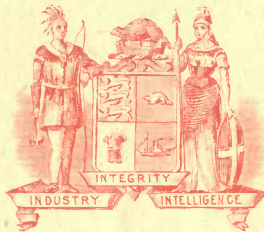




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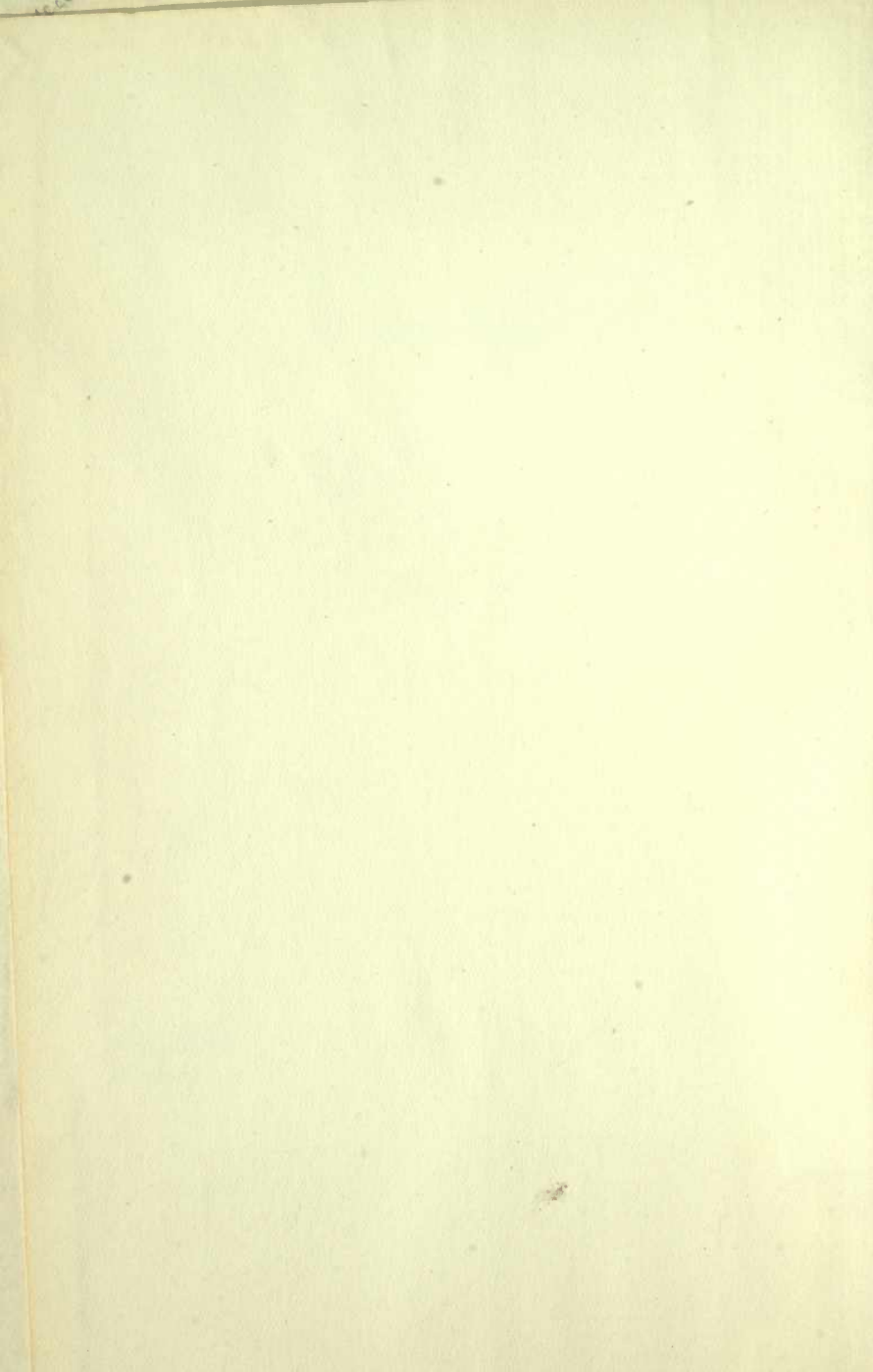
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HISTORIC SKETCHES OF
OSHAWA

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OSHAWA

Historic Sketches of Oshawa

By

T. E. KAISER, M.D.

Member Provincial Board of Health, Ontario
Ex-Mayor of Oshawa, &c.

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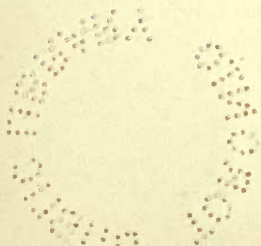
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Dedicated to the Memory of my friend
W. F. COWAN
One of Oshawa's Real Benefactors



SEP 30 1922



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INTRODUCTION

I am conscious of the fact that these pages fail to carry a nicely connected story of the industrial struggle which has been going on, for one century of time, within the confines of the town of Oshawa, but, by a strange chain of circumstances, certain documents of historic value have been quietly accumulating in my possession. I regard it as a duty which this generation owes to posterity that the history of our forefathers should not be forgotten. Disjointed and disconnected as much of the material may seem to be, I trust that the facts herein contained may at least serve as an authentic basis for a more complete local history of Oshawa when such may be written by some one better qualified for the task than the author of this little volume.

T. E. K.



OSIYAWA MANUFACTURERS 1921

First Row:—Chas. Schofield, W. R. Geikie, G. W. McLaughlin,
R. W. Millichamp.

Second Row:—C. Robson, F. W. Cowan, Mayor Stacey, R. S.
McLaughlin, J. D. Storie.

Third Row:—H. P. Schell, F. Bull, H. T. Carswell, Jno. Dyer.

Historic Sketches of Oshawa

A Few General Observations

Easy transportation by land and water, seems to have played a considerable part, here as elsewhere, in the location of early settlements. The only means of communication in the neighborhood of Oshawa in the days, previous to 1800, appears to have been by water. Canoes, small boats and rafts by which to paddle along the shores of Lake Ontario were the only known method of locomotion, apart from walking. Hence the early settlers naturally took up their first abode along the Lake Front. In 1793, Gov. Simcoe planned, for military purposes, the road between Kingston and Toronto, now known as the Kingston road. As soon as it was made possible as a means of travel the incoming settlers shoved their way back from the lake and located at desirable points along their original highway. Many years previous to any attempt at settlement the French had established trading posts along the North Shore of Lake Ontario. Notably at the mouths of the streams at Port Hope, Oshawa, Darlington, Frenchman's Bay, and the Humber; the latter place still shows the ruins of an old French fort built in 1749.

The Indians in those days paddled up the streams as far as possible and then betook them-

selves to trails which led to Georgian Bay and the Northern districts where trapping was indulged in during the favorable seasons of each year. The furs were brought down over the same route and, at the trading posts, were exchanged for such articles as in those days were found to be most desired by the aborigines. The real objective of the Indian was Oswago or Albany where they came in touch with the English merchants, with whom they contended that they could make a more satisfactory bargain than with the French. It was to intercept them while on their journey, that the trading posts were thus scattered along the North Shore of Lake Ontario by the French merchants of Montreal and Quebec. Throughout central Ontario there appears to be no doubt that Port Hope was the first permanent abode of the Anglo-Saxon since the capture of Quebec by Wolf. As early as 1778 a flourishing trading post was in existence at this point. A small Indian village was located there by the name of Cochingomink, inhabited by the Mississagua tribe. Peter Smith was the first white man to leave any enduring mark of his existence in that locality. He was widely known as a trader and trapper and lived in a log hut on the east side of the little stream known as Smith's Creek. "The date of his arrival at Cochingomink, cannot now be definitely ascertained; but he was succeeded in 1790 by a man named Herchimer, who took possession of the hut and carried on the fur trade established by his predecessor." Early settlers to the east of Osh-

awa are said to have patronized the Grist mill at Port Hope, and to have conveyed their store of flour, upon their backs, from there to their lonely homes in the Woods at Darlington.

The village of Colborne appears next in the order of places to boast of the presence of a permanent white settler. Dr. Caniff says, "Joseph Keeler, "the first settler," came from Rutland, Vermont, about 1789. He afterwards in 1793 brought in forty settlers with him, amongst them Greeley, a surveyor; built a saw-mill, flouring mill, carding and woollen mills, oil well and distillery, near the mouth of Keeler's Creek, now Colborne Harbor." Coming nearer home we can give no more authentic nor concise account of the earliest settlements surrounding Oshawa than to quote from an historical sketch of Ontario County published in 1877 by J. H. Beers & Co., Toronto. "At the end of the revolutionary war, many families who had settled in the States, remained true to British connection, and were persecuted by the triumphant insurgents for their loyalty. There was a general confiscation of their possessions, and they were driven to seek homes elsewhere. Many of the refugees settled in Canada, after undergoing terrible hardships, and were known as United Empire Loyalists. Other Americans sought a home under the British flag, from less patriotic motives. They discovered the sunny spots along the shores of the lake, found out the soil was good, drew their 200 acres of land, and rations from the nearest fort or garrison, for a

period of three years, and had no objections to be classed as U. E. L.'s, although their sympathies were altogether with the "patriots." They became excellent settlers, and thrived on the virgin soil of Canada. Not a few of this class entered and took up their abode in the County of Ontario, during the years of calm that succeeded, and have been erroneously claimed as persecuted U. E. L.'s. They, however, in course of time, and their families became good British subjects, and at this distance of time it would be a difficult as well as an unnecessary and ungracious task to point out who were the real and who the pretended loyalists, who found out they were likely to fare better under the proclamation of Governor Simcoe with the disbanded soldiers and loyalists than in the struggle for a home in Uncle Samuel's dominions. The family of Benjamin Wilson, claiming to be a U. E. L. the first known settlers, came into the township of Whitby in 1794. He was a Vermonter, born in the town of Putney, in that State. For a couple of years he had no other near neighbors than Indians, and they appear to have been somewhat troublesome. The first year the Indians came and carried off the whole year's provisions, which had been supplied the family by the Government. The poor people were driven in terror from their little settlement down the lake towards the Bowmanville or Barber's Creek. The Indians were a band of Chippeways. The Chief, Wabbokisheco, who had been

absent when the settlers shanty was looted, on his return compelled the Indians to give up the provisions taken away, and make ample payment in furs for such as had been consumed. The Chief also gave Wilson a peace belt to hang up in his shanty, telling him there would be no danger in future as long as the belt was kept in sight. And neither was there; the Indians became most friendly, and supplied the family afterwards with abundance of venison and fish.

Benjamin Wilson

It cannot fail to interest the people of Oshawa, and the County of Ontario, to follow with considerable diligence, anything that may be written of Benjamin Wilson. The story of the "first settler" will continue to engage the curiosity of a neighborhood when the history of "the most distinguished son" is literally forgotten. Benjamin Wilson, a stalwart Vermonter, was without question our first settler. He came with his family in 1794; he settled on the lake shore at the mouth of the Oshawa Creek. His first house was the deserted log cabin once used as a trading post by the French previous to the conquest of Quebec. It was located just east of the little burying ground, now visible for some distance in almost all directions on the lake front. His wife appears to have had two husbands previous to her marriage with Wilson. In each case she accompanied her newly acquired husband into some uninhabited section of the country with a view of carv-

ing a home from the primeval forest. In one case while in the United States it is said she was compelled to look on while, in cold blood, her husband was tortured and brutally murdered by Indians before her eyes. In connection with the incident related in another chapter respecting the attack upon the early home of Wilson by the Indians, a story is told which in some respects illustrates the peculiar mental characteristics of the Red man. The Chief, upon hearing of a theft committed, called his tribe together, and to them exhibited a bundle of small sticks. The number of sticks in the bundle corresponded with the latest census of the tribe. The old Chief, surrounded by his followers, stood in serious attitude before them and taking one stick at a time he cast it violently upon the ground. When the bundle was very much reduced in size, he seized the balance and hurled them viciously in every possible direction.

The meaning which the old chief intended to convey by this strange pantomime was that unless the Indians treated the white man fairly, one by one, their little band would be reduced until by some final blow they would all be exterminated. It is now 1921, just one hundred and twenty-seven years since Wilson and his little family "paddled their canoe" along the Lake Shore in search of that deserted trading post which was no doubt described to him by Governor Simcoe as a most desirable location for any one who cared to take advantage of the bounty then offered by

him to entice settlers into Upper Canada. (A deed of 200 acres of land and three years' provision from the nearest fort were among the inducements held out for purposes of colonization.) One feels that he is treading upon historic ground as he pays a visit to that spot where, the "first settler" thus pitched his lonely tent; where the first white woman was born in the County of Ontario; and whose marriage to the son of a later colonist was fruitful of the family of Pickells whose descendants are still familiar figures in this district. Even to this day a visit to the Site cannot but impress the most casual observer of the many reasons which must have influenced Wilson in his choice of location. The ready access to the lake as a means of reaching the nearest fort, then York, for the promised supply of provisions; the old cabin deserted by the French; the beautiful elevation which gave him a commanding view of the lake and the land for miles around; all contributed to the selection of lot No. 5, as the home of this sturdy pioneer. No trace of the old homestead is at this time to be found, but old residents, such as the veteran Thomas Henry, who had lived nearby for eighty years, point to the very spot where once stood these interesting old landmarks. The top of the hill is surrounded by a row of evergreens within which, as an enclosure, there is laid to rest many of the old settlers of the Broken Front. Several monuments of attractive design guarantee the respectability of many of the descendants of the honored pioneers of those early

days. A neglected and time worn slab next the fence, along the northern border, will never fail to interest the visitor to this quiet home of the dead. It bears this inscription "In Memory of Capt. Benj. Wilson, who died Mar. 5th, 1821, in the 89th year of his age." By its side a similar slab is seen which tells its own story "James Wilson, died, May 17, 1863, Age 73—son of Benj. Wilson." Another son was named David, and of him a well authenticated story is told to this effect, that at the time of the war between England and United States in 1812, his sympathies being on the side of his fatherland, and fearing enlistment by the British, he shaped a craft from a pine log, and with no other compass than the glimmer of the northern star he steered across the lake and remained in Uncle Samuels domains until the close of the war, when he returned to his father's home. The branch of the family which appears to have left the most enduring trace of its existence is that which sprang from the only daughter, Nancy, who married a pioneer named William Pickell. We have already referred to the fact of Nancy having been the first white woman born in the County of Ontario. There are those who say she can claim this distinction over a much larger area than that, even embracing the whole territory between Toronto and the Bay of Quinte. She appears to have clung with commendable patriotism to the romantic spot that gave her birth, for upon the old homestead she settled down with her husband, William



A. MOODY FAREWELL and wife, ELIZABETH ANNIS



Pickell, to whom she was married April 21st, 1811, and there raised a family of seven sons and seven daughters. It is of interest to observe, as showing the drift of the early population of parts of Ontario, that of these fourteen children all but two, Benjamin and Nelson, found their way back to the United States. Benjamin married Amy Stone, and Nelson married Cynthia Coryell. Benjamin had two daughters, Sarah and Emma, who married and spent a life time in the neighborhood of Oshawa; the former as wife of Capt. G. Farewell, and the latter as Mrs. H. Baker of Harmony. Nelson Pickell, whose old homestead on the northern part of lot No. 7, East Whitby, is now regarded as one of the old land marks of Oshawa, was a man of commanding appearance, and well known to a large circle of friends and relatives. His children were: Abraham, of U. S.; Jessie, of Wingham; William, died; David, Celina St., Oshawa; Debora, m., G. Coleman; Minerva, m., Walter Wilson, on the old homestead.

The Farewell Settlement, Harmony

Robert Bennett, of Massachusetts, was the first white man in Vermont, at the junction of the White and Connecticut Rivers. In 1770, three brothers, Farewell, emigrants from London, settled in the Connecticut Valley, and John married Mr. Bennett's daughter, Sarah. The subject of our narrative was the fifth and youngest child (four boys and one girl,) of this marriage, and was born at the said river junction, on the first day of January, 1782. The three Farewell broth-

ers took an active part in the war of American Independence, and late in the fall of 1781, John and Newcomb were killed fighting for the patriot cause. In 1791, King George III. appointed John Graves Simcoe the first Governor of Upper Canada, and among the first acts of that far seeing statesman was the issuing of a proclamation offering free grants of land to settlers. Among those who came to the country under that proclamation was widow Farewell, with her family and one girl. They crossed Vermont, ascended the Mohawk River, passed down Seneca Lake, descended the Oswego River, then in an open boat came to Niagara, about two weeks after the arrival there of Governor Simcoe with his 500 Kings Rangers. The Government called the first Canadian Parliament at Niagara, in 1792, where it met for business for several years, but in the summer of 1793, he located at York, (now Toronto,) as the future capital of the Province. Mrs. Farewell, with her family, and other settlers, crossed to York with the Government. Only a few shanties had been erected, but soon clearings were made, roads were constructed, and the place soon became celebrated for mosquitoes and mud.—Messrs. Berry and St. John were Indian traders at the Humber, but moved their business to York the following spring, and built the first respectable house in the place. It was made of hewn logs. Upon the Governor's first call for the Indians to receive the presents from the King, about 10,000 assembled. In 1794, Mrs. Farewell became

Mrs. Crawford. He (a sergeant in the army) purchased his discharge, and 300 acres of land were located in Etobicoke, for the family. The elder boys were to commence farming, but A. M. was to learn a trade. Mr. Bond, a newly arrived immigrant, a hatter by trade, engaged to instruct young Farewell in the art of making hats, and being an economist, and a genius, he conceived the brilliant idea of producing his own materials by raising muskrats and beaver. He obtained land north of York, and commenced operations at Bond's Lake, but the following spring, Bond and young Farewell returned to York, and the muskrat and beaver dispersed, but Bond's name still adheres to the Lake. The hatting business was abandoned by both master and apprentice—the latter joining the family upon the farm. Improvements were commenced in good earnest, but the step-father became fond of strong drink; debts were contracted, the farm was sold, the money disappeared, and the family scattered; A. M. going to Malden, where he took up a free lot in that newly laid out village.

The "North West Fur Company" built their first trading vessel at Malden, and Capt. Mills, her commander, induced Mr. Farewell to sell his house and lot, and try a season's sailing with him on the "New Nancy." At the close of the season, A. M. and his brother William made arrangements for establishing a trading house at Lake Scugog, for the purchase of furs, etc., of the muskrat branch of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, who

were numerous about the back lakes in connection with Scugog. Two seasons were passed in this business. About the close of the second spring's trading, the two brothers left their trading house on Ball Point, now township of Mariposa, for the purpose of gathering in some furs, and closing up business preparatory to leaving for York to market their furs, placing the house and goods in charge of their hired man—John Sharp. A. M. returned to the house before Wm., and found the place deserted, and the liquors and goods missing. Not an Indian could be seen or heard. Near the spring, six rods from the house, lay the dead body of John Sharp, a knife stab in his left side, and his head crushed with a club.

The recognized signal among the Indians and traders for calling for assistance, was the firing of three guns in quick succession. This was done, and a canoe with a solitary Indian came from the opposite shore of the lake, and in a short time the Chief of the tribe—"Wabbekisheco"—approached the brothers, (William having arrived in the mean time.) The Chief was very sorry for what had taken place, but unhesitatingly stated who had killed Sharp, and how it was done. He stated that a large number of Indians had brought furs, which Sharp purchased, and in a short time, the Indians became tipsy, wanted more liquor, which Sharp refused to give them. They induced him to go to the spring for water, when Ogetonicut followed and killed him. This Indian was a brother to Whistling Duck, who had been

killed by a white man the winter previous, at Mr. Cozens, in what is now the township of Clarke. Whistling Duck had tried to thrust a muskrat spear through an American, but missed his aim, and had his skull cracked. The Governor promised there should be blood for blood, and this is why Sharp was killed.

The Indians all left the lake came out to Annis' Creek, (now Port Oshawa,) and went in their canoes to York. Mr. Farewell followed, and upon complaint being made, a guard of soldiers crossed over to the point to arrest the murderer. The Chief took the culprit by the shoulder, led him forward, and gave him up. He was imprisoned in York, but a survey being made during the summer, it was found the murder had been committed in the Newcastle District, and the trial was fixed at Weller's, at the "Carrying place" for the ensuing fall. His Majesty's gun boat Catherine, or Maria was fitted out to take the court from York. On board were Judge Cochrane, lawyers McDonald and Gray, Sheriff Fish, interpreters Cowan and Ruggles, merchant Herkermer, the prisoner, witnesses and seamen, in all 39 souls on board. Business prevented Mr. Farewell from going to York to take the vessel, and he and George Lockwood were to proceed to Willer's from Annis' Creek in a canoe.

The vessel sailed from York in the morning, Sept., 1803. At sunset, Farewell and Lockwood encamped at Dean's Creek, a few miles below Cobourg, the vessel being abreast of them several

miles in the lake. During the night, a fearful storm arose, and not one of the 39 on the vessel was left to tell the particulars of the burial in an Ontario grave. After waiting two or three days at Weller's, Farewell and Lockwood returned to Annis' Creek. On the 4th of April, 1804, Mr. Farewell was married to Elizabeth Annis, whose family emigrated from Pennsylvania a year or two before and settled at the above named creek.

Mr. Annis and his wife were residents of the beautiful village of Wyoming, on the Susquehanna River, when the terrible massacre took place there on the 3rd and 4th of July, 1777, and were among the fortunate few who escaped the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indian savage, and more exquisite cruelties of that band of white demons known as Butler's Rangers. In June, 1804, Mr. Farewell purchased Lot 4 in the first concession of Whitby, for \$200, upon the north half of which he settled. The Main Road, called the Danford Road, from York to Port Hope, had been cut out, and a few settlements made along the line. Going eastward from York, they were as follows—Scadding, John and Jonathan Ashbridge, Jones, Knowles, Post, Woodruffs, at Duffin's Creek, Jabez Lynde, A. M. Farewell, Fletcher, Hartwell, Flanigan, Smith, at Port Hope. On the lake shore, the settlers were going east from York: Peak, at the mouth of Duffin's Creek, Lloyd, Rumerfelt, three families of Smith, at the Big Bay, now Port Whitby, Stephens, Annis, at

Port Oshawa, Wilson, Conant, Burke, Barber, at the creek of that name in Clarke, Lovekins, Baldwin, Bates, Soper, Marsh, Smith, at the creek, now Port Hope.

For many years, Mr. Farewell and his neighbors went to Smith's Creek to mill, Mr. Smith having erected the first grist mill between York and the Bay of Quinte. Generally, two or three would go in a boat, taking their neighbors' grists with them.

York was the village where the settlers purchased their goods, except beds, bedding, wearing apparel, etc., which was usually manufactured at home. In 1812, Mr. Farewell opened a public house, and continued to keep tavern until the Temperance agitation in 1836 and 1837-8, induced him to look at the traffic from a new stand point, when he closed the bar forever. During the war of 1812-15, he carried despatches between Lynde's, seven miles west, and Hartwell's, twelve miles east, and made money from his farm and tavern.—When the Americans made their attack upon York, early on the morning of the 27th of April, 1813, the firing was distinctly heard at Mr. Farewell's, and he and several others at once volunteered to go up. The fighting was over before the party reached York, but they were in time to be taken prisoners of war. However, they were parolled with all the militia who were captured on that occasion. The British Government had sent to York large quantities of supplies for the new settlers, merchants' tools, farming im-

plements, etc., which were to be distributed, but had not been. The American vessels were deeply laden with goods from the public stores, and the remainder were by them given to the militia, including tools and implements, which should have been given out years before. After the departure of the visitors, the authorities at York issued a proclamation requiring the return of all the goods received from the Americans. The two countries being at war, the settlers thought the Americans had the right to take the public stores if they were able. Also the right to keep or give them away, and the parties who received, had the right to retain them. This view of the case generally prevailing, the proclamation availed but little. At the close of the war, Mr. Farewell, finding his means considerable, erected a saw mill and grist mill on his lot, and engaged in the purchase of lands, holding at a later period 500 acres in the township of Brock, some lands in the township of Reach, and several lots in the township of Whitby, some of which were sold, and some distributed among his family of eight sons and one daughter; six of the sons growing up to manhood and getting married, were assisted to make a start for themselves, and the daughter was not uncared for.

