Militia.
" " "	Ensign Issac Brock Henry, from late 10th Gore.
" " "	Robert Weir, Esq.,
" " "	Charles Hedges, Esq.,
" " "	Wm. M. Thompson, Esq.,
" " "	Abdel Eddy, Esq.,
" " Lieut.,	Ensign Wm. Henry Serpell, from late 4th Oxford.
" " "	Charles Perley, Gentleman.
" " "	Henry Taylor, Gentleman.
" " "	Robt. C. Muir, Gentleman.
" " "	Eliakim Malcolm, Jr. Gentleman.
" " "	Francis Fairchild, Gentleman.
" " "	Joseph Loney, Gentleman.
" " "	Wm. Cannady, Gentleman.
" " Ensign.	John Catton, Gentleman, appointed Adjutant.
" " "	Capt. Willard M. Whitehad.
" " "	Joseph Miles, Gentleman.
" " "	Russel O. Gage, Gentleman.
" " "	Caleb. P. Fowler, Gentleman.
" " "	Mathias Smith, Gentleman.
" " "	David Beemer, Gentleman.
" " "	Thomas Merritt, Gentleman.
" " "	James Malcolm, the younger.
" " "	Edmond Yeigh, Gentleman.
" " Adjut.	Ensign John Catton, Gentleman.
" " "	Quarter Master, Alonzo Foster, Gentleman.

G. O.

Toronto, April 3rd, 1856.

5th Brant Battalion.

To be Majors	Capt. Caleb Merritt.
" "	Capt. Willard M. Whitehad.

Toronto, Oct. 21, 1856.

5th Brant Battalion.

Memo.

The appointment of the following Gentleman to this Batt, in the G. O. of the 20th March last, has not taken place. Viz. Ensign Issac Brock Henry, Chas. Hedgers Aldel Eddy (to be Capts.) of Will. Cannady to be a Lieut. of Russel O. Goge to be an Ensign.

Promotions.

M. D. No. 8

Toronto, April, 2nd, 1857.

5th BRANT BATT.

To be Capts.,	Lieut. W. H. Serpell,
“ “ “	Lieut. Chas. Perley,
“ “ “	Lieut. Henry Taylor,
“ “ “	Lieut. Robt. C. Muir,
“ “ “	Lieut. Eliakim Malcolm,
To be Lieuts.,	Ensign and Adjt. John Catton,
“ “ “	Ensign Joseph Miles,
“ “ “	Ensign Caleb P. Fowler,
“ “ “	Ensign Mathias Smith,
“ “ “	Ensign David Beemer,
“ “ “	Ensign Thos. Merritt,
“ “ “	Ensign James Malcolm, the younger
“ “ “	Ensign Edmund Yeigh.
To be Ensigns,	William Rixon, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Geo. Weir, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Thos. Perley, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Samuel Oles, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Isaac T. Horner, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Gideon Rider, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Geo. Willets, Gentleman.
“ “ “	John Rand, Gentleman.
“ “ “	Isaac Malcolm, Gentleman.

(Signed) BARON DE ROTTENBURY, Adjt.-Gen. of Militia.

M. D. No. 8

Toronto, April, 29th, 1858.

5th Brant Batt.

To be Capt., Lieut. Joseph Loney.
 “ “ Lieut., Ensign Wm. Rixon.
 “ “ Ensign, Neil Leffler.
 “ “ “ Isaac Merritt.
 “ “ “ Joseph Jackson.
 “ “ “ Wm. Wooden, Vice G. Oles left limits.
 “ “ “ James Lockhart, Vice J. Rand left limits.
 “ “ “ Surgeon Edward Hipkins, M. D.
 Vice Stimson left limits.

M. D. No. 8

Quebec, 26th April, 1861.

5th Brant Batt.

To be Major, Capt. James Westmore Vice C. Meritt.
 who is permitted to retire retaining his rank.
 “ “ Capt., Capt. Jacob Bringham, late of 1st Batt. Oxford.
 “ “ “ Lieut. and Adj. John Catton, retaining the Adjutancy.
 “ “ “ Lieut. Joseph Miles, Vice R. Hunter left limits.
 “ “ Lieuts., Ensign Geo. Weir.
 “ “ “ Ensign Thos. Perley.
 “ “ Ensigns, Samuel Oles, formerly of this Batt.
 “ “ “ Allen Perley, Vice J. Malcolm, who is permitted to retire
 “ “ “ retaining his commission.

M. D. No. 8

Québec, 9 Oct. 23rd, 1862.

5th Brant Batt.

To be Capt., Lieut. Caleb P. Fowler, Vice Loney left limits.
 “ “ Lieut., Ensign Wm. Hersee, formerly of the 7th Batt. Oxford.
 “ “ Ensign, David Huffman, Vice J. Lockhart.
 “ “ “ John P. Eddy, Vice Willets deceased.

Quebec, Jan. 23rd, 1863.

5th Brant Batt. Drill Associations.

A drill association is hereby authorized at Burford, under the command of Lt. Col. Chas. S. Perley, to be composed of the officers and N. C. O. of the 5th Brant Batt.

M. D. No. 8

Quebec, Jan. 20th, 1863.

5th Batt. Brant, Capt. Wm. Thompson is permitted to retire with the Honorary rank of Capt.

5th Brant Battalion.

Dress Regulations.

Toronto, February 7, 1856.

Frock coat blue, double breast with stand up collar, rounded off in front, cuffs and lapels all blue, two rows of buttons down the front, nine in each row at equal distances. On the left shoulder a crimson silk cord to retain the sash with a small button.

Trousers, dark blue cloth with a scarlet welt down the outward seams during Autumn and Winter, and white linen during the summer.

Forage cap blue cloth with black silk maple leaf lace, with the name of the Regiment and the number of the Battalion, thereof, worked in silver embroidery. The number to be one inch and a half long, sash crimson silk net, with fringe ends, united by a crimson runner, worn diagonally over the left shoulder, and the ends of the fringe not to hang below the bottom of the coat.

Waist Belt, enameled white leather, worn over the coat, sword the same as perscribed in H. M. Army Field Officers to wear brass scabbards, Adjts. Steel scabbards, all other officers leather scabbards sword knot crimson and silver with buillon tassels. The lace and buttons worn on all militia uniforms to be Silver.

Field Officers to have the distinction of their rank, crown and star for Colonel, crown for Lieut. Col. Star for Majors, embroidered in gold at each end of the collar. The collars of the other officers, to be plain.

Roll of number 4 Company of the Fifth Battalion of Brant
Militia for the year 1860.

Limits of the Company. Parts 9th 10th 11th and 12th Cons.

RANK	NAMES	RANK	NAMES
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Three Sergeants and three Corporals are by law
allowed to each Company of Militia.

Capt.	Robert C. Muir.	Privates.	Edward Shellington.
Lieut.	Joseph Miles.		William H. P. Carter.
Ensign.	Thomas Perley.	"	William Kiff.
Sergts.	Otter.	"	James Clement.
"	John Little.	"	Georges Raylon.
"	Baptist Burton.	"	Hugh Stevenson.
Privates	John Millar.	"	Russell Gage.
"	Elijah Millard.	"	James Ekworth.
"	William Millar.	"	John Burkly.
"	Baptist Johnston.	"	John Smith.
"	Elliot Miles.	"	Elias Zimmerman.
"	James McGuoin.	"	Edward Doyle.
"	Daniel McGee.	"	Charles Rand.
"	Thomas Williams.	"	Philip Eadie.
"	James Wilson.	"	James Watson.
"	James Smith.	"	Patrick McCartney.
"	Hiram Smith.	"	Paul Flock.
"	Mat O'Hearn.	"	Samuel Hilyard.
"	George Wood.	"	Daniel Rennie.
"	James Kent.	"	Daniel Smith.
"	John Hyland.	"	John Bowman.
"	Taylor Smith.	"	William Brown.
"	Henry Lewis.	"	John Brown.
"	James Conners.	"	William Ainsle.
"	William Rush.	"	James Brown.
"	Robert Long.	"	George Shaver.
"	Robert Kelly.	"	Levi Oles.
"	Jacob Moore.	"	John McIrvine.
"	William Rickman.	"	John Ollet.
"	William Dwire.	"	William Posel.
"	Abraham Johnston.	"	Henry Postel.
"	John Dunn.	"	Thomas Derby.
"	Frank Bolter.	"	Chris. Soverein.
"	John Laydon.	"	William H.
"	David Haywood.	"	James Doyle.
"	Thomas Marrrah.	"	Smith Conkwright.
"	Michel O'Neil.	"	Charles Rider.
"	Ephraim Dutcher.	"	William Stuart.
"	David Fanner.	"	William Groom.
"	James Kessie.	"	Thomas Cairns.
"	Joseph P. Carter.	"	John Clemnt.
"	Allan McCloud.	"	Sampson Howell.
			George Fraser.

COMMISSION ISSUED TO CAPTAIN R. C. MUIR 1857.

His Excellency SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, 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, etc.

To..... Lieutenant Robert Cuthbertson Muir..... Greeting : Reposing especial confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Good Conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, during pleasure, to be.... Captain.... in the Fifth. Battalion of... Brant... Militia taking rank and precedence in the said Battalion from the Second day of April... one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven... and in the Militia of the Province from the Second day of April... one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of ... Captain... by exercising and well disciplining the Inferior Officers and Men of the said Battalion. And I do hereby command them to obey you as their Captain... And you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or any other of your Superior Officers, according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Office Seal, at Toronto, this Eleventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the Twentieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

BY COMMAND

(Signed) DE ROTTENBURY Colonel,
Adjt.-Gen. Militia.

(Signed) WALKER HEAD.

Military District No. 8
Brant County Militia for 1857.

Brant County Militia.			Officers.	Sergeants.	1st class. men, 18 to 40 years.		2nd class. men, 18 to 40 years.		Reserve over 40 but under 60.	Total.
					Unmarried.	Widowers without family	Married.	Widowers. with family.		
1st Batt.	L.-Col	William Muirhead.	35	12	377	1	511	3	213	1195
2nd "	"	James Wilkes.	28	9	209	0	181	0	171	561
3rd "	"	Thomas Perrin.	28	24	249	1	205	4	161	620
4th "	"	Georges Stanton	30	11	322	1	288	2	225	768
5th "	"	Charles S. Perley.	35	22	336	10	315	6	251	988
6th "	"	Mathias Wilson.	23			Not	organized			
Oxford										
1st Batt.	L.-Col	Thomas Wallace-	29	14	280		270		233	783
2nd "	"	James Carol,	30		230		150		305	1145
3rd "	"	Henry Vansittart.	4							new.
4th "	"	Arthur Fanier.	1							"
5th "	"	James Ingersoll.	29		292	2	465	4	263	1026
6th "	"	Ben Van. Norman.	24							new.
7th "	"	Edmund Deeds.	35		351		368	1	297	1037

COPY OF CAPTAIN HENRY TAYLORS COMMISSION AS MAJOR IN THE RESERVE MILITIA.
 VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, etc, etc, etc.

TO OUR TRUSTY and WELL BELOVED Captain Henry Taylor, GREETING :

Reposing especial confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and Good Conduct, We do hereby constitute and appoint you, during Our Royal pleasure, to be Major in the Reserve Militia of the Regimental Division of the South Riding of Brant (Province of Ontario) of our Dominion of Canada, taking rank and precedence in the Reserve Militia of the said Regimental Division from the twenty ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and Sixty nine, and in the Reserve Militia of Our Dominion, from the twenty ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Major in the said Militia, and you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from Us, or any other of your Superior Officers, according to Law.

GIVEN at our City of Ottawa, this fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the thirty third year of Our Reign.

In Witness whereof Our Trusty and Well Beloved, the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Baronet, One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Our Governor General of Canada, hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year last above mentioned, at Ottawa aforesaid.

By Command,

(Signed) GEO. E. CARTIER,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

(Signed) P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
 Adjutant General of Militia.

No. 5.

Office of the Adj. Gen. Toronto, 4th Feb. 1858.

Report of the Sedentary Militia of Upper Canada for the year 1857, consists of 257 Battalions, an addition of 8 Battalions during 1857.

Annual Reports received from 210 Battalions, to be received 47.

Recapitulation of the Sedentary Militia of Upper Canada for 1857.

Militia District No.	No. of Battalions.	Staff Officers.	Officers of Batts.	Sergeants.	No. of men 18 to 40 years. 1st class.		No. of men 18 to 40 years. 2nd class.		Reserve men over 40, and under 60 years	Total.	Total all grades.
					Unmarried men.	Widowers without children.	Married.	Widowers with children.			
1	24	3	595	426	4126	97	4136	79	2846	11264	12288
2	27	3	747	478	4626	19	4383	57	3040	12120	13348
3	24	3	743	572	5438	77	6106	99	3472	15192	16510
4	22	3	612	331	5170	90	6168	70	3651	15089	16035
5	41	3	1061	478	7515	149	7791	155	4501	20111	21653
6	42	3	821	260	4962	15	6017	45	3692	14731	15815
7	26	3	787	487	6521	151	6015	89	4070	17846	19120
8	35	3	986	630	9053	64	10578	100	6026	25821	27443
9	16	3	360	253	2985	28	3123	51	2000	8237	8353
	257	27	6712	3915	50396	690	52287	740	332980	140411	151065

Battalions organized and reports received 210

Battalions organized and reports not received. 15

Battalions organized in part reports not received. 9

Battalions not organized reports not received. 23

Total reports not received. 47

Total Battalions. 257

Staff Officers	27
Batt. Officers.	6712
Sergeants.	3915
Men 1st. class	51086
Men 2nd. class	56027
Reserve Men.	33298

Total all grades. 151065

D. MacDonell, Lt. Col. Dep. Adj. Gen. of Militia for Upper Canada.

Col. Baron de Rottenbury C. B. Adj. Gen. of Militia.

Sedentary Militia of Lower Canada for 1857.

No. of Military Districts.	10
“ “ Battalions.	136
“ “ Officers.	5380
“ “ Sergeants.	3871
“ “ Men Unmarried 1st Class (18 to 40).	30662
“ “ Men Widowers without family 1st class.	495
“ “ Men Married 2nd class (18 to 40).	50641
“ “ Men Widowers with ch. 2nd cl. (18 to 40)	794
“ “ Reserve men 40 to 60.	33340
	— —
Total.....	125.329

Toronto, 20th, Jan., 1858.

A. De Salaberry, Lt. Col.
Dep. Adj. Gen. of M.

The Report of 1862.

In the early part of the year 1862, the Government appointed a commission to report a plan for the better organization of the department of the Adj. Gen. of Militia, the best means for reorganizing the Militia of the Province and to prepare a bill thereon.

This committee was composed of Geo. Et. Cartier, John A. MacDonal, A. T. Galt, Allan N. McNabb, E. P. Tache, Col. D. Lysons, T. E. Campbell and A. Cameron. In their report, which was submitted at Quebec on March 16th, they recommended that the Province be divided into such Military Districts as the Commander-in-Chief might from time to time direct. That each Military District be divided into Regimental divisions, that in order to facilitate the enrollment and reinforcement of an active force, each Regimental division be divided into Sedentary Battalions and sub-divided into Sedentary Company Divisions.

That each Regimental division should furnish one active and one reserve Battalion, to be taken as nearly as practicable, in equal proportions, from the male population of such divisions, between the ages of 18 and 45.

It was further recommended that the service men of each battalion be the first for service, the Reserve men could only be required under extraordinary circumstances, as it appeared from the census returns

of 1851-2, in Canada West, there were 117,332 bachelors, between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

To enforce a correct enrollment of the several classes of the Sedentary Militia, the Commissioners proposed that the commanding Officers of Battalions be instructed to direct the Company Officers and Sergeants of each Company, within the limits of the respective battalions, to divide the labor of enrollment amongst them, as the business would be better performed, and much more correctly done than by requiring each militia man to appear before his Captain.

One of the most important propositions was that relating to the armament of the Sedentary Militia, they recommended that arms and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each musquet, should be deposited in the Armouries set apart for the Sedentary Militia, also they were impressed with the belief that great advantage would be derived in keeping in stores a certain number of Great Coats for the use of the Sedentary Militia, in case that force should be called into active service.

The Service and Reserve Militia.

By the Militia General Order of 13th December, 1864, the Burford Sedentary Militia, which had preserved a continuous and almost unbroken existence of 66 years, was practically abolished. The new organization provided for a select body of men in the county of Brant, 795 strong, formed into one corps, to replace the Six Battalions of Sedentary Militia hertofore existing. Burford was to contribute 158 men, the remainder of the force was to be known as "Reserve Militia." All candidates for commissions in the "Service Militia", were required before appointment to obtain a certificate, as hereinafter mentioned, from the commandant of one of the schools of military instruction,, and no person was to be appointed or promoted to the rank of Field Officer in the "Service Militia", who did not obtain a first class certificate.

First class certificates to be awarded to those candidates only, who proved themselves, to the satisfaction of the commandant of the school of Military Instruction, able to drill and handle a Battalion in the field, and who should have acquired a complete acquaintance with the internal economy of a battalion.

Second class certificates to be given to those candidates who should prove themselves able to command a company at Battalion drill, and to drill a company at "Company Drill", and who should have acquired a competent acquaintance with the internal economy of a company and the duties of a company's officer.

All candidates were required, before admission, to satisfy a Board of Officers of their competence for the position of a commissioned officer of the Militia. Travelling expenses going to and returning to their homes were allowed, and to those who obtained commissions, the sum of fifty dollars was paid. Candidates while attending the school were attached to the corps, which constituted the School of Instruction, for all purposes of drill and discipline.

In theory only were the new regulations superior to the old order of things, it was found that those who qualified at the Military schools, young and ambitious men, had acquired a taste for military affairs, and that the Service Militia furnished too limited a field in which to display and keep bright their superior military knowledge, it would be also impractical to call out for drill and discipline for more than one or two days per year, the men of the new sedentary militia corps and the graduates generally, were offered and accepted commissions in the regular Active Militia.

The following list gives the names of Service Militia—men from Brant County, who attended the Toronto Military School, with dates of their certificates of qualification :—

Andrew H. Baird,	1st. Class	2nd. June, 1865.
David Spence,	2nd "	24th. June, 1864.
Wm. G. McWilliams,	2nd "	14th. July, 1864.
George Bryce,	2nd "	12th. Aug., 1864.
Nicholas Murphy,	2nd "	4th. Nov., 1864.
Colborne Nellis,	2nd "	24th. Mar., 1865.
Aaron B. McWilliams,	2nd "	6th. Apr. 1865.
Samuel Wilcey Fear,	2nd "	6th. Apr. 1865.
Banfield Capron,	2nd "	20th. Apr., 1865.
Osborne Totten,	2nd "	5th. May, 1865.
William Hewson,	2nd "	19th. May, 1865.
Warren Totten,	2nd "	28th. Sept., 1865.
John F. O. Neil,	2nd "	28th. Sept., 1865.
Edward H. Read,	2nd "	24th. Nov., 1865.
Nathaniel Hunter,	2nd "	24th. Nov., 1865.

Service Militia.

Quebec 8th. December, 1864.

His Excellency, the Commander in chief, is pleased to order the Organization of a service Battalion, from the several Regiments of Militia of this Province undermentioned, and that the Ballot shall be taken on Friday the 30th day of December instant, in manner prescribed by law, for the purpose of organizing such service Batts, respectively, according to the proportion of men to be furnished for each Batt, from each Township, City, Town or Incorporated Village, as follows, that is to say :—

Brantford Town,	176.	
Brantford Township,	194.	
Burford Township,	158	No. of service Batts, to be organized
Oakland Township,	31	from each Regiment.
Onondaga Township,	58	—One.
Paris Village,	67	
Dumfries Township South	111	
	<hr/>	
	795	

Under the Militia General Order of the 13th December, 1864, a Ballot was ordered to take place on 30th of same month, and 48, 495 men, the aggerate strength, was apportioned amongst the various Regimental Divisions, and divided into 61 Regiments of Service Militia, consisting each of 795 men, Commissioned Officers and Privates. Privates.

The total Number of Militia men in Upper Canada, as returned on the county Rolls in 1864, were :—

1st. Class	35,081.
2nd. Class	130,553.
Reserve men	54,489.
	<hr/>
Total	270,123.

After an interval of some five years, the militia Department again turned its attention to the Sedentary bodies, now designated "Reserve Militia." The South Riding of Brant was divided into two company divisions, each to be under the immediate command of a captain. On the 29th Jan. 1869, the following appointments were gazetted :—

Reserve Militia.

Regimental Division of South Riding of Brant.

To be Lieut. Col.,	Lieut. Col. Charles S. Perley, late 5th non service Battalion, Brant.
To be Major.	Major Thomas Racey, late 3rd non service Battalion, Brant.
To be Major,	Captain Henry Taylor, late 5th non service Battalion, Brant.

Ottawa, 2nd, March, 1869.

General Order.

Reserve Militia,

Regimental Division South Riding of Brant. No. 1 Company Division, the southern 10 concessions of the township of Burford.

To be Captain. Captain William Henry Serpell, from the first non-reserve Battalion.

No. 2 Company Division. The four northern concessions of the township of Burford and that portion of the township of Brantford, lying north of the northern Kerr line, and West of the Grand River.

To be Captain. William Miles, late non-reserve Battalion.

The Enrollment of 1869.

Reserve Militia South Riding of Brant.

1st. Class unmarried ^d or widowers without children 18 to 29 years,	958
2nd. Class unmarried or widowers without 30 to 44 years,	164
3rd. Class married or widowers with children 18 to 44,	1530
4th. Class all of and over 45 years of age but under 60,	771
	<hr/>
Total of all Classes	3423
Additional Seamen Dominion Waters,	2
Bona fide members of Volunteers,	239

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Perley, the Veteran Militia officer, was nearly 73 years of age when he received his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Reserve Militia of the South Riding of Brant. After his death in 1879, he was succeeded in the command by Major Henry Taylor, commissioned Lieut. Col. in 1880.

Since the date of their enrollment, the Reserve Militia have never been out or assembled for drill and discipline, and Lieut. Col. Taylor's appointment was the last made in connection with the organization.

CHAPTER VII

THE REGULAR ARMY. THE CANADIAN REGULARS.
THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS. THE FIRST CANADIAN
CAVALRY. THE BURFORD CAVALRY. INFANTRY AND
RIFLES. SOUTH AFRICA. CAPTAIN ALLAN WALLACE
ELLIS. THE MINISTERS OF MILITIA.

The Military establishment, maintained by all nations at the present time, are the product of centuries of experiment, invention and experience.

Charles VII of France, was the first Sovereign to establish a standing Army. In 1444 he organized fifteen companies, each six hundred strong, and at their head placed the famous body of Scottish Archers and Scottish Men-at-Arms, which for long retained their place at the head of the Army list of France, as the trusted and valued Body Guards of the French Sovereigns.

What might be called England's first efficient standing Army, was created by ordinance, issued on the 15th. February, 1645, which called for the organization of 22,000 men, to consist of twelve Regiments of foot, each divided into ten Companies of one hundred and twenty men each. Each Regiment was Officered by one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, seven Captains, ten Lieutenants and ten Ensigns. One half the men carried pikes and the other half Musquets. Each Captain carried a pike, Lieutenants a partisan, and Ensigns a sword.

The Cavalry consisted of eleven Regiments, divided into six Troops of one hundred men each, to each Regiment was allotted a Colonel, Lieut-Colonel, four Captains, six Lieutenants and six Cornets. The men wore iron helmets and cuirass, and carried a brace of pistols, as well as a sword. There were also ten Companies of Dragoons, each of one hundred men and three Officers. For the Military Train, two Regiments of Infantry and two Companies of Firelocks.

By the year 1652, the new model army, which had become famous under Cromwell and his Generals, had grown until it amounted to thirty Regiments of Foot, eighteen of Horse, and one of Dragoons, in all about fifty thousand men, and had attained to a high state of efficiency.

The British Army, as at present constituted, dates its origin from the restoration of the House of Stuart. The gradual disbandment of

the new model army, had been carried out by General Monk, Colonel in Chief of the Coldstream Regiment. By January 1st, 1661, there remained only Monks own Regiment, which were assembled by order of the King on Tower Hill. Here in the presence of the highest military and civil officials, this corps, which was originally formed in 1650, grounded their arms, signifying their final disbandment. Having taken the oath to serve the King, their arms were taken up and they became the first Regiment of Foot Guards.

The "Royal Scots", can claim the distinction of being the oldest regiment in the British Army, it has been styled "Pontius Pilate's Body Guards" on account of its claims to antiquity. The nucleus of this corps was formed in Scotland, centuries ago, and as an organized military body they were famous throughout Europe as the Scottish Archers. Led by Sir James Hepburn they fought in 1625 under Gustavus Adolphus.

The name of Sir James Hepburn, comes first in the British Army List, his colonelcy dating from 26th Jan. 1633. The Royal Scots however, remained in the service of France until the year 1678, when they came to England. Their first commanding officer after becoming a part of the British Army was Colonel Sir Robert Douglas.

In 1635, the Scottish Regiments in the employ of Sweden, merged together and passed into the service of France.

In 1663, Troops of horse were first supplied with carbine, in addition to swords and pistols.