In 1816 or '17, the Methodists commenced to evangelize this part of the country, established a class at Mr. Farewell's, of which he became a member. Elder Ryan was the first preacher, who was soon succeeded by Elder Jackson, who con-

tinued to preach here for several years. In 1825 or '26, Elder T. Bailey and Mr. Blackmore, of the Christian Connection, came from the States, soon followed by Elder McIntyre, and began to preach. A reformation was the result of their labors, and churches were founded in Whitby and Darlington. Mr. Farewell united, and remained with that body of Christians until the close of life. The good old practice of reading a chapter, singing a hymn, and engaging in prayer in the evening, surrounded by the family, was commenced by Mr. Farewell, during his connection with the Methodists, and ended with the week of his death.

What a precious keep-sake is that of the "Old Family Bible," now going into the hands of the daughter, around which, for days, and weeks, and months, and years, the family were called, and in the presence of each other, commended to God and to the word of His Grace.

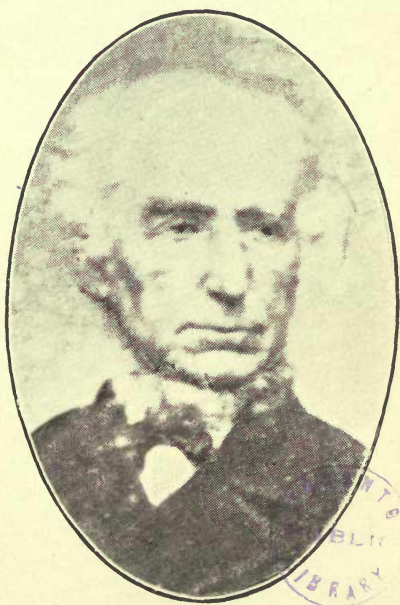
Politically, Mr. Farewell was a Reformer, and as such, was active, energetic, and consistent from the drawing of party lines in Upper Canada, in 1824, until he cast his last vote for the Hon. George Brown in 1867. William Lyon McKenzie's first paper, the Colonial Advocate, was commenced in May, 1824, and in the same year, Mr. Farewell became a subscriber, and stuck with unwavering fidelity to McKenzie, his paper, and political movements, until it became apparent he meant rebellion, when both he and his paper were abandoned. The destruction of the press and office of the Advocate by a mob in June, 1826, the

subsequent persecution of the Editor and proprietor, by men of place and power, in what was called Little York, and the insults offered the people of the Province, by the thrice expulsion of McKenzie from the House of Assembly, elicited the strongest sympathy of many of the Reformers for "Little Mack," who had promptly dropped his paper and himself, when they saw the danger into which he was leading them. On the 4th of May, 1857, Mr. Farewell's consort, aged 70 years, was taken from him. Subsequently, he married Sarah, the widow of the late David Coryell. In latter years, his time had been spent in the cultivation of a small piece of land, (his farm being rented,) being part of the farm purchased and settled upon, over 65 years ago. He kept his own accounts, and attended to his own business until the week before his death, which took place without any painful sickness, at four o'clock on Friday morning, the 27th of November, 1869, in presence of many mourning friends, and a weeping wife. Stronger faith and higher hopes of immortality and a glorious future, no one could possibly have, and about which he was anxious to, and did freely, converse until within a few seconds of the last breath.

The Warrens

Nicholas Flood Davin in his "Irishmen in Canada," P. 287-294 says:

"I am now about to speak of one of the most interesting episodes in the history of emigration;



J. B. WARREN

an episode which can only find a parallel in another little Irish quasi-aristocratic exodus, an account of which will be given in another chapter From Kinsale, where early in the seventeenth century the last of the independent Irish chieftains, O'Neill and O'Donnell, were overthrown, and a thousand of their followers having fallen before the swords of the Lord Deputy's Horse, lay the stark emblems of a lost cause within reach of the roar of the whitening billows of the upbraiding sea—where James II., landed in 1689 and was received by the Roman Catholic population with shouts of unfeigned joy—which fell after a gallant resistance before the all conquering sword of Marlborough, who with his usual skill in improving a victory had, on the fall of Cork, hurried on to the fort which of all others was most important from the point of view of French and to the Irish. From this historic spot four young gentlemen started just three quarters of a century ago, (1826) to seek their fortunes in Canada.

Lawrence Heyden was only sixteen years of age. He and his school fellows, John and William Warren, and Callaghan Holmes, with their hired man, Pat Deashy, took passage in a brig, *The Grace of Ilfracombe*, determined to follow in the distant colony "agricultural and a farming business." In due time they touched the shores of Quebec. They lingered in the historic city to visit the fortifications and the Falls of Montmorency. They then proceeded up the river and lake

to York, where the Warrens, being related to the family of Dr. Baldwin, that generous and good man, gave the young adventurers an Irish welcome. They at once set about obtaining information, and at length decided to settle in Whitby (Township). Prudence dictated that they should not commit themselves too deeply. They purchased a lot conjointly, one hundred acres in the third concession of Whitby, upon which they at once settled. Scarcely had they entered on their land when they heard Pat Deashy shouting, "O Master William! O Master John! Come here! Come here!" Hastening to whence the shouts came they found Pat looking up into a high tree on which were three bears, the mother and two large cubs. Heyden despatched them with his gun. One of them caught in a fork of the branches. There was nothing for it but to leave part of their prize behind them or fell the tree. They set to work and in due time the tree shuddered and shook its lofty cone, and, with what the ancients would have regarded as a groan, fell. The bears were skinned and for several winters Heyden wore a cap made from the pelt of the old bear. They were the first Irishmen to settle in that section of the country and were known as the "Four Irishmen."

After a time they found—mere youths that they were and gently nurtured—the task they had undertaken too onerous . . . the poor young adventurers cooked their own meals, made their own bread, mended their own clothing and

did their own washing. Their ignorance of farming was very great. The following incident of their cooking is worth relating. For a long time it was their custom to take alternate Christmases at Toronto, when they were entertained by Dr. Baldwin. Once when the two holidaymakers returned to Whitby they found the edges of their razors hopelessly blunt. On enquiring the cause they learned that the two who had remained at home had killed a pig and instead of taking the bristles off in the usual way, by scalding, had shaved them off with the razor. At length heartily tired of the "agricultural and farming business" the Warrens sold out their interest to Mr. Heyden, as did Mr. Holmes. The Warrens opened a store near what is to-day the town of Whitby." (The Warrens opened a store in 1828 at Hamar's Corners, one mile east of Whitby).

Theirs was the only store between Port Hope and Toronto. They also conducted the first Post Office at that point. In 1836 the Warrens exchanged their property, since owned and occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Lick for a farm of 200 acres within the present corporation of the town of Oshawa and known as the North East Ward. This farm was obtained from John Kerr, in 1829, by Mr. James Hall, father of the late T. C. Hall, landing waiter for Port Oshawa with whom the Warrens affected the exchange spoken of. The brothers soon separated; John opened a store in Oshawa. He built a mill, and assisted materially in laying the foundation for the growth and develop-

ment of a flourishing town. His brother William became Collector of Customs at Whitby Harbor. The duties of his post he discharged in a very satisfactory manner until the year 1876, when he was superannuated.

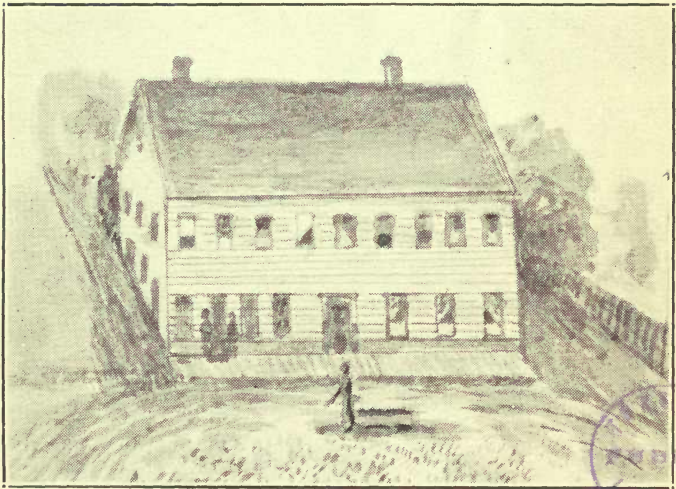
“Callaghan Holmes died of cholera on his way to Ireland in 1838. Pat Deashy remained only a short time with Heyden, after he was left alone. Pat went to Buffalo, where he soon died. Heyden sold his lot and purchased another, and sold this, and opened a store on the Kingston road. In 1830 he married Barbara Sullivan, a niece of Dr. Baldwin.”

In 1840 Heyden devoted himself to the study of classics and was entered as a student at Law; In 1845 he removed to Toronto and took charge of the landed estates of the Messrs. Baldwin and their children; In 1850 he was appointed Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Court of Common Pleas; In 1868 he died at his residence, Bloor St., Toronto, having played many parts, and played them successfully. “Mr. Heyden seems to have had decided opinions on religious and political questions. In religion he was a Roman Catholic and as such was the first to settle in South Ontario.”

Reverting to a further history of J. B. Warren it may fairly be said of him that he was the first man in Oshawa to display that peculiar genius for business which makes for the progress and stability of any town. His first business venture after leaving the farm, Lot 18, 3rd Con., 2 Whitby, was in 1828 at Hamar's Corners from where

he moved to the farm of Mr. Lick, Lot No. 19, Tp. Whitby, and on the hill there opened a store and Post Office. The mails were then carried from Kingston to Toronto on the back of a mule. The splendid water power at the old grist mill in the hollow near Oshawa had for several years attracted the attention of J. B. Warren. It was located on the old Kerr farm which since 1829 was occupied by Mr. James Hall, who it appears was entirely absorbed in the pursuit of agriculture. John McGrigor, who from 1812 had lived on the 200 acre farm, a King's College Lot in the South-West ward of Oshawa, had by this time conceived the idea that a town was likely to spring up in this locality and was also bending his energies to promote that, which he thought to be a desirable issue. Mrs. Clarke, Rebecca McGrigor, a daughter, personally told the writer that she remembered well having heard her father urge Hall to divide his farm into town lots, a proposition which was always resisted by him on the ground that a dense population would interfere with the security of his crop. Jno. B. Warren had been endeavoring to exchange his farm with Hall, and McGrigor anxious to bring about the transaction, arranged at his house one evening in 1837 for a meeting of the parties interested. It was here that the bargain was struck and J. B. Warren moved into Oshawa, and at once set about the building of a store on the corner now occupied by the Dominion Bank. The grist mill in the hollow was also erected by him. A stone over the

door at the south entrance bears date 1837. A distillery, immediately to the north of the mill, and an ashery, where pearl ash and potash were manufactured, were constructed by him on the site now occupied by the Canning Factory. He first lived in the house lately owned by ex-Mayor W. J. Hare. It stood in those days directly east of the mill on the ground now used as Mechanic St. but was afterwards moved back to its present location. At a later date he built a palatial residence in Prospect Park and laid out the grounds, which in 1865 fell into the hands of Mr. W. H. Gibbs, by whom they were further improved and beautified, and at one time was said to be the most handsome residence and grounds to be found in the Province of Ontario. When Mr. Gibbs removed to Toronto, these grounds were sold to Col. Mulligan, of Winnipeg, who died here in 1902. The property was then taken over by ex-Mayor E. S. Edmondson, and by him converted into a semi-public Park. During the year 1915 Mr. R. S. McLaughlin purchased the estate, demolished the old homestead, re-modelled the grounds, and built the palatial residence now known as Parkwood. J. B. Warren was the first manager of the Ontario Bank, and as such he became deeply entangled in the endorsation of paper for the purchase of wheat, and, as a consequence, his many industrial concerns fell into the hands of creditors from whom they were purchased by the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs, in 1865. At which date he retired from all business pursuits



MONROE'S HOTEL.—SOUTH-WEST CORNER KING AND SIMCOE ST.,
1850.—By Edward Carswell



and resided with his daughter, Louisa M. Grierson, where he died February 23, 1879.

EARLY OSHAWA.

In the year 1842, the place now known as the town of Oshawa was composed of a few scattered houses, two hotels, and three general stores. The principal store was conducted by Edward Skea, a Scotchman from the town of Leith who had entered into partnership with a fellow-countryman by the name of MacDonald, and did a general business since 1835, under the name of Skea and MacDonald. The exact location of this firm was on the brow of the hill immediately opposite the old Oshawa House on the corner of King and Centre Streets. A few years later the South-East corner of King and Simcoe Streets was selected by them as a more advantageous point for this pioneer firm to ply its once prosperous trade. It was on account of the well known reputation of this firm throughout the surrounding country that the early hamlet received its first recognized name, "Skea's Corner." In 1842 the inhabitants of Skea's Corners experienced their first thrill of ambition. Post Offices were being established throughout the country and the little community whose history we are now about to contemplate caught the fever, and were determined to possess this luxury. Edward Skea took the initiative and made application to the Legislature, by letter, for a Post Office. John Hilliard Cameron, who then represented what was known as the Home District,

including Skea's Corners, in Parliament, answered that before a Post Office could be established it would be necessary for the people of the neighbourhood to decide upon a name for it. Apparently the solution of this little problem gave rise to considerable controversy. Many meetings were called to discuss and to decide this momentous question. We are led to believe, however, that no bitterness nor acrimony marked the prolonged debates. The place of meeting probably had a great deal to do with the good humor of the discussion, and possibly with the fact that many sessions were desirable, if not necessary, before arriving at a conclusion. Before the blaze of a back log in a huge open fireplace of the sitting-room in the hotel on the South-West corner of King and Simcoe Streets, night after night, the ambitious and progressive spirits of the time sat, and talked over the prospective Post Office, and speculated as to what would be its name. Gradually and surely public opinion was settling upon "Sydenham" as the suitable name. The wharf at the Lake had been known for some time as "Sydenham Harbor." What more natural than to further honor Lord Sydenham than by calling the Post Office after him also. This certainly would have been done, had it not been for the timely appearance at one of those meetings of Moody Farewell, father of the well known and historic Abraham Farewell of Harmony. Moody Farewell had conducted a thriving business in the fur trade with the Indians round about and had become

somewhat intimately associated with them on that account. Two of those Indians accompanied Farewell one night as he entered the hotel, and found the men of the little hamlet busily engaged at the problem under discussion. It was suggested by someone present that the Indians be taken into their confidence, and asked their opinion as to a suitable name for the proposed Post Office. Strange to say, the children of the forest were equal to the occasion, and advised them to call the place "Oshawa." When asked as to the meaning of the word, they answered that it had reference to the "crossing of a stream." For this explanation of the origin of the name we are indebted to Mr. Glenny who was present upon the occasion referred to, and states that by common consent the name was immediately adopted and forwarded to John Hilliard Cameron, and henceforth the people of the district recognized the place by that name. For purposes of convenience one should make the year 1842 the dividing line between what may be called historic and prehistoric Oshawa. This suggestion appears quite natural not only on account of the origin of the name and the date of the Post Office but also from the fact that many of the narrated incidents previous to 1842 are dependent upon traditional stories and documents which, though they cannot be doubted, are nevertheless too disjointed to be regarded as authentic history. Subsequent to the year 1842 we can readily trace the current of events from a municipal standpoint by following

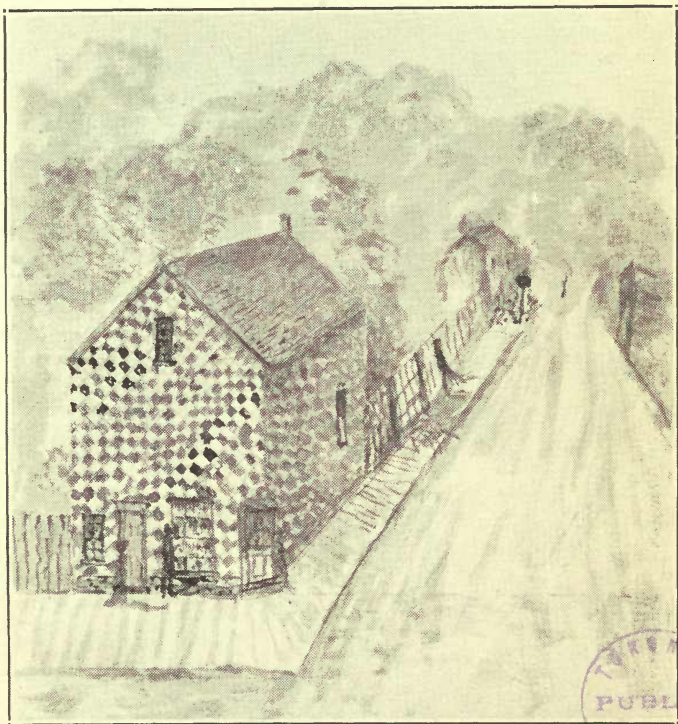
downward in a natural channel, whereas previous to that date we will be obliged to trace, in an upward direction, the ramifications of many small family branches which in 1842 united to form that somewhat important stream of humanity now commonly known as the town of Oshawa.

It is evident that many white settlers were to be found in certain districts, Harmony, Thornton's Corners, and The Harbor, immediately surrounding the present site of Oshawa some years before any were inclined to locate in that black ash swamp which was destined at a later date to become the scene of such wonderful industrial activity. As the Post Office seemed for so many years to stand as central factor in our development we append the following letter, written 1904, which gives the list of Postmasters ever since the establishment of the first mail delivery by stage.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 19th May, 1904.

My dear sir:—

With further reference to your letter of the 5th instant, making enquiry in regard to the dates of appointment of the Postmasters of Oshawa since 1842, I beg to say that the Oshawa Post Office was established in 1842, with a Mr. Edward Shea as Postmaster. The management of this Department was in the hands of the British Office until 1851, and the records up to that time are not in the



SOUTH EAST CORNER KING AND SIMCOE ST. 1850—EDWARD SKEA'S
CHEQUERED STORE.—By Edward Carswell

possession of the Department. The Department is unable to say, therefore, what changes took place in the Postmastership of Oshawa during that early period. It is found that a Mr. Gavin Burns was Postmaster in 1854, and from that time till his death on the 7th January, 1861. A Mr. David Smith was appointed Postmaster on the 29th January, 1861, and resigned on the 26th April, 1862. He was succeeded by Francis Keller, who was appointed on the 26th of April, 1862, and resigned on the 24th October, 1866. Mr. David Smith appears then to have been re-appointed on the 14th March, 1867, holding the office until his death on the 7th November, 1877. Mr. James Carmichael was appointed to succeed him on the 1st November, 1877, and retained the Postmastership until his death in June of last year. Mr. John Francis Tamblyn, the present Postmaster, was appointed on the 16th June, 1903.

Yours very truly,

R. M. COULTER,

Deputy Postmaster General.

T. E. Kaiser, Esq., M. D.,

Oshawa, Ont.

The Registry Office at Whitby will establish the following records as showing the possessors of the 800 acres of land which constitute the main part

of the town of Oshawa, from the time of the first grants by the Crown in 1798 to 1842, the date of the Post Office. It may be a matter of surprise and of some historic interest to know that at least 200 acres of this land, the N. W. Ward, was once the property of an actual slave. It will be observed that the Crown granted this farm in 1798 to Elizabeth Gray, the mother of R. S. D. Gray, Attorney General of Upper Canada, who was drowned on the ill-fated boat "Speedy" about 1804. A copy of his will, dated 1803, reads as follows: "I feel it a duty incumbent on me, in consequence of the long and faithful services of Dorinda, my black woman servant, rendered to my family, to release, manumit and discharge her from the state of slavery in which she now is, and to give her and all her children their freedom. My will therefore is that she be released, and I hereby accordingly release, manumit and discharge the said Dorinda, my black woman servant, and all and every one of her said children, both male and female, from slavery, and declare them and every one of them to be free. And in order that provision may be made for the support of the said Dorinda and her children, and that she may not want after my decease, my will is, and I hereby empower my executors out of my real estate to raise the sum of twelve hundred pounds currency, and place the same in some solvent and secure fund, and the interest accruing from the same, I give and bequeath to the said Dorinda, her heirs and assigns forever, to be paid annually."



J. D. HOITT'S CARRIAGE SHOP—N.E. CORNER KING AND SIMCOE
St., 1851.—By Edward Carswell

Other black slaves are also freed and to Simon is left 200 acres of land in the township of Whitby, lot No. 11, 2nd Con. (N. W. Ward of Oshawa). To another black servant is left 200 acres, Lot 17, 2nd Concession, Whitby.

1798 to 1842

Lot No. 11, 1st Con. E. Whitby.
(Now Ward No. 1, S. West)

Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Description.
1828	Crown	King's College	200 ac.
1828	King's College	Joseph Gorham	200 ac.
1832	McDonald & Roberts	V. Skea	John & Wm. Bradbury .. S. Pt. 9 rods.
1837	King's College	Joseph Gorham	whole lot
1837	Joseph Gorham	John McGrigor	122 ac.
1837	Jno. McGrigor	Elizah Haight	109 ac.
1837	"	Wm. Proudfoot	1/2 ac.
1837	"	Wm. Weller	.. Lot 2, Block A.
1839	"	C. Palmer	... Lot 1, Block A.
1839	C. Palmer	A. Nash and Arkland	Lot 1, Block A.
1839	I. Gorham	Thomas Gibbs	56 1/2 ac. S. pt.

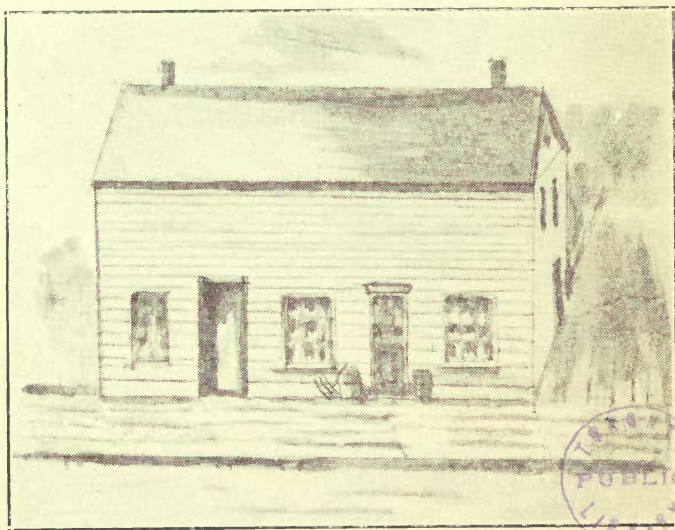
Lot 10 in 1st Concession, East Whitby
(Now Ward No. 2, South East.)

Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Description.
1798	Crown	Isabella Shaw	All 200 ac.

- 1824 John Powell
and wife.
Isabella Shaw John Crooks .200 ac.
- 1829 John Crooks . Charles Ark-
land200 ac.
- 1832 Charles Ark-
landAaron Choate.1 ac. N. W.
corner.
- 1833 Aaron Choate Charles Ark-
land ..,.....1 ac.
- 1834 Charles Ark-
landDennis Dullea 63 ac. of S. 1/2
- 1835 Charles Ark-
landPhil. Herriman 35 1/2 ac. pt.
S. 1/2
- 1836 P. Herriman . Joseph Fox .. 35 1/2 ac.
- 1836 C. Arkland .. Nelson Amsbury 1/4 ac. pt. N.
bury W. L.
- 1837 C. Arkland .. Edward Skea . 1/2 ac. N. W. I.
- 1838 N. Amsbury . John Amsbury 1/4 ac.
- 1839 J. Amsbury .. Joseph Robson 1/4 ac.
- 1841 C. Arkland .. James McCon-
nell 3/8 ac.
- 1841 C. Arkland .. Chili Averill . 1/4 ac.
- 1841 C. Arkland .. William Till .. 7/16 ac.

Lot No. 11, 2nd Concession, E. Whitby.
(Now Ward No. 3, N. West.)

Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Remarks.
1798	The Crown ..	Gray,	Eliza-



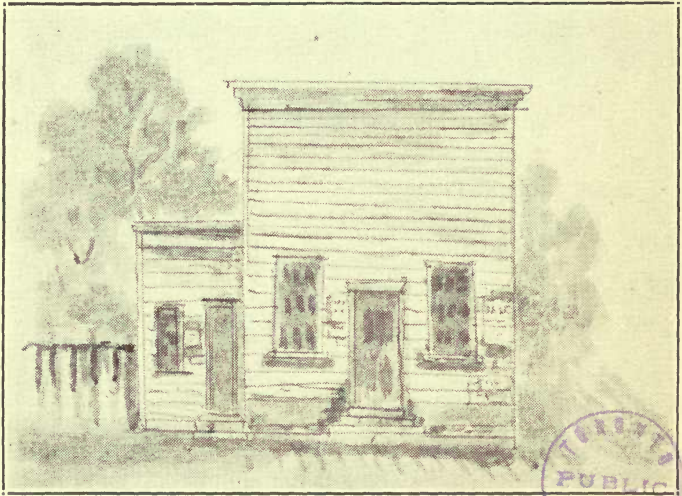
J. B. WARREN'S STORE 1848, N.W. CORNER KING AND SIMCOE
STs.—By Edward Carswell

beth, mother
of R. S. D.
Gray, drown-
ed on 'Speedy' 200 acres.

1803	Will of R. S. D. Gray ..	manumitted slave, Simon.	200	„
1809	Executors El. John Gray ...	Gray	200	„
1813	Jno. Gray ...	Jabez Lynd ..	200	„
1816	Jabez Lynd .	John Kerr ...	200	„
1829	Jno. Kerr ...	James Hall ...	200	„
1836	James Hall ..	J. B. Warren .	200	„
1837	J. B. Warren .	J. Blair	8 ac.	N. King St.
1838	„	P. Milne	1/4 ac.	
1840	„	Wm. Fisher ..	Lot 5,	N. King St.
1841	„	Thos. Fleming	2. 3	„
1841	„	R. Hyland	4	„
1841	Thos. Fleming	Jno. Hyland ..	W. pt. 3	„
1841	J. B. Warren .	7 lots to as many buyers along King and Bond Sts.		

Lot No. 10, 2nd Concession, E. Whitby.
(Now Ward No. 4, N. East.)

Date.	Grantor.	Grantee.	Remarks.
1798	Crown	Isabella Shaw.	200 acres
1819	Isabella Shaw and John Powell, hus.	Francis Leys .	200 „



1866, TOWN HALL AND LOCK-UP—ATHOL AND CENTRE ST. COR—
By Edward Carswell



ANNUAL RATEPAYERS' MEETING,
1862.
ANOTHER ELECTION.

Ratepayers of Oshawa and friends and opponents of Free Schools, do not fail to be on hand at ten o'clock this morning at the Court House, to give your votes and have your say, if you have anything to say, on the subject of Free Schools. Two vacancies in the School Trustee Board are to be filled, the two gentlemen chosen to hold office for two years.

OSHAWA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On Monday morning last, at ten o'clock, the electors assembled in the Court House for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Council for 1862. The Returning Officer, Mr. Wm. E. Mark, having taken his position, called for nominations, and in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, no less than twenty-five gentlemen were proposed by their friends. After the nominations were closed, the Returning Officer called for a show of hands for each of the gentlemen nominated, with the following result:—

S. B. Fairbanks, 53. Thos. Eck and D. F. Burk, each 51. T. N. Gibbs, 49. D. Spaulding, 46. E. Dunn, 42. G. H. Grierson, 41. W. W. Brown, 37. J. Hislop and G. Wallace, 26. E. Carswell, 24. John Cade, 22. Jas. Chase and Robert Graham, 20. D. H. Merritt, 18. A. Hackett and J. Carmichael, 16. R. T. Manuel, 15. W. Dickie, 14. A.

Thompson, 13. Dr. M'Gill, 12. J. Gilchrist, 10, etc., etc.

According to the show of hands, Messrs. Fairbanks, Eck, Burk, Gibbs and Spaulding were for the time being declared duly elected.

The various gentlemen put in nomination were then called upon for speeches.

Mr. Fairbanks responded first and laid before the people an elaborate statement of the financial transactions of the Council during the past year, and intimated that they all intended presenting themselves for a renewal of that confidence imposed in them a year ago, except Mr. Walter, who had removed to Bowmanville. He showed that the taxes were, this year, but 42 cts in the pound, against 50 cts the previous year, and yet there was a surplus of about \$1,000 in the Treasury at the close of the year—a state of things unparalleled in the annals of the corporation. By being in the County Council, too, he had procured a reduction in the rate of County assessment, and in 1861, the sum was \$363, against \$834.48 in 1860. He also explained, in reference to the “so-called” Temperance houses, that he was not aware that Messrs. Manuel and Leonard intended applying for temperance house licenses until after they had paid the fee into the Treasury, and obtained their receipts, for it was not then in his power, according to the existing bylaw, to refuse them. But, if he was honored with a seat in the Council in 1862, he would see that that portion of the License Bylaw was immediately repealed, and a provision in-

served leaving it with the Council to decide upon the merits of each individual application. He said further, that it was the unanimous opinion of himself and his colleagues, that four licensed taverns in the Village and one at the Station, were plenty for this village, and on that understanding they had agreed to come forward for re-election.

Mr. Eck briefly accepted the nomination, and Mr. Burk ditto.

Thos. N. Gibbs, Esq., on coming forward, said it was not his intention to remain a candidate, believing that there were plenty of others nominated from whom to make a good selection for the vacancy caused by Mr. Walter's absence. He expressed himself much pleased with the statements made by Mr. Fairbanks. There were two or three topics to which he wished to call the attention of the people, and of the Council. One was the advisability of taking steps in relation to the erection, in the course of a few years, of a new and more commodious and respectable Town Hall. Another was the taking of the necessary steps for the incorporation of Oshawa as a town. At the time when this question was brought forward before, nobody had any information upon it, but he had since come into possession of such facts with regard to it as he believed would convince nearly every elector of the advisability of procuring an Act of Incorporation as a Town. The third item was the providing at some early day, for the purchase of a plot of ground for use as a public park. Posterity would bless the memories of the men

who moved in this matter, and handed down to future generations a monument of their prudent foresight.

Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Grierson next came forward, in turn, the former making his annual reference to the mighty Vindicator, and the latter to the positions occupied by Messrs. Gibbs and Fairbanks. Mr. G., however, in criticising Mr. Fairbanks' financial statement, very correctly remarked that the 42 cts per pound producing more money in 1861 than 50 cts per pound did in 1860 was owing to the fact that the assessment was higher in '61 than in '60, and not to any superior management on the part of the Council. The reduction in the amount of the County tax was due, also, mainly to the fact that the County did not require so much money in 1861 as in 1860.

Mr. W. W. Brown briefly accepted the nomination, and Mr. Hislop ditto.

Mr. G. Wallace and Mr. E. Carswell each spoke briefly and declined either "standing" or "running." One sat down and the other leisurely walked away.

Mr. James Chase said he would allow his name to remain for the present. Thought five taverns an abundance for Oshawa.

Mr. J. Carmichael declined running, but made a few remarks. He said that although the rate of taxation was eight cents in the pound less in 1861 than in 1860, yet the Council for the past year had received about \$1,200 more from the rate-payers than that of 1860.

Mr. R. T. Manuel next took the stand, immediately after which the audience was entertained with a vivid representation of that ancient and celebrated comedy entitled "Satan Reproving Sin." Mr. Manuel brazenly remarked that he never denied having sold whiskey, and yet he accused the Reeve and Inspector of partiality because they fined him oftener than some others who did not violate the law so openly.

The other gentlemen nominated were then, in turn, called upon, but all being absent, or not wishing to speak.

Mr. Gibbs briefly replied to some remarks of Mr. Grierson's, with respect to the fines while he (T. N. G.) was Reeve some years ago. He said that as the statute then stood the fines were payable, mostly to the County treasury, and therefore, of course the amount paid to the Village treasury was small, in comparison to what it was at present.

This ended the speaking. It was then ascertained that all the gentlemen nominated had declined except the four old Councilmen, and Messrs. Dunn, Hislop, Chase and Dickie. Efforts were made to compromise matters and have the election ended for once without a contest, but without success. During the afternoon but one vote was recorded. In the evening, a few of the friends of each candidate assembled to consider the chances. Various very handsome arrangements for the struggle on the succeeding day were doubtless made, but in the morning all parties

seemed to feel a little less courageous, and the result was that after a brief consultation among the friends of all four gentlemen, it was finally resolved that all should retire except Mr. Dunn, and that the poll should be closed before noon by letting an hour elapse without a vote being cast. This arrangement was accordingly carried out, and the poll was closed shortly after 11 o'clock.

The members of the Oshawa Council for 1862 are, therefore:

S. B. Fairbanks,

Thomas Eck,

D. F. Burk,

W. W. Brown,

Edward Dunn.

It is understood, as a matter of course, that Mr. Fairbanks will remain in the Reeve's chair another year.

THE CANADA DIRECTORY.

JOHN LOVELL—MONTREAL, 1857.

OSHAWA, C. W.—A flourishing incorporated village in the Township of Whitby and County of Ontario, 2½ miles from Sydenham Harbor, on Lake Ontario. A large business is done in the produce of the country, and the place is especially celebrated for flour of a very superior brand. Several large factories also have been established, particularly the Oshawa Manufacturing Company, the most extensive in the country engaged in the fabrication of agricultural implements, and Fuller & Co.'s furniture factory, which establishments make extensive shipments of their goods to different parts of Canada. The Grand Trunk Railway has a station here, at which all trains stop. Distant from Toronto 33 miles, and from Montreal 300 miles. A daily stage, carrying the mail, runs north from Oshawa through Columbus, Raglan, Prince Albert, Borelia, and Port Perry, to Beaverton, on Lake Simcoe, distant 50 miles, fare \$2.50. Daily mail. Population about 3,000.

Abbott, Joseph, waggonmaker.

Abbott, William, secretary of Oshawa Manufacturing Company.

Amsbury, John, blacksmith.

Arkland, Charles, farmer.

Arkland, Edward, livery stable keeper and

- agent for British and American Express Company.
- Ash & Son, tanners.
- Bambridge, Martin, blacksmith.
- Beach & Co., painters and glaziers.
- Beckwith, William C., upholsterer.
- BEGG, ALEXANDER, agent for sale of the marbled granite press, rotary, steam engine, and self-acting cylindrical lathe.
- Bennett, Goshen, laborer.
- Billings, Joh, attorney, insurance agent and agent for Provincial Insurance Company.
- Bishop, David, butcher.
- Blamey, Richard, miller.
- BOYD, JOHN, saddler and harnessmaker.
- Boys, Hugh, blacksmith.
- Brewer, James, laborer.
- British and American Express Company, E. Arkland, agent.
- Burk, Joseph, farmer.
- BURK & McGAW, general grocers and spirit dealers.
- BURNS, GAVIN, postmaster, bookseller, stationer, issuer of marriage licenses, and commissioner in Queen's bench.
- Burrows, Richard, carpenter.
- Butterfield, Lanson, farming implement manufacturer.
- CADE, JOHN, land owner.
- Carmichael, James, storekeeper.

CARMICHAEL, HUGH, dry goods and general merchant.

Carr, William, farmer.

Carswell, David, painter and glazier.

CARSWELL, HENRY, baker and confectioner.

CARSWELL, EDWARD, artist, bookseller and stationer.

Central School, A. W. Lawder, principal; Mrs. Lawder, preceptress.

CHRISTIAN OFFERING, semi-monthly, annual subscription \$1; edited by Mrs. P. A. Henry; Luke & Orr, printers and publishers.

Churchill, John, waggonmaker.

Cinnamon, James, turner.

Clarke, Joseph, M.D. coroner.

Clifford, Charles, carpenter.

Coleman, John, machinist.

Corbet, James, fundholder.

Cornish, Thomas, tailor.

Craney, John, fanning mill maker.

Crockhart, Andrew, cabinetmaker.

Darling, David, carpenter.

Dean, William, cabinetmaker.

Dingle, James, butcher.

Dingle, John, carpenter and joiner.

Dingle, William T., carpenter and joiner.

Doyle, Matthew, accountant.

Dulay, Dennis, farmer.

Dunn, Edward, land owner and councillor.

- Fairbanks, Silas B., J. P., attorney, and
councillor.
- Farmers Inn, Johnson Graham, proprietor.
- Farewell, Abraham, J. P., grist mill owner,
and township councillor.
- Farewell, Moody, cider mill.
- Fewster, James, rope maker.
- Field, Edmund, sash and machine maker.
- Forbes, James, tailor.
- Fowke & Henry, dry goods and general
merchants.
- Fowke, John W., storekeeper.
- Fraser, Rev. C. W., Episcopal methodist.
- French, Isaac, nurseryman.
- Fuller, Thomas, sen., land owner.
- FULLER, THOMAS & CO., cabinet and
chair factory.
- Gall, John, teamster.
- GIBBS & BROTHER, produce dealers,
Ellesmere flouring mills.
- Gibbs, Thomas N., reeve.
- Gibbs, William H., J. P.
- Gibbs, William H., & Co., dealers in dry
goods.
- Gillett, A. E., sawyer.
- Goodchild, Richard, carpenter.
- Goodman, Robert, land owner.
- Gott, Hugh, shoemaker.
- Graham, Johnson, proprietor of Farmers
Inn.
- Graham, Robert, land owner.
- Grant, John, carpenter and joiner.

Grierson, George H., land owner, and councillor.

Griffin, George, edge tool manufacturer.

Gullock & Edwards, masons and builders.

Guy, James O., harbor master, and secretary of Sydenham Harbor Company.

Hackett, Alexander, veterinary surgeon.

Hall and Cowles, cloth factory.

Hall, John H., station master.

HASKIN, URI, machine manufacturer and patentee of the self-acting cylindrical lathe and rotary steam engine.

Hawken & Hern, blacksmiths.

Henderson, Alexander, machinist.

Henry, George, photographic artist.

Henry, elder Thomas, Christian conference.

HISLOP & GILCHRIST, dry goods and general merchants.

Hitchcock, T. S., carpenter and joiner.

HODDER, GEORGE, merchant tailor and outfitter, King St. east, shop next door to Taplin's carriage repository.

Holliday, Thomas, carpenter.

Howell, Charles, carpenter.

Howell, James, carpenter.

Howell, R. V., carpenter.

Hudson, A., dairyman.

Hyland, John, dealer in dry goods.

Ingle, George, carpenter.

Jacobi, Herman, turner and tobacconist.

Jenkins, Alexander, grocer.

- Johnson, William, blacksmith.
Joury, Samuel, cabinetmaker.
KELLY, WILLIAM A., general dealer in
tinware, stoves and hardware.
Kenny, Henry M., cabinetmaker.
Kirkpatrick, Matthew, shoemaker.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, pumpmaker.
Kyle, Thomas, sawyer.
Lambert & Swalwell, tailors and clothiers.
Lamkins, Richard, carpenter.
Lauchland, William, butcher.
Lawder, A. W., principal of Central
School.
Law, William, mason and builder.
LEONARD, RICHARD, proprietor of Wel-
lington hotel.
Library Association, W. McGill, president;
W. E. Mark, librarian.
Liddell, Thomas, teamster.
Little, George, forkmaker.
LOCKHART, ALLAN, proprietor of Lock-
hart house.
Lockhart & Warren, flouring mill and dis-
tillery.
Luke, James, carpenter and joiner.
Luke, Jesse P., cabinetmaker.
Luke, Miles, land owner.
LUKE & ORR, book and general job prin-
ters, and printers and publishers of the
Christian Offering and the Vindicator.
Mallett, John, cabinetmaker.
Manuel, Richard T., land owner.

- Mark, William E., boot and shoe maker,
librarian and clerk of council.
- McDonald, William, baker and confec-
tioner.
- McElroy, John, proprietor of Oshawa
house.
- McGill, John, auctioneer.
- McGill, William, M.D., president of
Library Association.
- McMahon, J., M.D.
- McMahon, John, dry goods and general
merchant.
- Merritt, Daniel H., constable.
- Merton, James, carpenter.
- Metler, C. W., saloon keeper.
- Mills, James, saddler and harnessmaker.
- Mitchel, Francis, moulder.
- Morris, Ambrose, saw and flouring mills.
- Murton, James, millwright.
- Nelson, George, carver.
- Newsome, Thomas, cabinetmaker.
- Nonquon boarding house, Henry Pedlar,
proprietor.
- Nutt, Hiram, carpenter and joiner.
- O'Driscoll, M., tailor.
- O'Regan, John, cooper.
- ORR, WILLIAM H., phonographic reporter
and editor of the Oshawa Vindicator.
- Oshawa House, John McElroy, proprietor.
- OSHAWA MANUFACTURING COM-
PANY, founders and agricultural imple-
ment makers; A. S. Whiting, president;

- W. Abbott, secretary.
Pearson, Rev. Thomas, Wesleyan.
Pedlar, Henry, Nonquon boarding house.
Pedlar, Samuel, upholsterer.
Pentland, Rev. J., Church of England.
Proulx, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic.
Provincial Insurance Company, John Billings, agent.
Quigley, James, carpenter and joiner.
Quigley, Malachi, carpenter and joiner.
Ray, Joel, landowner.
Reed, William, moulder.
Riordon, Dennis, brickmaker.
Ritson, John, councillor.
Robinson, Mark, chemist and druggist.
Sanders, William, waggonmaker.
Santry, Arthur, shoemaker.
SANTRY, DANIEL D., dealer in boots and shoes.
Shaw, Martin, blacksmith.
Small, A. G., flouring mill.
Smith, Andrew, laborer.
Smith, John, machinist.
Spalding, David, brewer.
Spitzer, Randolph, cabinetmaker.
Stephenson, George, butcher.
Stokes, John, boot and shoe maker.
Sutton, Walter J., chemist and druggist.
Supple, Richard, boot and shoe maker.
Sydenham Harbor Company, J. O. Guy, secretary.
Sykes, John, carpenter and joiner.

- Symes, John, farmer.
Taplin, Hiram, carriagemaker.
Taylor, Francis, watchmaker and jeweller.
Taylor, John, boot and shoe maker.
Taylor, Peter, flouring mill.
TAYLOR, PHILIP, watchmaker and jeweller.
Tempest, William, M.D.
Terwillegar, Charles, nurseryman.
Thomas, William, stageowner.
Thompson, elder James, Christian conference.
Thompson & Warren, tanners.
Thorne, Andrew, shoemaker.
Thornton, Rev. R. H., United Presbyterian, superintendent of schools.
Thornton, Patrick, machinist.
Todd, Alexander, machinist.
Trevett, Alexander, bedsteadmaker.
Trigg, Thomas, gardener.
Vallant, James, blacksmith.
Vancamp & Morgan, dry goods merchants.
Vars, C. N., surgeon dentist.
VINDICATOR (THE), weekly, annual subscription, \$1.50; William H. Orr, editor; Luke & Orr, printers and publishers.
Wall, Patrick, cooper.
Wallace, John, boot and shoe maker.
Walsh, Christopher, collector of customs.
Walter, George P., factory foreman.
Warren, Joseph cabinetmaker.

WARREN, JOHN, dry goods and general merchant, and owner of flouring mill.

Welch, Richard, landing waiter.

WELLINGTON HOTEL, Richard Leonard, proprietor.

Wellington, Richard, cabinetmaker.

White, Richard, butcher.

Whiting, A. S., president of Oshawa manufacturing company.

Wicks, William, mason.

Willox, James F., machinist.

Wood, Jacob, provision dealer.

Wood, Mrs. boarding house.

Woon, Richard, tinsmith.



COR. KING AND SIMCOE—1871—LOOKING SOUTH
[Photo by W. H. Kirby]

SCHOOLS.

The children of the early settlers in and around Oshawa received their education in a very primitive way and in very humble quarters. The school houses were mostly constructed after the log-house style, and were maintained on the co-operative principle. The parents of a dozen or so of children would agree among themselves as to the amount each would contribute in money and provisions towards the upkeep of a teacher and in this way a seat of learning would become established. Upon the farm of Mr. Ben. Rodgers on the lake shore, Lot 12 BF, in very early days was erected one of those schools; another was established, a little later, on the Kingston road in the vicinity of Harmony, on Lot No. 7 Conll. In order to reach those academies the little fellows were obliged to find their way through the woods, by numerous paths, leading from the scattered homes. As the school house was approached larger paths were formed from the union of many smaller ones. A system of semaphores, formed of bent twigs, at the junction of these paths, would indicate whether the children of the Ritsons were in advance of the Henry's, or vice versa, as the case might be. Within these log buildings the desks were arranged in long rows about the room, in front of each desk was an equally long seat. Each pupil, when not engaged in study, was compelled to pass the time by giving a long, cold look at the blank wall. This was compensated for by the heat which was shed upon their backs from the blazing

fire in the huge wood stove which sat in the middle of the room. Many of these schools were presided over by a master from the Emerald Isle, who, generally speaking, was regarded as a real Irish gentleman. It was his habit to dress in frock coat with pockets behind, and to press home his instructions from the centre of a circle formed by a class of pupils thirsting for knowledge. By way of expressing their gratitude for his untiring efforts, that part of the circle from which he turned his back, made such deposits in his coat pockets of bones, apple cores, and breadcrusts as seemed to them a just compensation for the daily toil. If he were a single man he was boarded out, one week at a time, among the homes of the scholars; if married, the pupils brought for him each week to school a fixed allowance of bacon, flour, butter, maple syrup or cornmeal. In one section, it is stated, that a certain family from sheer parsimony became famous for shirking their duty in sending the rations agreed upon. One day to the master's surprise, one of the boys from this family asked him if he would like a ham of meat. Thinking that his services were at last appreciated he immediately answered in the affirmative, but as day after day passed by without seeing the arrival of the ham, he at last addressed the boy, and asked him why he had not brought the meat. The boy answered up at once, "Oh! the hog got better."

In 1829, a log school house, of better quality than those already described, was built near the

four corners of Oshawa, in the South-West Ward. It was conducted by G. M. Masson, father of the late George Masson, Manager of the Masson Works from 1875 to 1890.

In 1835, a still more pretentious school was established on the corner of what is now known as Royal Street. It was known as the Union School House, and when abandoned some of its material was used in the construction of the McGregor homestead, which now, in 1921, stands upon the old site. At a still later date another school site was established in the North East Ward fronting upon Simcoe Street, at a point known as the Wellington homestead, near Brock Street.

In 1856 the large Centre Street school was built, in 1877 then followed what is known as the Ward Schools, Albert Street, and Mary Street schools were built in 1877 and to them extensions were added in 1909 and 1919 respectively. The Simcoe Street South school was built in 1914 and King Street in 1912.

Among the early teachers of Oshawa were Miss Hall and Miss Howard; male teachers, Masson, Bentley, Wheeler, Sloan, Scott, Chestnut, Young-husband Lawder, Begg, and Thomas Kirkland, for many years Principal of Normal School, Toronto.

The Oshawa High School, Simcoe Street north, was built in 1909, previously the work was carried on in part of Centre Street Public School. Among the Principals of the High School were

Russel, McCabe, Camage, Seath, Professor Baker, Tamblyn, Smith, Dolan and Althouse.

Present figures of school attendance: Public, 1,800; High, 244. Number of teachers, 42 (without supervisor).

Total of salaries per year about \$60,000 for High and Public Schools, 1920.

Observe the progress of 60 years.

Oshawa Board of School Trustees.

Treasurer's Report of the Year 1861.

Dr.

1861.

Jan. 22. To bal. cash from 1860..	\$288.76
„ „ „ rate bills for 1860	108.43
To cash from rate-bills, three-quarters, ending Sept. 30, '61	224.23
To Government Grant for 1861	113.00
To amount drawn from Bank	288.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,022.92

Cr.

By amount paid Teachers for '61..	\$566.11
„ cash to H. Nutt, three-quarters cleaning school-house	60.00
By cash for maps, prize books, library books, etc.	87.59
By cash to Wm. E. Mark, as salary, three-quarters	22.50
By cash to Mrs. Hoyt, librarian ..	20.00
„ „ Dr. Thornton superintendent,	

for 1860	10.00
By cash for repairs and alterations of school-house	75.32
By cash paid for stove pipes, etc ..	11.10
„ „ paid wood and cutting	43.12
Collecting library books and rates.	8.00
Printing	10.00
Sundries for use of school	24.77
	<hr/>
	\$938.51
Balance of Assets over Liabilities..	\$431.85
	<hr/>
	\$1,022.92

Assets and Liabilities of Oshawa Board of School
Trustees to 31st December, 1861.

ASSETS.

To balance cash in hand	\$84.41
Municipal grant	\$1,000.00
Uncollected School Rates, say	160.00
Due from Dr. McGill	10.00
	<hr/>
	1,254.41

LIABILITIES.

Due Teachers	\$452.66
„ H. Nutt and Wm. E. Mark	27.50
„ Mrs. Hoyt, as librarian	7.50
Notes due to bank	300.00

Outstanding bills	35.00
Balance in hand	431.75
	<hr/>
	1,254.41

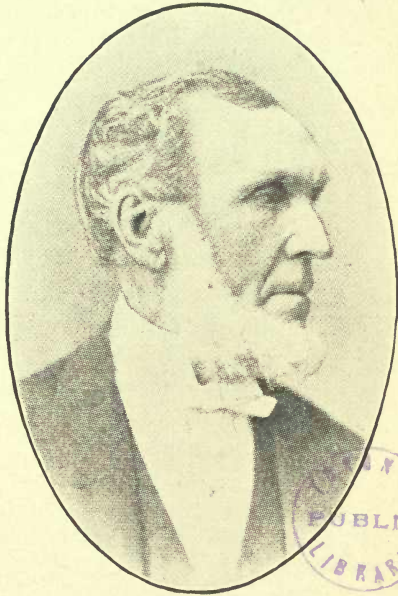
[Published by order of the Board]

A. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

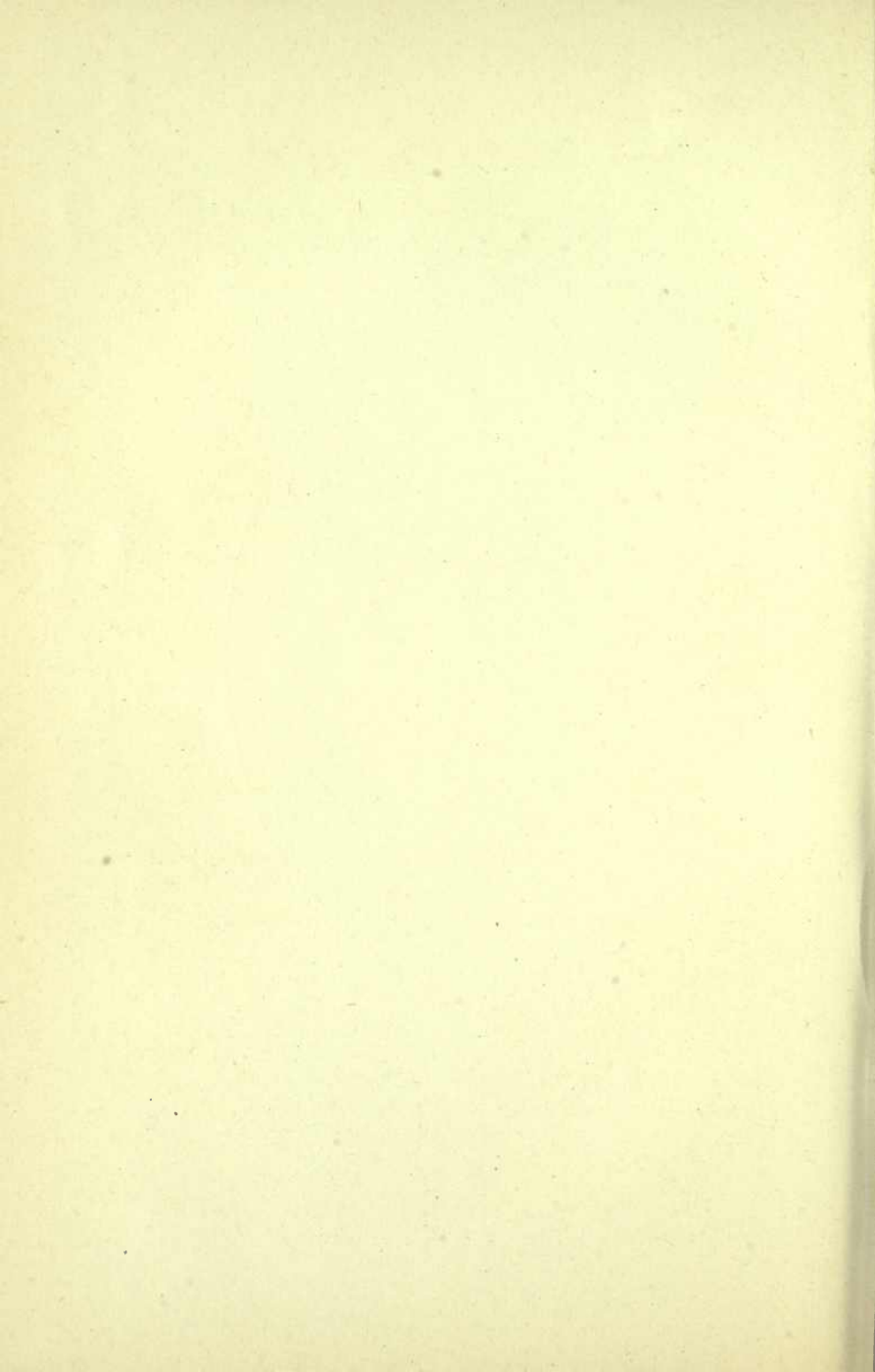
G. EDWARDS,
Sec'y-Treas.

Oshawa, Dec'r 24th, 1861.

328 1w



REV. ROBERT THORNTON, D.D.



CHURCHES.**REV. ROBERT H. THORNTON, D.D., AND
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**

In glancing over the history of Oshawa and the vicinity surrounding it, there is no character which rests upon the eye more picturesquely than that of the Rev. Robert H. Thornton. As we contemplate this cultured and refined gentleman of Scottish birth, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church, looking over a field of work, in what was then in 1833 an unbroken wilderness, one cannot but admire the courage, assiduity, and devotion with which he set about the task before him. It did not take him long to classify the prevailing evils of the day, drunkenness, illiteracy, and immorality. Few men, in our county, ever assailed these evils with greater skill; and none succeeded to a greater degree in mitigating them, than did the subject of this sketch.

The Rev'd Robert H. Thornton, D.D., was born in April, 1806, in the Parish of West Calder, near Edinburgh, Scotland, died in Oshawa February 11, 1875. He attended the school of his native Parish until about 14 years of age; he then went to a private Academy kept by his brother in Falkirk. From Falkirk he went to the University of Edinburgh, and studied under the celebrated men who occupied the chairs of the University at that time; among them was the celebrated John Wilson, better known as Christopher North, Professor of Moral Philosophy. On the back of one of Christo-

pher North's tickets certifying attendance we find the following: "Mr. Robert H. Thornton was a regular, attentive, and most able student in the Moral Philosophy class during the Session of 1823 and 1829, John Wilson."

In addition to the ordinary literary course, we find tickets of attendance for lectures on Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy and Mineralogy. After completing his literary course at Edinburgh he studied for some time at St. Andrews, and finished his Theological studies at Glasgow, where the Rev. Alexander Kennedy, of Dunbarton, was his fellow student. Among his papers we find the following:

"Edinburgh, 12th April, 1833.

We hereby certify that the Rev. Robert H. Thornton is a regularly educated and ordained Minister of the United Secession Church; that he is a person of approved talents; * * * that he is sent out by the Committee of the United Associate Synod for Foreign Missions to preach the Gospel in Canada.

Wm. Peddie,
Secretary.

John Brown, D.D.,
Chairman.

On the 16th of April, 1833, he was married in Edinburgh to Margaret Thompson, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Thompson, of Malenny Grove, whom he survived just one year and one day. On the 8th of May following they sailed from Greenock. Accompanying them was his brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander Burnett, of this

town. After a passage of seven weeks they landed at New York, and reached Rochester just in time to spend the 4th of July. They intended to proceed to Toronto, but the boat only went to Cobourg. At that place he left his young wife and made a three months' tour westward. What the country was in those days we learn from a series of anonymous articles which he contributed to the Canadian Presbyterian Magazine in 1854, the manuscript of which is among his papers, he says:

"In the present altered aspect and circumstances of the country, it must be difficult to conceive the realities of the case twenty years ago. With the exception of a narrow strip, far from continuous, along the Southern frontier, Canada was then a vast wilderness. Enterprising settlers had, indeed, in many cases, pushed their way many miles inland, but their 'clearings' were so small, 'so few and far between' as scarcely to interrupt the wilderness monotony. A few localities were here and there, even then giving promise of the future in the widening grain fields and increasing dwelling places; but such localities were separated commonly by many miles of dense and dreary forest; and as for roads, with a few exceptions, they were yet in the future. The emigrants, and the missionary too, were at first cheered by hearing of certain lines of roads in a direction they wished to move, but judge of the surprise felt when a road was found as Nature's hand had framed it, and was 'made' merely by the cutting or partial clearing of the trees which had covered

its surface. To keep these few highways, such as they were, was incompatible with the objects of the missionary and the nature of the work. We had to wend our way through forest paths, from clearing to clearing, where the only mode of locomotion was on foot. We had then, not only 'no certain dwelling place,' but no certain field was before us. And one of the greatest peculiarities of our condition was that we had to 'go forth' like Abraham, 'not knowing whether we went.' Avoiding everything like inroads upon the few localities where the Gospel had obtained a footing, by the formation of small churches, we proceeded in quest of Presbyterian settlers, without the least direct information as to where they were to be found, or whether we should be desired. Committing ourselves to God, we first advanced where He broke up our way. The first members of our church in Canada were thus most emphatically 'a people sought out.' Long may she be distinguished as a 'city not forsaken.'"

In the fall of the same year he received a "call" from a number of families in the Township of Whitby. This he accepted with the understanding that he was still to continue his missionary labors. Of the 25 members who gave that call, none remain in 1875 but Mr. and Mrs. McGaw, senr., of Oshawa. His sphere of labor there extended from Scarborough on the west to Cobourg on the east, and northward as far as hardy Scotchmen had penetrated into the "forest primeval." On Morris's hill, Lo. 20, Con. I., stood a building

known for many years as the Baptist Church, which served for holding political meetings, for a town hall, and for preaching the Gospel on Sabbath. In this building the infant church assembled, and regularly worshipped from 1833 till 1837. In the latter year, what must have been for the times a magnificent brick church was built a mile and a half west of this town in the Union Cemetery, with a view of being central for the township. Like many of our churches of the present day, it does not seem to have been paid for, for we find that in 1842 the Pastor went to the States to endeavour to collect money to pay the debt. We find among his papers the following letter:

“Syracuse, Nov. 14, 1842.

“The bearer of this letter, the Rev. Mr. Thornton, of Whitby, W. Canada, has spent the Sabbath with us and preached to our respective congregations, to their very great gratification, and we trust profit. We have done what we could for his little church, and receiving our impressions of the character of the church from the character of the amiable and able minister, we have, unsolicited, put this letter into his hands, that we might commend both him and the cause of his beloved church, to the kind regards of our brethren, to whom he may find it expedient to make known the object of his mission.

J. W. Adams,

D. C. Lamoin’s.”

From this time onward he always preached three times on Sabbath, in the forenoon in the Brick Church, in the afternoon in one of the back stations (Columbus or Brock), and in the evening either at Whitby or Oshawa. This arrangement, however, was frequently interrupted by lengthened missionary tours. He never hesitated to undertake a journey however long, roads however bad, and any storm however great, deterred him not from keeping his appointments. Where his horse could not go he went on foot. His people were ever ready to acknowledge his disinterested labors among them. In 1855 his health began to suffer, and a number of friends in his congregation, with others in the neighbourhood, "resolved to present him with a sum of money in token of respect—esteem for his character, and of their appreciation of his long, faithful, and laborious services as a minister of the Gospel." The result was that in less than two weeks they raised \$620, and urged him to visit his native land. Accompanied by Mrs. Thornton, he spent four months in Scotland and returned much invigorated. The year 1858 was his 25th anniversary as minister of that church. A public meeting was held in the church, and an address was presented to him, of which the following was the concluding paragraph:—

"While so continuing to discharge your high duties, you have declined many offers of advancement and worldly profit, that would have taken you from us; you have made personal sacrifices

for our sakes; you assisted us through early trials when it was easier to have left us to struggle without help, and our present continuance as a church is due under Providence, to your continued labors in our behalf. It is not often that a congregation is favored with the continued ministrations of one Pastor for so long a period, and our happy lot is to us a cause of gratitude and thankfulness to the Giver of all Good." Signed on behalf of the congregation.

John Michael,
Alexander Burnett,
William Tempest.

After the soiree, a committee consisting of John Boyd, Philip Taylor, and John Agnew, presented him with a very kind address and \$200. In 1859, the college of New Jersey (Princeton) conferred the degree D. D. upon him. The Globe of that time has the following:—

"Princeton is beyond comparison, the very highest among the Presbyterian Colleges of the United States, and never conferred any of its honors more worthily than in the present instance."

In 1862 the old brick church was vacated for one in Oshawa, at the corner of Simcoe and Bruce streets, which in 1899 was replaced by the church at present occupied by the congregation.

We have only spoken of his labors as a minister, but his exertions in the cause of education were no less unremitting. In the early days the few

school books that were in the country were from the neighboring States, and were filled with sentiments intensely anti-British. To remedy this, he found time to publish the "Instructive Reader," which only gave place to the "National School Series." He was among the members of the Board of Education of the old Home District, and when Ontario was set off as a County he was the first Chairman of the Board of Education, and continued a member of that Board until his death. He was the teacher's friend, stimulating and encouraging him, sympathizing with his difficulties, and ameliorating them as far as lay in his power. The teachers at various times acknowledged his labors in the cause of education. On the 28th of January, 1858, the teachers held a meeting in the church, which the Vindicator of that date called the largest audience of the season. Amongst others Dr. Ryerson was present, and referred in the most complimentary terms to the valuable assistance rendered him in working the system of education by Dr. Thornton. On this occasion Mr. McCabe, on behalf of the teachers presented him with a purse containing \$300. Besides what he did in a public way, he assisted many privately in their studies, who are now occupying prominent positions in the county.

In another field Dr. Thornton won a reputation that will not soon die. Before coming to this country he had seen and felt the necessity of temperance reformation, and had joined the moderation societies of those days. They soon gave

way to total abstinence societies, and the Doctor became a steadfast adherent of the principle. He thought it a part of his duty as a minister of the Gospel to preach temperance as well as righteousness, and faithfully did he perform that duty. He was not content to let his voice be heard solely in the pulpit, but in addition gave the first temperance address delivered in this section of country, and established what has since become known as the "Old Temperance Societies." Although not predisposed in favor of regalia or passwords, he early saw the benefits of the Sons of Temperance, and became one of the first members of Oshawa Division, a membership that was retained for many years. He was, from its commencement, a Vice President of the Ontario Prohibitory League. He however attached little value to these honors, and it was not their stimulation that urged him to work. He was the father of the movement in this and adjoining counties, and the sobriety which characterizes this country is largely due to the early and zealous labors of Dr. Thornton.

It is to be regretted that his sermons and nearly all his manuscripts, dating back forty years, are written in a short hand, known only to his son, now in Scotland, and to him but partially, and therefore many interesting facts and incidents cannot now be obtained. We hope, however, yet to give more in future issues, and to this end we should be glad to receive communications from old settlers who must remember much that would be worth recording.

Of the character of Dr. Thornton we need not dwell at length. Naturally reserved, he had a warm heart, and contrary to what a first acquaintance might anticipate, his sympathies were easily touched, and many a young teacher especially has received a kindly word and suggestion when he little expected it, from the apparently strict Superintendent. He was a good citizen and loyal subject. He felt the evils of a state church, and strongly opposed the Family Compact, yet he opposed any attempt at severing this country from the British Crown. He however labored in a legitimate way to remedy the political evils under which the country labored in the early days, and was always a consistent advocate of real reform. He was not only a well read theologian, but also kept abreast of the standard culture of the day. One of his last public acts was the deliverance of a thoughtful lecture before the Oshawa Y.M.C.A., combatting the errors of the development theory. His prominent character was devotion to duty wherever he felt it lead him, and there is no doubt that it was his too great faithfulness to it that brought about his death.

Of the high esteem in which he was held the services connected with his funeral were the evidence. His congregation wore mourning, the places of business were closed, and a lengthy cortege followed his remains to the Union Cemetery.

Dr. Thornton's successors were Rev. Dr. Hogg (now of Winnipeg), who ministered to the congregation from 1875 to 1879; Rev. S. Eastman, 1879

to 1898; Rev. James Hodges, 1898—1913; and Rev. Geo. Yule, 1913—

From British American Presbyterian, Toronto, March 5th, 1875:—

“At the earnest solicitation of a number of Presbyterians in the Township of Whitby, Mr. Thornton made that locality the centre of his ministerial labours, but his diocese extended far to the east and to the west; and as far north as settlers of Presbyterian proclivities were to be found. No bishop could more assiduously seek out and tend his widely scattered flock. In a letter of instructions from the mission committee in Scotland, we find the following among a number of most judicious counsels: ‘Wherever you settle, your labors are not to be confined to the audience assembling in your stated place of worship, but you are to preach and exhort as often as possible at stations in the vicinity.’ With this as with all portions of their instructions, he yielded what may be termed an excessive compliance. He grudged no cost of time and toil in fulfilling his sacred commission. He did not confine his labors to the ‘vicinity’ of his home, but ‘went everywhere preaching the gospel,’ in the several counties bordering on Ontario. It may truthfully be said, that he was the father of all the now flourishing Presbyterian congregations in that whole district of country. Here we gladly avail ourselves of a letter, just received from John Ratcliff, Esq., a much esteemed elder of the church at Columbus, who was long and intimately associated with our

departed friend in Christian work. Dr. Thornton's character and abundant labors are so well and cordially given, that we cannot refrain from inserting it, even without asking the consent of the writer, but we feel confident that both he and the readers of the Presbyterian will forgive us."

Columbus, Feb. 15th, 1875.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—You ask me to give you some items connected with the life and labors of our dear departed friend and revered father, the late R. H. Thornton, D.D. Having been intimately acquainted, and in an humble measure associated with him in some efforts, for the benefit of the community for more than forty years, I have great pleasure in complying with your request.

Dr. Thornton settled in Whitby Township in the Fall of 1833, (not 1834 as stated in the Globe), and from the first, he took a lively interest in all that pertained to the advancement of the community, in morality, in intelligence, in temperance, and in religion. At that time the Sabbath was far from being well observed by the settlers. But by his constant and earnest appeals to the conscience he did more than any other man in the locality to stop the desecration of the day sacred to rest and spiritual enjoyment.

The free and easy drinking habits so common then in new settlements, found in him a constant and consistent opponent, and the cause of temperance a most zealous and powerful advocate. In every form, and by every legitimate means, he

sought to abolish the drinking customs of the day. The idea of a public open air demonstration being mooted, two or three met with him; We named a committee, obtained the use of Mc-Gregor's Grove, about the place where the mansion of the Hon. T. N. Gibb's now stands, and called forth such an assembly as overtasked the capacity of the then small village of Oshawa, to allay their hunger, though there was plenty of water to quench their thirst; and although a heavy thunder storm spoiled the closing procession to Whitby, such an impetus was given to the cause of temperance, that it was felt for many a day.

The cause of education early engaged the attention, and called forth the efforts of our departed friend. Long before any official legal enactment had put in operation the machinery whereby our schools have attained their present high standing, he, by personal instruction of those who longed to be useful, by lectures, and by visits, and also by publishing a series of progressive school-books, did much to lay the foundation of our splendid institution of to-day.

But it was as a minister of the gospel that he was most honoured to do service for the Master. At the time of his settlement, there was no Presbyterian minister between Port Hope and Toronto, and when we take into account the state of the roads, and the hardship of travelling in those early days, we can only wonder that one who was not over robust, should have been able to accomp-

lish so much. Indeed, it was remarked by some that the long, rough rides over almost impassable roads seemed to invigorate his then slender frame, and to toughen his constitution. No state of weather or roads ever deterred him from keeping an appointment if horse or man could push through. Even when the roads were nearly bottomless, he was hardly ever behind the appointed time. His labors not only embraced the township of Whitby, where there are now five Presbyterian churches, but extended into the townships of Pickering and Darlington, where there are now numerous flourishing congregations. Indeed, without any figure of speech, he may truly be called the father of Presbyterianism in this region. Often in the new settler's log house, by the open wood fire in winter, or in the rude barn in summer, did he proclaim with great faithfulness the unsearchable riches of the grace of God. He often cheerfully shared the single-roomed cabin of the hardy settler. One word with reference to the social character and manners of the Rev. Doctor, and I must close this meagre sketch. No man was ever more misunderstood by those who did not open their hearts to him. By such he was esteemed proud, distant, and cold in manner, when it was only a natural diffidence which he both felt and deplored, but which he found impossible to shake off. But to those who understood him, who opened their hearts and affections to him, he was the most cherished of friends, and his visits to them were seasons of rich and varied

enjoyment. His genial nature attached him to old and young, and his stores of all kinds of knowledge furnished an intellectual feast that those who had once tasted longed to have repeated. In the home relations of husband and father he was most exemplary. The sympathy of feeling between him and his beloved partner was very close and tender, and the filial reverence of his children was inspired by his entering freely and fully into all their joys and sorrows, and giving them the full tide of his great affection.

The community at large have lost in him one who has done more to mould habits of thought and springs of action than any other single individual. A thorough scholar, with a strong will and firm principles, could not fail to influence very strongly those whose opportunities had not been equal to his, and whose time to attend to intellectual culture was limited by the pressing engagements of secular life. Many have been stimulated to intellectual exertion through his means, and many led to embrace the Saviour through his clear, logical and faithful presentation of divine truth. "He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him."

Believe me to be, reverend and dear sir, yours faithfully, John Ratcliff.

"It is but justice to the departed, and may prove useful as an example, to state that Dr. Thornton and his kind-hearted helpmeet were noted for hospitality, and had ample opportunity, especially in former years, for the exercise of that

Christian grace. For thirty-eight years they resided close by the Kingston Road, the leading highway of the Province; and as the doctor was widely known and highly respected, few days elapsed without having a call from some friend or friends passing that way; and they never failed to receive a kindly welcome and hospitable entertainment. It was a wonder to many how he, with so limited an income, could bring up a large family, giving them a good education, and exercise such large hospitality. But there is still wonderful outcome in the handful of meal in the barrel and the little oil in the cruise, to those who fear and serve the Lord; and this blessing usually comes, as it did in this case, through the medium of that 'favor from the Lord,' viz., a good wife."

THE THORNTON PRESENTATION Indicator—July 26—1858

On Friday evening last, the 22nd instant, one of the largest audiences of the season assembled in the U.P. Church to witness the ceremony of presenting Rev. R. H. Thornton, Local Superintendent of Schools for the Township of Whitby, with a magnificent Purse containing the sum of \$300, by the friends of education in the Township. The presentation was the first order of the evening, and was made by the Chairman of the Association, Mr. Wm. McCabe, of Whitby. We give the address and reply in full, as copied from the Times. Tea and cakes and music then occupied a portion of time, during the discussion of which the Chief

Superintendent of Schools, Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., entered and took his seat on the platform, along with the Rev. Mr. Lowry, of Whitby, and the Rev. J. Climie, of Bowmanville. The Secretary, Mr. J. H. Greenwood, read communications from Rev. Wm. Ormiston, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Robinson and others, accounting for their not being present.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. Mr. Lowry to address the audience, who did so, briefly Mr. Climie next spoke, and then gave way to Dr. Ryerson, who made the speech of the evening, giving much information respecting the Common School system of Canada, and referring in the most complimentary terms, to the valuable assistance rendered him in the working of the system, by such men as the gentlemen whom the people had met that evening to honor. The Rev. Mr. Thornton was then called upon, and spoke for a short time with reference to the cause of education, and the progress which had been made in the Township of Whitby, after which he proceeded to cut up one of the two huge four-storey cakes which stood before him on the table, which was distributed throughout the audience. The usual complimentary votes of thanks were then passed, to the Chairman, the Oshawa Band, and the waiters; the band played the national anthem, and the people retired to their homes.