The title of Captain was first introduced in the year 1355, and up to the year 1444 the second officer was known as the Petty Captain, this word became obsolete by the year 1563. The name of "Lieutenant" signified a high officer, and for long was reserved to the King's Deputies or Lord Lieutenants. After the year 1444, Ensign or Standard Bearer, was the designation of the third Officer of a Company of Foot. Sergeant, has been the title of the expert at drill since 1528. In the year 1587, the title of Colonel and Major and the word "Regiment", came into general use, and a little later the term "Infantry" was first used, this word, like most titles, terms and Military expressions, was derived from the French.

Foot soldiers in France were first called Infanterie, of Fanterie in 1550. Officers with the title and duties of Colonel were first appointed in the French Army in 1524.

Red coats were first worn in England by Henry's Body Guard in 1544, and the English Army were for the first time clothed in Scarlet in the year 1645.

In 1835, the cumbersome hand guns, then in use, were first fitted with a stock. Bows and Bills were in use up to the year 1569, when

they were replaced by Pikes and Firearms. In 1663 Cavalry were supplied with Carbines, in addition to Sword and Pistol. In 1697 Matchlocks were substituted for Flintlocks, and two years later the "Socket Bayonet" was introduced.

In 1688 the term Fusilier was adopted, to designate foot soldiers who carried the Fusil or Flintlock. The term "Fencibles" originated hundreds of years ago, and was a term applied to Corps of regular troops enlisted for home service during the War only.

Medals were first issued by the French, in 1558. The first medals, ever issued by the English were for the victory of Dunbar, fought Sept. 3, 1650, when the troops of the new model army defeated the Scots.

In 1698 the British Army was reduced to seven thousand men, English establishment, and an Irish establishment of twelve thousand, the latter to be maintained at the expense of Ireland. The year 1701 saw a large increase in the Army, and a further increase was made in 1703. Pikes were issued in the proportion of one to every five muskets, but they were done away with in 1704, since which date "Pikes" were considered useless and Musquets and Bayonets issued to every man. The Musquet in use at this period carried sixteen bullets to the pound.

The order of precedence in the British Army is as follows :—

- 1st. The Royal Horse Artillery, mounted or dismounted.
- 2nd. The Regiments of Household Cavalry.
- 3rd. The Cavalry of the Line.
- 4th. The Royal Artillery.
- 5th. The Royal Engineers.
- 6th. The Military Train.
- 7th. The Foot Guards.
- 8th. The Infantry of the line according to their numbers.
- 9th. The Depot Battalions.

The Canadians Regulars]

The Queens Rangers, whose organization was completed at Niagara in 1792, for service exclusively in Upper Canada, and who served continuously throughout the Province until the Fall of 1802, when they were disbanded in Toronto, may be considered as the first Regular Canadian soldiers.

In the year 1796 it was found necessary to organize another Corps for Active Service, the Queens Rangers not being able to provide a

sufficient force to garrison the further Posts, which were being established, as the country continued to grow. This new corps was the first raised in Upper Canada and was designated "the Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot."

John MacDonell, member for the Second Riding of Glengarry, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd. Battalion. He had served during the Revolutionary War as an Officer in the 84th. Regiment, and also in Butler's Rangers.

In 1812, the Volunteer Incorporated Militia Battalion was organized, for service during the War. Lieut Colonel William Robinson, formerly Captain in the 8th. Regiment, an able and efficient officer, was appointed to the command.

The Royal Canadian Rifles, organized in 1841, was, like the Queens Rangers, recruited from the regular Regiments for service exclusively in Canada. They continued to garrison the Frontier Posts until the year 1870.

With the rapid development of the Dominion of Canada, and the necessity of providing trained Officers for the forces of Active Militia, the Militia Department issued a General Order on the 20th October 1871, authorizing the formation of two Batteries of Garrison Artillery, to be stationed in the Fortress at Quebec and the Tête du Pont Barracks at Kingston. Here Cavalry and Infantry Instructors from the Imperial Army were attached for the benefit of Candidates, who desired to qualify for Commissions in the different branches of the Service.

An Officer of the Royal Artillery, T. Bland Strange, was appointed to command "B" Battery with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and another Imperial Officer, Captain French R. A., was appointed to the command of A. Battery.

On December 21st, 1883, Sir. Adolphe Caron Minister of Militia, authorized the formation of one Troop of Cavalry, to be known as the "Cavalry School Corps", with Headquarters at Quebec until further orders. The following officers were appointed to the corps from date of organization.

Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel, James F. Turnbull, from B. Troop of the Queens Own Canadian Hussars, to be Commandant.

To be Lieutenant, Edward H. T. Heward, from the Gov. Gen. Body Guard, for Ontario.

To be 2nd. Lieutenant, Francis Louis Lessard, 11th. June 1884.

The present Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry also date their

organization from 21st. December 1883. The several units comprising this corps are stationed at various depots, where their services are invaluable, for instructional purposes, to the Officers of the Volunteer Force.

The First Canadian Cavalry.

The Militia Act of 1793, which provided for the organization of the Upper Canadian Militia made no arrangements for the establishment of independent Troops of Cavalry. These early corps were partly modelled on the lines of Colonel Simcoe's old Regiment, the "Queen's Rangers" which contained one or two units of cavalry. These units of the First Militia Regiments were numbered consecutively with the the companies of Foot and were practically Mounted Infantry. These Mounted Infantry Units were styled Dragoons and Light Dragoons.

In 1812, there were ten of these troops in existence, one of which formed a part of the First York Regiment of Militia. This company was organized at the breaking out of the War by John Button who was promoted Captain, but there is no mention of this unit taking any active part as Cavalry, in the operations on the frontier.

In the early part of the month of June 1812, Major Thomas Merritt, formerly Cornet of Cavalry in the Queen's Rangers of Revolutionary War fame, who had settled near Niagara and held the office of Sheriff of the District, was given authority to recruit for an independent Troop of Cavalry, to be known as the "Niagara Light Dragoons." Major Merritt desired to form a Squadron of two or three troops but was unable to make satisfactory arrangements, however, the organization of the Troop authorized was promptly carried out. Alexander Hamilton was appointed Captain, William Hamilton Merritt, Lieutenant, and Charles Ingersoll of Oxford, Quarter-Master, the latter was promoted Cornet on the 24th. October 1812. After several months strenuous service they were disbanded in the month of February 1813.

On the 3rd. March 1813 a Militia General Order granted permission to William Hamilton Merritt organize a new troop of Cavalry to be designated "Provincial Dragoons", they are also known to History as the "Niagara Frontier Guides." Cornet Charles Ingersoll was promoted second in command of this Troop. They have already been referred to in a previous part of this work.

The Canadian Light Dragoons authorized 21st. January and disbanded May 24th, 1815, were raised in Montreal and took part in the engagement under Proctor at Moravian Town on the 5th. October 1813, when the famous Indian Chieftain, Tecumseh, was killed.

After the war all the embodied and sedentary Militia Troops were disbanded and became defunct.

In 1822, eight years after the War, in a reorganization of the Militia, Captain Denison, grand father of Colonel George T. Denison the famous Cavalry man, raised the original troop of the Governor General's Body Guard, it was uniformed and drilled periodically for fifteen years, and was in good shape in 1837, when it was taken put on active service.

After the Rebellion all other corps were again disbanded but the Denisons determined to keep their Troop as a permanent institution and the sons of the Captain purchased uniforms and equipment, and kept up the troop drilling a few days every year until 1855, during this period up to 1853 there were no other cavalry in existence.

In 1843 Denison's Cavalry escorted Lord Metcalf on his visit to Toronto, they also formed Lord Elgin's escort when that functionary was in Toronto in 1850-51. Lord Elgin was so pleased with the appearance of the troop, that he asked Captain George Denison the Second, to raise another three troops and make a Regiment. Acting on this request Captain Denison met John Button, Norman McLeod, and Stoughten Dennis, when each promised to raise a troop. These additional troops were organized in 1853.

In 1855, when the active force was organized, Denison's trop was gazetted into the new force under Class A., and a joint troop was made of McLeods and Dennis' troops as a second troop Class A, and Button's Troop was gazetted as Class B. There is no corps in Canada that ranks back as an effective organization further than the First Squadron of the Body Guards in 1822.

Under the command of Colonel George T. Denison (George the Third) the Body Guards became famous during the Fenian Invasion, and under that clever officer reached a very high state of efficiency, in fact they were considered by no less an authority than Lord Wolseley, to be more suitable for the erroneous duty of patrolling the Niagara Frontier, work which continued for several months subsequent to the fight at Ridgeway, than any body of Regular Cavalry.

The name of Denison and the term Cavalry may almost be said to be synonymous. It has always been a subject of speculation with the writer why the valuable and instructive Military works of Colonel G. T. Denison are not to be found in the curriculum of our Military schools of instruction, a part of the pupil's valued time could not be better occupied then in studying the important subjects so ably treated by this officer. The works are conspicuous only by their absence in the schools and the hands of the Canadian Cavalryman, yet they are to be found

well known to the Cavalry branch of the service not only in the European Armies, but in those of China and Japan.

In his interesting work "Story of a Soldiers Life", Britains great Field Marshal, Viscount Wolseley, in writing of his experience in Canada, refers to Colonel George T. Denison, as a born Cavalry leader, possessed of natural gifts strengthened by deep study, which have made him better fitted for high military command than ninety-five percent of the Army officers. He further remarks that Col. Denison would have been a Military leader of note in any army he joined, and that is much to be regretted that he did not adopt the army as a profession, had he done so he must have risen to eminence.

Government of United Canada in the year 1855, the first corps to be gazetted being the first troop Frontenac Cavalry, with headquarters in the old Garrison City of Kingston, who were gazetted Sept. 20th. 1855, three months later two Troops were formed at Toronto and one in St. Catherines, two of these Troops were later on to be closely associated for many years with the Burford Cavalry.

The Canadian Volunteers.

Their Organization in 1855,

On the 27th day of October in the year 1854, commissioners were appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province, for the purpose of investigating the state of the Militia of Canada, of re-organizing the said Militia and of providing an efficient and economical system of public defence, and further to report on an improved system of Police for the better preservation of the public peace.

The Commissioners appointed for this most important work were, Allan N. McNabb, E. P. Tache, T. Edmund Campbell and Col. George Frederick De Rottenberg, Assistant Q. M. Gen. in Canada.

The report of the commissioners, a very able comprehensible and suitable plan, for the defensive requirements of a young and growing country, was presented to the government for their consideration, on the 10th day of February 1855, and after discussion was, with very little alteration, finally adopted, became law, and the organization of the first Volunteer Militia commenced.

The scheme proposed by the Commission, recommended the establishment of Volunteer Troops of Militia Cavalry, Field Batteries and Foot Companies of Artillery and Companies of Infantry, armed as Riflemen.

The force to consist of Sixteen Troops of Cavalry, Seven Field Batteries of Artillery, Five Foot Companies of Artillery and Fifty Companies of Riflemen.

Amounting in round members to 4047 of all arms.

It was further recommended that, Cavalry Troops be armed with Sabres, and Pistols. That Field Batteries of Artillery be armed with 2 (two) six pounder Guns and 2 (two) twelve Howitzers for each Battery, and that 8 (eight) Percussion Carbines be supplied to every Field Battery, also a sabre to every Gunner and Drummer.

That the Foot Companies of Artillery be armed with Percussion Fusils and Bayonets, and that the Infantry Companies be armed with the best description of Minie Rifle and Bayonet, and that the whole of the accoutrements supplied to the Volunteer Force be of Brown leather—which arms and accoutrements be provided free of expense to the Volunteer Force.

The uniform to be prescribed by the Governor General, and that towards defraying the expenses of such uniform, a sum of two pounds (£2) be granted to every non-commissioned officer and man on enrollment, and on duly providing such uniform. And that a further sum of two pounds (£2) be granted to each Volunteer on the expiration of three years service, and a further sum of two pounds (£2) on the completion of seven years service, and in case any Volunteer should retire from the service before the expiration of five years, that such individual be required, either to hand over the uniform, or to refund the sum of two pounds (£2) to whatever person shall enter in his place.

That the officers and men composing the Volunteer force be exempted from serving on Juries, and the horses of officers and men in Troops of cavalry and Field Batteries of Artillery, if duly enrolled, be exempted from execution, distress or assessment.

The Officers and men comprising the Volunteer Force of Cavalry Infantry and Field Artillery, to be required to drill ten consecutive days every year, and the Field Batteries of Artillery, twenty days annually, ten days of which to be consecutive and to receive pay at rates hereby specified :—

	S.	D.
Captains... ..	10	8
Lieutenants... ..	7	6
2nd. Lieutenants, Cornets or Ensigns.....	6	6
Non Com. Officers and Privates.....	5	0

Staff.

It was further recommended that a Field Officer of Militia, to hold the rank of Colonel, be nominated to command the Militia in each Military District, and that an Assistant Adjutant General of Militia, and an Assistant Q. M. G. of Militia be appointed to each District, with the rank of Majors of Militia, to act under the orders of the Colonel commanding the Districts.

Report showing proposed localities for the Volunteer Force in Canada and the No. of Troops, Co's, etc, at each.

CANADA West Localities.	No. of Troops of Cavalry.	No. of Field Batta- ries of	No. of Cos. of Foot Artillery.	No. of Cos. of Infantry	No. of men.
1. Bytown.		1		2	171
2. Cornwall.				1	50
3. Prescott.	1			1	100
4. Brockville.				1	50
5. Kingston.	1	1		1	171
6. Belleville.				1	50
7. Napanee.				1	50
8. Cobourg.	1			1	100
9. Port Hope.				1	50
10. Toronto.	1	1		2	221
11. Hamilton.	1	1		1	171
12. St. Catharines.	1	1		1	100
13. Niagara.			1		50
14. Brantford.				1	50
15. London.	1	1		1	171
16. Chatham.	1			1	100
17. Amherstburg.			1		50
18. Woodstock.	1			1	100
19. Paris.				1	50
20. Simcoe.				1	50
21. Dunnville.				1	50
22. Galt.				1	50
23. Guelph.				1	50
24. Peterboro.				1	50
25. Penetanguishene.				1	50
26. Picton.	1			1	100
27. Perth.				1	50
28. Sandwich.	1			1	100
29. Dundas.			1		50
30. Port Sarnia.				1	50
31. Barrie.				1	50
Total. C. W.	11	6	3	29	2505
Total. C. E.	5	2	2	21	1542
Grand Total.	16	8	5	50	4047

1. Quebec.	1	1	1	1	221
2. Three Rivers.				1	50
3. Sherbrooke.	1			1	100
4. Sorel.				1	50
5. Berthier.				1	50
6. St. John.	1			1	100
7. St. Hyacinthe				1	50
8. Stantead.				1	50
9. Chambly.				1	50
10. Odel town.				1	50
11. Henryville.				1	50
12. Montreal.	1	1		2	221
13. Coteau du Lac.			1		50
14. Nicolet.				1	50
15. St. Marie.	1			1	100
16. St. Thomas.				1	50
17. St. Ann.				1	50
18. Rivière du Loup.				1	50
19. Rimouski.				1	50
20. Eboulments.				1	50
21. Deschambault.				1	50
Total	5	2	2	21	1542

Establishment Active Militia Upper Canada, Class A, 1856.

Location.		Com. Officer.	Officers	Men.
City Ottawa.	1st. Com.	Capt. Patterson.	3	70
City Ottawa.	2nd. Com.	Capt. Turgeon.	3	70
Cornwall.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Major Dickinson.	3	50
Williamsburg.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Carman.	3	70
Prescott.	1 Co. Infantry.	Lt. Col. Jessup.	3	70
Brockville.	1 Co. Infantry.	Major Smythe.	3	70
Brockville.	Batty. Artillery.	Major Smythe.	1	20
Kingston.	Batty. Artillery.	Lt. Col. Jackson.	4	71
"	1 Troop Cavalry.	Lt. Col. Strange.	3	50
"	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Shaw.	3	82
"	2nd. Co. Infantry.	Capt. O'Reilly.	3	70
Napanee.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Sweetman.	3	50
Pictou.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Webster.	3	60
Brighton.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Davidson.	3	60
Cobourg.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Boulton.	3	50
Cobourg.	1 Co. Infantry.	Major Ruttan.	3	70
Toronto.	1 Battery Artillery.	Major Dennis.	4	71
"	1 Troop Foot Artillery.	Capt. Denison.	3	50
"	1 Troop Cavalry.	Lt. Denison.	3	50
"	2nd. Troop Cavalry.	Capt. McLeod.	3	50
Brampton.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Wright.	3	70
Barrie.	1 Co. Infantry.	Lt. Col. Durie.	3	60
Hamilton.	1 Field Battery.	Major Booker.	4	71
"	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Ryckman.	3	50
"	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Gray.	3	70
"	2nd. Co. Infantry.	Capt. MacDonell.	3	70
Dundas.	1 Co. Foot Artillery.	Lt. Col. Notman.	3	50
Guelph.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Kingsmill.	3	75
Galt.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Date.	3	70
St. Catharines.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Bate.	3	50
St. Catharines.	1 Co. Infantry.	Major Clarke.	3	70
Paris.	1 Co. Infantry.	Major MacCartney.	3	70
Woodstock.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Clarke.	3	70
London.	1 Field Battery.	Capt. Shanly.	4	71
"	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Rivers.	3	50
"	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Barker.	3	70
"	2nd. Co. Infantry.	Capt. Hammond.	3	70
St. Thomas.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Bannerman.	3	50
Chatham.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. McCrea.	3	70
Sarnia.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Vidal.	3	60
Sandwich.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Wigle.	3	50
CLASS B.				
Toronto.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Campbell.	3	70
Toronto.	1 Co. Highland.	Capt. Smith.	3	70
Collingwood.	1 Co. Highland.	Capt. Stephen.	3	70
Hamilton.	1 Co. Highland.	Capt. McCraig.	3	70
Grimsby.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Teeter.	3	50
Grimsby.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Randell.	3	60
Port Dover.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Riddell.	3	70
Dunnville.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Amsden.	3	60
London.	1 Co. Highland.	Capt. Moffatt.	3	70
St. Thomas.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Stanton.	3	70
Kingston.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. MacNee.	3	82
Kingston.	1 Co. Highland.	Capt. McIntoch.	3	70

CLASS B. (Continued.)

Belleuille.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. Pontin.	3	70
Markham.	1 Troop Cavalry.	Capt. Button.	3	50
Orillia.	1 Co. Infantry.	Capt. O'Brien.	3	50

Estimate of the probable annual cost of pay and allowance to the volunteer Militia of Canada.

Cavalry Troops.

Officers and Men.	Daily pay and allowances.	Pay and allowances 20 days drill.	Annual Cost.
	L. S. D.	L. S. D.	
1 Captain.	0. 10. 6.	5. 5. 0.	
1 Lieutenant.	0. 7. 6.	3. 15. 0.	
1 Cornet.	0. 6. 6.	3. 5. 0.	
50 N. C. O. & Man at 5 S.	12. 10. 0.	125. 0. 0.	
Allowance 53 horses at 5 S.	13. 5. 0.	132. 10. 0.	
1 Drill Instructor.	0. 7. 6.	3. 15. 0.	
	27. 7. 6.	273. 10. 0.	

16 Troops in C. E. and C. W. at £ 273. 10. 0. each.

L. S. D.
4984. 0. 0.

Field Batteries of Artillery.

1 Captain.	0. 10. 6.	10. 10. 0.	
2 1st. Lieuts.	0. 15. 5.	15. 0. 0.	
1 2nd. " "	0. 6. 6.	6. 10. 0.	
70 N. C. O.' & Man.	17. 10. 0.	350. 0. 0.	
Allowance for 56 horses at 5 S. each.	14. 0. 0.	280. 0. 0.	
Allowance to Sergt. Major.		50. 0. 0.	50. 0. 0.
Total	33. 2. 0.	712. 0. 0.	£. 4984. 0. 0.

7 Field Batteries in C. E. and W. £ at 712. each.

Foot Companies of Artillery and Co's of Infantry.

1 Captain.	0. 10. 6.	5. 5. 5.	
1 Lieutenant.	0. 7. 6.	3. 15. 0.	
1 Ensign.	0. 6. 1.	3. 5. 0.	
50 N. C. O. and Men at 5 S. each.	12. 10. 0.	125. 0. 0.	
1 Drill Instructor.	0. 7. 6.	3. 15. 0.	
	14. 2. 0.	141. 0. 0.	

55 Companies of Foot Artillery and Infantry in C. E. and W. at £. 141. each.

£. 7755. 0. 0.



Major R. C. Muir,
Com. Burford Cavalry.
1898-1902.

Return of the Volunteer Force in Ontario.

Ottawa 31st. Dec. 1867.

13 Troops of Cavalry	648 Men
6 Field Batteries of Artillery	479 Men
19 Batteries of Garrison Artillery	1109 Men
1 Naval Company	57 Men
41 Battalions, comprising 302 Cos.	18010 Men
18 Independent Cos.	1044 Men
	<hr/>
	TOTAL
	21347
Grand Trunk Ry. Brigade.	
5 Battalions comprising	
12 Batteries of Garrison Artillery	742 Men
1 Engineer Co.	58 Men
23 Cos. of Rifles	1358 Men
	<hr/>
	2158
Civil service Rifle Regiment, 6 Co.	338
	<hr/>
Total Vol. Force Officers & Men	
Quebec	9911
Ontario	21347
G. T. Ry Brigade	2158
Civil Service Rifle Reg.	338
	<hr/>
	33754

The Burford Cavalry.

1866-1902.

In compiling these records of the Burford Mounted Volunteers, from its organization in 1866, up to and including the year 1902, scarcely any documentary detail or official correspondence was available, prior to the year 1884, as no effort appears to have been made to preserve any such correspondence or commit to writing any systematic record of the services of what was first known officially as the Burford Troop of Cavalry, later on as No. 5 Troop of the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry and subsequently as "C" Squadron, 2nd. Dragoons.

There may be some events related, which will perhaps be thought to belong more to a History of the Regiment, or the Militia Force generally, but many will be interested in reading some of the particulars of those days connected with the early organization of the Canadian Volunteer Army.

The principal event which hastened the first organization of a Volunteer Militia force in United Canada and aroused the military authorities to take measures for home defence was caused by the Crimean War. To encourage the local government in furtherance of the scheme, the home authorities forwarded a large number of Rifles and Carbines known as the Enfield and Spencer pattern.

The Volunteer Militia Act of 1866 provided that the daily pay of Cavalry officers should be as follows :—Lieut. Col. £1. 3. 0; Major 0.19.3; Captain 0. 14. 7; Lieut 0. 9. 0. Cornet 0. 8. 0. The Act of 1864 provided for three hours drill per day during sixteen days. Pay was to be allowed for horses at the rate of seventy five cents per hour, for each drill of three hours for the number of horses actually and necessarily present at each such drill for each Troop of Cavalry.

Prior to the date on which the Burford Troop of Cavalry were officially organized, there had been for sometime in existence in Burford a body of Mounted men which may be rightly called a Volunteer Cavalry Troop, they were under the command of Captain Munger, who resided in the eastern end of the village. Captain Munger and his men provided their own uniforms, saddlery etc, and their services were given without any remuneration.

The organization of this Troop, it would appear, had been unofficially authorized by the Minister of Militia, the Honorable Etienne Pascal Tache, but never confirmed by a General Order. Drills and instructions were given alternately in Burford, Bishopsgate and Mount Vernon, the latter place at that period was known as the "Checkered Sheds." The uniforms were dark blue and consisted of a short shell Jacket trimmed with Mohair braid, trousers with one wide white stripe. Flat cap with white band and straight leather peak.

The principal event of interest which occurred during the period of Captain Munger's command, was their attendance at the "Great Review", held in Brantford under General Napier, in which the Royal Canadian Regiment and a considerable number of Imperial Troops took part. Captain Munger's cavalry rendered efficient aid, in holding the lines and restraining the immense crowds from encroaching on the Parade Ground, situated on the Sand Hills North of the city.

Sometime during the year 1864, Captain Munger removed from Burford, and the organization practically ceased to exist. It had been expected that Munger's Troop would have been added to the strength of the

Volunteer forces, under Class "B", but fortunately for this branch of the service, the old system of having two classes in the Cavalry, which was always of doubtful utility, was abolished, and the Cavalry Corps were all placed upon the same footing.

After the raid of 1866 and the battle, or skirmish at Ridgeway, the Government decided to largely increase the defensive forces of the country. An unofficial meeting of a number of the old members and others interested, among the most prominent of whom were William Marshall, Thomas Lloyd-Jones, D. G. Hanmer and William Serpell, was held in the General Stores of Loney & Kirkland, situated on the north-east corner of what is now known as King Street and Maple Avenue. To these men were chiefly due the credit for the formation of the First Regular Volunteer Cavalry in Burford, which has ever since maintained a high state of efficiency.

Application was made to the Department at Ottawa, presided over by the Honorable John A. MacDonald, who was then Minister of Militia. Mr. T. Lloyd Jones, Secretary of the Committee, was authorized to correspond with the Minister and had at least one personal interview with him on the matter. The result was in every way satisfactory, and shortly afterwards the following names, which had been selected by those interested, were forwarded to Headquarters for their consideration and confirmation :—

For Captain	Jacob Bingham
For Lieutenant	William Marshall
For Cornet	Thomas Lloyd-Jones

The first official order, regarding the Burford Troop of Cavalry, signed by the Adjt. General, was issued from Ottawa on Sept. 7th, 1866.

The Burford Troop of Cavalry, having been ordered to organize by the late Minister of Militia, and having provided themselves with equipment, in consequence is placed on the list of the Volunteer Militia as a special case.

To be Captain till further orders, Jacob Bingham, Esq.

The second order effecting the Troop was issued from Ottawa, December 14th, 1866.

Burford Troop of Cavalry.

To be Lieut, acting till further orders, William Marshall.

To be Ensign, acting till further orders, Thomas Lloyd-Jones.

The equipment mentioned in the first Order, which consisted of swords and saddles, were as might be expected of various designs and patterns, this equipment, with the exception of that of the officers, was all

discarded almost immediately after, when the Government issued first clothing, and then arms and equipment, making a complete outfit for all the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

On November 16th 1866, the first issue of clothing was forwarded from Headquarters and shipped direct to Captain Bingham, Paris Station, this issue consisted of

Cloth Tunics	(Hussar Pattern)	40
Cloth Trousers	(Hussar Pattern)	40
Busbies	(Hussar Pattern)	40
Great Coats	(Hussar Pattern)	40

The Busbies were ornamented with Brass plate, Chain and straight white, horse hair plume. The Tunics were handsomely trimmed with Yellow Cords, and the Trousers with two white stripes. The Uniforms and Great Coats were dark blue in color, all of the very best material, and there is no doubt that the splendid appearance which the Cavalry made at this time had considerable to do with the large number of applications for membership always on file. White Belts, long swords and Spencer Carbines completed the equipment.

At this period there were no Canadian Military Schools of Instruction, and the gentlemen selected for officers were required to proceed to Toronto, where they were attached to the 13th. Hussars, one of the crack Cavalry Corps of the British Army, who were then stationed in the old Fort Barracks.

Charles Weir of Cathcart, who had received the appointment of Troop Sergeant, as well as most of the other non-commissioned officers, accompanied the officers to Toronto, as it was considered to be a matter of importance, at that time, to have only thoroughly qualified men to fill these positions.

After some two months steady drills and studies, Certificates were granted, and in due course a General Order was issued confirming the officers in their rank. On his return home, Captain Bingham proceeded to complete the enrolment of his Troop up to a strength of 35 including N. C. O. and Privates.

The men were frequently called together and evinced the greatest interest in making themselves acquainted with the various drills and movements necessary in the Cavalry branch of the service.

Under Captain Bingham, the parades were held at both Bishops-gate and Burford Village, the men, many of whom resided at a considerable distance, attended cheerfully at these meetings, and gave their time without any remuneration.

Referring to the G. O. of 14th. Dec. 1866, appointing Wm. Marshall as Lieutenant and T. Lloyd-Jones as Ensign, it is clear that the designation of the 3rd. Officer as "Ensign" was a clerical error, the proper title at this period being Cornet.

Some of the charter members of the force who at that time or later on were appointed non-commissioned Officers in the Troop, were William Henry Serpell, Sergeant Major, promoted in 1872 to be Quartermaster of the new Second Regiment of Cavalry. Sergeants John Carlyle, George Tisdale and Charles Weir. Corporals Eli Eddy, Robert Shellington and Henry Marshall. Troopers D. G. Hanmer, Jacob Lawrence, Ephraim Dutcher, Benjamin Haun, Benjamin Smith, John Thompson, Sherman Townsend, Henry Ballard, James Carlyle, George Clinton Henry Aaron McWilliams, James McWilliams, Robert James, Francis Marshall and F. W. Miles.

Captain Bingham, had formerly resided in Oxford County, where he had been an Officer in the First Battalion, Oxford Militia, after his removal to Bishopgate, he was gazetted Captain in the Fifth Brant Militia. For a number of years he carried on an extensive, business in Bishopgate, as a manufacturer of Agricultural implements. The first crude mowers and reapers manufactured in Brant County, of fearful and wonderful construction were turned out from his workshops.

The First Camps of Exercise.

The first camp of instruction, for the benefit of the Volunteer Militia, held in this Province was formed at Thorold, on August 17th, 1866, and continued until October 6th, 1866. The Regiments in attendance were changed weekly. During this period of time the total number of N. C. O. and men present amounted to 6,201 and 475 officers. The only Cavalry in attendance was the Cobourg Troop under Lieutenant Colonel Boulton, three officers and forty-four N. C. O. and men, also a detachment of one officer and eight men from Colonel Denison's Troop, the latter were present during the whole of Camp, the remainder being stationed in detachments at Chippewa, Black Creek, Fort Erie, Ridgeway and Port Robinson.

On the 18th, September, 1868, the Militia Department decided to hold a Camp of Instruction at Toronto, for the benefit of the Cavalry and Artillery branches of the service.

By G. O. No. 1, of that date, a Camp of Exercise was authorized to be held on 1st October next ensuing, composed of Field Batteries and Troops of Cavalry, for Volunteer Militia. The Commander-in-

Chief having appointed Colonel Anderson C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to command the Field Batteries, and Col. Jenyns C. B., 13th Hussars, to command the Troops of Cavalry there assembled. The experience gained at this Camp was of lasting benefit to the Troops of Cavalry present among whom were the Burford soldiers. This was the first occasion in the History of the Burford Troop on which they attended a Camp of Exercise. They were not again called away from home until the year 1871. During this interval the drills were performed in the Fall of the year at Troop Headquarters, the manoeuvres and tactical work being carried out on the estates of R. C. Muir, J. P. and Elisha Stuart.

At this time, and for a number of years after, a great deal of attention was given to training the Volunteers how to shoot, the constant practice developed a very much higher average than has been made during the past twenty years. The targets first used were constructed of wood and were placed against one of the large straw stacks always to be found on the Stuart farm. After every shot the "Flag-man" would appear from the back of the stack, plug the holes, and signal the result to the firing line. Later on an iron target was received from the Militia Department and this was erected on the southern end of a large field, the property of Squire Muir. All balls missing the target finding lodgement in the large trees in the "Winkel Grove".

At the close of the Annual Drills, the usual inspection was held by a Staff Officer, this duty was carried out by Lieut. Col. Henry V. Villers, Brigade-Major, with Headquarters at Hamilton, who never failed to highly compliment the officers on the soldierlike and creditable manner in which the drills and manoeuvres were performed.

The Field Day at Brantford.

On the 18th day of September, 1869, the Burford Troop of Cavalry had their first experience in Brigade and Review Work. Assembling at Burford early on the morning of that day, they marched to Brantford, when in company with the 38th. Battalion, consisting of 23 Officers and 291 men, under the command, of Lt. Col. Patton, and four Companies of the 3rd, Batt, Grand Trunk Brigade, the latter under the command of Major Larmour, they formed up in Review Order on the Heights north of the city, where they were inspected by the Adjutant General, Colonel P. Robertson Ross. The Cavalry on this occasion were under command of Captain Bingham and made a splendid appearance, they were highly complimented by the Adjutant General, who in

his Official Report referred to the Troop as a splendid body of active young men especially well horsed. After a minute inspection, the men were supplied with blank ammunition, a regular Field Day followed, both Cavalry and Infantry skirmished, advancing and retiring and made occasional charges which greatly impressed the crowds of visitors.

The Honorable George Etienne Cartier was now Minister of Militia, and during his term of office the Volunteer militia particularly the Cavalry, received very little encouragement. The period of Drill was reduced from 16 to 13 days, with permission to perform this by extra drills in $6\frac{1}{2}$ days, this gave the men \$1.00 per day, but the pay for the horses remained the same. Members of the Militia who resided at a distance from their Headquarters and were obliged to provide themselves with accommodation at the Hotels, received practically nothing for their time. In face of this and other discouragements, such as rumors that the days of mounted men were over in the Army, and that Cavalry was a useless branch of the service, the Burford Troop was always up to full strength with picked men.

At the close of the year 1869, the Canadian Volunteer Militia numbered (on paper) as follows :—

Cavalry	1500	Officers & Men
Garrison Artillery	3558	Officers & Men
Field Batteries (10)	750	Officers & Men 42 Guns. 441 Hor's.
Engineers (4 Cos).	232	Officers & Men
Naval Brigade (Halifax)	233	Officers & Men
Inf'try and Rifles (73 Batts)	37,268	Officers & Men
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	43,541	

In the month of October, 1871, there assembled at Niagara-on-the-Lake, for a period of 16 days Drill, three Squadrons of Cavalry, three Field Batteries, (twelve guns) and several Rural Corps of Infantry. In all, 4,753 men, the whole under the Command of Lt. Col. Durie.

The Cavalry present, among whom where the Burford Troop, were given a taste of regimental drill, and the result proved so satisfactory, that the Militia Department decided to form the various independent Cavalry Units into a Provincial Regiment, this scheme was carried out the following year.

Organization of the Second Regiment of Cavalry.

After Confederation, in 1867, the new Dominion Government set about the reorganization of the various Provincial Corps of Volunteer Militia. It was decided to form the isolated rural Troops and Companies into Regiments and Battalions.

On February 6th, 1869, a General Order stated that the following Corps, enrolled under the Act 31 Vic, Chapter 40, respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, as well as those organized prior to 1st October, 1868, which have within three months after the day on which the said Act came into force, regularly enrolled as Volunteer Militia, are hereby declared to be existing and are continued as such, subject to the Provisions of said Act.

No. 3 Military District, Cavalry.

Governor General Body Guard, Toronto.

York Squadron (Oak Ridges and Markham Troops).

St. Catherines Troop, Grimsby Troop, Burford Troop.

This order fixed the status of the Cavalry in the new Canadian Army.

By General Order of 10th May, 1872, the formation of a District Regiment of Cavalry composed of the following Troops was authorized in Military District No. 2, to be known as

“THE 2nd. REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.”
with Headquarters at Oak Ridges.

St. Catherines Troop as	No 1 Troop
Oak Ridges (1st Troop York Squadron)	No 2 Troop
Markham (2nd Troop York Squadron)	No 3 Troop
Grimsby as	No 4 Troop
Burford as	No 5 Troop
Queenston as	No 6 Troop
Barrie as	No 7 Troop
Welland as	No 8 Troop

Previous to the formation of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, only five of the eight Troops composing the new organization, were in existence, but on the same date, 10th May, 1872, the Queenston Troop or Mounted Infantry were changed to a Troop of Cavalry, with the following Officers :—

Captain

Lieutenant

Cornet

Lieut. T. J. Brown,

Ensign Alex. Servos,

Sergt. Nelson Young,

Also on the above date, a Troop of Cavalry at Welland was authorized, with the statement that Arms and the necessary Equipment would be furnished, when the Department of Militia and Defence were in a position to do so.

The different Troops comprising the new Regiment were numbered according to seniority and the same plan was followed when making a selection of Regimental Staff Officers.

Official Orders, authorizing formation of the Toronto, St. Catharines, Grimsby and Markham Cavalry.

Troop Organization.

Toronto, 27th December, 1855.

No 5 Military District, Upper Canada.

Two Troops Volunteer Militia Cavalry to be formed at Toronto, to be styled 1st and 2nd Troops of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the County of York, with their Headquarters at Toronto. The following Officers are appointed to these Troops. Viz :

First Troop.

To be Captain, Capt. Robert B. Denison, from York Light Drag's.
 " " Lieutenant Lieut. Peter M. McCutcheon, from York Light Drag's.
 " " Cornet, Cornet Geo. T. Denison, Jr, from York Light Drag's.

Second Troop.

" " Captain, Capt. Norman T. McLeod, from York Light Dragoons.
 " " Lieut., Capt. J. S. Dennis, from York Light Dragoons.
 " " Cornet, Ed. C. C. Foster, Gentleman,

Quebec 27th, September, 1855.

The formation of the following Corps are hereby authorized : Military District No. 7. St. Catharines.

One Troop of Cavalry to be styled the 1st Volunteer Militia Troop of Cavalry of St. Catharines.

To be Captain, Lieut. Bate from St. Catharines (Sedentary) Troop of Cavalry.

Toronto, 13th. December, 1856.

Military District No 7.

One Volunteer Troop of Cavalry at Grimsby, to be styled the 1st. Volunteer Militia Troop of Cavalry of Grimsby.

To be Captain, Conrad Teeter,
To be Lieut., John Byam Cutler,
To be Cornet, Andrew M. Pettit.

Toronto, July 17th, 1856.

Military District No 5.

One Volunteer Troop of Cavalry at Markham, to be styled the 3rd. Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the County of York.

To be Captain, Wm. Button.
To be Lieut.
To be Cornet.

DE ROTTENBURY Col.

Adjt. Gen. of Militia.

DONALD MACDONELL,

Dep. Adjt. Gen. of Militia.

The York Light Dragoons, were a Corps of sedentary militia, reorganized on 29th. Jan. 1852, on which date Robert B. Denison and Norman T. McLeod were gazetted Captains in that Corps. In after years when Capt. R. B. Denison became the head of the most important Military District in the Dominion of Canada, he always retained a warm interest in the Cavalry, and was on particularly friendly terms with the officers of the Burford Cavalry.

The Denison family were undoubtedly the fathers of the Cavalry service in the Province of Upper Canada, and the fortunes of their Command and that of the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry, were to be incorporated at different periods.

On the 10th May, 1872, the same date on which the Regiment was organized, the following Staff were gazetted :—

Lieut.-Col. commanding, Brevet Lt. Col. and Major Norman Torquil, McLeod, C. S. M. S., from 1st Squadron York Light Cavalry.

Major, Brevet Lt. Col. and Capt. Wm. Button, C. S., from No. 3 (Markham) Troop.

Major, Capt. George Book, C. S., from No. 4 (Grimsby) Troop.

Paymaster, Brevet-Major and Capt. Currie V. B., from Queenston Mounted Infantry Company.

Adjutant, with rank of Captain, Adjutant Silas W. Spillette C. C. M. S.
(formerly of 9th. Lancers), from 19th. Battalion.

Quarter master, with rank of Cornet, Sergt, Major W. H. Serpell, C. S.
Surgeon, J. Ackland De La Hooke, from 1st Sq. York Light Cavalry.

Asst. Surgeon, Thos. Clarke, M. D.

Veterinary, Charles Elliott, M. S., formerly Lieut. 36th. Battalion.

No 7, Barrie Troop, does not appear to have ever joined the Regiment in Camp or perfected their organization, but for many years the Welland Troop continued to be referred to in all official orders as "No. 8."

No. 8 Troop Welland

Ottawa, 7th June 1872.

To be Captain Wm. Buchner M. S.

To be Lieut. Prov. Ruben House,

To be Cornet, Prov. Hampden D. Willson.

The June Camp of 1872.

Regulations for the Annual Drill of 1872.

The Annual Drill for the Military year of 1872, will be carried out in the following manner :—Camps of Exercise will be formed in every Military District ; at which the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry Corps will be concentrated in tactical Brigades and Divisions of the three Arms, for 16 days Drill and Manoeuvres.

Officers, non-commissioners officers and men attending such camps, will be paid and supplied during the period as if called out for actual Service.

The Brigades and Divisions will be under the personal Command of the Deputy Adjutants General, commanding the Militia, in Military Districts, who accompanied by the permanent District Staff Officers, will encamp with the Troops during the whole period the Camps are in operation, in order to superintend the Drill and Target practice of Corps, carry out the supply and transport arrangements, as well as to take Military command and regulate all duties in Camp.

Military District No. 2.

A Division composed as follows will be assembled in a Camp of Exercise on the Niagara Frontier at Niagara on 12th June :—

Cavalry.

No. 1 Troop, the Governor General's Body Guard and the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry, 8 Troops, Lt. Col. McLeod.

No. 1 Troop of the Governor General's Body Guard will be attached to the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry for pay, rations, and discipline, during the period the Division is assembled.

Field Artillery.

Toronto Field Battery.

Hamilton Field Battery.

Welland Field Battery.

1st, Infantry Brigade.

2nd. Queens Own Rifles

10th. Royals Infantry

12th. York Infantry

13th. Hamilton Infantry

19th. Lincoln Infantry

2nd, Infantry Brigade.

20th. Halton Rifles

31st. Gray Infantry

34th. Ontario Infantry

35th. Simcoe Infantry

36th. Peel Infantry

3rd, Infantry Brigade.

37th. Haldimand Rifles

38th. Brant Rifles

39th. Norfolk Rifles

44th. Welland Infantry

77th. Wentworth Infantry

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Adjt. General.

Division Staff.

Quartermaster Gen. Lt-Col. R. B. Denison,
Asst. Quartermaster Gen. Lt-Col. H. V. Villers.

Troop Officers of the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry 1872.

No. 1, St. Catharines Troop.
Captain, John Johnson Gregory.
Lieut., Joseph Grobb,
Cornet, Roland W. Gregory.

No. 4, Grimsby Troop.
Captain, William H. Patterson.
Lieut., Robert B. Patterson.
Cornet, Francis O. Burch.

No. 2, Oak Ridges Troop.
Captain, James Buchanan Baldwin,
Lieut., James McConnell
Cornet, William Morton.

No. 5, Troop Burford.
Captain, Jacob Bingham.
Lieut., William Marshall.
Cornet, Thomas Lloyd-Jones.

No. 3, Markham Troop.
Captain, James Elliott,
Lieut., Francis Button.
Cornet, John Reynolds Button.

No. 6, Troop, Queenston.
Captain, T. J. Brown.
Lieut., Alex. Servos.
Cornet, Nelson Young.

No. 8, Troop, Welland.
Captain, William Buchner.
Lieut., prov. Reuben House.
Cornet, prov. Hampden D. Wilson.

Burford	Best	shot	Trooper Thomson	Figure 18
Queenston	"	"	" Cookhull	" 17
St. Catharines	"	"	" Disher	" 18
Oak Ridges	"	"	" Copeland	" 19
Markham	"	"	" Perkins	" 25
Grimsby	"	"	" Burns	" 23

Captain Bingham's Retirement,

Towards the latter part of Captain Bingham's command he had become careless and indifferent regarding the efficiency of his Troop, the

equipment being left mostly in the hands of the men, in some cases the Military Headstalls, Halters, Tie chains etc, were for a time in daily use by a few of the citizen soldiers in their peaceful pursuits. Captain Bingham's neglect for the safe keeping of the Government stores, and his negligence in the discipline of his men, was principally the result of business difficulties, which culminated in the loss of the greater part of his trade, owing to competition from stronger and better equipped concerns. Finding his financial affairs in extricable confusion, he left suddenly for the United States, and Lieut. Wm. Marshall immediately assumed command.

This Officer, who during his connection with the force proved himself to be an able, efficient and popular Cavalryman, issued a positive order to every member of the Troop to at once return to stores all Government property in their possession, at the same time Constable Daniel Dunn was sent out to recover any equipment wherever found.

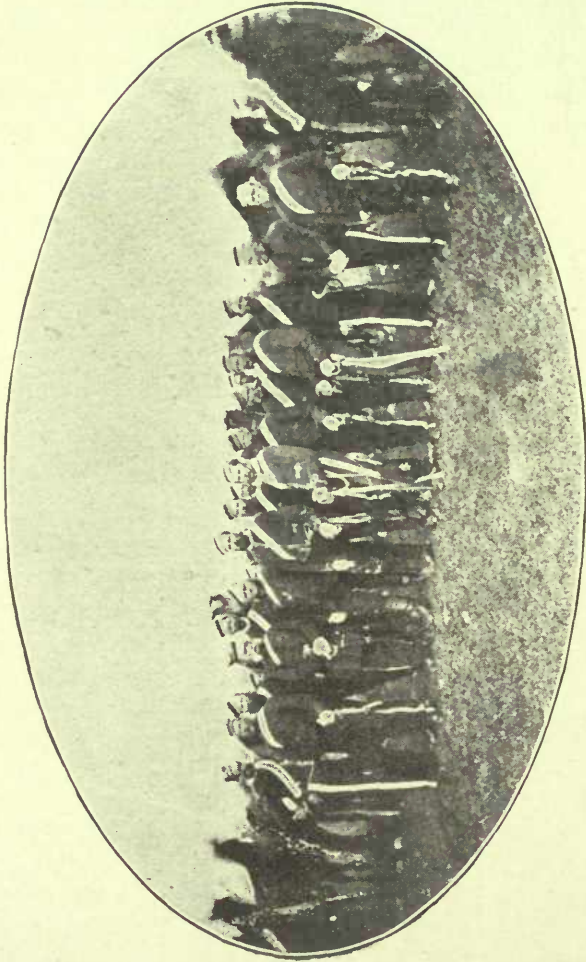
After a considerable amount of work, Trooper Dunn gathered in nearly all the missing articles and was placed in charge of all Troop stores, a position he held for many years. Under his care everything was kept in perfect order. Trooper Daniel Dunn was for long considered the most expert swordsman in the Regiment, a most loyal and enthusiastic soldier; he was finally promoted to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

On the promotion of Lieut. Wm. Marshall to the command of the Burford Cavalry, Cornet Thomas Lloyd Jones became Lieutenant and Sergeant Major Charles Weir was appointed Cornet, the latter was succeeded as Sergeant Major by Jacob Lawrence, who had joined in 1866, the latter served continuously for some twenty-five years, and deserves special mention for his never failing courtesy and his tact with the men under his command. He was noted for his punctuality and as a member who never missed a Drill or a Camp. During the first camps of Exercise at Niagara his services were invaluable to his superior officers, to a large degree he possessed the instinct of always doing the right thing at the right time.

Having reached the age limit, Sergeant Major Lawrence retired, after serving at the June Camp of 1891, and was succeeded by the Senior Sergeant, W. K. Muir.

In the month of May 1875, Orders were issued for another large Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, but to further economize, pay would only be allowed for two Officers per Troop, and further, all Troops whose Headquarters were over forty miles distant, had the option of drilling at Troop Headquarters, or marching to Camp.

A short time after this Order was issued, Lieut-Lloyd-Jones received a personal letter from the D. A. G., Lt-Col. R. B. Denison, in which he was offered a position on the Staff during the ensuing Camp, the accep-



Officers 2nd Regiment of Cavalry,
Cama Niagara, June 1875.

tance of which would permit Cornet Weir to take his place with the Troop and draw the usual pay. After consultation with Capt. Marshall, Lieut. Jones replied signifying his willingness to accept the position, and warmly thanked Col. Denison for his kind offer.

Retirements' Promotions, Appointments.

On the 26th September, 1873, a General Order appeared in the Canada Gazette, confirming Lieut. Wm. Marshall in the Captaincy, and promoting his subalterns.

To be Captain, Lieut. Wm. Marshall C. S., Vice Bingham, left limits.

To be Lieutenant, Cornet Thos. Lloyd-Jones, C. S. Vice Marshall promoted.

To be Cornet, Troop Sergt.-Major Charles Weir, C. S., Vice Jones promoted.

On the 12th June, 1874, by General Order, the first Commanding Officer of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, Lt-Col. Norman Torquill McLeod, who had previously sent in his resignation, was permitted to retire, retaining rank. This Officer had served for a considerable length of time in the York Dragoons, he was gazetted Captain of the Oak Ridges Troop on December 27th, 1855, Major in 1865, and Lieut. Colonel of the York Squadron in 1867.

On the retirement of Lt. Col. McLeod, the command of the Regiment devolved on Major Wm. Button ; formerly in command of the Markham Troop. This Officer, however, did not long retain the honor, having sent in his resignation, by General Order of 18th. December 1874, he was permitted to retire, retaining his Brevet Rank of Lt. Col. Major George Book C. S., formerly in command of the Grimsby Troop, now succeeded to the command of the Regiment, but he, like Major Button, was never gazetted Lt. Colonel.

Major Book having removed from the Province, a General Order was issued from Ottawa on 30th. May 1879.

Captain and Brevet Major John J. Gregory C. C. of No. 1 Troop will, during the absence from Regimental limits of Major Book, assume the command of the Regiment until further orders.

During the Summer of 1879, there being no word of Major Book's return to Regimental limits, Captain John Johnston Gregory pressed for his promotion. On the 17th. October, 1879, the following G. O. was issued :—

Major George Book having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

During the Fall of 1867, John J. Gregory was attached to the 13th Hussars, Toronto, for Drill and Instructions. Obtaining a first class

certificate he was immediately gazetted Cornet to No. 1 St Catharines Troop. On 5th. April 1867, promoted Lieutenant, and in January 1870 succeeded to the command of his Troop.

2nd. Regiment of Cavalry Troop Commanders, 1879.