The amount in cash taken at the door, besides the tickets otherwise sold, was \$71.90. The re-

ceipts of the Soiree, it is thought, will be quite sufficient to pay all expenses, and leave the balance over, to be applied to the purposes of the subscription.

ADDRESS

To the Rev. R. H. Thornton, from his friends in the Town and Township of Whitby, and the Village of Oshawa.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—

Actuated by a desire to give a united expression to our individual feeling of highest approval of the unwearied energy and perseverance which you have for the last nineteen years exercised in the cause of Education, and as Superintendent of the Schools in the Township of Whitby, we have invited yourself and our mutual friends here this evening. You have, indeed sir, good cause to look back and review your career as Superintendent with laudible pride and very great satisfaction.

To you, sir, and your fellow commissioners of the olden time, we are indebted for a system of education much superior to that of other less favored localities. For the patience and hope which sustained you in that, the first step of our present noble system, we return our heartfelt gratitude.

We cannot estimate too highly the perseverance which overcame the difficulties and discouragements of this period, which would have been insurmountable but to one impelled by a determin-

ation never to yield in a good work.

Pleasing must it be, sir, to you, to contrast the present with past—the present, which is the glory of Canada, and in many respects a model for the other countries. Gratefully would the Teachers at present engaged in the Township remember your untiring exertions and solicitude on their behalf, and would sincerely thank you for the friendly advice, ready sympathy, and kind encouragement so frankly and affectionately bestowed.

And now, sir, we beg your acceptance of this purse, with its contents, as a small token of the estimation in which we hold your services.

We desire to convey to your excellent partner our heartfelt expression of friendly affection.

May you both, with your family, receive at all times, as we feel assured you will merit, the warm esteem of kind and sympathizing friends.

In conclusion, we sincerely trust that you may long be spared to continue those valuable labors which have hitherto reflected so much credit on yourself, and conferred so much benefit on your country.

Wm. McCabe,
Chairman.

On behalf of the aforementioned parties.
Township of Whitby, Jan. 22nd, 1858.

MR. THORNTON'S REPLY

My Dear Sir,—I feel quite unable to respond in any adequate manner, to you and the numer-

ous friends you represent on the present occasion. While I highly appreciate the sentiments which have been conveyed to me in your address, I feel so humbled to think how little I have merited the noble tribute you have paid, and how little I am entitled to the flattering encomiums you have bestowed, that I have no language capable of expressing my grateful emotions.

I have, it is true, labored long and earnestly for the advancement of education in the Township with which I deem it an honor to be identified and I rejoice to know that so many are ready to acknowledge that my efforts have been crowned with some measure of success. But, sir, I assure you and those around me this evening, that neither the bodily toil nor mental anxiety for a long while inseparable from my position, were sustained under an expectation of any return of this kind. Whatever might be the discouragements, I felt ever impelled onwards from a strong sense of duty, arising from my conviction of the vast importance of education generally, and from an ardent desire to secure some good amount of so inestimable a blessing to the numerous youths of this important Township; and the longer I labor in this cause, the more am I convinced that there are few objects of greater value to which any patriot or philanthropist can devote his efforts. I am well aware that I have been regarded by some of my friends as somewhat of an enthusiast in this matter. Be it so; I am sure

that it cannot be denied that the cause is at least worthy of it. And besides, sir, whoever can estimate the former state of things, in the general absence of anything deserving the name of education, the prevalent apathy in regard to it, with the low qualifications and narrow views of the majority of our earlier teachers, will at once see a combination of circumstances fitted to repress the zeal and clog the energies of any one less untiring than an educational enthusiast. And now, when obstructions have been so generally removed, we can turn our attention to the good accomplished by education in the qualification of many who have already entered on the busy stage of this world's duties, and in the excellent state of our schools, training up so many more. When we contemplate all this, who will hesitate to admit that it is good to be zealously affected in good things? Regarding education as including every means by which an intelligent being may be trained to knowledge and virtue, qualified for acting an honorable and respectable part in the world, and prepared for that immortal existence to which all are destined, I cannot but regard our Common and Grammar Schools as among the most valuable institutions which any civilized community can possess. And I assure you that I have no higher satisfaction than to think that my lengthened efforts to raise the status of these elementary institutions, and to enhance their value in the estimation of the community, have been in any degree appreciated. That they are

appreciated, this meeting, and this substantial token, compel me to feel. And valuable as your gift is, intrinsically, and specially in times like these, I assure you that I estimate far more highly your good wishes and generous approval of my labors in the public service. I do look back, sir, as you think I may, with some degree of pride and satisfaction on comparing the past with the present state of education among us; but my crowning satisfaction is, to see our schools, by means of that system which you justly deem the glory of Canada, placed on a footing which will not only secure what has been attained, but will make our present advancement only a faint prelude of, I trust, a yet higher eminence in our educational institutions, and, in the fullest sense, of an educated community.

That so important and influential a portion of the community as the Teachers are, should appreciate my services, and I think of them so favorably, is to me at once gratifying and encouraging. At the commencement of my labors, I found the Teachers, as a class, too generally despised, and often ignobly treated; and convinced that one essential element of the Common Schools' prosperity is the respect of the Teacher and the sphere of his labors, I have ever anxiously sought to prompt them to merit this respect; and I have long been able to advert with satisfaction to the general excellent character and efficiency of the Teachers of this township, and the two municipalities embraced in it. To furnish them, as

they are pleased to say I have done, with friendly advice, ready sympathy, and encouragement, shall still be my object, as I have in times past felt it to be simply my duty; and often have I been gratified in following the course of several who were once in your ranks, and whom I can remember having aided and encouraged, who are now filling, with credit to themselves, useful and, if possible, still more responsible situations. That the Teachers of Whitby may ever be distinguished by a laudable ambition to excel in their noble and arduous profession, and labour to promote the public good, by training the future men and women of this section of the country, is my earnest desire and hope. If they would do so, they must be enthusiasts too, and I rejoice that not a few of them are. And here I cannot let pass the opportunity to notice a circumstance which has been forced upon my attention a Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction for the County, viz. that the schools of Whitby (including the Corporations) have already furnished a large number of the Teachers in the County. I would say to them, persevere in your noble work, and rear, as I trust you are still doing, not only the Teachers of Ontario, but the Professors of the Colleges, enlightened Judges, large-hearted Legislators, and Christian Ministers of Canada.

For all their readiness to co-operate with me in the advancement of education, and for the respect and attention manifested to myself. I re-

turn then my hearty thanks. And I have also most gratefully to acknowledge for myself, my partner in life, and our family, the very kind wishes which have been so cordially expressed in our behalf.

Discipline of Congregation

An isolated case taken from the minutes of the Session of the Elders in 1835, will serve to illustrate some of the difficulties which confronted Dr. Thornton in his methods of dealing with the easy notions of society, which obtained at that early date in our history.

1835. The Session then took into consideration the case of Jean () whose conduct previous to marriage with James () was deemed irregular. It was agreed that a member of Session call upon her and converse with her on the subject and advise her as to the proper steps to be taken to be free of the scandal. Concluded with prayer.

Dec. 6th, 1835. The Session met previous to public worship and heard the minister's report of the following individuals; Samuel Hill, Helen Hepburn and Andri Nicol, and Alex. Pringle. As nothing was known why they should not be proposed as applicants for admission the minister was authorized to publish their names the same day to the congregation. Concluded with prayer.

Dec. 13th. The Session met and was constituted the Moderator and Messrs. Dow, Matthewson, Way and Water being present.

The Session proceeded to hear Mr. Dow's report with respect to Jean () and from the in-

timation of her readiness to appear when called on it was resolved to appoint a meeting on Monday for that purpose at the Court House. Mr. Way was appointed to intimate the same to her and require her presence. Concluded with prayer.

14th. The Session met this day according to adjournment when all were present as yesterday. It being understood that Jean was not likely to appear, the Session resolved as the next proper step to cite her a second time, and require also the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson for the information they could give in this case. And for the accommodation of those concerned the appointment was made at the school house at Mr. Armstrong's. Mr. Waters was appointed to cite Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Mr. Matthewson, Jean and Mr. Way to try to get any information which the nearest neighbor could give and to report the same.

There was next brought forward the draft of a formula for the admission of members which being generally approved, it was agreed that it should be fully written out and more fully considered at next meeting, adjourned to meet at the school house on Tuesday the 22nd inst. Concluded with prayer.

22nd. The Session met this day according to adjournment when the moderator and Messrs. Dow, Matthewson, Way and Waters were present. After being constituted the case of Jean, who was present was taken up. Her own statement went to show that she had not been guilty of

the crime alleged. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were then called on for the information they could give, and both agreed in stating that they could give no evidence as to anything of the nature alleged. And when the said Jean was required to explain the cause of her living in the same house with James previous to marriage, she said that she was put out of her uncle's and had no other place to go to. The evidence on the other side was that it was true that she was forbidden their house, but it was after being repeatedly charged against being out of their house at a too late hour, and in irreligious company. And when she was expostuated with and desired to return after she had left, she had justified herself and would not return unless indulged in those liberties which her relations as guardians and christians could not conscientiously allow. After the evidence were compared and the case fully considered the Session retired to give judgment. It was unanimously considered that Jean was not chargeable with the scandal alleged, but that her conduct had been unproper as a servant in taking that liberty which was refused her from the best motives and moreover very imprudent to say the least, for a professor of religion to frequent a house where there was no evidence of the fear of God and where there was an unmarried man. This was accordingly intimated by the moderator accompanied with a brief admonition. The parties then were dismissed from the court.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND AN EPISODE OF 1837

Elder Thomas Henry

At Darlington in the year 1825 was held the first Christian Conference, in the Province of Ontario. Several years previously Christian Ministers from the State of New York, took a friendly interest in the religious welfare of this district. Visits had been paid by Elders McIntyre, Church, Goff, Blodjet, and Shaw; the latter with Elder Baily organized the church at Darlington, and of this church, Elder Thomas Henry became one of twenty-eight members: His close connection with, and his untiring efforts in behalf of, the Christian Church from 1825, till his death in 1879, includes not only the history of the church, but his own biography as well. In 1818, Elder Henry removed from Toronto to Oshawa-on-the-Lake, where he became a homesteader on Lot No. 7, Broken Front. He was born Feb. 2nd, 1798, in County Cavan Ireland. With his father, he came to America in 1811, landing in New York, but having as his destiny, Muddy York, Ontario. Shortly after his arrival, the war of 1812-14, broke out between England and the U.S.A. Thomas Henry, then only 16 years of age, enlisted and served with the British under General Brock. In 1875, when he had reached his 79th birthday, he was rewarded by his country, in the same way as all other survivors of Queenston and Lundy's Lane, by receiving a gratuity of \$20.00 from the Parliament of Can-

ada. In a memoir of Elder Henry, written by his daughter in Law, Mrs. P. A. Henry in 1880, we get an interesting item in regard to the rebellion of 1837.

“The years of the Rebellion will never be forgotten by me. We suffered much on account of our liberal views, and peace principles. I was well acquainted with Wm. Lyon McKenzie; he was a staunch reformer and a friend to his country. At the commencement of the disturbance he published a paper in Toronto. On account of his liberal views, and some exposures of the Family Compact, he was beset by a mob of their sons, and, I am sorry to say, a son of Archbishop Strachan was among them. They came in the night, broke open his office, and threw his type and press into the lake; but his friends soon got him another press and more type. This cruel act served to bring him before the public, and he was elected member of Parliament. I supported him from principle. I was well acquainted with Lount and Matthews and stood near when they were executed at Toronto as leaders of the Rebellion. I was a witness for Dr. Hunter when he was tried for treason, and the foreman of the jury, told me afterwards it was my evidence that saved him. Having been at his house on the evening of the fight in Toronto, I was able to clear him from being there. I was not only a friend to British law and order, but I had much sympathy for many who unwisely took up arms against it.”

That is what Mr. Henry says of himself, in connection with the Rebellion, but he does not record, and probably at the time it would not have been safe to record, the many deeds of kindness and Christian charity, performed on behalf of those unfortunate men, who upon the suppression of the outbreak became outlaws and outcasts from home. His house was a refuge and safe asylum for them. Being a native of Ireland, and having taken no active part in the disturbance, he was comparatively free from suspicion. His horse, barn, and even celiar, were often occupied by those who dared not be seen abroad; here they were concealed, fed and comforted, until an opportunity could be found for them to cross the lake, and take refuge on Republican soil. More than once, his sons and his lonely team met the lonely wanderers at appointed places along the shore of the marsh or lake, and brought them to a safe retreat. And again have the same agents conveyed them to out of the way places, where they could embark on some American vessel bound for the "other side."

Many of these incidents were interesting and some quite exciting. John, the eldest son, a wide awake youth of seventeen, the principal actor on such occasions, was in his element; had he been older he might, in spite of parental advice, have been among the agitators.

At one time, about a dozen refugees were concealed in a house some three miles from Oshawa Harbor. Somebody gave John to understand

that his services were needed in that direction on a particular night. Without his father's knowledge, he took the team, put all the bells on the horses he could get drove to the place, got the men in the sleigh, drove back through Oshawa about midnight, and had his men on board a schooner before daylight without molestation; when if he had gone quietly, he would have been suspected, and probably arrested. The schooner was waiting for them in the marsh, that stretches back from the lake at Port Oshawa.

One night after the family had retired, Dr. Hunter, of whom we have spoken, presented himself at Elder Henry's door. He was cautiously admitted, and soon told his trouble in hurried whispers. Fresh evidence of his disloyalty had been obtained, and the officers of the law were on his track. Elder knew well he could do nothing for him outside of the house without awakening suspicion. He therefore conducted him to the room where his sons were in bed. John took in the situation at once and in an incredibly short time was dressed, and had left the house with the medical man, who dared not remain there an hour. They crossed the fields like two shadows, and were soon lost to sight in the wood skirting the marsh. John was familiar with every nook and tree of that wood, and guided the doctor by a circuitous route to a shanty on the border of the marsh, where an old man lived alone. The doctor was soon disposed of in bed, and as it was some time until daylight,

the young man sat down to think. It was the latter part of March, and considerable ice was still in the marsh. A vessel that had wintered there was being prepared for sailing. The captain and owners of the vessel, Jesse Trull, was John's uncle, and though he dared not make his business known to his uncle, the relationship would furnish him an excuse for being there. He knew his uncle to be favorably disposed to his cause, yet he felt that he would not risk concealing a refugee on his vessel, which would be thereby subject to confiscation. But the mate, an eccentric man called Billy Barrow, he knew he could depend on for assistance. When daylight came, John went down to the boat, but there a new danger presented itself. Sergeant Martin, a government officer, had been stationed there on purpose to keep refugees from going on board. With a quickness of perception and promptness of action, remarkable in one of his age, the youth took of his coat and went to work with the men, who were clearing away the ice from around the boat. He was soon accosted by Sergeant Martin, who demanded what he was doing there.

"Helping my uncle get his boat off!" was the ready answer.

He worked all day, took his meals with the crew on board, and at night went to the cabin with Billy Barrow. Mr. Trull did not stay on board at night so the two had the cabin to themselves. They had little chance of communication

during the day, but they now talked the matter over in whispers, and laid their plans for Hunter's escape. When all others were asleep, John stole away to the shanty, carrying supplies to another morning, another challenge from Sergeant Martin, and another day's work for John. They had hoped to get the boat ready to sail that day, but night came, and it was evident the programme of the last two days was to be repeated.

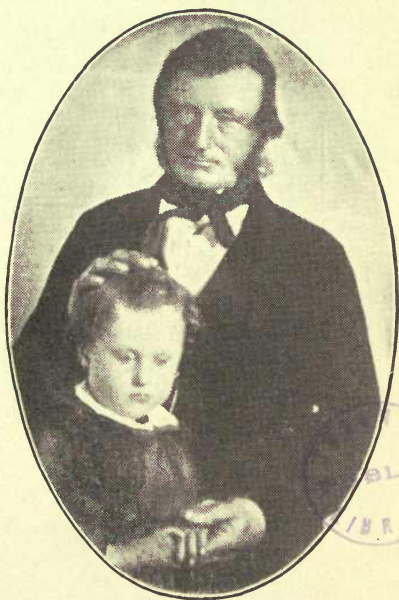
That night, when John went to carry supplies to his man, he went farther; and before his return a little red skiff was snugly concealed behind a point nearly a half-mile west from the harbor. The third day drew to a close, and the schooner was free from the ice, and floated out into open water ready to sail in the morning, as soon as she could obtain a "clearance."

Between 12 and 1 o'clock that night, two figures instead of one emerged from the shanty, and proceeded cautiously towards the point where the red skiff was concealed. It was a wild, dark night, but the young man's accustomed feet led the way, and the doctor followed with nervous tread. They reached their destination safely, and found the skiff where he had left it. They looked out over the water, and for a moment stood silent, almost irresolute. It was a fearful venture. The wind was blowing almost a gale, breaking the water into yeasty waves, mixed with fragments of floating ice. The case was urgent. The dauntless young man launched his boat

among the seething waves, and ordered the doctor to lie flat in the bottom; for the boat was barely safe for two on calm waters, and he knew that with his unaccustomed companion erect in it, they would surely be swamped. The gentleman at first demurred at this arrangement, but being bluntly informed that he must obey orders or he would be left to look after himself, submitted; and the frail craft was soon tossing among the breakers. Clouds of inky blackness enveloped the sky, and entirely hid the schooner from their view, but the intrepid oarsman held on his way steering half by guess, until a fiercer gust of wind made a rift in the clouds, and gave him a glimpse of the masts of the vessel, towards which he steered. As they passed the outlet of the marsh, cakes of ice were floating seaward, and a large piece came in contact with the little skiff, threatening to capsize it. The doctor made a move to rise but an assurance from John, that a blow from his oar would quiet him if he did not keep quiet, caused him to lie still, until they drew up on the leeward side of the vessel, and the little red skiff was made fast to a rope, which John knew would be hanging in a convenient place near the stern of the boat. Shortly after this, two dark figures might have been seen climbing into the schooner, if any one had been there to see them. As it was, only the wind and waves were around them, and the dark clouds above. They stood on the stern deck, and a dark hole, just about large enough to admit a man's

body, was before them. This led down into a small dark place only a few feet square, where odds and ends which it was desirable to have out of sight, were usually thrown. Billy Barrow had prepared this place for their passenger. John taking his hand helped him lower himself into his snug quarters, and then putting on the "hatch," was soon after in the berth with the mate, to whom he dared to communicate his success only by a nudge, which was answered in the same way. After waiting until certain that no one had been disturbed Billy Barrow crept softly on deck, and proceeded to put large bolts into the corners of the "hatch," in holes previously bored for them; to give it an appearance of great security. Then he closed the cracks with oakum and pitch, having previously prepared a place for ventilation from the freight room.

In the morning all was activity on board the boat. About nine o'clock, John Trull, Militia Captain, and brother to the boat owner, came on board to search the vessel. The duty was strictly performed, but as no contraband goods or men were found, the captain got his "clearance;" landsmen came ashore, the schooner weighed anchor, and sailed away with Dr. Hunter towards the "other side." We know nothing more of his adventure, than that he reached the Republic in safety.



JOHN RITSON, and grandson, WM. WEL-
LINGTON, who grew to be partner
in the celebrated firm of Stone
& Wellington, nursery-
men, Toronto

HISTORICAL

Methodist, Anglican and Catholic Church

A brief history of Methodism in General and of Simcoe St. Church in particular.

The first record we find of a Methodist Church building in or near Oshawa is in 1837, but Methodism as a society dates much farther back, almost with the first settler came the itinerant preacher who with his horse and saddle bags traversed the forest searching out the sparse settlements, preaching to them the Word of Life.

In the year of 1818, one of these devoted pioneers, Rev. Wm. Jackson, passed through the almost wilderness township of Whitby holding service wherever he could gather the people together, and a class, nine in number was organized and this was the nucleus of the present church.

In 1835 a union school house was built on Simcoe St. South, and was used not only for educational purposes but was used by all dominations as a place of worship. About this time a union Sunday School was started, presided over first by Mr. John Ritson, followed by Hon. T. N. Gibbs. It was at this period that Oshawa became an appointment in a circuit that comprised nine townships, extending to Yonge St., Toronto. Among the itinerants of that day who served this circuit appear the honored names of Rev. Wm. Case and Dr. Egerton Ryerson.

The first Methodist Church building was com-

menced about this time in Westmount, at the head of Nasseau St., North of King St., but owing to rebellion of 1837-8 it was not ready for occupation until 1841. In 1885 under the Pastorate of Rev's. Thomas Madden and Robert Fowler a great revival took place and 150 souls were added to the church rolls. In 1861 the church building was enlarged and a basement was built for the Sunday School. The town extending eastward led the Methodist leaders to see the necessity of a more central location, and the present site already in the hands of the Ladies' Aid was selected, and the corner stone of the present edifice was laid in June, 1867, and the following May was dedicated by Rev. William Morley Punshon, of peerless fame as a pulpit orator. One year after opening Oshawa was set apart as a station, Dr. Wellington Jeffers in charge. During Rev. William Laird's term, 1873, galleries and a pipe organ were introduced. During the pastorate of Rev. B. J. Greatrix the church was completely renovated. On August 15th, 1912, the corner stone of our new and beautiful Sunday School was laid, and the general improvement scheme was carried forward. The church was reseated, choir gallery remodelled, organ enlarged, a new heating system was introduced, spire repainted, at an expenditure of nearly \$28,000. On the 15th of November, 1919, the interior of the edifice was destroyed by fire, but under the courageous pastorate of Capt. Rev. John Garbutt it was restored at a cost of \$75,000. To-day Simcoe St. Methodists

have by universal consent one of the best up-to-date equipments in the Bay of Quinte Conference, the parsonage in 1921 having been overhauled at a cost of \$8,000.

who have served Oshawa since it became an independent charge in 1869:

Rev. W. Jeffers, 1869-70

“ Wm. Scott, 71-73

“ W. H. Laird, 74-76

“ J S. Clarke, 77-79

“ John Learoid, 80-82

“ S. J. Shorey, 83-84

“ Thos. Manning, 85-87

“ N. McDermid, 1888-90

“ J. W. Jolliff, 91-93

“ James Kines, 94-95

“ J. P. Wilson, 96-99

“ J. J. Rae, 1900-03

“ S. J. Shorey, 04-06

“ H. T. Lewis, 07-10

“ B. J. Greatrix, 1911-15

Capt. Rev. John Garbutt, 1916-21

Rev. J. H. McBain, 1921-

King St. Methodist Church 1915

The nucleus of the present King St. Methodist Church was first formed about 1857, when services were held and a society organized in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Simcoe St., under the direction of Rev. John Pinch, a minister of the Bible Christian Church, with which domination the congregation was identified until the Union of 1883-4. For some four or five years the work

was carried on in this temporary place of worship, amid many difficulties and discouragements, and with varying degrees of success, but always in the finest spirit of Christian courage and optimism.

In 1862 the little band of devoted workers resolved to provide a permanent church-home for themselves and their families, the result being the erection of the main body of the old church on Medcalf St. It was a day of small beginnings and limited resources, but of large promise and abounding possibilities. The history of the congregation has ever since been one of steady and gradual growth and development, until, in a little over half a century, it has reached a membership of over 600 with a Sunday School enrolment of nearly 900 and with every department of modern church work fully organized, and in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The erection of the old Metcalf St. Church began in 1863, under the leadership of Rev. John Harris, who enjoys the unique distinction of having preached with great acceptance at the closing services of the church on March 23rd, 1913, just fifty years later.