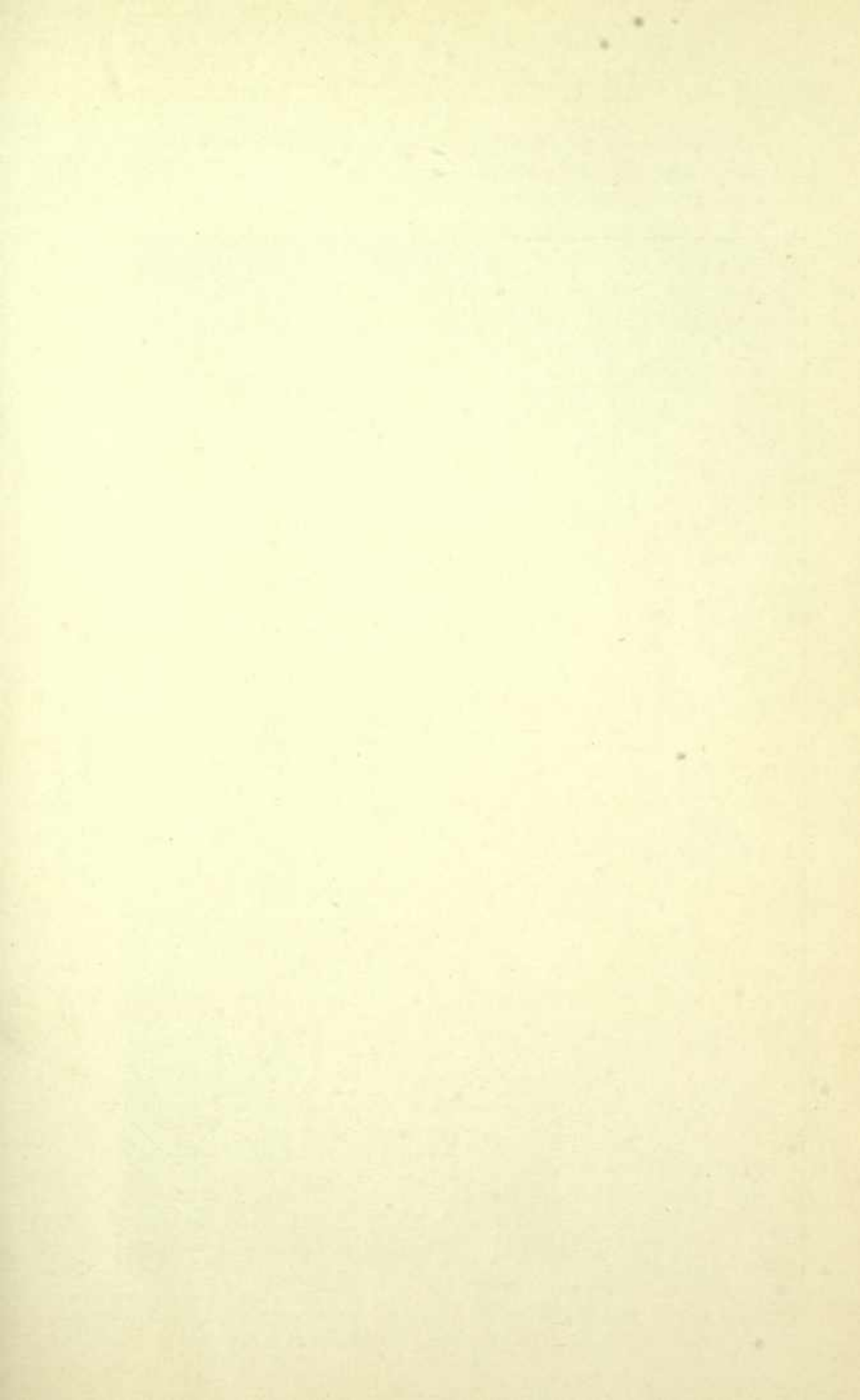
No. 1 Troop,	St Catharines,	Capt. and Brevet Major, John J. Gregory.
" 2 "	Oak Ridges,	Capt. McConnell.
" 3 "	Markham,	Capt. and Brevet Major, James Elliot.
" 4 "	Grimsby,	Capt. Patterson.
" 5 "	Burford,	Capt. Marshall.
" 6 "	Queenston,	Capt. Brown.
" 8 "	Welland,	Capt. Wm. Buchner.
		Establishments 385, Actual Strength 241.

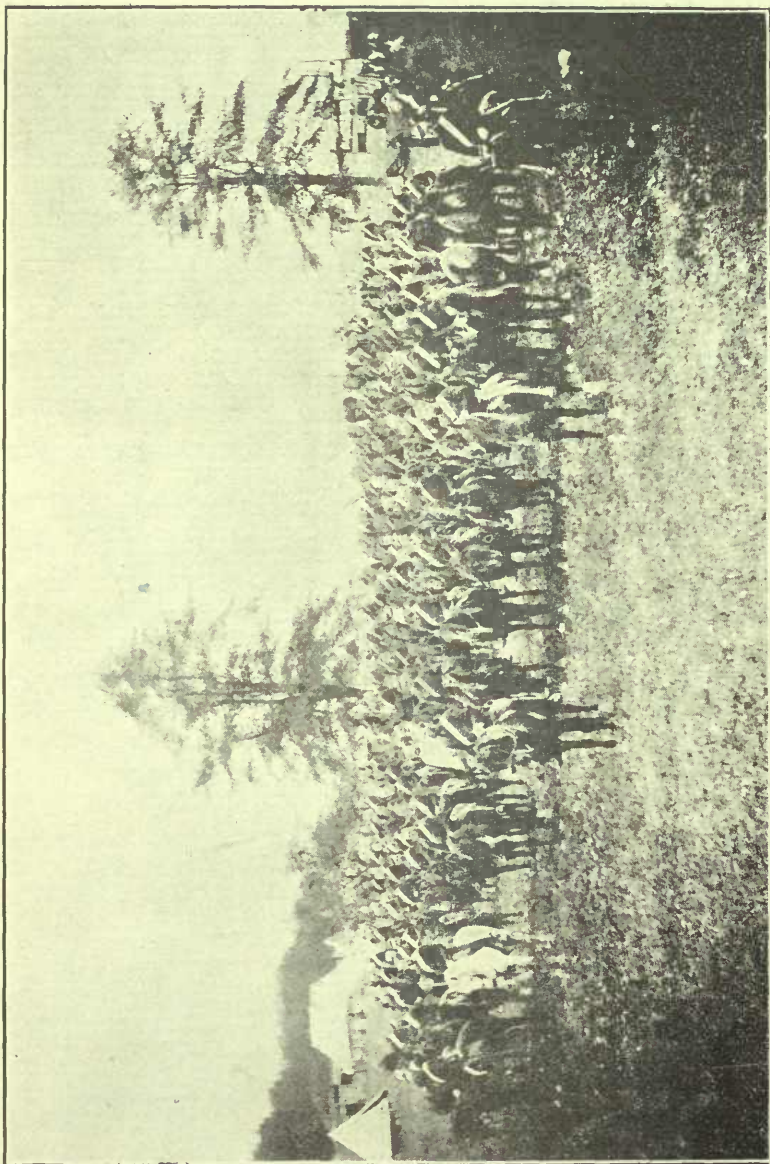
Why the Cavalry Drilled only Biennially during the Seventies.

During the Seventies, a period of great Commercial depression prevailed in Canada. The Government, who had first to provide for the North West Mounted Police, and the newly formed permanent Batteries in Kingston and Quebec, found very little money left to provide for the Drill of the Active Militia, taking for instance the year 1877, when L. R. Masson was Minister of Militia, we find that the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry like many others, were not required to perform Annual Drill.

The Militia Grant this year was less than one Million dollars, the exact amount being \$931,956, from which deduct \$306,356 for North West Mounted Police, \$50,000 for Royal Military College, leaving somewhat more than half a million dollars, for Militia purposes proper, and the supply of all Warlike stores, clothing for the whole force and for the two Gunnery Schools, Rifles, Ammunition, Guns, Saddlery, Gun Powder, as well as Accoutrements and Equipment of every description that an Army requires, for the Drill Pay and incidental expenses attending on Drill and training. There remained only the meagre and insufficient sum of \$155,000, a sum altogether inadequate to keep the 42,000 Volunteer Militia of Canada in a proper state of training and effectiveness.

The following year, 1878, A. Campbell was appointed Minister of Militia and Defense. The Burford Troop was authorized to drill at Troop Headquarters. On the 27th Day of September 1879, it was inspected by the Brigade-Major, Lt-Col. H. V. Villiers, and found to be in a thoroughly efficient state. The horses were particularly good. The Inspection was carried out on the farm of R. C. Muir, J. P.





Second Regiment of Cavalry,
Camp Niagara, June 1883.

On the previous day, Col. Villiers had inspected the Queenston Troop of Cavalry, under Capt. Brown, on Niagara Common, where they had performed six days drill. The remainder of the Troops of the Regiment, like Burford, carried out their drills at Troop Headquarters.

The 2nd Commanding Officer of the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

After the retirement of Lt-Col. McLeod on the 12th June 1874, the Regiment remained without any positive head, until the 8th June 1883, a period of about nine years. On the latter date a General Order was issued.

2nd. Regiment of Cavalry.

To be Lt-Col. and Command the Regiment, Capt. and Brevet Major John Johnston Gregory, C. C. from No. 1 Troop ; Vice McLeod retired.

It is interesting to note by the above order, that the Commanding Officer of No. 1 Troop, had the unusual experience of being promoted to the Colonelcy, without ever having being gazetted to the intermediate grade of Major ; although since the year 1879, he, as Senior Captain, had acted as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

During Colonel J. J. Gregory's tenure of Command, the Regiment met biennially on Niagara Camp Ground. At these Encampments the Cavalry were left entirely to themselves under the trees in Paradise Grove, except on Field Days or when Brigade Movements were being carried out.

A leading feature of the Cavalry Quarters was the heavy Regimental Guards that were maintained, from four to six Sentries were constantly to be seen on their Beats surrounding the Cavalry Camp Ground. This meant the employment of some twenty four Privates, one Sergeant, one Corporal, and one Trumpeter. This Guard which was later on almost entirely dispensed with, was the most exacting and disagreeable part of Camp Life. Many old members can doubtless recall the times, when they were called up every four hours, during their twenty four, to pace for two hours on their Beat. To be called up in the middle of a dark and rainy night, from a sound sleep, by the inexorable Corporal of the Guard and hurried out to their Posts of Duty, was a taste of real soldering. In those days the Sergeant of the Guard was considered to be a great man. The Corporal a very lucky man, while the Trumpeter would not exchange places with the Colonel.

Stable Duties were carried out at such times, and in such a manner, as best suited the time of the men and the ideas of the Troop Sergeant-Majors. After the first week in Camp, when the Regiment came together,

a considerable part of its work consisted of wild gallops, from one end of the Common to the other, when these furious charges were made by the Regiment in line with drawn Sabres, the gallant Colonel in the lead, who no doubt had in mind the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade," at the Battle of Balaclava.

The sight of these charges were so inspiring, and made such an impression on the Camp Commandant, Col. R. B. Denison, that he issued strict orders to the effect that the ground lying in front of old Fort George, and extending from the English Church to the Railway Cut, be left entirely for the use of the Cavalry.

On the promotion of Capt. J. J. Gregory to the Command of the Regiment, the Militia Dept. decided to complete the Staff, and on 22nd. June 1883, a further General Order was issued.

2nd. Regiment of Cavalry.

To be Majors, Capt. and Brevet-Major James Elliott, C. C. from No. 3 Troop, vice Button retired. Capt. Wm. Marshall C. C. from No. 5 Troop, vice Book left limits.

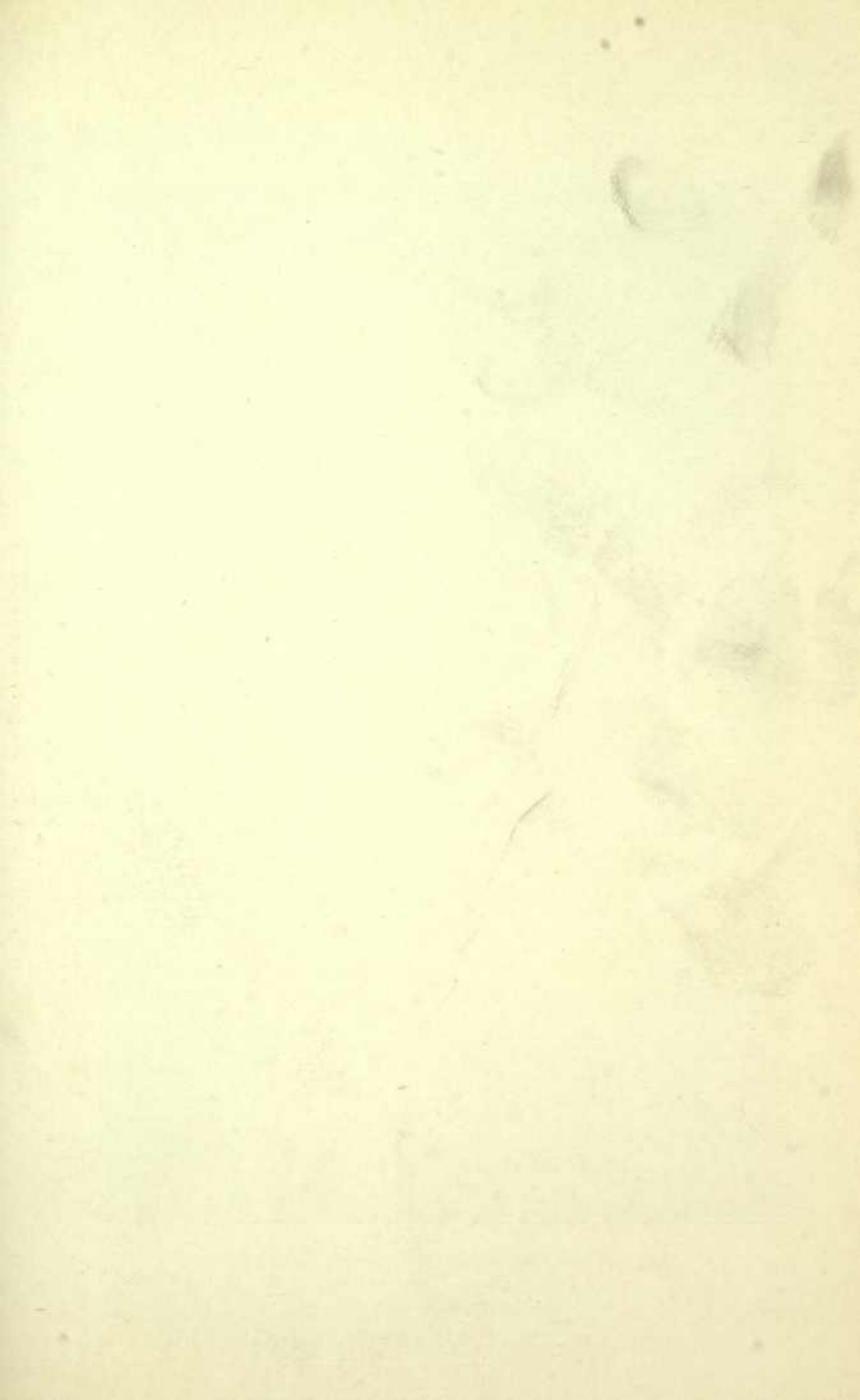
Ottawa, 8th February, 1884.

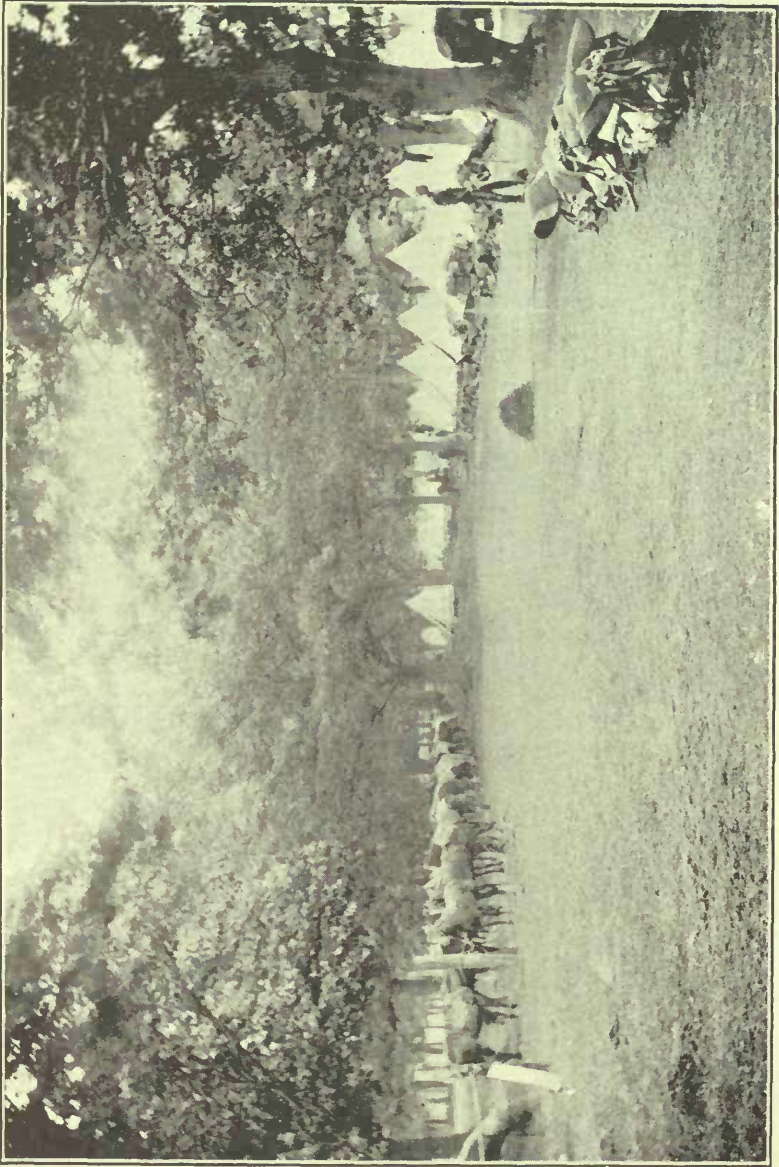
G. O. No. 5, 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry, No. 5 Troop Burford. To be Lieutenant. Sergeant Robert Cuthbertson Muir, C. C. vice Jones promoted.—Memo ; 2nd. Lt. Charles Weir having left limits, his name is hereby removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

It is a peculiar fact to note, that although Cornet Charles Weir had left limits nearly ten years previously, no official notice was taken of his absence, and in the above order he was referred to, as 2nd. Lieut. To explain this matter to the readers of this History, it will be necessary to state that in the month of June 1874, the Militia Dept. decided to reduce the strength of the Active Militia Force to 30,000 Officers, non-com. Officers and men at the same time, a number of new Corps gazetted, but not yet equipped, were removed from the list of the Active Militia.

Among this list were 7 Troops of cavalry. A General Order was also issued stating that the nominal strength of each Troop of Cavalry was not to exceed 40 officers and men. It was further stated that as vacancies for officers occurred, the strength of officers was to be reduced to 2 per each Troop of Cavalry.

Referring to the above order of 8th February, 1884, it will be noted





The Burford Cavalry Lines.
Camp Niagara, June 1863.

that Charles Weir is referred to as 2nd. Lieut. We find from the Records that the title of the third Troop Officer, Cornet, was dropped in the year 1880, and that of 2nd. Lieut. substituted.

On 6th July, 1877, General Orders permitted Cornet and Quartermaster, Wm. H. Serpell, to have the Honorary Rank of Lieut.

On 20th July 1883, the following Memo appeared :—"Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieut. Wm. H. Serpell, to have the honorary rank of Captain, from 6th July, 1882."

To continue the Record of Capt. Serpell's services, he continued to act as Quartermaster until 30th June, 1887, when he was placed on the retired list retaining his honorary rank.

Capt. Wm. H. Serpell is another old veteran who deserves special mention here from the fact of his long service in both the Sedentary and Active Militia. He was first gazetted Ensign in the 4th Batt. Oxford, on 12th May, 1847. On 20th March 1856, he was gazetted the Senior Lieut. in the 3th Batt. Brant. On 2nd of April, 1857 promoted Captain, and on 27th March, 1864, when the South Riding of Brant was formed into a Regimental Division, consisting of 2 Divisions, numbered 1 and 2, he was appointed the Capt. of No. 1, in what was called The Reserve Batt. Brant.

Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.

To be Quartermaster with honorary rank of Captain, 2nd, Lieut. James Sheppard S. C. from No. 6 Troop, vice honorary Captain Joshua U. Fowler, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his honorary rank.

When this Order appeared, the Officers of the Regiment were somewhat mystified, never having heard of or known any Quartermaster in connection with the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry of the above name. After considerable inquiry had been made, it was found that a most unusual error had been made at Head Quarters, and to correct this mistake, there appeared on the 15th July 1887, this memo :

2nd. Regiment of Cavalry.

ERRATA : In No. 3 of G. O. (12) 30th June, 1887, read Wm. H. Serpell instead of Joshua U. Fowler.

After the appointment of Quartermaster Sheppard, who resided in Queenston, it was found to be a decided advantage to the Regiment, when going into and returning from Camp, to have this officer living so near the Camp Ground.

The Colonel's Impromptu Review.

During the June Camp of 1883, just after the promotion of Lt-Col. Gregory to the Command of the Regiment, it had been arranged to hold

a Grand Review and "March Past" on the morning of the second day before Camp broke up. Visitors from Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Buffalo, and the adjacent country poured in to enjoy the spectacle, and there was a great cleaning up and furbishing of Steel Hat chains, and whitening of Belts for the occasion, but to the great disappointment of both soldiers and visitors, about 9 A. M., the hour set for Muster Parade, the rain commenced falling and as it showed no signs of letting up, the Order for the Review was cancelled and during the balance of the forenoon, the Cavalry passed their time entertaining their numerous visitors.

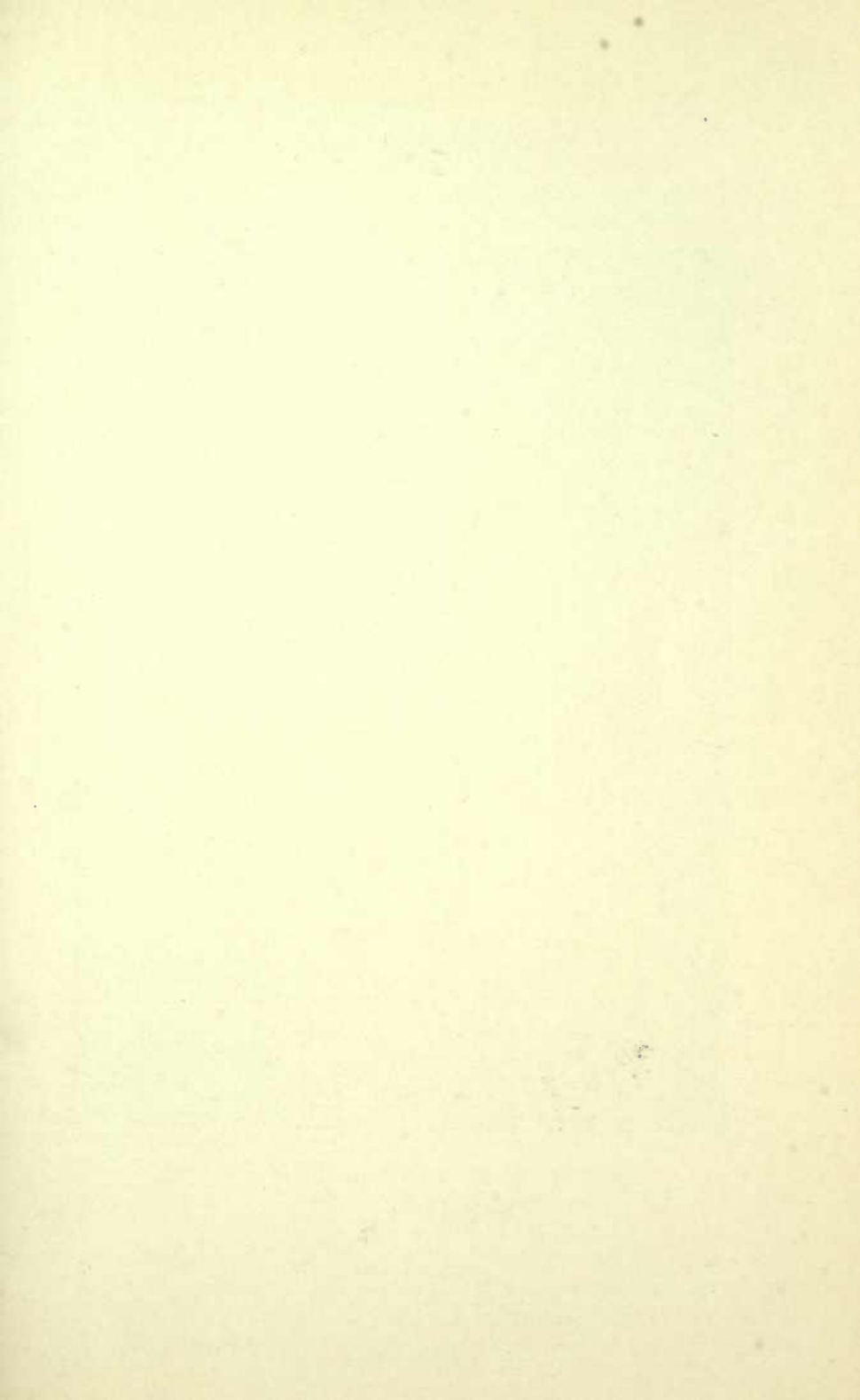
About 1 o'clock the sky cleared off and the various Corps in Camp paraded for Regimental Drill. Fort George was crowded with sight-seers, and as usual the ground in front of the Historic old Earthworks was pre-empted by the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry, who it should be stated, was the only Cavalry Corps in Camp.

The Regiment, with its 7 Troops of clean, active looking men, presented a splendid appearance, and the Colonel decided in his mind, that the opportunity of gratifying the visitors with a Military Display, for showing off the Regiment to the best advantage, and to the satisfaction of the officers and men, was too good to be lost. He immediately communicated with the Commanding Officers of several Infantry Regiments, whose men were casting longing eyes towards the Grand Stand, and it was arranged that these Corps, with the Cavalry, should form in line, and march past to the music of the Massed Bands.

The Cavalry being the first branch of the service and the proposition having come from the Colonel of the Cavalry, that Officer assumed command of the Brigade. Accompanied by several pro-tem aids and Staff Officers, Lt-Col. Gregory took Post at the Reviewing Point, when the Brigade wheeled into column and commenced the "March Past."

The various Regimental Officers and men, with due formality saluting the Reviewing Officer, who acknowledged the same with all the dignity and impressiveness of an Inspector General. As a matter of fact, most of the visitors from a distance did not know the difference.

During the performance of the various movements incidental to a March Past, the attention of the Camp Commandant, Lt-Col. Robt. B. Denison was drawn to the display taking place on the Common, after a lengthy survey of the movements through a powerful Field Glass, he decided not to interfere with the operations ; but for the future he declared that, rain or shine, all such displays should be carried out ; at the time and dates set, under his own personal supervision.





A Non-Com, Officer of the
Burford Cavalry, 1887.

The Age Limit for Officers.

Previous to the year 1883, there was practically no limit to the age at which an Officer was compelled to relinquish the Command of Troop or a Regiment, and as a result many Lieutenants and 2nd. Lieutenants, in certain Troops and Companies of a Regiment, found that after from ten to twenty years service, they were still where they started, while other Junior Officers who had perhaps joined only a few years previously, were through various circumstances quickly promoted from Cornet to Captain in their Troops. This state of affairs led to a great deal of grumbling, and remonstrances were frequently made to Brigade Office. As a partial remedy the Militia Dept. issued an order on 9th November 1883.

With the view of maintaining the Active Militia in a state of efficiency. Lt-Col's. who attain the age of 60 years, Majors the age of 55, Captains the age of 50, and Lieutenants the age of 45, may be placed on the retired list. This regulation will apply also to Regular Staff Officers, according to their relative rank.

In the year 1884, Major General R. G. A. Laurd, then in command of the Canadian Militia, at the June Camp of 1884, inspected the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry. In his Annual Report, this clever and distinguished soldier recommended a new uniform for Cavalry, requiring neither pipe-clay nor yellow washing. This was one of the most common sense recommendations ever made by a General Officer, and showed the Cavalry that his Inspection had not been a superficial one, and that his remarks were the result of close observation and an earnest desire to advance the interests of the Cavalrymen. This was also his last report before leaving Canada.

During the year a reconstruction of the Cavalry Corps had been effected by transferring the Oak Ridges and Markham Troops from the 2nd. Cavalry to the Gov. Gen. Body Guards, and making the latter a Regiment of 4 Troops. While this change did not effect the efficiency of the first named Corps, which had still 5 Troops, it very much improved that of the latter.

Thus it happened that the York Cavalry, which had formerly been connected with Denison's Command, were after a period of some 28 years, as part of the 2nd. Regiment of Cavalry, to again become a part of their old Corps, and form the left wing of their new Regiment.

Reporting on the change, the Dep. Adj. Gen. under date of 10th Nov. 1889, remarked as follows :—

The Inspection of this Corps (The Gov. Gen. B. G.) was made by me on 29th. June on the Garrison Common, Toronto, at the end of its 6 days Drill. The 2 Troops lately transferred from the 2nd. Reg. of Cavalry, were present in full strength and though a marked difference was

apparent between them and the old Troops in point of cleanliness, I am satisfied that competition will in a very short time dispel and other similar defects. The augmentation of the Body Guards must of necessity bring about increased enthusiasm and efficiency.

We will now dismiss from these records the Markham and Oak Ridges Troops of Cavalry.

It was during this year of remarkable changes in the formation of the Regiment, that the old order of numbering by figures was done away with, and that of letters substituted, therefore.

The Welland Troop had, since its organization in 1872, continued to be designated in all Official orders, as No. 8 Troop. On Aug. 30th, 1889 it was last referred to as No. 8 Troop. General Orders stating that in future it be known as "E" Troop. No. 7 Troop (Barrie), so far as the Regiment was concerned, had practically never existed, and we are quite sure that many officers of the 2nd Regiment never knew or heard of the Barrie Troop.

1889.

Establishment 168. Actual Strength 168.

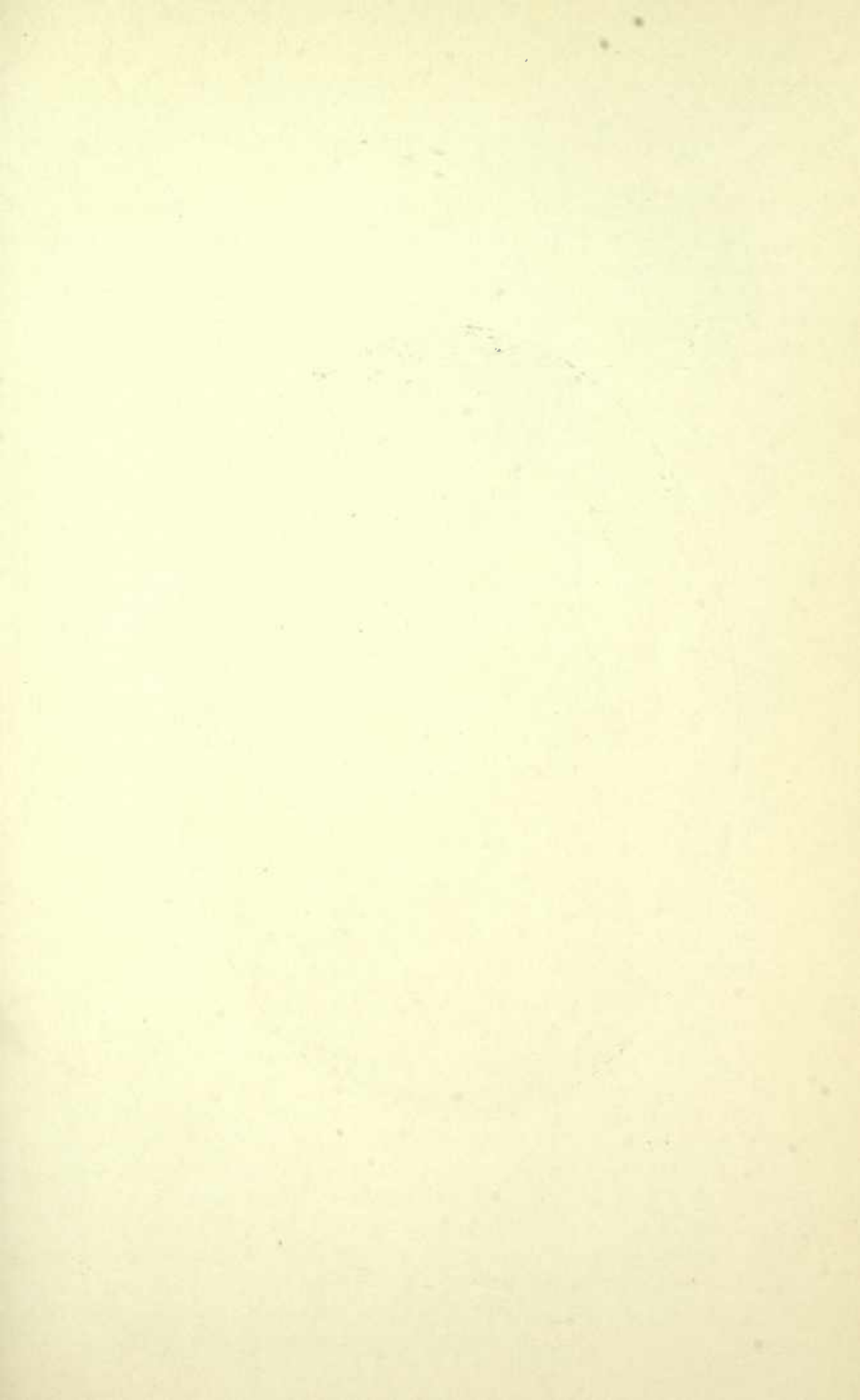
Figures of Merit.

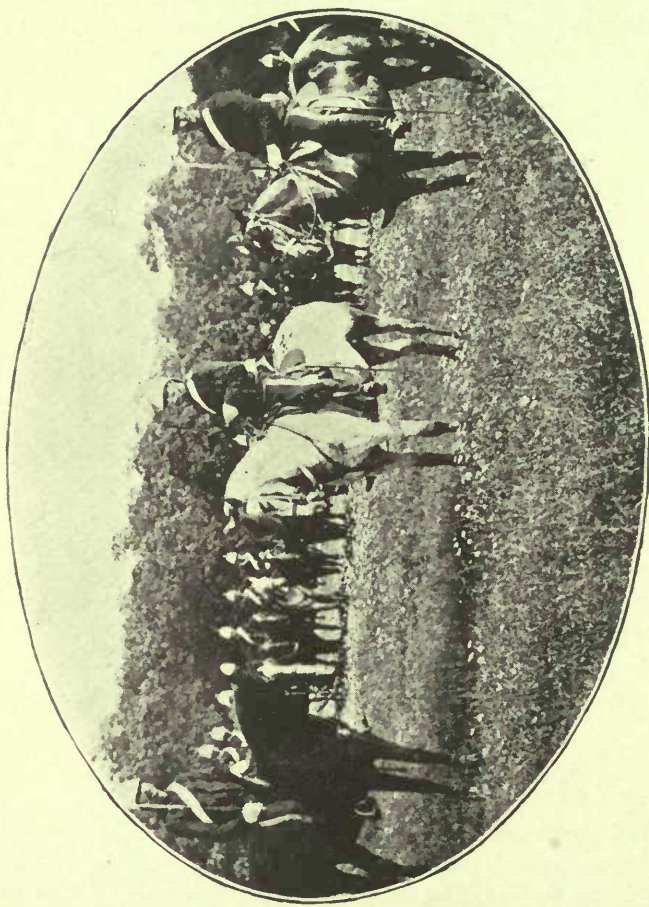
A.	Troop	Capt.	Gregory	16.29
B.	Troop	Capt.	Burch	17.25
C.	Troop	Capt.	Jones	26.18
D.	Troop	Capt.	Servos	26.00
E.	Troop	Capt.	Buchner	18.10

The Adjutancy of the 2nd, Regiment of Cavalry.

As already stated in these Records, on the formation of the Regiment on 10th May 1872, Silas W. Spillette C. C. M. S. was appointed Adjutant. This Officer at the time, was serving as Adjutant of the 19th. Battalion, but had previously been an old Lancer Non-Com. Officer in the Regular Army. It was brought that an officer of his experience would be of great help in the interior economy of the new Regiment.

It was found however, that his views and ideas on many points, like most old soldiers, were not adapted to a Volunteer Cavalry Corps in Canada, although a hard-working and enthusiastic officer, he was much inclined to argument, and made the fatal mistake of not being able to distinguish the proper difference between a regularly enlisted soldier, as





Burford Cavalry Troop, Camp Niagara, June 1885.

Lieut. R. C. Muir, Capt. T. L. Jones, 2nd, Lieut. J. Z. Frazer.

well as the regular officers of the British Army, and the Canadian Volunteer.

Unfortunately Adjt. Spillette had a good share of that prejudice, so common at that period in the minds of the old soldiers of the Imperial Army, viz, that Colonial Volunteers could not possibly become efficient soldiers, unless both Officers and Men followed exactly the same routine and the same discipline as in the Regular Army, where no man was supposed to think or act for himself, in any emergency, but simply obey orders and follow all the old Rules and Camp Regulations prevalent in older countries, and which were not at all suitable or advisable when applied to the Canadian Volunteer Militia. or in a new country like Canada, where the force sure to be called upon, to resist the first invasion of an enemy would be a purely voluntary one and not an army of professional soldiers.

After a service of four years in the Second Regiment of Cavalry, Adjutant Spillette resigned, and four months later, on Sept, 8th. 1876, Cornet R. W. Gregory, from No. 1 Troop, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant, Adjt. Gregory remained in this position until June 8th. 1883, when, on the promotion of Captain John J. Gregory to the command of the Regiment, he was promoted Captain of No. 1 Troop (St. Catharines). During Lieut. R. W. Gregory term of office as Adjutant, he proved himself to be an able and efficient Officer for that position residing in the same locality as the Commanding Officer of the Regiment; the necessary work, during the intervals between Camps, could be carried out promptly and satisfactory.

After the retirement of Lieut. Gregory from the Adjutancy, no appointment was made to fill the vacancy created until a period of over three years had elapsed. On Sept. 17th, 1886, Captain James Buchanan Baldwin C. S., from retired list of Captains, who had previously been recommended, was appointed to the position. Captain Baldwin was an old Cavalry man. During the Fenian Raid of 1866, he held the position of Cornet in the Gov. Gen. Body Guard, and accompanied his corps to the Niagara Frontier. Leaving Toronto on the morning of June 2nd. of that year, Cornet Baldwin's Troop under Lieut. Col. George T. Denison, crossed the Lake by steamer to Port Dalhousie and proceeded from there by rail to Port Robinson, from this point the Guards marched to Chippawa on the Niagara River. After a halt at this place they set out in the evening to overtake Col. Peacock, who was reported to be at New Germany, advancing to intercept the Fenians, who were working towards Port Colborne. On overtaking Col. Peacock's Column the Cavalry were sent to the front, to form the Advance Guard, and at dusk came in contact with the enemy.

After the retreat and expulsion of the Fenians from Canada, Denison's Cavalry continued for several months to Patrol the Niagara Frontier, between Fort Erie and Suspension Bridge. At the Thorold Camp, held during the months of September and October, they were the only Cavalry in attendance during the full period of camp. This was chiefly owing to the high regard entertained by General Napier and Colonel Wolseley, for the great military talents displayed and the perfect topographical knowledge of the adjoining Country possessed by Lieut. Col. George T. Denison.

Nearly five months of hard, active service in the performance of day and night Patrols, keeping a close watch on the River and other military duties, had made a Veteran of Cornet Baldwin while still a very young man, and the impression made on him was to be a lasting one.

On March 5th, 1867, he was promoted to be Lieutenant, and in 1872 succeeded Captain Armstrong in the command of the Troop. On April 24th, 1874, Captain Baldwin was permitted to retire retaining rank.

On the breaking out of the North West Rebellion in 1885, Dr. Baldwin immediately offered his service as Surgeon to Col. Denison, and received the appointment in his old Corps and in that capacity accompanied the Body Guards to the North West, where he remained during the Campaign, returning home again at the close of the Rebellion.

This short account of the Military career of Captain Baldwin will give future readers of these Records some idea of the man who was now to accept the difficult and important position of Adjutant to the Second Dragoons. Outside of a passing acquaintance with one or two, Captain Baldwin was personally unknown to the Officers of the 2nd Dragoons, his advent at the first Camp, after his appointment, was awaited with much interest, scarcely anything was known of his past services, but the report that the late Surgeon of the Body Guards was to be our new Adjutant created considerable interest. At our first meeting at Niagara Camp grounds; Captain Baldwin was found at his post, in advance of any of the Units of the Regiment, each Troop on its arrival was closely scanned and no doubt mentally compared with his old Corps. Right from the start Captain Baldwin made a good impression upon both Officers and Men, and before long it was found that he was a decided acquisition to the Regiment, an enthusiastic and hard-working officer and a thorough gentleman, he made warm friends among all the Troop Officers, as there was never the slightest attempt on his part to boast of his past services, or harass or irritate Troop Officers by expecting them to do work which properly belonged to the

Non. Coms. Of striking appearance, standing six feet six inches, and always faultlessly attired, his influence had a noticable effect in the improvement in dress and appearance of some of the officers, who had heretofore considered that most anything in the shape of a Uniform was good enough to appear in during Camp. On Nov. 17th 1896, Captain Baldwin received his Brevet Rank of Major. He continued to serve as Adjutant until the 20th. April, 1897, when he accepted the appointment of Paymaster Major Baldwin has asked for this change on account of advancing years and failing health, before however the month of June rolled round, Major Baldwin had answered the last Roll Call.

The Fourth Adjutant of the Second Dragoons.

Second Lieut. John Edgar Burch of the St. Anns Squadrons, was appointed Adjutant, from 20th. April, 1898. This young Officer had attended the Royal School of Cavalry during the Winter of 1898, where he secured a First class Certificate, and was awarded the highest points on nearly all subjects, both practical and written, the writer of these records, as it happened, was taking a course of study at the Cavalry School at the same time and writes from personal observation, to the writer. Lieut. Burch often expressed his desire to follow the career of a soldier, and take part in a great campaign, he little thought at the time how soon his wishes would be gratified, it is possible that his thoughts at this time ran more in the direction of war and all that it means, from the fact, that during his leisure moments he was greatly interested in reading, that famous account of the Battle of Waterloo, written by the celebrated author, Alexander Dumas.

Adj. Burch was present at the June Camp of 1898 and 1899, when he exhibited great ability and capacity in the performance of very erroneous duties.

On the breaking out of the Boer War, he received an appointment as special officer to proceed to South Africa, he arrived there in company with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and was taken on the strength, by the Commanding Officer, Col. F. L. Lessard, and was immediately placed in command of one of the Troops.

It was while leading his men in a desperate charge on the Boer position in one of the engagements near Pretoria, on Monday July 16th, 1900, that a ball from the enemy brought to untimely end the Military career of our Adjutant at the early age of 26, had he lived and returned to Canada, his experience with the Army in South Africa would have been of immense benefit to the 2nd. Dragoons.

The Organization of "C" Squadron 2nd Dragoons

By G. O. No. 43, the old organization was done away with and the old independant Troop formation changed for a full Squadron, to be commanded by an officer having the rank of Major. The promotion and confirmation of the Squadron officers, however, were delayed and held back for several years, to the great injustice of every Squadron officer in the regiment.

Why was this? Was it necessary to delay the promotions of officers who carried Long Service Medals and Decorations these several years, until, in the course of time, a new Squadron, with a new man at its head, was gazetted the latter to the rank of Major, thus giving him seniority, before the indisputable rights of the old Squadron officers were recognized.

Were the latter inefficient or unqualified men, with no enterprise or justifiable ambition: or was there a man "Higher Up", whose selfishness and obstinacy, held back the promotions, One who was looking sorely to his own intrests. Oh No, certainly not, we must not entertain such heresies for a moment.

Ottawa, May 2nd, 1898.

The Reorganization of the 2nd. Dragoons on a basis of three Squadrons has been approved as follows:—

A Squadron to consist of the present "A" Troop, (St. Catharines) and "D" Queenston, with Headquarters at St. Catharines. "B" Squadron to consist of the present "B" Troop (St. Anns) and "E" Troop, (Welland) with Headquarters at St. Anns. "C" Squadron to consist of the present "C" Troop, (Burford) with Headquarters at Burford.

To be Captain, Lieut. Robert Cuthbertson Muir; Vice Jones, appointed Paymaster 4th May, 1898.

To be Lieut, 2nd: Lieut John Zimmerman Fraser; Vice Muir, promoted, 4th May, 1898.

To be 2nd. Lieut. Sergt. John Baulger Lloyd-Jones, Vice Fraser promoted and William Kelso Muir, gentleman, to complete establishment.

G. O. No. 94.

2nd. Lieut. J. B. Lloyd-Jones, is transferred to "B" Squadron, with the rank of Lieut, 13th August, 1898.

G. O. No. 19.

To be 2nd. Lieut. provisionally, Captain M. F. Muir from the 38th Battalion; Vice R. C. Muir promoted 28th Jan., 1899.



Sergt-Major, W. K. Muir,
Burford Cavalry 1892.



Major W. K. Muir
Com. Burford Cavalry,
From 1909.

To be supernumery 2nd. Lieut, provisionally, Sergt. H. H. Ross, 28th January, 1899.

G. O. No. 134.

To be Lieutenant, 2nd. Lieut. and Captain M. F. Muir to complete establishment, 21st, December, 1899.

G. O. No. 55 Supernumery, 2nd. Lieut. H. H. Ross to be taken on the establishment ; Vice J. B. Lloyd-Jones transferred, 2nd. June, 1900.

G. O. No. 37.

To be Major, Robert Cuthbertson Muir, to complete establishment, 6th February, 1902. To be Captain, Lieut. John Zimmerman Fraser, to complete establishment, 6th February, 1902.

Toronto, April 14th, 1899.

From the D. O. C. M. D. No. 2.

To the O. Comdg. "C" Squadron 2nd. Dragoons.

Instructions have been issued to O. C. "A" "B" "D" and "E" Troops to transfer, to complete the Equipment of your Squadron.

The Arms etc. as shown on attached list

You will please report to me, when all the articles have been received by you.

(Sgd.) W. D. OTTER, Lt-Col.

To Capt. R. C. Muir

Com. M. D. No. 2.

Com. "C" Squadron

2nd Dragoons

Burford.

List of Arms, Equipments etc. to be transferred from Troops "A" "B" "D" and "E" to complete "C" Squadron.

Sets Saddlery complete 23

Arms, and Accoutrements complete 28

Clothing 28.

When the above communication was received by the Officer commanding "C" Squadron, he did not expect that the Troops, which had been ordered to contribute a part of their Equipment to supply his additional men, would select the best of their saddles and uniforms, and was not greatly disappointed when about the 1st. May the goods arrived and with the exception of the lot from St. Anns, which were apparently not a selected assortment of worn out articles, but a fair average of "B" Troops Equipment, were found to be more like a lot of condemned stores than anything suitable for the new Squadron.

It was fully expected that with the reorganization of the Regiment, new Saddlery of the improved pattern would be received, as the old ones

had been in use continuously since the year 1866, in fact, some of them had been used previous to that by the G. G. B. G. Many of them were still in very good order, although most of the attachments were completely worn out. This Saddlery was of English make and had been all manufactured of the very best material and on perfect workmanship, or they never could have stood the hard service they had been accustomed to for over forty years, without any special care or attention. They were a most comfortable saddle for the rider and very easy on the horse, much more so than the new pattern saddle. The greatest improvement of the latter however, was the attachment, by which the sword was carried on the left side to balance the carbine.

The Cavalry-man dismounted for work, with his carbine, was fatally impeded by a heavy sword, dangling round his legs, hanging from the waist by long slings, and it also greatly interfered with the free movements of the body and added much to the fatigue of both officers and men in the saddle.

It was not until the month of April 1900, that new Saddlery for "C" Squadron was forwarded to Burford; at the same time orders were received to pack the old Saddlery for return to district Stores, Toronto.

This was done some months later, in the meantime the officer commanding, made application for permission to have the old Saddlery disposed of by sale in Burford, where much better prices could have been realized than in Toronto. Lieut.-Col. Peters, "acting D. O. C., during Col. Otter's absence in South Africa, favored the idea, but the Department decided otherwise and when they were finally sold in Toronto, not more than about the value of the Bits and Headstalls was obtained for each complete set of Saddlery. The same may be stated of the Snider Carbines which were returned to Stores about the same time, having been replaced by the new Lee Enfield. Thousands of these Snider Carbines and Rifles were sold "En Bloc", for about \$1.00 each, when two or three times that figure might have been realized, had the Militia Department disposed of them at Corps Headquarters.

The June Camp of 1899.

This was in many respects, the most memorable Camp of Instruction which had so far been assembled at Niagara. The Volunteers were worked early and late. The drills and parades were the easiest part of the days work, the Cavalry Brigade in particular were scarcely given time to eat their meals. A great effort was being made to convert the Canadian Volunteer into a finished soldier, during a short period

of ten days. The hours of Drill were lengthened, Squadron Commanders were obliged to perform the extra duties of Paymasters, and to attend long and irksome Stable Parades. Routine was the order of the day, officers and men worked and slept, rode and drilled, ate, drank, smoked and worked again to the sound of the bugles..

Major Gen. E. T. H. Hutton arrived in Camp of Friday, 10th June, and assumed command of the Division. The Cavalry Brigade, under Brigadier Lt-Col. F. L. Lessard, were camped in the open near the town, the hottest spot on the grounds.

On Tuesday June 15th, tactical manoeuvres were carried out on an extensive scale, the whole of the 1st Cavalry Brigade and the 2nd Division taking part. The scene of operation covered all the country from Niagara to Queenstown Heights, between the River and the G. T. R. The force was divided into two armies called the Blue and Red, C. Squadron formed part of the attacking force. On Friday, June 16th, the whole force was reviewed by His Excellency the Gov. Gen. and the Minister of Militia, Sir F. W. Borden, large crowds of sight-seers were present to view the military display. After the March Past, the 2nd Dragoons were selected by the Brigadier, from the Cavalry Brigade, to give an exhibit of Horsemanship, the Regiment was formed in line of Squadron column, facing Fort George, at a distance of some five hundred yards from the outer earthworks, the heights, slopes and base of the Historic old Fort were packed with thousands of visitors, while hundreds of carriages and waggons were lined up at the sides for a considerable distance.