The original building was twice outgrown and twice enlarged, first during the pastorate of Rev. John Kenner in the early seventies, and again under the direction of Rev. Newton Hill in 1885. In 1905 the enlarged building had again become altogether inadequate to meet the growing demands of the growing congregation and Sunday

School. Finally, after some years of careful, prayerful planning and preparation, on the part of faithful Pastors and people, in 1912 the congregation unanimously resolved to dispose of the old church property on Medcalf St., and erect and equip the present commodious and modern church edifice and parsonage on King St. East. The corner stone was laid on August 5th, 1912, and the church dedicated on April 6th, 1913, by Senior General Superintendent, Rev. Dr. Carman, with whom were associated as preachers at the opening services, on March 30th and April 6th, Rev. J. S. Williamson, D.D., Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., and Rev. Chancellor Bowles, M.A., L.L.D., of Victoria University.

Through the self-sacrificing labors and offerings of a loyal and devoted people the work has already been placed on a perfectly safe and sound financial basis.

Since the inception of the work the congregation has been served by the following ministers:

In Son's Hall, Simcoe St. South

Rev. John Pinch—

Rev. Davis Cantlon—1857-63.

Rev. John Harris—

In Medcalf St. Church

Rev. Hen. Ibbott—1863-5.

Rev. Jesse Whitlock—1865-7.

Rev. W. S. Pascoe, D.D.—1867-9.

Rev. J. J. Rice—1869-71.

Rev. John Kannar—1871-5.

Rev. Wm. Kenner—1875-8.

Rev. J. S. Clark—

- Rev. W. Ayres—1880-2.
Rev. Geo. Webber—1882-4.
Rev. Medcalf—1884-5.
Rev. Chas. Langford—1884-5.
Rev. Newton Hill—1885-8.
Rev. J. W. Totten—1888-91.
Rev. C. W. Watch—1891-4.
Rev. J. S. Clark—1894-5.
Rev. H. B. Kenny—
Rev. G. W. McColl, B.A., B.D.—1895-8.
Rev. J. J. Liddy, M.A., B.D.—1898-02.
Rev. R. Burns, Ph. D.—1902-5.
Rev. W. B. Tucker, B.A., B.D.
Rev. A. R. Sanderson.
Rev. S. C. Moore, B.A., B.D.
Rev. J. I. C. Wilson
Rev. A. M. Irwin

South Oshawa Methodist Church

The South Oshawa Methodist Church, on Albert Street, grew from the efforts of private citizens, in Simcoe St. Methodist Church, under the direction of Rev. Harry Lewis in 1908. Mr. Norman Wood, a probationer, was sent by Conference to take charge of the work among the new comers to Oshawa who had settled in this neighborhood. Rev. H. M. Manning in 1912 donated the site for a Church Edifice, which was constructed at a cost of \$3,500. Rev. W. H. Truscott took charge of the work in 1913, and under his pastorate a church membership of 90 and a Sunday School of 210 members was secured in 1915, and in 1921 these had grown to 179, and 300 respectively.



REV. JOHN PENTLAND, B.A.

The Anglican Church

The early historic facts in regard to the Anglican Church of Oshawa, are made reasonably clear in the short biographic sketch of the Pioneer Rector, Rev. John Pentland, and the report of the Wardens to the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, in 1906, upon the occasion of their efforts to repair the old edifice which stands upon the historic site of the first Anglican Church in the County of Ontario.

Rev. John Pentland, B.A.

The Rev. John Pentland was born in the County of Louth, near Dundalk, Ireland, in 1802, died in Whitby, May 18, 1871, in his 69th year. He was the Pioneer Clergyman of the Anglican Church in South Ontario, having received his appointment in 1831. For six years, while residing at Columbus, he evidently did his missionary work without any recognized edifice. The first Anglican Church erected in South Ontario was St. Paul's, at Columbus, in 1837. John Hyland and Joseph Hodgson were the first wardens of this church.

In 1842, Mr. Pentland, directed his efforts to establish his second church, and the place selected was that still occupied by the Anglican Church in the neighborhood of Whitby Harbor. At a date a little later, 1843, a third church demanded his attention. Up to this time Oshawa was regarded as a mere outpost for an Anglican Mission. The first Church, St. George's, was built at the North East corner of King St. and Park Road.

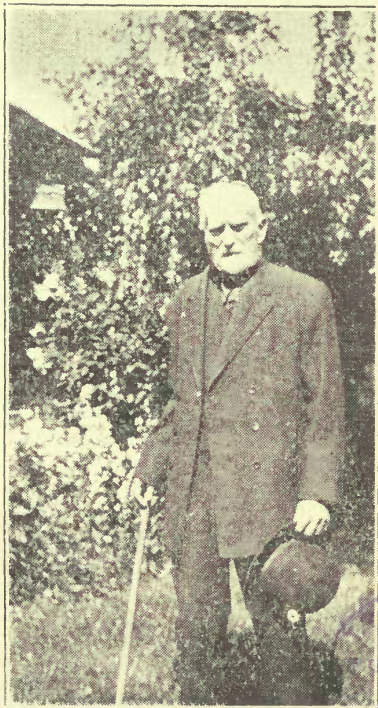
When this edifice was abandoned in 1852 for a more stately structure down town, it was converted into a private dwelling, now occupied by the family of the late C. A. Jones. While the frame edifice on Centre Street, built during the incumbency of Rev. John Pentland in 1852, is still being used as the place of worship by the Anglicans, on June 22, 1919, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, turned the first sod of the contemplated new stone edifice at the corner of Centre and Bagot Streets.

Report of the Wardens of Saint Paul's Church, Columbus

Columbus, Oct. 16, 1906

Saint Paul's adjacent to the village of Columbus, in the Township of Whitby, and embracing in the Rural Deanery of East York, was originally erected in the year 1835, and constructed of logs. Within two years subsequent to its erection, the building was destroyed by fire, and replaced during that period upon the same site, by the present house of worship, a substantial frame structure.

The existence of the two buildings referred to, at a date, coeval with the settlement of the Township and representing the first Episcopal Churches, in what is known as the County of Ontario, may be justly attributed to the piety and self-denial of men since passed away, who amid the hardships incident to pioneer life manifested their attachment to the faith of their forefathers by providing these humble temples, within whose



WILLIAM HODSON, Columbus, at 92
years of age.
Warden, St. Paul's Church. Son of
Joseph Hodson, first warden

walls Divine Service might be regularly and decently celebrated. In the early days most of the settlements in Upper Canada, prior to the erection of churches, the visits of Ministers were of infrequent as well as irregular occurrences. . . . Dwellings under the circumstances being of course inadequate to meet the requirements, the school house or the barn afforded the only accommodation, such as it was, available for the exercise of sacred functions.

At the beginning of the settlement of Whitby Township, and for some years subsequent, no church services were regularly held in our neighborhood. A Mr. Ellitt, and a Mr. Taylor, English Church Missionaries, passed through the country occasionally and officiated in barns. The Rev. Mr. Pentland was the first regularly appointed Minister to Saint Paul's, Columbus. Additional to his duties there, he had oversight at Oshawa, and Whitby town, stations at first subsidiary to Columbus.

Signed by S. Robt. Stork, Ministers Warden.

Signed by William Hodgson, People's Warden.

When built—1835

Consecrated—1843

Seating Capacity—126

Missionaries Ellitt, and Taylor—previous to 1831. Rectors since 1831, Rev. John Pentland and Rev. Messrs. Viner, World, Belt, Forester, Bell, Bert, Harris, Seeley, Anderson, Allen, Tyner, Muirhead.

Complete List of Rectors for Oshawa

Rev. John Pentland, B.A., inducted Dec. 16, 1841.

Rev. John B. Worrell, M.A., inducted April 18, 1865.

Rev. William Belt, M.A., inducted May 17, 1869.

Rev. H. B. Owen, inducted July 1, 1875.

Rev. J. W. Rolf, M.D., inducted April, 1878.

Rev. C. C. Johnson, inducted December, 1878.

Rev. J. Middleton, B.A., inducted April 1, 1879.

Rev. J. H. Talbot, inducted December 7, 1890.

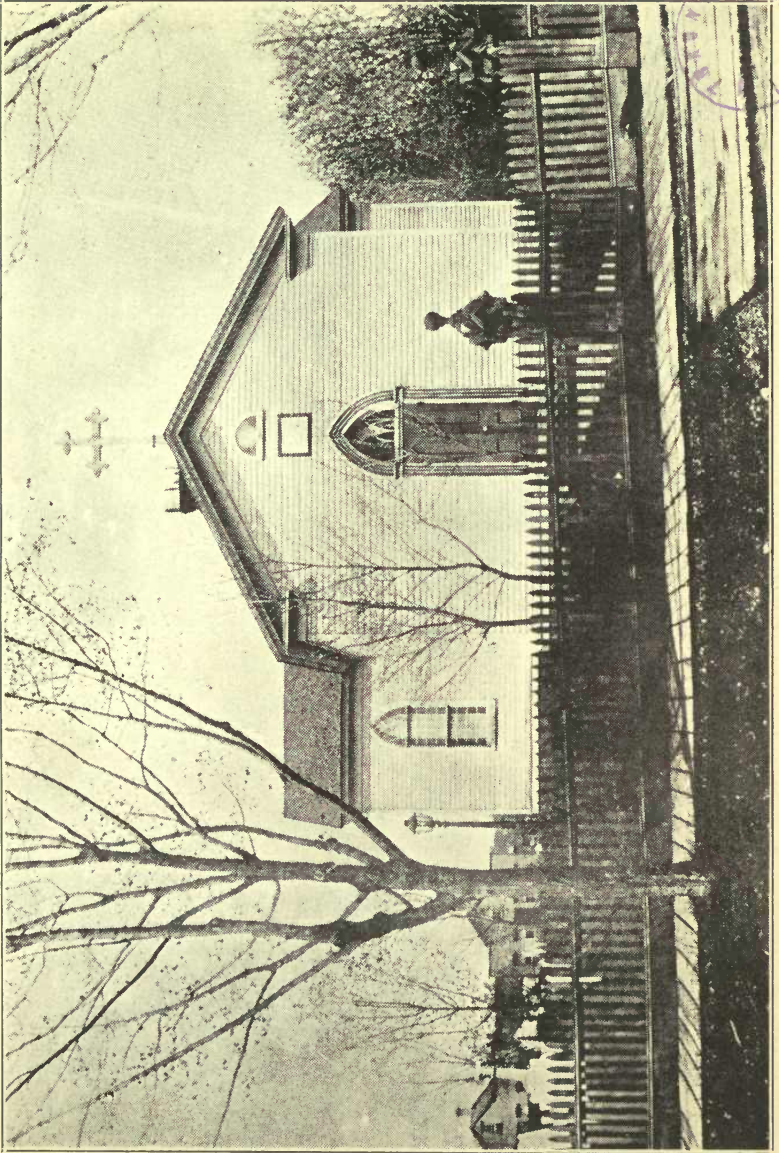
Rev. C. R. de Pencier, M.A., inducted February 1st, 1910.

FIFTY YEARS AGO**The Roman Catholics Celebrate the Founding of
This Parish—Archbishop Walsh Conducts
the Services—History of the Era**

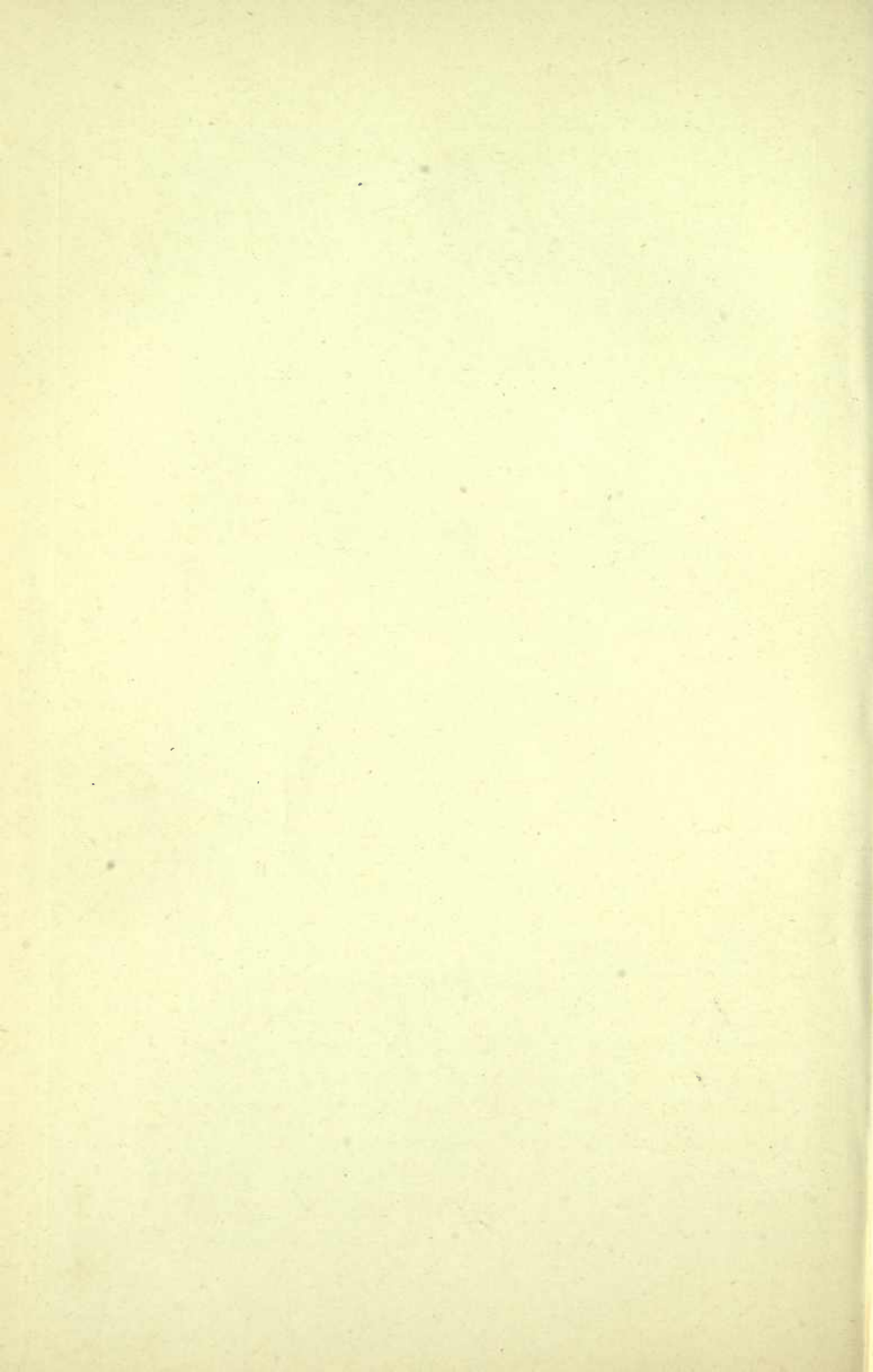
Sunday, May 27, 1892, was a red letter in the history of the Catholic church in Oshawa. On that day was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the church. It was made particularly notable by the presence of Archbishop Walsh.

The Archbishops arrived the previous evening on the local train, and was met at the station by the 34th battalion band, and a large number of the adherents of the church. His Grace was accompanied by Vicar-Generals Rooney and McCann, and Fathers Moyna and Garrin. A procession was formed, led by James Gibbons on horseback





Old Roman Catholic Church 1842



followed by the band, and the two carriages in which rode the distinguished visitors. A large number of men followed on foot to the presbytery.

A large congregation attended the services in the morning to witness the celebration of high mass. The mass was sung by Vicar-General Rooney, Father Garvin acted as deacon, and Father Moyna as sub-deacon, Father Hand was Master of ceremonies. At the conclusion of the mass Mr. T. F. Leonard read an address to His Grace from the survivors of those who had planted the foundations of the church in Oshawa fifty years ago. In it they allude especially to the labors of the late Father Proulx, who did so much to enlarge the church accommodations for the people and to enlarge their educational facilities. They concluded by hoping that it may not be long before the Archbishop will be called upon to lay the corner stone of the new church. In his sermon Archbishop Walsh thanked the people for their hearty welcome of the previous evening, and said he was glad to share with them the joys and sorrows also, brought up on the occasion of this celebration. His Grace appropriately spoke of the temples of ancient times, of the magnificent temple of King Solomon, and of the smaller one which succeeded it, which was grander than King Solomon's because it was there that our Lord was presented as a child. He said that the humblest Catholic church was more blessed than any temple of antiquity because through the Holy Euch-

arist it was the dwelling place of the Lord Jesus. He said that every sermon preached by a catholic priest in a catholic church were the words of Christ himself. He gave the reasons why catholics should take an interest in the celebration of the anniversary of this old church. Here it was that many of you were baptized, here great numbers of you were prepared for your first communion, here it was that your marriages were solemnized, and here too was the sermons of the church performed over the bodies of those who had died. He said that during the last fifty years 3088 had been baptized and 383 marriages ceremonies had been performed. Before closing the morning services the Archbishop made a strong appeal on behalf of the building fund. In the evening Father Moyna, of Stayner, preached an eloquent sermon.

The musical performances of the day were a revelation to all who heard them. The rendition of Mozart's twelfth mass in the morning was beautiful. Mrs. Daley, of Barrie, and Mrs. McKeown, (nee Mary O'Regan) of Hamilton, were the leading sopranos. Four members of the Whitby choir gave valuable assistance. A very large part of the credit for the success of the music is due to Sister Bertha, of St. Joseph's convent, who trained the choir. The orchestra was under the leadership of Mr. John O'Regan, and was composed entirely of Oshawa musicians. Miss Walsh presided at the organ.

On Monday morning the Archbishop visited the

school where he was received by a welcome song from about one hundred pupils, and he was presented with an address and a bouquet of flowers. His Grace kindly granted the children a holiday for the remainder of the day. Afterward he visited the church at Whitby.

On Monday morning a representative of the Vindicator called at the presbytery to gather the facts of the parish and found the Archbishop and his assistants forming a happy family group and very obliging. One of the visiting priests asked if the Vindicator was Michael McSweeney's organ of public opinion and upon being informed that it had been in days gone by made a remark that showed that the typo and correspondent has more than a local reputation. According to the facts gathered, mass was first offered in Oshawa in the house of the late Daniel Leonard, who was the first Catholic settler. Fathers Butler, McDonagh, Gibney, and Quinlan in turn attended to the spiritual welfare of the place. Afterwards Oshawa became attached to the parish of Cobourg and was attended by Fathers Kernin and Timblin. In 1841 the first part of the present church was erected under the direction of Father Kernin. J. Hoyt and Stephen Groves were the two builders but they received great assistance from the congregation, who furnished all the material. The principal benefactors and founders were Patrick Wall, Daniel Leonard, Denis Duella, Michael Curtin, Sir Arthur Santry, Richard Supple, Jno. O'Regan, Sr. and Captain Dunn, of these only Mr.

Wall still lives. Before the completion of the church McGregor's school-house was used for the occasional services. It was not till 1843 that a resident pastor was appointed. In that year Rev. H. Fitzpatrick took charge, leaving in 1844. He was followed by Fathers Nightingale and Bennett, after whom in 1845 Father Fitzpatrick was reappointed, leaving the next year.

The church register next shows that he was followed by Father Nightingale for the second time in 1846. After him came Father Smith, and then in 1848 the Rev. J. B. Proulx, uncle of Chief Justice Lacoste of the Province of Quebec. He lived in Oshawa about twelve years and carried out many important improvements. During his time the church was enlarged to its present size, and a separate school built, a building of one story. He also purchased the lot on which the presbytery now stands, and six lots in Whitby for church purposes. In 1859 Father Laurent was appointed assistant to Father Proulx, and in 1860 Pickering and Highland Creek were made a parish, and Father Laurent was appointed the first priest. Father Eugene O'Keefe came in 1860 and established a separate school at Whitby. The Rev. J. J. Shea came in 1862, remaining ten years. He built the present church at Whitby. Rev. J. McCann built the present parochial residence at a cost of \$4,000, and raised the separate school to its present height. He also purchased the new cemetery and made extensive improvements to the church at Whitby and built the separate school

there. In 1877 Rev. J. J. McEntee was appointed, and in the following year the church was visited by Archbishop Lynch, who confirmed 70 candidates here and 150 in Whitby. In anticipation of his visit considerable improvements were made to the interior of the church. In 1878 the grounds of the church, cemetery, and the presbytery were planted with trees presented by F. W. Glen, M.P., of which record was made in the church registry. In 1880 Rev. J. J. Kelly was appointed assistant, remaining one year. In the same year Bishop O'Mahoney confirmed 70 candidates in Oshawa and 70 in Whitby. In 1883 the brick stable and driving house attached to the presbytery was erected at a cost of \$1,200. In this year the parish was divided, and Whitby made into a separate parish, and Rev. P. J. McColl was appointed priest. In 1883 the first communion was administered to about 30 children. On Ascension Thursday, 1886, Archbishop Lynch confirmed 70 candidates, and paid his last official visit to Oshawa. In 1890 Father McEntree was transferred to Port Colborne, and the Rev. J. L. Hand, the present priest, took charge. In 1890 Archbishop Walsh made his first episcopal visit. A large sum was spent in furnishing the house in this year, and in the month of May the new building fund was commenced, and now totals something in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

Shortly after this semi-centennial celebration, Father Hand retired from the Parish, and was succeeded in 1892 by Father Jeffcott, who carried

forward the project of building the new Church. This was completed in 1894, Archbishop Walsh having laid the Corner Stone, August 19, and attention was immediately directed to the construction of the beautiful Separate School, completed in 1912, which stands upon the same ground as its predecessor. Father Jeffcott retired from the Parish in 1901, and was succeeded by Father O'Malley from 1901 to 1907, Father Cline 1907 to 1913, and Father Murray 1913 to 1921. Father Bench, May, 1921.

Dr. William McGill

Dr. McGill was the eldest son of the late Wm. McGill, and was born in the neighborhood of Paisley, Scotland, in the year 1806. In 1820, rather than bear testimony against some neighbors who had got into trouble with the government, the family came to this country, and in 1821 took up their residence in Oshawa, removing shortly after to what became the family homestead. The Doctor became a protege of a relative, the late Hon. John McGill, who gave him an education. For some years after he taught school in this vicinity, pursuing the study of medicine with the late Dr. Low. After graduating at McGill College, Montreal, he proceeded to New York, where he further pursued his studies. On the completion of his course there he returned to Oshawa and again resumed his practice that made his name a household word over a wide district of country. The Doctor, while devoted to his profession and a most attentive physician, never ceased to take



DR. MCGILL

an interest in public affairs. Naturally he was deeply interested in educational matters. He became a member of the School Board in 1856 and in '57 and '58 was its chairman, as again he was in 1860. In 1863 he was re-elected chairman and continued to hold that position until 1877 when he retired, a hearty vote of thanks being tendered him at the annual meeting of the ratepayers for his long and faithful services.

He took his share in municipal work and for some years was a member of the council and for two years was Reeve of the town. There was a general feeling that he should be elected Mayor of the Town by acclamation as a token of respect for his public spirit to the town, but circumstances prevented it.

He was always a staunch friend of the Temperance Cause, and was a member of Oshawa Division for over thirty-three years, he having joined the Lodge in September, 1850, a few months after the Lodge was organized in Oshawa. He was also one of the County License Commissioners up to the time of his death.

The Doctor was an active Reformer of moderate views. In 1867 he was nominated by the Reform Convention of the South Riding of Ontario, as its first candidate for Ontario Assembly, and he was returned by a large majority, by the vote especially of his own townspeople, the majority of whom voted irrespective of party. During the contest he strongly dissented from some of the views of the Hon. George Brown, who was at the

time a candidate for the Commons, as to the method of conducting the election, and though the rupture was not then publicly known, its effects were seen, and shortly after entering the Assembly he gave a general support to the Government of John Sandfield Macdonald. This brought down on his head a fierce fusilade from The Globe and the maledictions of the party. His fiercest opponents will, however, give him the credit of acting with perfect freedom from interested motives. For some time he acted with that party, but afterwards drifted back into his old relations.