The Staff and Squadron commanders were called out for consultation, and received orders to charge at the gallop, straight towards the Fort and when within a safe distance, to wheel outwards and return and reform. It happened that the curb bits had been discarded during the camp and were not worn on this occasion, and once the Regiment was fairly started it seemed impossible to check or control the speed of the horses, as a result the space between the starting point and the crowd of sight-seers, as well as the camp staff, was covered in an incredible short period of time, and when the outer flanks of the wheeling Squadrons flew round to right and left, there was not the space of a man's hand between them and the front of the crowd of visitors. Needless to say that the visitors and most of the staff, who faced the fierce charge of 300 yelling shouting cavalry-men, waving drawn sabres, and the thunder of the charging hoofs on the hard ground, felt certain that they would be ridden over, and many of them made a mad run up the slope of the Fort.

After the regiment had reformed and no casualties were reported, the officers offered to repeat the performance but the Major General,

who had faced the charge, decided it was a very close shave, which indeed it was, and not only vetoed any repetition but blamed the Commanding officer of the Regiment for what he called a reckless and dangerous performance. Lt-Col. Gregory however, protested that he had only carried out the orders he had received. Never before, at Niagara, or at any other camp of Instruction in Canada, had Volunteer Cavalry attempted a similar performance, and we feel safe in stating that never again will a similar charge be witnessed on Niagara Camp Ground. It is doubtful if any other Volunteer Cavalry Corps in Canada, could have executed the charge, the wheel, when almost on top of the crowd, and the retirement without a serious disaster.

During this camp, many rumours of the coming struggle in South Africa were in circulation. The Major General had intimated that the difficulties were not likely to be settled without the arbitrement of war, and in that event, that the services of Canadian troops were sure to be accepted. The Commanding officer of the 2nd Dragoons, after consultation with his officers, made a formal offer of the entire regiment for service, to continue for such time as the struggle should last.

This offer was never accepted but later on the Regiment was asked to furnish some 30 men, to help fill the ranks of the first mounted Corps dispatched to South Africa, and one officer,—Lt. J. E. Burch—received an appointment as Special Service officer.

The weather during the camp was extremely hot and dry. Many of the men were severely affected by swollen eyes, owing to the intense heat.

Camp Commandant, Col. W. D. Otter.

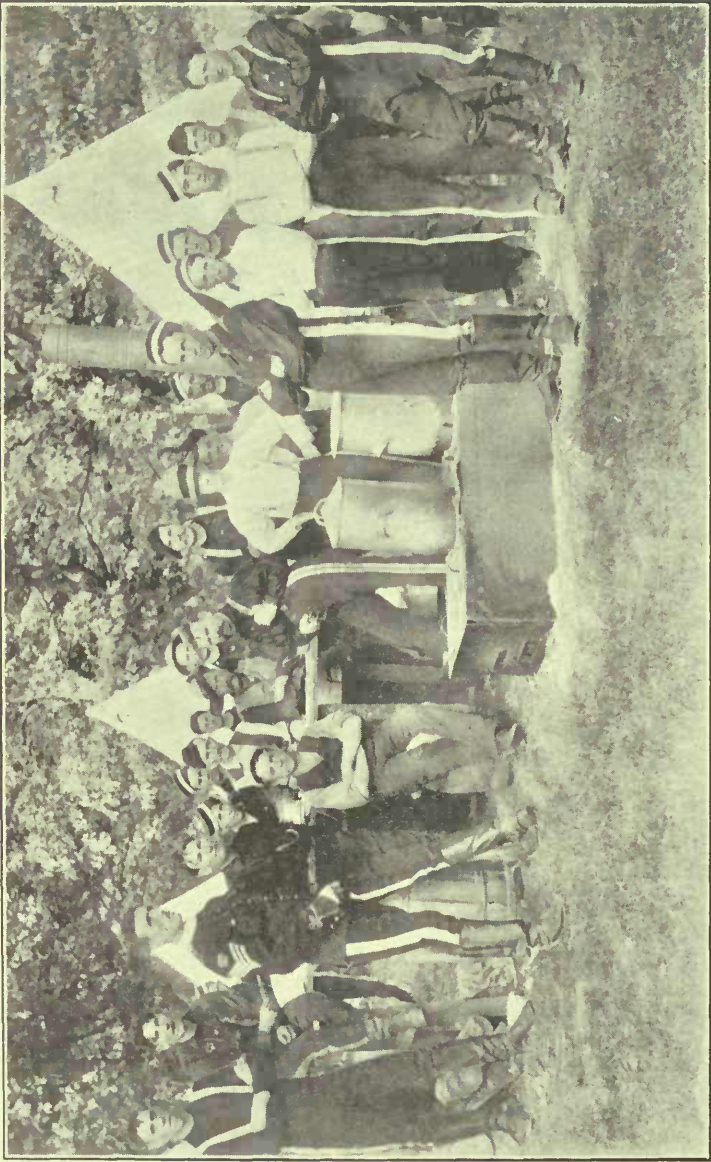
Chief Staff Officer, Lt. Col. F. H. Cotton.

Cavalry Brigadier, Lt-Col. F. L. Lessard.

Major, The Hon. L. Forestcue, 17 Lancers, A. A. G. for Cavalry,
President of Board to report on condition of old and new Saddlery.

The Royal Visit to Canada, 1901.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, (later The Prince and Princess of Wales) left England on Saturday March 16th, 1901, from Portsmouth, on the ship "Ophir". Gibraltar was the first point of call. On March 25th Malta was reached, passing through the Suez Canal, and across the Indian Ocean to Ceylon and Singapore. They landed at Melbourne, Australia on Monday May 5th. The Royal party said farewell to Australia at Freemantle on Friday July 26th, arriving at Durban, Natal, South Africa, on Tuesday Aug. 12th and at Cape Town on Aug. 19th.



"C" Squadron. waiting for dinner,
Camp Niagara, June, 1900.

On August 23rd the "Ophir" sailed from Cape Town for Canada, arriving at Quebec City on Monday Sept. 16th. After a tour through "Canada" to the Pacific Coast, The Royal Party on their way East arrived in Toronto at 2 P. M. on Thursday October 10th. In their Canadian Tour, they travelled more than seven thousand miles.

The Royal Review, Toronto, October 11th, 1901.

For some time previous to the date of the Royal Review, it was understood by the Officers of the 2nd. Dragoons, that this crack Regiment of Cavalry would receive orders to attend, and the Commanding Officer conceived that it would be an opportune time to discard the historic white belts, which had been worn ever since the organization in 1866, and incidentally to insist on those officers who had not yet provided themselves with Full Dress Tunics, to do so without delay, and for all to provide themselves with Brown Leather Belts. On Sept. 8th the first Official Order was received :

Brantford, Sept. 7th, 1901.

Regimental Orders by
 Lt-Col. R. W. Gregory,
 Com. 2nd. Dragoons,

Strength of Squadrons will be 55 Mounted men each.

Officers of Regiment will adopt Brown Leather Belts, same style as now used, Cross Belt and Field Glass Pouch, Sword Belts and Sabretache. Belts will be made at one place so as to be uniform. Any Officer who has the proper trimmings and wishes to use them, will forward at once to Adams Bros. 176 King St. East, Toronto, when the best arrangements as to price will be made.

To Capt. R. C. Muir,
 Com. "C" Squadron,
 2nd. Dragoons,

By Order,
 (Signed) C. W. BROOKS Lt,
 Act. Adgt.

Toronto, Oct. 5th, 1901.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
 Burford, Ont.

Dear Sir :—

Col. Otter sent the transport requisitions to St. Catharines last night, so I will not be able to send you yours until Monday. Include Major

T. Lloyd-Jones and servant and Lieutenants Jones and Brooks and servants in your transport.

As I wired you this morning, the Regt. goes on Wednesday instead of on Tuesday. You will require nose-bags but no heel-ropes.

I have also arranged for 16 cots, mattresses and pillows and 6 wash and men, so no cooks or cooking utensils or knives or plates will be required.

I have also arranged for 16 cots, mattresses and pillows and 6 wash stands, for \$16.00. Blankets will be issued but I think perhaps each Officer should bring extra blankets. We have to provide two waiters for the mess and I have written Major Jones to bring them from Brantford. Include them in your transport also I expect to be home on Monday or Tuesday.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ROLAND W. GREGORY, Lt-Col.
Comdg. 2nd. Dragoons.

District Office,

Toronto, 4th Oct. 1901.

District Memo,

Royal Review,

Transport Detail

O'Comg. "C" Squadron, 2nd. Dragoons.

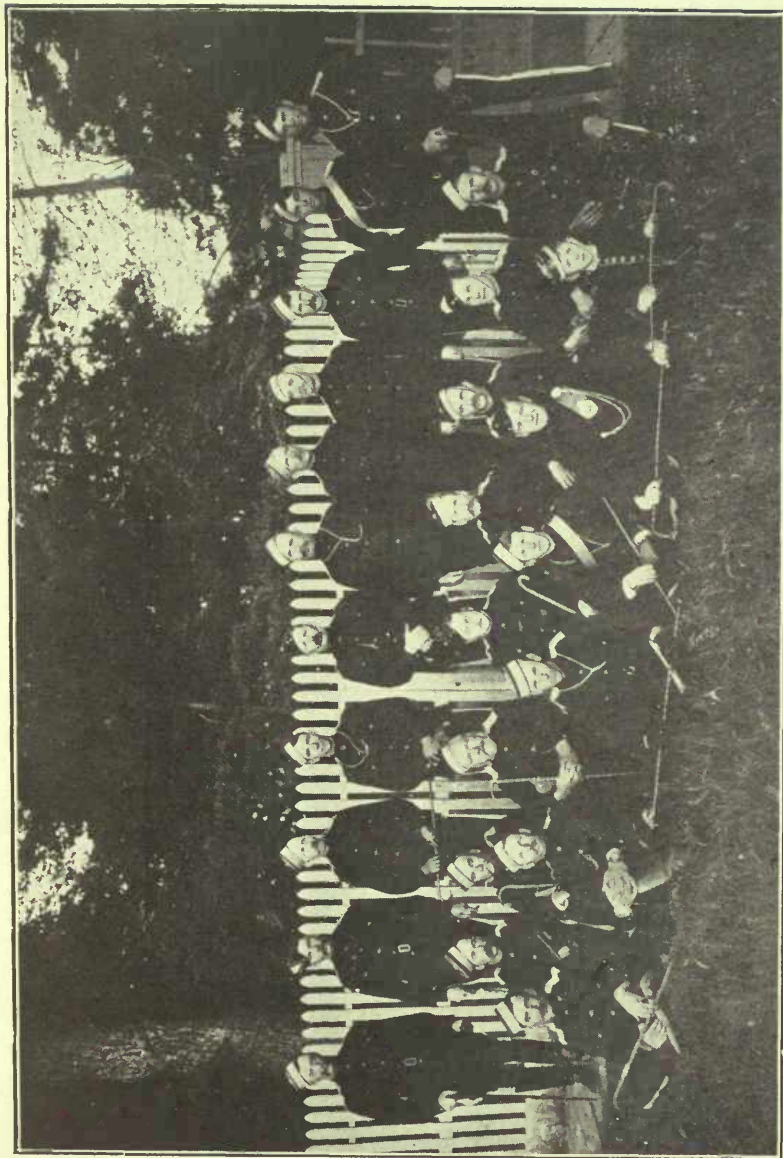
"C" Squadron 2nd. Dragoons, will proceed to Toronto on Wednesday, the 9th inst., leaving Burford at 9 A. M. by Special G. T. Ry., reporting to the Officer Commanding your Regiment at Exhibition Grounds, immediately upon your arrival.

Transport Requisition is herewith attached, which you will please sign and carefully fill in number in ink, before handing over to the Railway Authorities.

Capt. Muir,
Comdg. "C" Squadron.
2nd. Dragoons.

(Sgd.) W. D. OTTER, Colonel,
D. O. C. M. D. No. 2.

In accordance with above order, "C" Squadron entrained at Burford station at 8 A. M. on the morning of October 9th, arriving at the



Officers 2nd. Dragons, Camp Niagara, June 1902.
First Row (standing) From Left, 3rd, Capt. M. F. Muir, 6th Capt. J. Z. Fraser. 7th. Lieut. Geo. Hearn,
8th. Lieut. W. K. Muir, Centre Row (Sitting) 5th. Major R. C. Muir,
Third Row. (Sitting) 2nd. Capt. J. Lloyd Jones.

Exhibition Grounds about 1 P. M. The officers of the 2nd. Dragoons were quartered entirely by themselves in a separate building, the men along with men of other corps in Machinery Hall, and the Horses in the Horse Sheds.

On Thursday October 10th, a rehearsal of the Review and March Past was held during the morning, all the Troops in Camp taking part. At 2 P. M. The Royal Train arrived at North Toronto station, when the Royal Party detrained and were driven through the streets, which were lined with the Troops, to the City Hall, where the Civic Address was presented, and from the City Hall to the residence of the Lieut. Gov. The Cavalry were stationed at the street crossings, to prevent traffic and check the crowds. "C" Squadron being placed at the Yonge Street crossings in the vicinity of Queen Street.

Friday October 11th the Troops in Camp were joined by the Toronto Garrison, the whole being formed in Line in Review order, extending along the South side of the Exhibition Grounds and the Garrison Common facing North. The Duke of York, in Grenadiers Uniform, accompanied by his Staff Officers,—Lieut The Duke of Roxburgh, Royal Horse Guards, M. V. O. A. D. C. Lt-Col. T. T. Byron, Royal Australian Artillery, A. D. C. Capt. Viscount Crichton, Royal Horse Guards, D. S. O. A. D. C., Capt. H. S. H. Prince Alexander of Teck K. C. V. O. 7th Hussars,—were convoyed by Col. W. D. Otter, in front and rear of the line; the Duke of York making a close Inspection of the Canadian Soldiers.

Immediately after, the Duke and Staff took Post at the Reviewing point, and the March Past of the Division commenced. The Cavalry Brigade passing in Squadron column, the Officers salute being acknowledged by the Duke of York in person.

After passing the Grand Stand, the Cavalry Brigade formed Column of fours and passed through the gate, on the West side of the Exhibition Grounds; from here, after a circuitous march through Parkdale, they returned to their quarters by way of Strachan Ave. at the Eastern entrance, when preparations were made for returning home.

Muster Roll "C" Squadron Royal Review.

RANK	NAMES	RANK	NAMES
Captain.	Muir R. C.		
Lieut.	Fraser, J. Z.		
"	Muir, M. F.		
"	Muir, W. K.		
"	Ross, H. H.		
Sq. Sgt.			
Major.	Hearne, G. M.		
Sq. Q. M.			
Sergt.	Cavin Wm. (Acting)		
Troop Sergt.	Eddy C. F.		
"	Force B. J.		
"	Taylor, H. J.		
Corporal.	Force, H.		
"	Palmer, A.		
"	Croome, A.		
Trumpeter.	Tipper, E. A.	Private.	Percell W.
Private	Aver E. A.	"	Patterson F. H.
"	Agassiz, R.	"	Patterson Wm.
"	Brown, G. R.	"	Pearson John.
"	Brown, Wm.	"	Shawcross J. H.
"	Beemer, D. I.	"	Showers W.
"	Blair, W.	"	Sowden G. O.
"	Beer, W. T.	"	Sinclair J. A.
"	Cramer, R.	"	Storey F.
"	Clarke, R.	"	Shellington W.
"	Cole E. J.	"	Sinclair J.
"	Deyman, D.	"	Stuart M.
"	Dalton, R.	"	Tune Ed.
"	Dalton D.	"	Kenney E.
"	Force, H.	"	Welsh Frank.
"	Flanagan, Alex.	"	Reid C. M. H.
"	Gardham, J.	"	Lewis F.
"	Handershot, D. K.	"	Beckon A.
"	Hamilton, D. H.	"	Wedge Arthur.
"	Johnston R. J.	Reg Employ.	Cavin John.
"	Link, Arthur.	"	Edge G.
"	McClellan, J.	"	Briers Peter.
"	McCannan, J.	"	Havers J.
"	Manuel Fred.	"	Piper F.
"	McCombs, John	"	Woodhouse E.
"	Olivier M.	"	House A.

The Royal Escort, Hamilton, October 14th.

At the close of the Royal Review, Col. W. D. Otter D. O. C. as well as the other staff Officers, commended very highly the appearance and steadiness of the 2nd Dragoons, particularly "C" Squadron, when marching past the Reviewing Post, in fact it was conceded that "C" Squadron was one of the best, if not the best in the whole Cavalry Brigade, and their services were immediately in request to act as Escorts for the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Governor General, on their visit to the City of Hamilton, on the following Monday.

As this was a decided compliment to the officers and men of "C" Squadron, the Officer Commanding same, after consulting his subal-

terns, and finding his men anxious to take part, duly signified his willingness to furnish the required Escorts, but before leaving Toronto, asked for something more than verbal instructions. The following letter was then received :—

Regimental Orders by

Toronto, 11th Oct. 1891.

Lt-Col. R. W. Gregory

Com. 2nd Dragoons

Escort 1. "C" Squadron will supply two Escorts, consisting of one Subaltern, one Sergeant, and twelve Men each, at Hamilton on the 14th of October 1901.

To Capt. R. C. Muir
Com. "C" Squadron

By Order
(Signed) W. D. BROOKS, Lt.
Act. Adj. 2nd. Dg.

In addition to the above order, Lt-Col. Gregory verbally stated to the officer Commanding "C" Squadron that, pay for 13th and 14th October would be allowed, and to make out Pay Sheets accordingly.

"C" Squadron entrained at the Exhibition Grounds Platform at 6 P. M. on Friday October 11th, arriving at Burford about 9 P. M. During the run home, the following officers and men were selected to form the Escorts :—

RANK	ROYAL ESCORT NAMES	RANK	GOV. GEN. ESCORT NAMES
Lieutenant.	Fraser, John Z.	Lieutenant	Muir, William K.
Sergeant.	Taylor, H. J.	Sergeant	Hearne, G.M.(Sq S.M.)
Corporal.	Eddy, C. F (Sergt)	Corporal	Force, B. J (Sergt.)
Trooper.	Palmer, A. C. (Corporal)	Trooper	Craddock, E (Corporal)
"	Shawcross, J. H.	"	Force Henry
"	Hendershott, D. L.	"	Reid, C. W. H.
"	Flanagan, Alex.	"	Force, Harry
"	McClellan, John	"	Sowden, Geo. O.
"	Gardham, J.	"	Patterson W,W
"	Link, Arthur	"	Croome, Arthur
"	Clarke, R.	"	Sinclair, Jas.
"	Hamilton, D. R.	"	Beer, W. T.
"	Stuart, M. A.	"	Dalton, R.
"	Manuel, Fred	"	Tipper, E.
"	Kinney, E.	"	Edge, Geo.
"	Cole, E. B.	"	Olliver, N.

The Armoury.

"C" Squadron, 2nd. Dragoons,

Burford, Ont. Oct. 12th. 1901.

Squadron Orders.

Escort. 1. Lieut John Z. Fraser, with one Sergt, one Corporal and thirteen Men, will proceed to Hamilton by Grand Trunk Railway, on Monday the 14th. inst, leaving Burford at 7.30 A. M. and returning at 4 O'clock P. M.

You will report at the Railway Station, Hamilton, at 11.45 A. M. sharp, to act as escort for H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York.

In carrying out this important and distinguished duty you will be responsible for the safety of the Royal visitor and will exercise the utmost vigilance and care in the performance thereof.

By Order,

(Sgd.) R. C. MUIR, Capt.
Comdg. "C" Squad. 2nd. Dragoons.

The Armoury.

"C" Squadron 2nd Dragoons

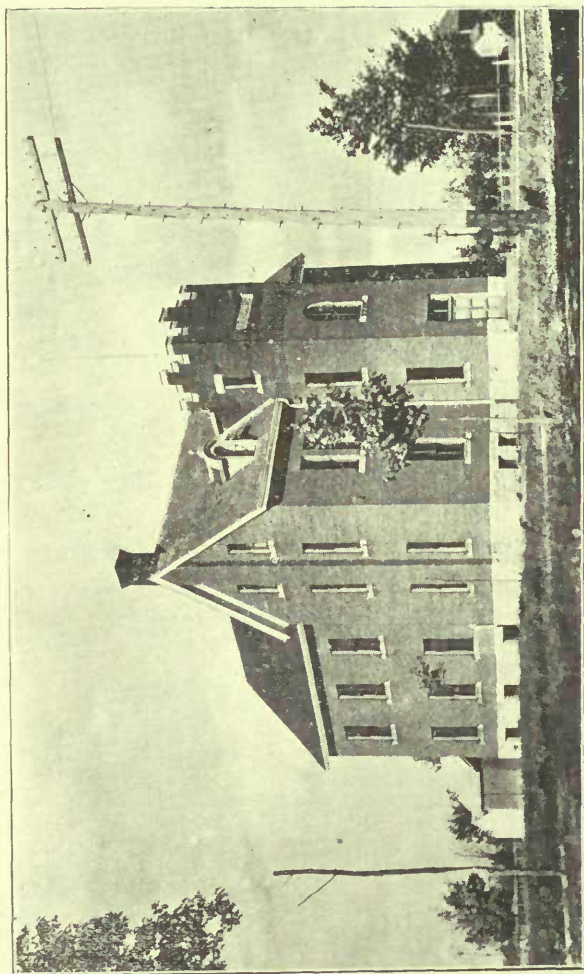
Burford Ont., Oct. 12th. 1901.

Squadron Orders.

Escort. 2. Lieut. W. K. Muir, with one Sergt. one Corporal and thirteen Men, will proceed to Hamilton by "Special" Grand Trunk Ry., on Monday the 14th, inst., leaving Burford at 7.30 A. M. and returning at 4 O'clock P. M.

You will report at the Railway Station "Hamilton" at 11.45 A. M. sharp, to act as Escort for His Excellency, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto, G. C. M. G. Governor General of Canada.

In carrying out this important and distinguished duty



“C” Squadron Armory,
Burford, Ont.

you will be responsible for the safety of His Excellency, and will exercise the utmost vigilance and care in the performance thereof.

By Order
(Signed) R. C. MUIR, Capt.
Comdg. "C" Squadron.

Burford Ont. Oct. 15th 1901.

From O. C. Royal Escort

To O. C. "C" Squadron 2nd. Dgns.

"C" Squadron 2nd. Dragoons.

Sir : —

Having been ordered to proceed with a detailed escort of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and thirteen Men to the city of Hamilton on the 14th. inst, to act as escort for their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, I beg leave to report.

I proceeded by G. T. Ry. as per Transport Requisition from Burford to Hamilton and return, leaving Burford at 8.00 o'clock A. M. and arriving in Hamilton about 9.50 A. M. Returning we entrained at 6.30 P. M. but owing to the lines being closed to all but the Royal Trains, were not able to leave till 9.30 P. M. Arriving in Burford at 11.30 P. M.

I, accompanied by a similar escort, for His Excellency The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Minto, G. C. M. G. Governor General of Canada, under command of Lieut. W. K. Muir.

Owing to the absence of His Excellency, and by order of Major Forrester, Orderly, Officer, both escorts were united and placed under my command, the entire Detail, with the exception of six men, under Sergt. Eddy, who were detailed by me to act as escort To Her Excellency, Lady Minto, being none too ample, in view of the swarming crowds which prevailed on the streets, for the protection and safety of the Royal Visitor.

I am pleased to report that the combined escorts performed their duty with satisfaction to myself, and credit to the corps to which they belong, so much so, that His Royal Highness conveyed to me through His Secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, His great pleasure in the efficient and soldierly manner in which they had performed their duties.

I regret to report that more consideration was not shown for the comfort and welfare of my men and horses, by those in control, no refreshments having been provided till 4.30 P. M., though many of the men had been in the saddle earlier than 5.00 A. M. This, I was assured

was an oversight, which you know is likely to occur in the bustle and excitement incident to a civic demonstration of this sort.

Na Rations or Forage were provided, we being billeted at the Franklin House, and I left orders that a detailed bill of expenses be sent me, which I expect will be done, unless, the city should generously pay the bill.

I attach a roll of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men that composed the escorts, also my "marching" "In" and "Out" "States."

I cannot close my report without expressing the gratitude of my Officers and Men at the kindness and courtesy shown them by the citizens of Hamilton, more particularly those who catered to our wants at the Franklin House.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN Z. FRASER, Lieut.

2nd. Dragoons.

South Africa.

The 2nd Dragoons Offer for Service.

From the D. O. C.

No. D. No. 2,

To the Officer Commanding

2nd. Dragoons.

SERVICES OF 2nd. DRAGOONS S. AFRICA.

I am directed from Head Quarters to forward for your information, the undermentioned copy of the remarks of the Minister of Militia and the Gen. Officer Commanding, upon the subject named in the margin.

1. The Major General Commanding desires, that Lt. Col. Gregory, Commanding 2nd. Dragoons, be informed that his letter of the 20th June was submitted to The Honorable The Minister of Militia and Defence, for the information of the Gov. General in Council.
2. The Major General Commanding has been desired by The Hon. The Minister, to inform Lt. Col. Gregory "that his offer has been received with great satisfaction, as indicative of the zeal and loyalty of

himself and his regiment, and that in the event of war his offer will receive careful consideration."

Remarks of Gen. Officer Commanding, his minutes to the Minister of Militia.

3. "It will be noted that the whole of the Officers and seventy per cent of the Non. Coms. and Men have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government, in the event of their services being required. I would invite your attention to the good military and patriotic "spirit" which has been evinced by this regiment, whose example I am fully persuaded will be quickly followed by others, in the event of a war "Crisis" unhappily arising."

Toronto, June 28th. 1899

By Order,

W. D. OTTER, Lt-Col.

By Order,

(Sgd.) H. FOSTER,

Chief Staff Officer.

Correspondence.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
Burford, Ont.

St. Catharines Oct. 12th., 1899.

Dear Sir :

It looks to me as if there would be a Canadian Contingent sent to South Africa. If they do, could you get from your Squadron, say from 10 to 20 young men of good physique, good horsemen and fairly good marksmen? I see a number of Commanding Officers are offering a certain number and if I should be called upon for any I would like to be prepared to give an answer. I have nothing yet, but, am anticipating.

Yours sincerely,

ROLAND W. GREGORY, Lt-Col.

Commanding 2nd. Dragoons.

P. S.—Send me the names of any men who would volunteer to go by Monday, if you can.

Burford October 14th., 1899.

Lt. Col. R. W. Gregory,
St. Catherines, Ont.

Dear Sir :—

Replying to yours of 12th. inst, re recruits for South African Contingent, would say that there will be no difficulty in my furnishing whatever quota of men are required from "C" Squadron, in fact, were the offer of the Regiment's services accepted as a whole, the Burford Squadron could easily be recruited full strength.

Yours truly,

R. C. MUIR, Capt.
Com. C. Squadron.

St. Catharines, Dec. 19th. 1899.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
Burford, Ont.

Dear Sir :—

If you have any men in your Squadron who desire to volunteer for services in South Africa with a Mounted Contingent, send me their names as soon as possible, as I fully expect to be called upon to supply a certain number of suitable men. I have received and forwarded offers from Dr. Warren, Capt. Stull and Lieut. and Adj. J. E. Burch. I sent one in for myself on Saturday.

Sincerely Yours,

ROLAND W. GREGORY, Lt-Col.
Comdg. 2nd. Dragoons.

St. Catharines, Dec. 26th. 1899.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
Burford, Ont.

Dear Sir :—

I have just received orders to recruit ten men for Mounted Rifles.

I commence to-morrow, if you have any men of your Squadron who desire to join send them here.

Yours truly,

ROLAND W. GREGORY.

Men's Application.

Brantford, Dec. 20th. 1899.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
2nd. Dragoons.

Sir :—

I suppose you will be considering me somewhat of a nuisance in writing you so often, that it is not necessary for you to judge. I am anxious to be enrolled in this Cavalry Contingent for service in the Transvaal. I have offered my services twice during the past six months and I beg you to accept and forward this my third application, hoping this will meet with your approval.

I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. E. MOLASKEY,
150 Darling Street,
Brantford.

54 Eagle Avenue,
Brantford,
Dec. 25th. 1899.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
Commanding C. Squadron.

Dear Sir :—

Card received on Saturday. I have informed members of Brantford Troop your Memo, and you will have their application forthwith. I would like very much to go myself, but I see by Saturday's papers

that married men's wives only get 16 Cents per day, and children 4 cents, and as I have two children would only draw 24 cents per day, of course they could not possibly live on it. I would also have to enlist as Trooper which would come rather hard on me, who has been a N. C. O. for so many years. If you can solve this problem I am quite willing to Volunteer for South Africa and follow you as Squadron leader.

Yours truly,

FRED W. KERR

P. S.—I understand the names are,
Trooper Kerr.

Sergt. Major.

“ Molaskey.

“ Mayo.

“ May.

“ Taylor.

Brantford, Dec. 25th., 1899.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
2nd. Dragoons.

Dear Sir :—

Having learned from Sergt. Major Kerr about the sending of men from the Second Dragoons for South Africa, I write to ask you to put down my name with Trooper E. Molaskey, our names and measurements were sent in to Col. Gregory when the First Contingent was asked for, if there is any possible chance I want to go. I don't think we will have any trouble getting men. Do you know where we will be examined ?

389 Colborne Street,
Brantford.

Yours respectfully,

ELWOOD G. MAYOT.

Capt. Muir,
Burford Dragoons,
Burford Ont.

Brantford, Dec. 25th., 1899.

Dear Sir :—

I am very desirous of becoming a member of the Second Canadian Contingent for South Africa. Having a brother in the First Contingent it is of interest to me and if you could hold forth any encouragement I

would take pleasure in seeking an interview with you, and would consider it a lifelong obligation.

Yours very Truly,

FRED BURGAR,

St. Catherines, Dec. 28th. 1910.

MEMO.

Dear Capt. Muir :--

The following men have been enrolled from your Squadron :—H. J. Taylor, W. E. Molaskey, H. H. May. You will kindly give them their clothing and take a receipt, which will be accepted by Officer inspecting your stores.

Yours truly,

ROLAND W. GREGORY, Lt-Col.
Comd'ing 2nd. Dragoons.

Brantford, Ont. Jan. 1st. 1900.

Capt. R. C. Muir,
Burford, Ont.

The following additional men have been taken on the strength of the New Contingent by Col. Gregory, Emerson Baldwin, Fred Burgar, George England, John Pilgrim. These men report that the Colonel orders them to report in uniform, at 7 P. M. this evening.

Yours truly,

M. F. MUIR, Lieut. and Capt.
C. Squadron.

St. Catherines, Jan. 29th. 1900.

Dear Capt. Muir :—

I understand that the municipalities from which two of the men came who enlisted in the C. M. R. have insured their lives for \$1,000.

for one year. This is in the County of Welland and I expect the County Council of Lincoln will insure the lives of the men who enlisted from this County.

There is an Agent named Houth, of I thing the Standard Life, who is taking the Policies out and they are charging \$50.00 as a War risk in addition to the regular rate. It seems some of the Companies will not accept the risk. Re new Saddlery. I have a letter from the D. O. C. informing me, that the Saddlery intended for my Regiment was issuer to the C. M. R. and he had no idea when we would have a new issue. They took a number of sets from the G. G. B. B. also. You had better write me officially regarding the condition of your Saddlery with a request that it be repaired as you desire and I will forward it. Your receipt from the men you furnished clothing will be sufficient on inspection of your clothing, and it is likely a new issue will be made to you on the strength of your receipts. I have not yet received the belts from Col. Whitley, but, I suppose they have not yet arrived from England.

Sincerely Yours,

ROLAND W. GREGORY, Lt-Col.
2nd. Dragoons.

The Canadian Mounted Contingent.

On November 2nd 1899, His Excellency sent a cablegram to Mr. Chamberlain conveying an offer of a 2nd contingent from Canada. On Dec. 7th a reply was received declining offer.

On December 16th Mr. Chamberlain telegraphed His Excellency signifying a willingness to accept further assistance.

On December 20th provisional orders were issued for the organization of a Regiment of Mounted Rifles of three Squadrons in accordance with the army establishment for a Cavalry Regiment 1898, of a total strength of 25 officers, 417 other ranks and 536 horses.

On December 28th the provisional orders issued on 20th, were amended to provide for a regiment of mounted rifles of two battalions, to be designated 1st and 2nd Battalions the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Enrollment in the 1st Battalion was carried on and the troops were concentrated as hereunder :—

A. SQUADRON.	Place of Enrollment	Place of Concentration
1st Troop	Toronto	Toronto
2nd Troop	Toronto	Toronto
2nd Troop	St. Catharines	Toronto
3rd Troop	Peterboro	Montreal
3rd Troop	Ottawa	Montreal
3rd Troop	Montreal	Montreal
4th Troop	London	Toronto
4th Troop	Kingston	Toronto
B. SQUADRON.		
1st Troop	Manitoba	Winnipeg
2nd Troop	Manitoba	Winnipeg
3rd Troop	Quebec	Quebec
4th Troop	Nova Scotia	Halifax

The second Battalion was recruited from the North West Territories.

Casualties R. C. D. during service in South Africa.
Killed in action or died of wounds received in action.

Officers	N. C. O.	Privates.
2	2	3
Died of disease		
3	2	13
Wounded in action		
5	2	20
—	—	—
Tot. 10	6	36

Officers.

The following is a list of the Officers appointed to Commissions, their appointments dating from December 29, 1899. The distributions of officers below are those first made, which were subject to change by the Commanding Officers after embarkation.

1st. Battalion.

Commanding Officer.

Lessard, F. L. (Lieut.-Col., Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

Major.

(2nd. in Command.)

Evans, T. D. B. (Major and temporary Lieut.-Col. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

"A" Squadron.**Commanding Squadron.**

Forester W. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

Captain.

Pearse C. St. A. (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

Lieutenants.

- 1st. Troop, Elmsley J. H., (Lieut. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)
- 2nd. Troop, Cockburn H. Z. C., (Capt. G. G. B. Guards.)
- 3rd. Troops, Van Luven R. M., (Capt. 4th. Hussars.)
- 4th. Troop, King A. H., (Major 1st. Hussars.)

"B" Squadron.**Commanding Squadron.**

Williams V. A. S., (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

Captain

Greenwood H. S., (Lieut.-Col. 3rd. Dragoons.)

Lieutenants.

- 1st. Troop, Van Straubensee C. T., (Lieut. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)
- 2nd. Troop, Young F. V., (2nd. Lieut. Manitoba Dragoons.)
- 3rd. Troop, Turner R. E. W., (Capt. Q. O. C. Hussars.)
- 4th. Troop, Borden H. L., (Major K. C. Hussars.)

Adjutant.

Nelles C. M., (Capt. Royal Canadian Dragoons.)

Quartermaster.

Wynne J. H., (Capt. 2nd. Regiment C. A.)

Medical Officer.

Duff H. R., (Surg.-Maj. 4th. Hussars.)

Transport Officer.

Harrison C. F., (Capt. 8th. Hussars.)

Veterinary Officer.

Hall W. B., (Vet. Major, Royal Canadian Dragoons)

Promotion since organization :

Lieut. A. H. King, to be Captain, vice Pearse, deceased, from October 17, 1900.

Departure of "Milwaukee."

The remainder of the 2nd contingent embarked on the Milwaukee on February 21.

The following is the detail of the forces embarked : --

(a) 1st. Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles : 17 officers, 352 other ranks and 368 horses, being 2 officers short of the authorized establishment (Lieut.-Colonel Lessard and Major Forester who were in South Africa), also 7 horses.

(b) "C" Battery, Canadian Brigade Division of Field Artillery : 4 officers, 168 other ranks and 137 horses, being short of establishment 1 officer (Captain Panet who was in South Africa), and 1 man.

(c) Attached to 1st. Battalion, the Canadian Mounted Rifles Detachment of 2nd. Battalion, C. M. R., unable to embark on SS Pomeranian for want of accommodation : 1 officer, 37 other rank and 58 horses.

(d) For instructional purposes to replace officers of the Canadian Militia in South Africa and appointed to the Canadian Mounted Rifles or Brigade Division of Field Artillery : Lieut.-Colonel W. D.

Gordon, D. O. C. No. 5 Military District. Major T. L. Boulanger, commanding 1st. "Quebec" Field Battery. Lieut. J. E. Burch, 2nd. Dragoons.

Organization.

When the regiment arrived at Cape Town, South Africa, it was styled the 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles and had been raised as a special service regiment for duty in South Africa, the Royal Canadian Dragoons forming a nucleus.

It was therefore placed at a disadvantage to the Canadian Permanent Artillery and Infantry, both of whom retained distinctive Royal titles.

It was felt by all that the changing of the name of the corps, from that conferred by the Queen, to that of 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, precluded the Regiment from wearing in the field the distinctive badge given them by Her Majesty, and from attaching to the regiment the honours it would strive to earn in his campaign.

The regiment desired to be allowed to feel that they were serving as members of a corps which Her Majesty had specially honored, but which had for the first time an opportunity of showing its devotion to Her Person and Empire.

Col. Lessard therefore applied, that the Royal title be given back to the regiment, which was granted by the authorities.

Arrival of SS. "Milwaukee."

The SS. Milwaukee arrived at Cape Town at 4 p. m. on the 21st. March, 1900, but owing to the rough weather prevailing the disembarking of the regiment did not take place until 10 a. m. on the 26th. March, 1900.

As soon as the regiment had disembarked it was ordered to camp at Green Point, Cape Town, and remained at the latter place until 1 p. m. on the 4th. April, 1900.

Marching Orders.

The regiment received orders to march on the 4th April from Cape Town to Stellenbosch, a distance of 33 miles. The march was accomplished in one and one-half days, arriving at Stellenbosch at 5 p. m. on the 5th. April.

On July 16, the enemy made a strong attack on their line of outposts at Wittpoort, Dorsfontein, Koffyspruit and Oliphantsfontein.

"B" Squadron 1st C. M. R. were detailed to support the Mounted

Infantry outposts, and "A" Squadron 1st C. M. R., formed part of a reserve of troops remaining in camp.

This reserve, was eventually sent to the left of the position (Wittpoort) to strengthen their left flank, held by New Zealanders, which had been turned by the enemy. The 2nd Battalion C. M. R., under Col. Evans, were detailed from the reserve for this special work which they successfully did, and the Boer attack was frustrated on that flank.

"B" Squadron, 1st Battalion C. M. R. was sent to the ridge on the right of Wittpoort, to support the Royal Irish Fusiliers, who were holding the Poort.

It was here that, on the advance being ordered, the following casualties occurred :—

Lieut. H. L. Borden, killed.

Lieut. J. F. Burch, killed.

No. 61, Pte. A. W. Brown, wounded.

No. 175, Pte. L. N. R. Mulloy wounded.

Headquarters, Belfast, Nov. 20, 1900.

"Major General Smith-Dorrien cannot allow the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the left section, "D" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, and the Canadian Mounted Rifles, to leave his command en route for Canada without thanking them for the grand work they have performed for him in the Belfast Flying Column.

In eight of the last nineteen days they have been engaged with the Boers, and have proved themselves splendidly brave and mobile mounted troops, and it has afforded the Major General much pleasure to have been able to send through General the Honourable N. Lyttelton to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, detailed accounts of their splendid feats of arms and to have been able to bring to the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief, five officers and seven non-commissioned officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field during these operations.

In wishing them all "good-bye and good-luck" he has no words to express how great a loss they will be to the flying column. He can merely say that he would choose no other mounted troops in the world before them if he had his choice, and he sincerely hopes the day may come when he may have them again under his command.

By Order,

(Signed) F. WELDON, Capt.

C. S. O. Smith-Dorrien's Force.

From the above narrative it will be seen that the regiment marched 1,700 miles and took part in the following engagements :—

- April 22, 23, 24—Leeuw Kop. (Waterworks), 3 days' fighting.
 May 3—Brandfort, 1 days' fighting.
 May 4—Constantia, 1 days' fighting.
 May 5—Vett River, 1 days' fighting.
 May 7—Virginia Siding, 1 days' fighting.
 May 10—Verdis Verdrag, 1 days' fighting.
 May 25—Viljeons Drift, 1 days' fighting.
 May 27, 28—Klip Riverburg, 2 days' fighting.
 May 30—Near Driefontein, 1 days' fighting.
 June 3—Kalkhenvel, 1 days' fighting.
 June 11, 12—Diamond Hills, 2 days' fighting.
 June 18—Loutspans Drift, 2 days' fighting.
 July 6—Rietfontein (6), 1 days' fighting.
 July 7—Olphansfontein, 1 days' fighting.
 July 8, 9, 10—Rietfontein, 3 days' fighting.
 July 12—Withpoort-Koffyspruit, 1 days' fighting.
 July 16—Withpoort-Doostfontein, 1 days' fighting.
 July 23—Boschfontein, 1 days' fighting.
 July 27—Bankfontein, 1 days' fighting.
 August 1—Buffelspruit, 1 days' fighting.
 August 3—Dornkop, 1 days' fighting.
 August 25, 26, 27—Belfast-Bergandal, 3 days' fighting.
 October 1—Booschpoort, 1 days' fighting.
 October 5—Weltefreden, 1 days' fighting.
 November 2—Witkloof, 1 days' fighting.
 November 6—Van Wyks Vlei-Liliefontein, 2 days, fighting.
 November 13, 14, 15—Witpoort
 November 16, 17—Dulstroom, 5 days' fighting.

General Remarks.

The Canadian horses were good ones and did very well, considering all the hardships they had to undergo and the heavy weights they had to carry.

A few of them were still in the regiment when they left the front for home.

Disposition of Canadian Horses.

Died at sea in transit from Canada to South Africa.	40
Died of exhaustion, killed in action, or destroyed	194
Rendered unfit for duty and left behind at different stations . .	123
Sold to Imperial authorities on leaving South Africa as follows :	
Handed over to O. C. 5th Lancers	7
Handed over to O. C. Remount Depot, Pretoria	11
	375
Establishment R. C. D.	375

Service Roll, No. 5 Troop, 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, June 1883.

RANK	NAMES	Date of ENROL.	RANK	NAMES	Date of ENROL.
Captain.	Lloyd-Jones, Thomas	1866	Trooper,	Messecar, Wm.	1883
Lieutenant,	Muir, Robert Cuthbertson.	1877	"	McIntyre, Dug.	1881
Sergt Major	Lawrence Jacob	1866	"	Rice, Henry,	1883
Sergeant.	Dutcher E. W.	1866	"	Smith, C.	1883
"	Bawtinhammer, W.	1868	"	Secord, James	1883
Corporal.	Fowler, George H.	1875	"	Thompson, James	1881
"	Coucher Elijah	1877	"	Tom, Mark	1883
"	Muir W. K.	1877	"	Wooden, William	1883
Trumpeter.	Muir, A. D.	1881	"	Whitaker, C.	1883
Trooper.	Caven, Robt.	1883	"	Wedge, Jones	1881
"	Dunn, John.	1882	Cooks.	Wooden, C. N.	1877
"	Day, F. W.	1883	"	Pettit, N.	1887
"	Elliot. F.	1881			
"	Fraser, John Z.	1883			
"	Fraser, G. W.	1883			
"	French, G. W.	1883			
"	Gray, Reginald	1883			
"	Geddy, Thomas	1881	Trumpet Major.	Muir, Allan D.	
"	Hull, Thomas	1877	Sergt.	Dunn, Daniel	1870
"	Johnston, Baptist	1878			
"	Mellor, S. M.	1883			

Ottawa, May 29th, 1885.

No. 5 Troop, Burford.

To be 2nd. Lieut., Sergt. John Zimmerman Fraser, C. C. 1st B, Vice Chas. Weir.

No. 5. (Burford) Troop 2nd. Dragoons.

List of Members Enrolled. 1885-97.

Hunter, Joseph	White, A.	Mullen, V.	Brown, R.
Henderson, A.	Willoughby, F.	Coventry, N.	French, G. W.
VanEvery, W.	Ketchie, J. C.	Moore, I.	Walcot, R.
O'Brien, W.	Fowler, Fred	Martin, Peter	Sherman, Frank
Sherman, Albert.	Fowler George	Bennett, Charles	Shellington, James
Brethour, Jos.	Hearn George M.	Elliott, H.	Eadie, R.
French, Wm.	Philips, Wm.	Dodds, Samuel	Eddy, Chas.
Johnston, B. R.	Baird, J.	Lea, C. J.	Kelly, Wm.
Swears, John.	Chrysler, E.	Shellington, C. E.	McIntyre, D.
Milmine, Wm.	Goudy, Wm.	Buckborough, C.	Moore, A. N.
Balkwill, Robert	Thomson, S. C.	Force, James N.	Stickless, John
Kelly, Wm.	Comeford, W.	Roberts, A.	Lattimer, J.
Standing, David	Holmes, W.	Kerr, John	Jull, Wm.
Merritt, C. L.	Robinson, E.	Martin, Mark.	Ion, Thomas
Fowler, A. R.	Clement, J. W.	Maracle, Peter S.	Force, Henry
Hamilton, D. R.	Wiggans, R.	Maracle, Joseph	Porter, J. W.
Disher, E. H.	Creighton, W.	Maracle, Peter	Brown, R.
Fowler, W.	Gillam, J.	Lickers, George	Lloyd-Jones, John
Overholt, John	Cameron, George	Martin, Joseph	Lawrence, H.
Force, Nedas	Cavin, S.	Groat, Henry	Porter, Peter
Lawrence, Henry	VanHorne, W.	Martin, Fred	Stuart, Elisha
Biggar, James	Franklin, A.	Martin, George A.	Winter, H.
Secord D.	Oakley, H.	Martin, Charles	Neff, Peter
Church, Charles	Smith, D. M.	Martin, Abraham	Croome, Arthur
Elliott, E. S.	Percell, D.	Martin, Albert P.	Wooden, A.
Douglas, Harry	Stewart, R. B.	Holmes, W.	Bauslaugh, J. W.
Messecar, A. B.	Mainwaring, A.	Blayborough, W. J.	Williams, A.
Howey, Calvin	Turner, Elmer	Brown, Wm.	Fyles, S. E.
Howard, Joseph	Fowler, Alex.	Collins, Ben	Roberts, A.
Morgan, G.	Brown, John	Cunningham, C.	Carder, P.
Bawtinhammer, I.	Carder, H.	Force, Harry	Fowler, G. E.
Sillard, S. G.	Smith, H.	Terryberry, F.	Chrysler, E. G.
Litchfield, J. W.	Taylor, Wm.	Vandusen, Harry	Aulsebrook, G. A.
Swears, Frank R.	Ray, Walter	Ledger, Harry	Collins, Ben
Price, W.	Rathburn, C.	Pinney, Wm.	
Johnston, John	Shellington, Wm.	Rowe, A.	
Tansley, Eve	Ledger, Harry	Clarke, John C.	
Pratt, Charles	Williams, A.	Teepie, G.	
Smith, H.	Chambers, M.	Martin, H.	
Gardham, J.	Smith, Arthur	Lewis, Ed.	
Porter, J. W.	Swain, Walter	Swain, Wm.	
Blair, J.	Woodhouse, E.	Kerr, F. H.	
Stuart, H.	Shaver, W. H.	Elliott, H.	
Day, F.	Smith, Dan	Walker, R.	
McWilliams, A.	Wooden, C. M.	Jarvis, S.	

Non-Com. Officers Promotion List 1885-97.

1889. Corporals, Mark Tom ; J. J. Dunn ; D. R. Hamilton ; Sergt. W. K. Muir. Regimental Sergt. Major, G. W. Fraser.
1891. Corporals, C. F. Eddy ; Chas. Pratt ; H. Smith ; Sergeants, David Standing ; Veterinary Surgeon, J. W. Porter.
1892. Troop Sergt-Major, W. K. Muir.

1893. Corporals, W. N. Kelly ; G. W. Hearn ; F. W. Kerr ; Sergts. Chas. Pratt ; H. Smith ; Staff Sergeant, Robt. Balkwill.
1895. Corporal C. M. Wooden ; Sergeant F. W. Kerr.
1897. Troop Sergt.-Major F. W. Kerr.
1898. Corporals, H. H. Ross ; H. Ledger. H. Lawrence ; E. Chrysler. Sergeants C. M. Wooden.

C. Squadron 2nd. Dragoons.

List of Members Enrolled. 1898-02.

Eaton, Wm.	Agassiz, R.	White, H.	Wilson, C. W.
Lee, Reg.	Brown, Wm.	Weaver, B. J.	Wedge, A.
Ross, H. H.	Brown, F. A.	Wilson, L. G.	Dennis, C.
Wooden, A.	Brooks, W. C.	Campbell, M.	Armitage, W.
Carder, J.	Chappin, C. D. Dr.	Briers, Peter	Baskerville, A. B.
Tune, Ed.	Durham, Geo.	Kirkpatrick, E. A.	Caperon, R.
Clement, C.	Force, J. N.	Flanagan, A.	Elmes, A. T.
Cannel, C.	Gowe, Thos.	Daniels, Geo. E.	Harris, E. R.
Quinn, B. F.	Barber, Jess	Burgis, G.	Gillam, C.
Shellington, B. S.	Link, Horace	Muir, Harry Ford	Moore, Harry
Pentland, John	Tune, Harry	Aver, E. S.	Simpson,
McKeen, D. L.	Martin, James	Blair, N.	Sigman, S. A.
Syer, J. M.	Beer, W. T.	Craddock, R. S.	Steeves, P. L.
Radford, Chas.	Cornwell, A.	Derbyshire, Wm.	Breedon, J. N.
Johnson, R.	Cornwell, H.	Hendershot, D. L.	Ritchie, R.
Cavin, J.	Chrysler, O.	Johnson, R. J.	Williams, J. J.
Shellington, B. F.	Churchill, J.	Link, H.	Lane, W.
Showers, Wm.	Craddock, E.	McCammon, J. P.	Sherman, F.
Schofield, M. A.	Howes, A.	Persall, W.	Sinclair, John A.
Taylor, C. D.	McCombs, W.	Tipper, E. A.	Beemer, David
VanEvery, Andrew,	McCombs, J.	Currie, J.	Patterson, Wm.
Wilson, J. M.	Morris, H. J.	Dalton, H. R.	McLellan, John
McWilliams, Fred	Manuel, Fred	Gardham, J.	Drynan, David
Mayot, E. G.	McLees, M.	Lewis, F.	Coles, E. G.
Molaskey, W. E.	Nicholas, Ira	Link, Arthur	Welsh, Frank
Pierce, Wm.	Pembleton, W. E.	Lonsbury, W. E.	Patterson, F. H.
Pelton, Benson	Reid, C. W. H.	Pettit, H.	Olliver, N.
Pan Every, John	Silverthorne, J.	Pierson, J.	Kenney, E.
Ramsay, C. F.	Sowden, Geo. O.	Sheppard, J. A.	Ker, Jno.
Rutherford, J. H.	Sinclair, James	Walker, J. B.	Campbell, Geo.
Cramer, Robt.	Shawcross, J. H.	Widner, John W.	Pettit, Henry
Palmer, Arch'd	Storey, F.	Wilson, B.	