The Doctor was a thoroughly patriotic citizen. The accumulations of his practice were invested in the industries of the town. He aided the original Cabinet Factory, was one of the large stockholders in the Hall Works, the original Stove Company and the Masson Works, and assisted in the establishment of the late McGill Works. These investments proved more for the public good than his own benefit.

The Doctor was brought up a Presbyterian, but dissenting from some of its doctrines, he, many years ago, joined the Christian Church. Owing to some differences a band of seven, among whom was the Doctor's brother, left that church in 1841, and organized what is known as the Disciples' Church. About two years after the Doctor joined this body, and was in it appointed an Elder. He was for years the leading preacher, and one of the most acceptable preachers of the church. The Doctor was a most devoted man, and it would



ABRAM FAREWELL

only be unavoidable absence from town or a very critical case that prevented his attention on the Sabbath services and weekly prayer-meeting. His faith never wavered, nor his zeal abated through sunshine and shower, no matter who else might leave the church or absent themselves, Dr. McGill was certain to be in his place and ready for his duty. The Doctor held many positions, of which we can now but note them. He was one of the founders and first President of the Ontario Loan Society, President of the Oshawa Harbor Company, and Director in the Manufacturing Company above noted. He held a Commission as Lieutenant of Militia in the company of which his father was Captain, and his brother the Ensign. In 1849 Dr. McGill was united in marriage to Julia Ann, daughter of the late Charles Bates, Bowmanville. She was a most faithful and lovable wife and true helpmate, she preceded him to the Better Land, on the 22nd of December, 1866. Dr. McGill died November 9, 1883. He has left two children—a son, Solomon, now practising law in Toronto, and a daughter, Mrs. Currie, of Port Perry.

ABRAM FAREWELL

Mr. Farewell was born in Harmony, on the 21st of December, 1812. Died 1888. During his boyhood he received what was then considered a good, common education. About the time he attained his majority he commenced school teaching in the locality of his birthplace, which occupation he pursued for some time, and performing other duties at the home of his parents at

intervals. On the 18th of January, 1837, he was married to Caroline Stone, with whom he had an issue of two boys, who only survived fifteen and four and a half months respectively. After his marriage he carried on a general store for several years in Harmony, and, notwithstanding that travel and trade were then different to what they are now-a-days, he was successful in his business, and accumulated therefrom sufficient capital to be able to invest in more enterprising industries, and step by step he prospered (although at various times sustaining heavy losses) until he had amassed much wealth. In 1844, he was made J. P., and while others, who were in equal authority, coveted the poor man's dollar, Mr. Farewell generally arbitrated cases of dispute, instead of incurring costs on the parties concerned. In an early period of his life he commenced to advocate the principles of temperance, and was tireless and unceasing in his efforts for its spread, until he had snatched many persons from debauchery, and administered to them the temperance pledge. In politics, he was always a staunch Liberal, and was largely instrumental in the advocacy of the rights of his party. In July, 1854, he contested South Ontario against J. M. Lumsden for the Canadian Parliament, but was defeated by a majority of 66. The same year he was elected Deputy Reeve of the Township of Whitby, now East and West Whitby. He was the first Deputy Reeve in that township. In October, 1864, after the death of the late J. C. P.

Estin, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mowat, who then represented South Ontario in the Commons, having been offered the exalted privilege of filling the vacancy,—which he accepted, had to resign his seat as representative of this Riding, and consequently caused an election immediately afterward. At the Reform Convention which was held for the purpose of selecting a candidate, Mr. Farewell was chosen to contest the Riding against the late Senator Gibbs, which election took place on the 16th and 17th of January, 1865, when Mr. Farewell was again defeated by a majority of 194. On the 21st of March, 1871, the subject of this imperfect sketch contested the Riding against the late Dr. McGill, for the Legislative Assembly, when he defeated the Dr. by a majority of 101. At the following general election for the Local House, which occurred on the 18th of January, 1875, he was opposed by N. W. Brown, then of Whitby, who defeated Mr. Farewell by a majority of 33.

Thus ended the Parliamentary career of as honest and straightforward a gentleman as ever stood on the floor of Parliament. After abandoning politics, he joined the firm of Sifton, Ward & Company, and obtained a large contract upon a section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Farewell took a lively interest in the work, and acted as Paymaster of the Company; but the undertaking proved rather unprofitable.

In early life he joined the Disciples Church, and ever since has been an active member of that de-

nomination—ever ready to contribute, when called on, to help disseminating its precepts, as well as to support its ministers.

SILAS B. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. Silas B. Fairbanks was the eldest son of Mr. Levi Fairbanks, who resided in the town of Whitby. He was born in Little York, now the city of Toronto, on the 1st of January, 1821, and was at the time of his death, therefore, in the fifty-first year of his age. After receiving the best education the country afforded, he entered the office of Mr. John Bell, as a student of law. After completing his studies, he took up his residence in Oshawa in 1841, for the practice of his profession. He also received the appointment of Clerk of the Division Court which that year superseded the old Court of Requests. His district was an extensive one, embracing, we believe, the whole of the present South Riding, and the townships of Reach and Uxbridge. He continued to hold the office until the separation of the County from the Home District, although for a portion of the time his father performed the duties of had an extended practice, which would have been much greater if he had not too often sacrificed the office. He became a very skilful attorney, and

At an early period his active temperament led him to take part in public affairs. In 1850 he was elected to the council, and in 1856, he was elevated to the position of Reeve. He held the same office in 1861, '62 and '63. He was not in the Council until '66, when he was again elected Reeve,



SILAS B. FAIRBANKS



which position he held to the time of his death. He has been for many years the chief magistrate; as such he was an upholder of the good order which prevails amongst us. He was unceasing in his attentions to his public duties, devoting a large share of his time to them. He was far-seeing and broad in his views of public improvements. Amongst other things for which we are largely indebted to him is our system of drainage. In the County Council he always held a prominent position, being the almost permanent chairman of the Road and Bridge committees, and generally chairman of any important special committee.

At the time of the Trent difficulty, Oshawa loyally participated in the volunteer excitement, and Col. Fairbanks was chosen as captain of one of the two companies which were then formed. As in every other undertaking, he zealously performed the duties of his office, and old No. 2 became one of the leading volunteer companies of the province. During the Fenian raid of '66 he was appointed to the command of the Provisional Battalion which was assembled in Toronto. In September of the same year the 34th Battalion was gazetted, and Lieut. Col. Fairbanks was made its Colonel. This position he held to at his death. The welfare of the battalion he held at heart, and spared neither pains nor time to qualify himself for his office and to bring the battalion up to a thoroughly efficient state.

Mr. Fairbanks was also long a member of the School Board, and rendered efficient service to

the education of the town. He held a high position in the Masonic Order, and was highly revered by his associates.

He had for many years been a prominent member of St. George's and for a long period one of its churchwardens, lay delegate to the Church Synods, and superintendent of its Sunday School. He labored untiringly in its interest, and seldom missed a Sabbath in his attendance. He always strained a point, sometimes to the disadvantage of his business, to be present to fulfill his duties in the church and school.

In 1851 he married Hannah, a daughter of Charles Arkland, with whom he raised a family of four children.

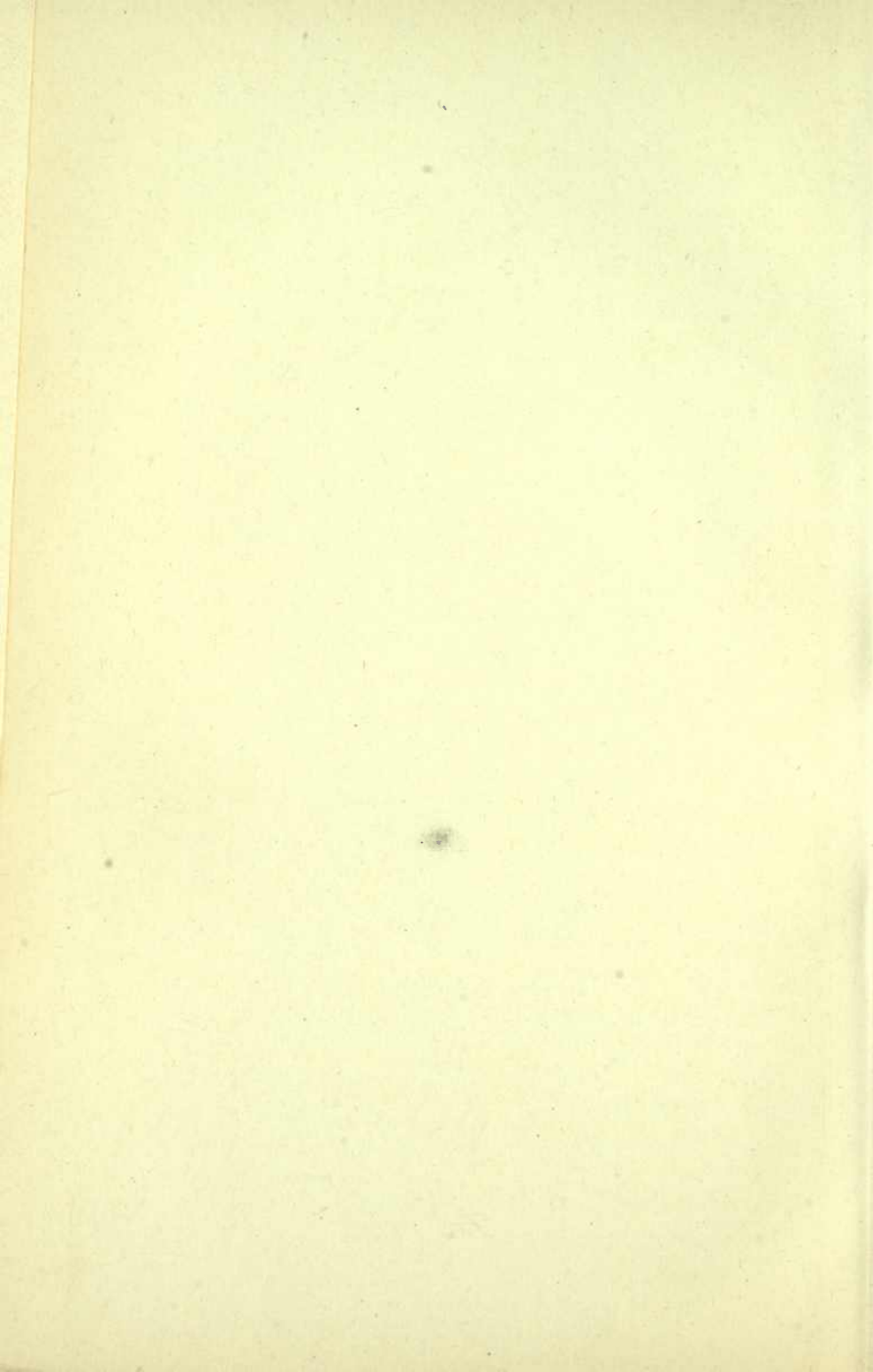
The Press said of him at the time of his death, Aug. 15, 1871: "May his ashes rest in peace, and the memory of his virtues ever be cherished that others may learn to emulate them."

THE HON. T. N. GIBBS.

The Annual Parliamentary Register—1878—P. 126, gives the following brief epitome of one of the most distinguished men who has ever been identified with the history of Oshawa, "Hon. Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, South Ontario, son of Thomas Gibbs, who came to Canada, from Kingsbridge, Devonshire, Eng., in 1819, settled at Terrebonne, P. Q., and in 1832, removed to Oshawa, Ont., a cousin of F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C. B., formerly tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. He was born at Terrebonne, March 11th, 1821, educated in England, married Aug, 1843, to Almira, young-



HON T. N. GIBBS



est daughter of the late Joseph Ash, Esq., Cobourg, Ont., head of the firm, Gibbs and Brothers, produce dealers and proprietors of the Oshawa Mills. He is a director of the Confederation Life Association; President of the Dominion Telegraph Co., Pres. M. of the Standard Bank; Chairman in Canada of the English and Scottish Investment Co. of Canada. He was the first Reeve of the village of Oshawa in 1850 and the first warden elected for the Co. of Ontario in 1854; Sworn of the Privy Council, 14 June, 1873, and was Secy. of State for the Provinces from that date until July 1st, when transferred to the Inland Revenue Dept. where he remained until the resignation of the Gov. Nov. 5th, 1873. He unsuccessfully contested North Ontario at the general election of 1854, sat for South Ontario in Can. Assembly from Jan., 1866, until the Union, when returned to Commons, where he continued to represent South Ontario until general election, 1874, when defeated. Upon the death of the then sitting member, Hon. M. Cameron, June 1st, 1876, Mr. T. N. Gibbs was again returned to Parliament. He was defeated at general election of 1878 by F. W. Glen, was called to Senate April 2nd., 1880; died at Oshawa, 1882, "Ellesmere Hall: Oshawa, Ont. "W. E. Club."

WILLIAM H. GIBBS (North Ontario).

The historic sketch of W. H. Gibbs, Brother of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs by the same author, is, of course, somewhat identical with that of his elder and more distinguished brother. He was born

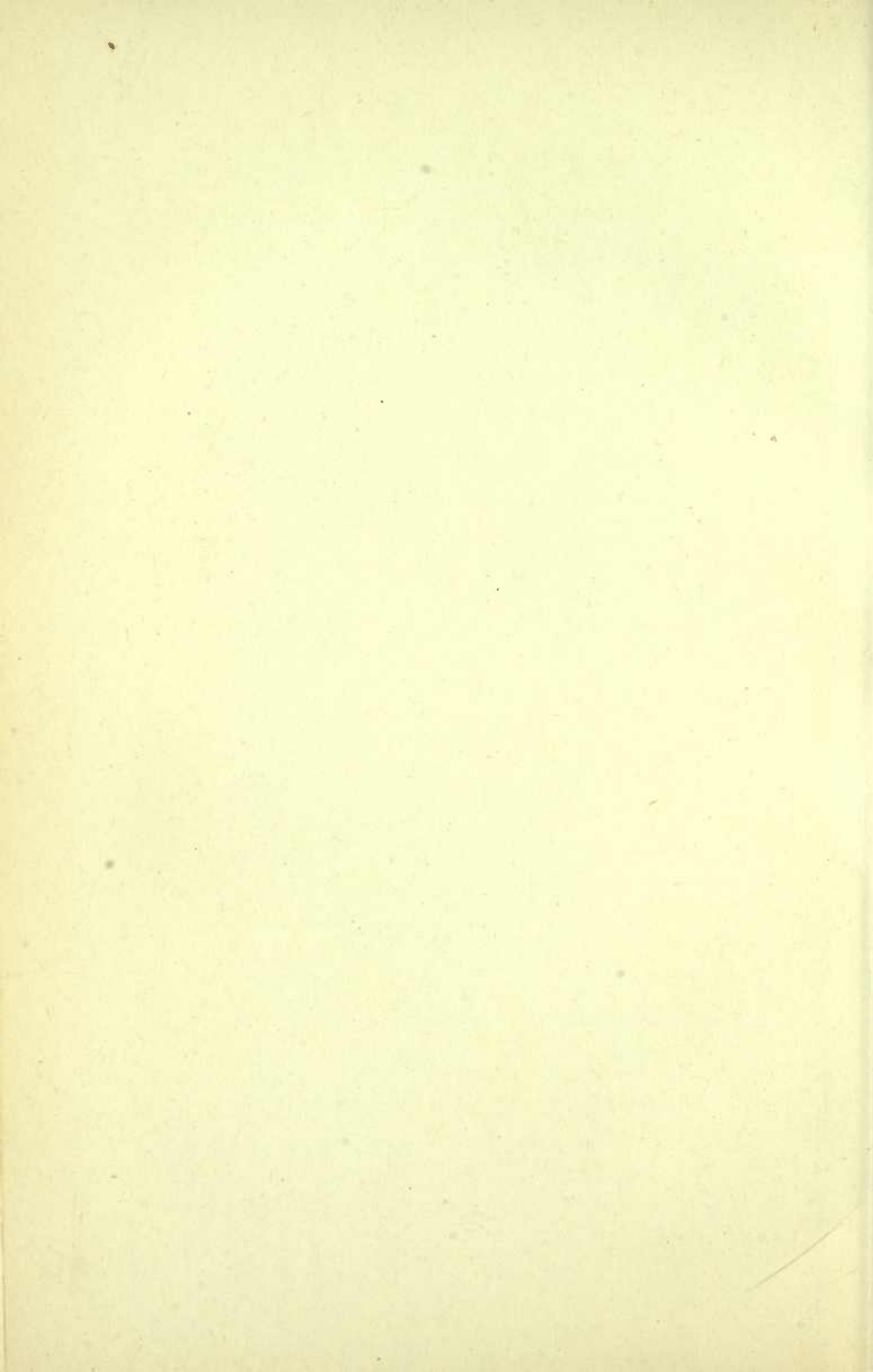
at Terrebonne, Que., 1823, married, 1845, Frances Colton, of West Whitby. He has been Reeve of Oshawa, Deputy Reeve of Whitby, Warden of Ontario, returned to Parliament for North Ontario, at general election 1872, defeated 1874, by Adam Gordon, who died May 28th, 1876, when W. H. Gibbs was again returned for his old constituency.

MR. A. S. WHITING.

No history of Oshawa, during its existence as an incorporated village, from 1850 to 1879, can pretend to be correct without giving a fair account of the life of Mr. A. S. Whiting, in many respects one of the most remarkable characters of his time. Ingenious, industrious, honest, farseeing, and courageous at every turn of his interesting and romantic career. Born at Winsted, Connecticut, March 7th, 1807, descended from Plymouth Rock Puritan ancestry, died in Oshawa Mar. 30th, 1876, aged 69 years. He commenced his business career selling clocks at the age of 19, at which he succeeded in a remarkable degree, attributing his success to the fact that he trained his tongue to say the word "clock" as no one else could say it. In 1832 he married and considering the nomadic life hitherto led by him incompatible with the marriage state, he settled down upon a farm at Williamsburg, N. Y., but could not entirely resist the temptation to sell clocks, so in 1842 he sold the farm, removed to Canada, and operated from Cobourg as his centre of business. In this



A. S. WHITING



agricultural country it did not take him long to adapt his peculiar ability as a salesman to the needs of the country. He took the agency of the Winsted Mfg. Co. for scythes, hoes, etc., and organized a splendid business, residing at Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville and finally at Oshawa. At several points he established sub-agencies and before allowing his representative to begin business, he impressed upon him the great advantage of maintaining the reputation of the firm he worked for, and to this end he directed their mind to his favorite business motto: "Don't lie! Don't cheat! Don't swear!" The growing trade of the country and the gradual increase of the Canadian tariff were factors that appealed to his practical mind, and suggested the necessity of manufacturing those and similar commodities on Canadian soil. Hence in 1852 he organized the Oshawa Mfg. Co., Pres. A. S. Whiting; Secy., W. Abbott; Stockholders, Louison Butterfield, T. N. Gibbs, W. H. Gibbs, A. Farewell, A. M. Farewell, Jr., John Smith, James Murton, Geo. Gould, R. Woon, A. J. Masson, J. D. Hoyt, D. Conant, Cap. Stock, \$75,000. The general crash of 1857 following the Russian War led to financial difficulties in the Oshawa Mfg. Co., and Mr. Whiting looked about him for help and succeeded in getting Joseph Hall interested. Subsequent events caused Whiting in later days to remark, "I thought I had caught a big fish in Joseph Hall; so I did, for he swallowed me." In 1858 the company failed; the stockholders lost all they had invested. The

Joseph Hall works rose from the ruins. The creditors of the company were paid in full. Mr. Whiting sold his gold watch to satisfy the last claim. He again turned his attention to the old Winsted Co. and applied for the agency to sell their goods. He could not present any credentials of credit, but the old company replied in effect: "You have no credit, but you are honest, and we will trust you." In 1860 he discovered that the scythes and hoes needed in this country could be made here, and he rented a part of the Hall works, used their power, and commenced the manufacture of those articles. Crowded out of those works, in 1862 he built the Cedar Dale Works, and formed a business connection with Mr. Gilbert and E. C. Tuttle; his brothers Hiram, Homer, and Edward joined him about this time. In 1867 Tuttle sold out to Mr. Jno. Cowan, the firm was then known as Whiting and Cowan. In 1872 it merged into the A. S. Whiting Mfg. Co. Under whatever name the business sailed it always proved a most profitable enterprise. Mr. Whiting had but one child, a daughter, who had married Mr. R. S. Hamlin. During the latter years of his life Mr. Whiting was compelled by ill health to take very little personal interest in business and as a natural result the responsibility fell upon Mr. Hamlin. In summing up the business career of Mr. Whiting the local press stated in his obituary notice: "In him the town lost a worthy citizen, the employees a just master and kind friend, and the poor a charitable donor."



DR. FRANCIS RAE

DR. FRANCIS RAE.

Francis Rae was born at St. John, N. B., July 8th, 1833. His parents moved to Ontario when he was very young and located at Quaker Hill. They afterwards moved to north of Stouffville, when he was about seven years of age. The family has since resided there, a brother still occupying the homestead. The deceased worked on the farm in summer as was the custom in those times, and attended school in winter. In 1852 he attended Normal School, Toronto, and taught school some ten years, first at Bertie, near Niagara, then at Sanford, two years at Stouffville, when he again attended Normal School and took a first class certificate. For six years he taught at Prince Albert. He graduated in medicine in 1865, was married in the fall of the same year to Miss Elizabeth Currie, who with four boys and a little girl survive him. He started practice here the same year that he graduated, with Dr. McGill, and from the first had a large practice.

The doctor was a prominent man in municipal affairs and was Mayor of the town for some ten years, retiring in 1886. He was the Liberal candidate in South Ontario in the election of 1887, and was defeated by Wm. Smith. He was prominent in the Independent Order of Oddfellows and was a member of Corinthian Lodge and their physician. Five times he was representative of the grand encampment to the Supreme Grand Lodge, twice at Baltimore, once at Columbus, San Francisco and Providence, R. I. When the Provincial

Board of Health was organized he was one of the members and has remained on the board till his death. For a time he was chairman and was always held in high esteem by his colleagues.

He was a member of both the Masonic Lodges and for a term filled the chair of Lebanon Lodge and last year was the D. D. G. M.

He was a member of the United Workmen and the physician of the local assembly, also charter member of the Sons of Scotland. The R. S. Williams Mutual Benefit Association appointed him their physician. For many years he was member of the Board of Education. In all these bodies he took a prominent place and by his generous, courteous manner attracted everyone to him but repelled no one. For years he had been surgeon in the 34th Batt., and recently was gazetted Surgeon Major and in a few years would have been on the retired list.

In '65, before he located here, Dr. Rae went to the United States intending to offer as surgeon in the Union army for the sake of the experience he might get but the war was closing and he returned to Canada. In the early days of the Trust and Loan Company he was a director, but retired several years ago. For years he had been license commissioner for the riding and always discharged his duties satisfactorily.

EDWARD CARSWELL

Edward Carswell, public lecturer, was the son of John and Sarah Carswell, the former of whom was an early watchmaker in York, now Toronto.



EDWARD CARSWELL

Born at Ware, Eng., Feb. 19, 1832, he was brought to Canada in infancy and received his education in Toronto. By profession he was a scenic artist. Mr. Carswell held high rank in the Temperance Order in Canada, and was also a V. P. of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, N. Y. He was a delegate to and a speaker at the World's Temperance Congress, Chicago, 1893, and enjoyed a wide reputation as a lecturer on Temperance and other subjects. He has addressed audiences in all parts of the United States and Canada, frequently in company with such leaders of opinion as Wendell Phillips, W. Lloyd Garrison, Horace Greeley, Rev. H. W. Beecher, J. B. Gough, Hy. Wilson, and Rev. Dr. Cuyler. Among his best known lectures are those on "Personal Influence," "Moderation," "Prohibition," "Let it alone, and It Won't Hurt You," "Is Alcohol as a Beverage a Good Creature of God?" "Fashion, Avarice and Appetite," and "Laughing." He was also the author of many songs and stories for children. Politically he was an old Reformer, but he had recently supported the Lib.-Con. party. He married May, 1856, Miss Rebecca Thomas, Oshawa.