Non-Com. Offic Promotion List 1898-02.

1898. Corporals, B. J. Force, H. A. Ledger ; Sergeant, Geo. M. Hearn.
1899. Corporals, W. J. Blayborough, Elisha Stuart, J. A. Lattimore ; Sergeant, B. J. Force.
1900. Corporals, A. Palmer, Chas. Wilson, E. D. Taylor, E. S. Mayot, Harry Force ; Sergeants, Elisha Stuart, Henry Force ; Q. M. Sergeant, H. A. Ledger ; Sq. Sergt-Major. G. M. Hearn.

1901. Corporals, E. Craddock, W. H. Brown ; Sergeant, H. J. Taylor.
1902. Corporals, Ed. Tune, B. Pelton ; Sq. Sergt-Major, B. J. Force
Sq. Q. M. Sergt, Robert Balkwill.

The Burford Infantry Company.

During the summer of 1866, the Volunteer Force in Canada West was being largely augmented by the addition of new Troops of Cavalry, Batteries of Artillery and companies of Infantry and Rifles. For several months, a number of the most interested in the project had been working towards the formation of a Volunteer Company in Burford. The Minister of Militia, the Honorable John A. MacDonald, had been communicated with, and after some delay, the necessary authorization was given.

In July, a largely attended meeting was held in Hearn's Hall, when stirring addresses were delivered by Edmund Yeigh, late ensign in the 5th Brant Militia, Claudius Byrne and others. There was no difficulty in securing the number of men required to fill the lists, as more offered than there was room for. The first officers were selected by those who agreed to serve in the Company, and on the 17th August, the Burford Volunteer Infantry Company was added to the strength of the Canadian Volunteers. On the same date the officers were gazetted, as acting only, until further orders, as none of them were as yet in any way qualified to drill or instruct their men.

Mr. Aaron B. McWilliams, a passed candidate from the Toronto Military School, was appointed as Instructor to drill and discipline the members, who cheerfully and willingly attended the daily parades held in the school grounds, from 7 P. M.

In the month of September the belts and Sniders were received, and delivered to the new soldiers, from the old store of Benjamin Jones, situated where the Bank of Toronto now stands. In October, the clothing, so anxiously looked for, which had left Ottawa on Sept. 13th, arrived in Paris, and was carted to Burford and distributed. This, the first issue of Government clothing ever sent into Burford, consisted of 55 complete outfits of cloth Tunics, Trousers, Shakos and Great Coats.

These uniforms, manufactured in England, were of the very best material, and the "Shakos", a most servicable head piece, far surpassed the helmet in durability, and was most comfortable to the wearer—the only objection was the weight of the metal plate in front, which sometimes caused the "Shako" to tilt forward, with this slight defect remedied, the "Shako" has proved to be the best head piece ever invented for Infantry on active service.



Capt. Edmund Yeigh.
Com. Burford Infantry Coy
1886-9.



Capt. Stephen Wetmore, (Right)
Lieut. Rery Johnston, (Left)

The first full dress parade of Burford's first Volunteer company, forty-six years ago, was an event in the military history of the township, and many of their friends were present to admire them in the gorgeous historical scarlet of the British Army. The rank and file were physically as fine a body of men as ever wore the uniform, and marched with the steadiness of veterans. The men who to-day are picked up anywhere, to help complete the ranks of many of the Rural Corps are of a class that would not have been accepted in 1866.

We have been unable to secure a full list of the first members of the company, but the list here given shows the remarkable fact, that half a century ago, when Burford Village and its immediate vicinity, contained less than half the habitations which exist to-day, there were more men of the right class available for the Volunteer force, than can be found at the present time.

Service Roll of the Burford Infantry Company.

September 1866.

RANK		NAMES	
Captain	Ira Wooden	Private	James Holder
Lieutenant	Claudius Burns	"	Judson Henderson
Ensign	Edmund Yeigh	"	John Bouey
Sergeant	Stephen Wetmore	"	Angus Bouey
"	Gilbert French	"	Allan McCaskill
"	John Charles	"	John Whale
"	William Briers	"	George Whale
Corporal	Elijah Whelpley	"	James Sharpe
"	Alfred Catton	"	Edward Crysler
"	John Padfield	"	Fred Charles
Private	Jesse Crysler	"	Bradley Van Horne
"	Peter Briers	"	Hector Bouey
"	George Padfield	"	John Berry
"	Richard Rush	"	Joshua Tillison
"	Levi Tillison	"	John Munroe
"	John Johnston	"	Joseph Elleby
"	George Lane	"	Rory Johnston
"	Henry Griffin	"	Robert Farrel
"	Hiram Farrel	"	Abon Singer
"	Charles McCurdy	"	Thomas Fox

In addition to the above, there are two members of the Burford Volunteer Company, who joined in 1868, who deserve special mention for their long and faithful service, which continued until the headquarters of the company was transferred to Brantford in 1882, viz, Sergeants Angus Johnston and Joseph Hunter, both of whom served subsequently in the Burford Cavalry.

Very few of the original members still survive, a larger proportion however are still living than of the charter members of the Burford Ca-

valry. Two of the first Non-Com. Officers, Sergt. John Charles and Corporal John Padfield, still reside in the Village. The last surviving Officer, who was also one of the original members, in the person of Lieut. Rory Johnston, is still hale and hearty and apparently quite capable of several years more active service. Sergt. Gilbert French and Private Angus Bouey, volunteered for service in the Red River Expedition of 1870, under Col. Garnet Wolseley.

Burford Volunteer Infantry Company.

G. O.

Ottawa 17th Aug., 1866.

The following Volunteer Corps are hereby authorized. Officers acting until further orders, except those holding military school certificates whose appointments are temporary.

An Infantry Company at Burford, County of Brant.

To be Capt. Ira C. Wooden,

“ “ Lieut. Claudius Byrne,

“ “ Ensign Edmond Yeigh.

G. O.

Ottawa, 9th Nov. 1866.

38th, Brant Battalion.

No. 6 Co. Burford.

To be Capt. acting till further orders, Ensign Edmund Yeigh, Vice Wooden resigned.

G. O.

Ottawa, 14th Dec. 1866.

38th, Brant Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Co. Burford.

To be Ensign acting till further orders, Stephen Wetmore, Vice Yeigh promoted.

G. O.

Ottawa, 6th March, 1868.

38th, Brant Battalion.

Certificates Infantry :—

Lieut. Claudias Byrne, 26th, Feb. 1868, 2nd. Class.

Lieut. Gilbert French, 26th, Feb. 1868, 2nd, Class.

Above confirmed in rank this date.

G. O.

Ottawa, 16th July, 1869.

38th, Brant Battalion.

No. 6 Co. Burford.

To be Captain, Lieut. Claudias Byrne, M. S., Vice E. Yeigh, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

G. O.

Ottawa, 10th Sept. 1869.

No. 6 Co. Burford.

38th, Brant Battalion.

To be Lieut., Ensign Stephen Wetmore, Vice Byrne promoted.

“ “ Ensign Gilbert French, Gentleman, M. S. Vice Wetmore promoted.

G. O.

Ottawa, 28th May, 1875.

38th, Brant Battalion.

No. 6 Co. Burford.

To be Captain, Lieut. Stephen Wetmore, V. B. Vice C. Byrne who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant Ensign, Gilbert French, M. S. Vice Wetmore promoted.

G. O.

Ottawa, 17th Oct. 1879.

38th, Brant Battalion.

No. 5 Co. Burford.

To be Lieutenant provisionally Sergeant Rory Johnston, Vice French who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

G. O.

Ottawa, 17th Dec. 1880.

38th, Brant Battalion.

No. 5 Co. Burford.

To be 2nd, Lieut. provisionally, Hospital Sergeant Charles L. Daniel. Vice French, promoted.

G. O.

Ottawa, 11th May, 1883.

38th, Brant Battalion.

No. 5 Co. Burford.

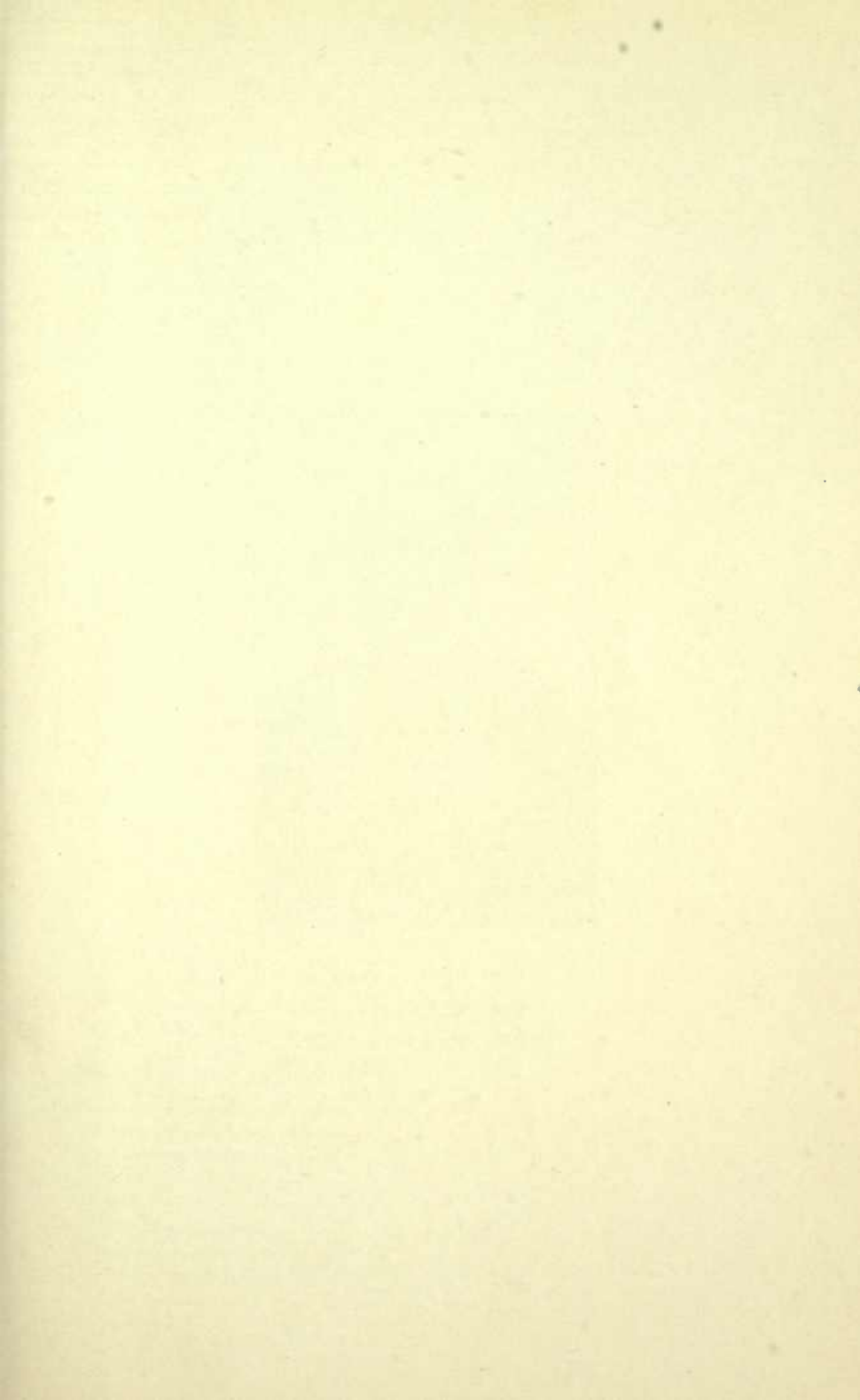
The headquarters of this company are hereby changed from Burford to Brantford, Captain Stephen Wetmore is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank and the resignation of Lieut. Rory Johnston is hereby accepted. 2nd, Lieut. Charles L. Daniel, who had been transferred to No. 4 Company resigned his commission 31st, Aug. 1883.

The Burford Rifle Company.

In the month of February 1896, Mr. Allan D. Muir, formerly Trumpet Major in the 2nd. Dragoons, accepted a commission as Second Lieutenant in No. 3 Company, 22nd. Battalion, Oxford Rifles. After a course at Wolseley Barracks, London, where he was granted a first class certificate, a Militia General Order, issued June 5th, 1896, promoted him to the command of the Company with the rank of Captain. The Headquarters of No. 3 Company was now established in Burford Village, an excellent company was maintained here during the next five years, when Captain Muir resigned and the stores were transferred to Lieut. Louis La Pierre, who removed them to Paris. This officer was shortly afterwards promoted Captain.

The 22nd. Oxford Rifles may be considered as the successors of the long line of Oxford's Militia Corps, from the days of the original four companies commanded by Colonel William Claus. After an interval of more than fifty years Burford had again furnished a Company to strengthen the Oxford Militia.

The retirement of Captain Allan D. Muir was greatly regretted by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Lieut. Colonel J. C. Hegler, who used every effort to have Captain Muir change his mind, pointing out the possibility of his getting command of the Regiment before any great length of time. Captain Muir however, had always retained a preference for the Cavalry, and when the 25th. Brant Dragoons were organized he accepted the office of Paymaster of that fine Corps, a position he is well qualified to fill. His last commission dates from 5th. April 1909.





**Capt. Allan D. Muir,
Com. No. 3 Company.
Oxford Rifles, 1896 - 1901.**



2nd Lieut. Chas. L. Daniels,
Burford Rifle Co., 1880.



Captain Allan Wallace Ellis.
Com. Mount Pleasant Inf. Coy' 1863

Captain Allan Wallace Ellis.

The martial spirit is largely an inherited one, occasionally suppressed at times through force of circumstances it comes out periodically in certain families, who show a natural adaptation for the profession of arms.

No family identified with the military history of Brant county, can claim a more continuous succession* of "Wearers of the Sword", than the Ellis family. For generations back the names of various members are to be found in the Canadian Military records.

Henry Ellis, founder of the Canadian branch of the family, and his friend, Captain Amos Sturgus, with their families, consisting of sixteen persons, left the Big Bend of the Susquahana River in Pennsylvania after the Revolutionary War, their destination being Canada, they crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock in the month of October, 1808, and spent the first Winter at the Short Hills, known as the Upper settlement, from there they proceeded the following Spring westward, crossing the Grand River at Brants Fording place, now the City of Brantford (at that time there was not even a settlement there). From there they proceeded to what is now Mount Pleasant, Henry Ellis naming the place after an estate owned by his family in Flintshire, Wales.

These two families (Ellis & Sturgus) leased from Captain Joseph Brant, acting on behalf of the Indians, for a term of 999 years, the first 400 acres of land thrown open for settlement by Captain Brant.

These lands were part of a tract granted to the Six Nations and their heirs forever by proclamation dated at Quebec, October 25, 1784, by order of General Haldimand, who was then Governor of the Province of Quebec. This grant consisted of 694,910 acres on the Grand River, six miles in depth on each side of the River, beginning at Lake Erie and extending to its source. This grant was confirmed by a patent issued by Lt. Governor Simcoe, bearing date January 14th, 1793.

During the War of 1812, Allan Ellis, son of Henry Ellis served in the Militia and was at Queenston Heights and other engagements.

In 1838 Allan Wallace Ellis, son of Allan Ellis, joined the Militia Cavalry Troop which was authorized to be raised in Brantford under Captain Welby. The Officers of this corps and the dates of their commission were as follows :—

Capt. Thomas Earl Welby, 2nd. November 1838.

Lieut. Wm. D'Aubigny, 2nd. November 1838.

Cornet. Jos. Kennedy Smith, 2nd November 1838.

In 1856, when Brant county's Six Battalions of Militia were being organized, Allan Wallace Ellis was appointed Ensign in the Third Battalion under Lieut. Col. Thomas Perrin, his commission being dated at Toronto 10th. February 1857, but giving him rank and precedence from

COPY OF COMMISSION TO ALLAN WALLACE ELLIS, ESQUIRE.

SEAL.

His Excellency, The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytramon, in the County of Wexford, 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.

To Allan Wallace Ellis, Esquire,

GREETING.

Reposing especial confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and Good Conduct, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, during pleasure, to be CAPTAIN, in our Volunteer Militia Company of Infantry at Mount Pleasant, taking rank and precedence in said Company from the thirtieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in the Militia of the Province from the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

You are carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain by exercising and well disciplining the Inferior Officers and Men of the said Company. And I do hereby command them to obey you as their Captain. And you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or any other of your Superior Officers, according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Quebec this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and in the twenty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command.

Walker Powell, Lieut Colonel,
Deputy Adjt. Gen'l. Militia.

(Signed) MONCK.

18th. September, 1856. He was subsequently promoted Lieutenant, and during the Trent affair he applied for permission to raise a Volunteer Company in Mount Pleasant, authority to do so was granted by General Order, issued from Quebec, 30th. January 1863, which established one Volunteer Company of Infantry at Mount Pleasant, to be Captain Allan Wallace Ellis, to be Lieutenant William E. Phelps, to be Ensign Robert Eadie, following this a second order appeared on 2nd, October 1863 appointing Crosby Eaton Lieutenant, Vice Phelps resigned.

When the formation of the 38th. Brant Battalion of Infantry was authorized, with Headquarters at Brantford, on the 22nd September, 1866, the Mount Pleasant Company, then in Camp at Thorold, became number four in the new Corps.

In the Fourth generation, Mr. W. Wallace Ellis, who as a boy had often watched his father's Company at their exercises in the old Drill Shed located on the village end of their property, served several years in number 2. Company Dufferin Rifles. At the present time they have a representative in the Volunteers in the person of H. H. Ellis, who is a Lieutenant in the 25th. Brant Dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel M. F. Muir.

The photo at the head of this article gives the Military reader a good idea of the uniforms worn by the Infantry Officers of the Canadian Militia some fifty years ago.

Organization of the 38th Brant Battalion.

The operations during the short period of active service on the Niagara Frontier, in repelling the marauding Fenian invaders, had taught the Militia Department many important facts. Previous to this event there were but seven organized Battalions in the Province, the remainder of the force consisted of one hundred and eighty-six independant and isolated units, who performed their yearly drill at company headquarters and neither the officers or their men, were given the opportunity of acquiring any knowledge of the tactics and movements of a battalion, or of larger bodies of troops in the field.

Of the ten thousand men, called out on the 1st and 2nd June, 1866, and the fourteen thousand who responded, it was, with one or two exceptions, the regularly organized battalions only, which were hastily despatched to the front, the exception being one or two rifle companies near the scene of operation, who were attached for duty.

The one hundred and eighty six isolated and independent Rifle and Infantry companies, to be of any effective use during active service, must be controlled, manoeuvred and the necessary discipline and routine carried out, by uniting numbers of these military units together, to form corps,

called at this period "Battalions" and the necessary field officers, preferably men of experience, appointed, without which no regiment can be successfully led in the field.

One of the first of the new Battalions to be organized was composed of all the existing or authorized rifle and infantry companies in the county of Brant, one of the latter however, authorized with headquarters at Newport, failed to complete its organization and the Drumbo Rifle Company, authorized by General Order of 3rd. June, 1863, was added to the strength.

The Paris Rifle Company, authorized by a G. O. dated June 26th, 1856, was the oldest in the county and became number One Company of the new battalion. The Mount Pleasant Volunteer Infantry Company, authorized 30th. January, 1863, under Allan Wallace-Ellis, Captain, Wm E. Phelps as Lieutenant, Robert Eadie, Ensign, did not long remain a part of the 38th. Battalion. After the resignation of their first Officers this Company gradually became inefficient and was removed from the list of Volunteer Militia, in consequence of which No. 5 Company Brantford became No. 4 and No. 6, Burford, became No. 5.

The Regimental Staff Officers were selected, like the companies, according to seniority, Wm. Patton had been commissioned Captain of the Paris Rifle Company, May 20th, 1858., Captain William Grant, commanding the Second Rifle (Highland) Company Brantford, was the next ranking officer his commission dating from July 3rd, 1862, Captain Grant accepted the Paymastership, and Captain Hiram Dickie, commanding No. One Rifle Company Brantford, was promoted Major.

Camp Thorold.

Some weeks previous to the organization of the 38th. Battalion, the Militia Department had established a Camp of Instruction at Thorold, a number of provisional Battalions were formed out of the various units, who, when attending this camp, were commanded by officers temporarily appointed. The Camp staff were as follows:—Colonel Garnet Wolseley, Commandant, Lieut. Col. Jarvis, Volunteer Militia, Brigade Major and Camp Quartermaster. (Major Page Wadsworth M. I. relieved Lieut. Col. Jarvis.) Lt. Col. Haultain, acting Aide-de-Camp. Major Alger, Volunteer Militia, Camp Paymaster.

The Thorold Camp opened on the 20th day of August, 1866 and continued for seven weeks, the various corps called out serving consecutively, as previously arranged. The several units, about to be formed into the 38th. Battalion, had received Orders to concentrate at Camp Thorold on Sept. 22nd, the same date on which the battalion was offi-

cially organized, six companies, comprising 20 officers, 46 Non-C. O. and 301 Privates, were present and performed their Drill under Lieut Colonel Patton, during the ensuing six days. The other corps in camp at the same time, were the 32nd Bruce, 4 Companies, under Lieut. Col. Sproat and a Provisional Battalion, consisting of the York, Caledonia, Dunnville, Oneida, Chippawa, and Virgil Companies, under Lt. Col. Davis.

Under Lieut. Colonel Charles S. Jones, the 38th Brant Battalion, Dufferin Rifles of Canada reached a high state of efficiency. This clever young officer, who was in command of No. 2 Company, had been promoted Adjutant on 17th. December, 1880 and at the unanimous request of the officers of the Regiment he accepted the command, confirmed by G. O. 3rd June, 1881.

Having decided to improve the standing of his corps, by the creation of a city Battalion, permission was granted by the Militia Department on 15th. September, 1882, and on the same date the headquarters of the Paris Company was changed from Paris to Brantford, eight months later the headquarters of No. 5 (Burford) Company was also transferred to Brantford.

With its splendid Brass and Bugle Bands, the Thirty-eighth soon became one of the crack city corps of the Dominion.

Since that period the high standard reached has been maintained with the aid of a long list of competent and capable officers, whose talents and ability, have been recognized upon more than one occasion.

The present commanding officer, Lt. Col. Frank Howard, a veteran of the North West Rebellion, was born and bred in Burford and received his education at Burford Public School.

Canadian Ministers of Militia

NAMES	FROM	TO
Sir Etienne Paschal Tache,	30th. March, 1864,	30th July, 1865.
Sir John A. Macdonald,	1865,	1867.
Sir George Etienne Cartier,	1st. July, 1867,	20th May, 1873.
Hon. Hugh. McDonald,	1st. July, 1873,	4th Nov. 1873.
Hon. William Ross,	7th. Nov. 1873,	29th Sept. 1874.
Hon. William Berrian Vail.	30th. Sept. 1874,	20th July, 1878.
Hon. Alfred G. Jones,	21st. July, 1878,	19th October, 1878.
Hon. Louis Fran. R. Masson	19th. October, 1878,	15th January, 1880.
Sir A. Campbell K.C.M.G.	16th. Jan., 1880.	7th Nov., 1880.
Sir J. Ad. Caron, K.C.M.G.	8th. Nov. 1880,	24th Jan., 1892.
Sir MacKenzie Bowell,	25th. Jan., 1892,	4th Dec., 1892.
Hon. J. Colebr. Patterson,	5th. Dec., 1892,	25th March, 1895.
Hon. Arthur Rupert Dickey,	26th. March, 1895.	15th January, 1896.
Hon. Alphonse Desjardins,	16th. January, 1896.	30th April, 1896.
Lt. Col. Hon. D. Tisdale, Q.C.	1st. May, 1896.	12th July, 1896.
Lt. Col. Hon. F.W. Borden, M.D.	13th. July, 1896,	Oct. 1911.
Col. Hon. Sam Hughes,	10th. Oct., 1911.	