"The most entertaining and eloquent speaker since the days of Gough."—Baltimore News.

"One of the most effective advocates of Temperance who has stood in my pulpit."—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

JOHN S. LARKE.

John S. Larke was born near Stratton, Cornwall, England, in 1840. As a mere child he came to

Canada with his father, who settled in Oshawa and became identified with the milling business of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs. John S. was educated in the public and High Schools of Oshawa, and at Victoria University, Cobourg. In 1861 he began life as the school teacher of S. S. No. 7, East Whitby (North East of Columbus), later as principal of the common schools of Oshawa. In January, 1865, he branched into Journalism by purchasing an interest in the Vindicator and under the name of Luke and Larke, this paper was issued from 1865 to 1879, while, only pretending to be a local paper, its original articles were generally of such a character as to be copied into many of the Metropolitan papers of Canada. Upon the platform there were few men who could surpass Jno. S. Larke as a debater of public questions. He was particularly strong in the advocacy of the principle of Protection, and in many a combat with the ablest opponent to his pet theory, he carried off the laurels of a popular victory. In 1879 he abandoned Journalism, and entered the field of Manufacture, becoming the President and General Manager of the Oshawa Storie Factory. Essentially a public man it was impossible to leave him in the quiet of private life. In 1890 he was nominated by the Conservative party to contest the riding of South Ontario for the local house against the Hon. John Dryden, by whom he was defeated. In 1894, he was selected by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, to represent the Dominion in Australia as Trade Commissioner.

It was upon the occasion of his departure to fill this important office that his friends tendered him a complimentary banquet, of which the following account gives not only the story of the man, but also reflects, as in a living picture, the Oshawa of that day.

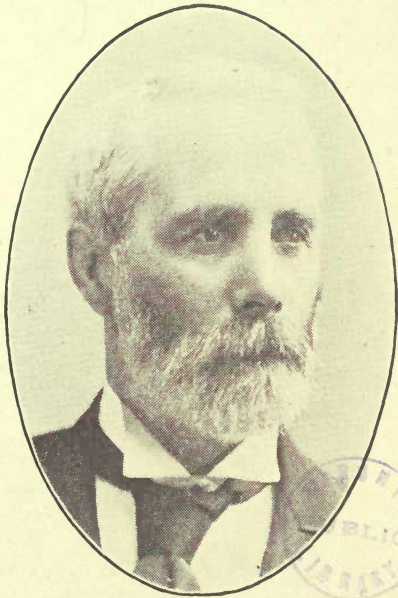
MR. LARKE BANQUETTED

Party Lines Are Forgotten in Honoring a Good Citizen

A Faithful Municipal Officer Has His Services Recognized—Presented With a Gold-Headed Cane—The Minister of Trade and Commerce Attends the Gathering —A Memorable Gathering

The Banquet last Friday night, Nov. 29, 1894, to Mr. J. S. Larke by the citizens of Oshawa, will long live in the memory of the hundred and more citizens who were present. Host Joel Ray had a well arranged menu and looked after the interests of his guests and gave his personal attention to the details of the spread. The carved mantle piece, back of the chairman, was draped with bunting, the Union Jack on either side and in the centre the flag of Australia. A blue field with white bars across and down the centre and in these bars five stars for the five provinces of the Island. In the upper left hand corner was the Union Jack.

Mayor W. F. Cowan, occupied the chair. To his right was Mr. J. S. Larke, the guest of the evening. Mr. W. Coulthard, Reeve, ex-Mayor, Dr. Rae, Mr. C. H. Crysdale and Mr. C. W. Scott. To his left Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and acting premier, Wm. Smith, M. P., Rev. Jas. Kines, L. K. Murton and Dr. T. E. Kaiser.



JOHN S. LARKE

About the three long tables extending the whole length of the dining room were the following gentlemen representing the varied interests of the town:

Messrs. C. W. Scott, W. H. Thomas, E. Dingle, T. E. Kaiser, M.D., Fred W. Cowan, J. F. Grierson, C. H. Crysdale, C. F. Nicholson, E. I. Rowse, W. F. Cowan, M. D. Campbell, A. Hindes, C. A. Jones, H. T. Carswell, D. S. Hoig, M.D., A. E. Morgan, F. E. Ellis, T. G. Ryley, D. Cinnamon, George Miller, F. L. Henry, L. K. Murton, J. S. Beaton, J. Ownes, O. Hezzelwood, A. N. Ellis, W. P. Stericker, J. W. Ellis, W. Coulthard, W. W. Coulthard, G. R. Patterson, F. J. Lambert, J. M. Brooks, M. A. Eby, T. H. Everson, L. C. Smith, W. Coburn, M.D., J. A. Sykes, W. J. Hare, Wm. Glenney, E. S. Edmondson, J. O. Guy, Wm. J. Chaplin, A. Mackie, E. Mundy, A. R. Farewell, G. F. Blamey, J. Carmichael, C. A. Mallory, F. W. Warren, W. J. Burns, Jas. Mackie, Geo. R. Burt, C. S. Rennie, M. F. Cross, E. T. Slemon, Fred L. Fowke, John Bailes, Samuel Luke, O. H. Luke, Francis Rae, M.D., R. C. Babbitt, R. H. James, Wm. Bambridge, Robt. Woon, Carpus French, T. M. Luke, Rev. J. S. Clarke, Jas. Proven, H. A. Porter, Rev. J. H. Talbot, W. B. Larke, Fred Larke, G. H. Pedlar, Jno. Cowan, L. G. Cassels, W. D. Thompson, L. J. Coryell, Jas. Cowan, R. Dillon, Wm. Lauchland, R. Mackie, R. McLaughlin, F. A. Guy, E. B. Morgan, E. O. Felt, L. M. Brooks, Wm. Bain, C. H. Owens, F. P. Rae, H. G. King, John Bartlett, S. Hillman,

H. C. Whiting, Rev. Father Jeffcott, Lewis Luke, Herb Luke, F. Trewin, J. C. Gardineer, John Hyland, Jas. Pellow, Chas. Bailes, E. Baker, Fred Brooke, Fred Verrall.

After the repast, letters of regret were read from N. Clark Wallace, Hon. G. W. Ross, J. D. Edgar, M.P., Hon. John Dryden, Mr. R. Dillon, Wm. Mulock, M.P. Mr. Cowan in a happy manner proposed "The Queen," referring to her as a power for good throughout the civilized world, her great power arising from her virtues as a woman, mother and sovereign. God Save the Queen was given with patriotic zest.

"Our Guest" was proposed in a neat speech service as a municipal legislator, his promotion of every effort looking to the advancement of his town and country. The toast was received with prolonged applause and For He's a Jolly Good Fellow. Before Mr. Larke could rise to reply, Dr. Kaiser had the floor and read the following address:

Dear Mr. Larke: As citizens of Oshawa, we have ever manifested the liveliest interest, and of tendering to you our respects upon the eve of your departure for Australia. It is with feelings of deepest regret that we are called upon to bid you farewell to your country and to your native town, in the affairs of both of which you have ever manifested the liveliest interest, and for the advancement of which you have ever labored so faithfully and so well.

Whilst we feel thus keenly the sorrows which

ever arise from the parting of fondest of friends, we take no small pride in the fact that you are severing your social connections with us, at the request of your country in order to advance her interests in a foreign land. We desire to express to you the high appreciation in which we hold not only your ability and energy as a citizen, but also the integrity and uprightness of purpose which has ever characterized you as a man. That you may carry with you tangible evidence of our kindly feelings towards you, we ask you to accept this cane as a souvenir of the golden opinions we entertain of one of our most distinguished sons. Heart and hand we join you in best wishes for the success of your mission, and may health, happiness and prosperity be the lot of yourself and your family.

Mr. Larke in response to the toast and address said he could not leave the town of his youth, early labors and friends, which were the dearest ties a man could have, without feeling deep regret. He did not care to dwell upon that side of his leave taking as it was painful. He would rather turn to the more pleasant side; the gratifying pleasure of having the confidence and regard of the citizens of his native town. He had been spoken of as having a clean record. After almost 50 years in Oshawa he had never known one of her public men to leave office with anything but a clean record. He was glad to see leaders of the opposite part present. He was known to have pretty well defined political views and had never shrunk from

giving expression to them upon any occasion. If he was not a hard hitter at such times it was through no fault of his. He had never allowed feelings engendered in political strife to survive the debate, and he believed those arrayed against him had done the same. His record was known and he believed he had the confidence of his fellow citizens. In his municipal career, especially in the county council and more particularly when warden, he felt the greatest pleasure in the recollection that he held that position when his political opponents were in the majority. While he had been active in politics, he would in his capacity as representative of the government in Australia be guided by the consideration that he was to serve the country as a whole and not in a party sense. He believed when a boy he had the reputation of being the most stupid boy in the school. From his boyhood he had been obliged to scratch gravel for himself and pick up what learning he could. He had never sought office but felt that if he was wanted he would be asked to come forward. When placed in office he had endeavored to discharge his duties with whatever degree of ability he possessed. When it became known that he was to go to Australia he had been approached by young Canadians who wanted to fill whatever openings might offer in the sister colony. He had replied that his business was not to export Canadians but Canadian goods. That reminded him that before he went to Chicago for the World's Fair he had heard of numerous Canadians who had

succeeded in the West. It was all talk. Successful men were few and the meanest men he ever knew were those unsuccessful Canadians at home who went abroad and tried to find favor by running down the land of their birth. There were Canadians who had gone to the Republic and succeeded. But there were a greater number who had achieved equal success in Canada. For the latter class he referred to W. E. Wellington, an Oshawa boy, who is today estimated as worth a good quarter million. Then there was Harry Lang, who began business nine years ago in Montreal. Last year his business was a quarter of a million dollars and while he could not say what the profits were, he could say they were good. Another Oshawa boy who had succeeded in Canada was the manager in Montreal of the Williams Sewing Machine Company. These three had succeeded in Canada as no three from Oshawa had succeeded abroad. There were as good opportunities in Canada as abroad. In referring to his distant field of labor, Mr. Larke said the Australians imported \$165,000,000 worth of goods of just such lines as Canada produces in abundance and of superior excellence. One of the industries which had made gigantic strides in the past few years was paper making. In a few years Canada would make the best and cheapest paper in the world. In boots and shoes and leather goods we are second to none. We have the best leather and can with effort reach out and secure the trade. The interests of Ontario and the east would be benefitted

by the opening up of trade with Australia. But British Columbia would receive the greatest boon. Her coal, iron and timber were of an almost exhaustless quantity and would employ a nation of artisans. The bays on the coast were capable of sheltering the fleets of an empire and the western plains were vast enough to supply the wants of the consumers. Trade with Australia would hasten this development and afford an outlet. He had learned enough at Chicago to show that Canada was safe only as a part of the great British Empire. Dismembered from that Empire her existence would be short.

Mr. John Cowan

Without pretending to do justice to the duty of giving a full account of the splendidly successful career of Mr. John Cowan, we will venture to outline some of the more prominent features of his interesting and useful life.

In the town of Fenton, about seven miles from Armagh, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, his father was engaged in a mercantile business, and here in the year 1828, Mr. John Cowan was born. The promises of brighter prospects in America, induced his father to pay a visit to the new world, and after inspecting many places in the United States and otherwise, he decided to settle down in the city of Toronto. So after an absence of three years, in 1841, he sent for his family, and met them at New York city. They crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, which landed in the harbor in



JOHN COWAN

a dilapidated condition, having narrowly escaped the horrors of a shipwreck at sea. The happiness of a reunited family was only destined for a very short life. One month after arriving in Toronto, by way of the Erie Canal and the Lake route, the father was called away by an attack of typhoid fever, leaving the mother to face life with a small family upon her hands. The late Mr. John Cowan was the senior member of the family, and no doubt the early acquaintance of serious responsibilities which settled upon him and upon his brother William, are in no small measure accountable for laying a foundation for that ability to handle the large problems of life, which characterized both men in their career as successful business men of the world. Naturally, the mother's first care was to secure for them a reasonable education. This she did by schooling them in an institution of learning presided over by Mr. Boyd, the father of the present Chancellor of Ontario. At an early age they betook themselves to a business career, and made their first venture by acting as clerks in the dry goods firm of Archibald Lourie & Co., with the handsome salary of 10 pounds per year, Halifax currency. This firm conducted business on the southwest corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, on the site now occupied by the head office of the Dominion Bank. After this firm closed out, the Messrs. Cowan engaged with Walter McFarlane at the market square, until in 1856 they opened a business of their own on the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets, on the ground

now occupied by Child's restaurant. In 1862 Mr. W. F. Cowan came to Oshawa and conducted a retail dry goods business in the stand now occupied by John Bailes & Sons, under the name of J. and W. F. Cowan.

Mr. John Cowan remained in Toronto until 1866, when his brother purchased an interest in the Cedar Dale Works, and induced the subject of this sketch to attach himself to the enterprise as its financial manager. In giving his consent to remove from Toronto to Cedar Dale, he was particularly influenced in his choice by the natural scenery of his new surroundings, the splendid row of trees leading to the works, the dam, the music of the water, the hills and the valleys, all appealed to him. Under the name of Whiting & Cowan the firm continued for five years to manufacture such accessories of agriculture as scythes, hoes, forks, axes, etc. With a master of details in the office, such as Mr. Cowan had proven himself to be, it is not a matter of surprise that the reputation of the firm, and the character of the business, immediately made such progress, that the goods were in great demand in every part of the country. This initial success in a new venture gave confidence and courage to the management, and induced the Messrs. Cowan to undertake the great work of establishing the Ontario Malleable Iron Co. in Oshawa. This was accomplished in the year 1872, and Mr. John Cowan was selected as its first president, a position which he occupied

for 43 years, and only relinquished when called from his labors by death. When one remembers that from these ventures, though large in themselves, other industries, such as the Malleable Steel Range Co. and the Fittings, Limited, have directly grown, we then see how much the industrial life of Oshawa owes to the life of the late Mr. John Cowan, who always conducted a business as though its reputation was its best asset.

Not alone as a captain of industry have we learned to value his useful work, but in the realm of finance he has possibly done even greater things for Oshawa than in the sphere of manufacture. For many years he was a Director of the Ontario Loan and Savings Co., and throughout the life of the Western Bank, from 1874 to 1908, he was its president. It is safe to say that no other institution played such an important part in the evolution of the industrial fabric of Oshawa as this Bank, under the able and efficient management of Mr. T. H. McMillan, with the late Mr. John Cowan as its official head.

One would imagine that such a weight of business would allow little time for devotion to public duties, but we find that at the time of his death, he was trustee of the Children's Shelter, and a member of the Oshawa Hospital Board. For several years he served as a member of the Board of Education, as trustee of the public library, and as a director of the South Ontario Agricultural Society. In 1887 he occupied the chair as Mayor of Oshawa.

In religion he was an Anglican, and his devotion to the church of his choice finds testimony in the artistic renovation of St. George's chapel, carried out mainly through his efforts and munificence, shortly after his arrival in Oshawa. At a later date the unique Sunday School associated therewith, Bishop Bethune College and St. George's Hall in Sunnyside, found in him the same generous friend. He was a prominent member of the Synod of Ontario, where his work on Mission Boards and in other spheres of church work was highly appreciated. As a private philanthropist, he confined himself to no division of creed or condition; wherever age or want, or distress cried out for help, he extended an open hand, and accomplished the end in a most courteous and unostentatious manner. Naturally of a quiet and retiring disposition yet he carried with him a serious and dignified bearing, which gave character and prestige to any assemblage of men which could count him among its numbers. His last appearance in a public gathering in Oshawa was at the armouries November, 1914, to organize a local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and although he had the least to say of any man present, yet the donation of \$5,000 from the Cowan Family next day, indicated the interest he felt in his country and in the dependents of the soldiers at the front. His attitude towards public meetings indeed, was a fair index to his life; he was always there when he had a duty to perform, he expressed himself in the clearest possible man-

ner, and with the least possible expenditure of words; he was never known to be late and he never lingered to talk about conclusions. As a conversationalist he was at his best in his own home, surrounded by the best books, from the best authors in the world; an intimate acquaintance with which justified in him the reputation of being one of the best read men in Canada. A deep interest in his adopted country was learned from the splendid collection of local histories, which graced the shelves of his immense private library, and the regular visits paid to Ireland in the latter part of his life showed, with equal force, his peculiar attachment to the land that gave him birth. His sense of duty to society, and his love of country, were only excelled by that devotion to his family, so characteristic of the Irish race. During the quiet moments of his last illness, by way of pleasantry in conversation, his nurse remarked, "that it is a wonder, Mr. Cowan, when you are so fond of home, that you never married." Pointing to a picture which hung beside him on the wall, he said: "There is the reason; had I not loved my mother as I did, perhaps I might have married." It is indeed, a rare occasion upon which one is permitted to record so much of humanity, and so much of culture, mingled with an unusual capacity to handle the cold problems of business.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

W. F. COWAN

GREAT FIGURE IN LIFE OF TOWN

W. F. Cowan, born 1830, died October, 1918, was the second son of Mr. Thomas S. Cowan, a merchant of Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to Toronto in 1839, and whither he brought his family in 1841. Within one month after the arrival of this remarkable family to Toronto, the father died of typhoid fever, leaving a widow, mother and five children, four sons, John, William, Robert, James, and a daughter Charlotte. A self educated and a self made man, Mr. W. F. Cowan's career stands forth as a veritable inspiration to the life of every young Canadian who seeks by energy and skill to take advantage of the possibilities of the land of his adoption. With a salary of £10 per year, Halifax currency, he commenced life as a clerk in the store of Archibald Laurie & Co., corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, on the site now occupied by the the head office of the Dominion Bank. By steady and close application to the duties of successive employers, such as Yorkshire Smith, and Walter McFarlane of Market Square, he attracted the attention of Toronto's merchant Prince, the Hon. John McDonald, by whose encouragement he with with his brother John, were induced to commence business on their own account, on the corner of Yonge and Richmond Streets, on the site now occupied by Child's restaurant. In 1862, the firm of J. & W. F. Cowan opened branches at Prince



PUBLIC
LIBRARY

W. F. COWAN

Albert, and in the town of Oshawa. John Bailes & Sons now occupy the store of this original firm. In 1867 Mr. W. F. Cowan purchased a half interest in the Cedar Dale Works, and under the name of Whiting & Cowan, the scythes, forks, etc., of this firm gained an enviable reputation all over Canada. 1872 saw the establishment of the Ontario Malleable Iron Works; the Steel Range Co. and the Fittings Ltd., were more recent industries. In 1873 the Ontario Loan and Savings Co. was organized, and in 1874 the Western Bank obtained its charter and opened its doors to the public of Oshawa for the first time. In 1908 it became merged with the Standard Bank of Canada, but during its career, under the direct management of the late T. H. McMillan, with Messrs. John and W. F. Cowan as presiding officials, it accomplished more for evolution of industrial Oshawa than any other single factor in the history of the town. The many industrial and financial enterprises of Oshawa with which Mr. Cowan was associated, by no means complete the circle of his interests. For forty-five years he was President of the Standard Bank of Canada, with head office in the city of Toronto. His unusual capacity for business may be seen in the growth of this institution from its establishment in 1873, with deposits of \$396,129 to one of the mammoth banks of our country, with deposits of \$58,000,000 in 1918. His personal and active interest in the affairs of the Standard Bank of Canada may be gathered from the fact that he scarcely ever absented himself

from the weekly meetings of the Board of Directors and only once, and then from illness, in over forty years, did he fail to preside over the annual meeting of the stock-holders of that institution. Such, in brief, is a partial summary of the gigantic business affairs which were crowded into the life of the late W. F. Cowan. While we have many reasons to remember him apart from the practical side of his busy life, nevertheless, it is as a great business man that his memory will be handed down to posterity of Oshawa. In an age when every human instinct is endeavoring to scent out the path to success, naturally, the fixed principles of such a life as was laid by one of our most efficient captains, becomes a matter of common concern. From those who were most intimately acquainted with the life and labours of Mr. Cowan for a long period of time, we are inclined to say that a commanding knowledge of facts accumulated along the surest and most scientific lines was his most potent weapon of success. He had a masterful mind and a keen intellect, which meant success in any line of human endeavour. His outlook upon the business world was always pictured from a background of sky-blue principles of honor, dignity and greatness. His loyalty to the institutions with which he was associated always took a place far in advance of any personal gain to himself. In a final summary of his activities he was heard to say, that it was to him greater satisfaction to know that during a long life of business not a man associated with him in any of his enter-

prises was ever known to lose a dollar, than it was for him to sum up his own particular gains. Nature endowed this remarkable man with an uncommon mind and encased it in a physical frame of iron texture; he lived eighty-eight years, but he never grew old. Thus equipped by nature, he was apparently designed by Providence to fill a large nitch in the affairs of men, and this he did in ample form. As a citizen he occupied a foremost position in the Councils of our town. From 1889 to 1894 he was Mayor of Oshawa, and his administration will be best remembered from the financial change produced by his sagacity and economic methods. His aim was to produce a town absolutely out of debt, and while he did not have time to reach his ideal, it is a remarkable fact that when he left the chair Oshawa had the smallest municipal debt of any town in Canada, something less than \$35,000. It may be truly said of him that he exerted an influence over municipal affairs long after he left the chair, which was almost as potent as when he held the office of Chief Magistrate. In every important project which was up for consideration the public was always alert to know the opinion of Mr. Cowan. Many times his view ran counter to the wishes of the multitude, but in nearly every case time only served to demonstrate the correctness of his opinion in the face of strenuous opposition.

As a man of wealth he conducted himself towards every charitable institution in such a way

as to merit the name of "public benefactor." The needs of the poor, in his district, were looked after in a becoming manner, but in a most unostentatious way. Much as one might care to dwell upon the greater accomplishments of so fine a life, yet we are prone to see the nobler elements of the man in the simplicity of his conceptions, and so far as Oshawa is concerned perhaps the best tribute we can pay to the memory of Mr. Cowan as also to that of his brother John is that they were good to the poor. In politics he was a life long Conservative, a stalwart advocate of the principles of protection, a personal friend of Sir John A. McDonald, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Sir J. P. Whitney, Sir Chas. Tupper and other cabinet ministers of the Dominion, of the period of 1878 and after. Though often prevailed upon by them and urged by local deputations to enter the public life of Canada, he steadfastly opposed all overtures of any nature which might divert his attention from what he considered to be more important work.

T. H. McMILLAN

Mr. T. H. McMillan was born in the township of Pickering in August, 1839; died in Oshawa, May 6th, 1917.

. Seldom has the advent of one man meant so much in the life of any town as the coming of Mr. McMillan to Oshawa. The local industries of that day had been experiencing a depression which had almost brought them to the verge of insolvency. All the captains of industry who



T. H. McMILLAN

held sway during his first years in Oshawa have now either passed away to their reward or moved to other field, but the far-seeing vision and generous policy of T. H. McMillan in association with Mr. W. F. Cowan helped to tide the town over a precarious time in her history, and assisted in laying deep and strong the foundation of the present industrial Oshawa which has superseded a struggling nucleus of those early days.

Though in failing health for several months, he retained to the end a vital interest in the many activities with which he had been so long associated. Mr. McMillan removed to Oshawa from Whitby over forty years ago, where he began his business in the mercantile field. While still young he occupied in the old county town the highest municipal offices and was Warden of the County.

Associating himself with the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs and Mr. W. F. Cowan, they founded the Ontario Loan and Savings Co., being its first and only manager during its long and fruitful career. He will be better remembered, however, in the larger sphere as General Manager of the Western Bank of Canada, which successful institution was amalgamated with the Standard Bank of Canada in the year 1909.

Much of the industrial prosperity of this manufacturing centre can be traced to his foresight in catering to the wants of a clientele not only in this community, but also throughout the Midland and northern counties where generous treatment was

given to business people needing the services of such a monetary institution.

After the absorption of the Western by the Standard Bank of Canada Mr. McMillan accepted a seat on that Board of Directors, which he continued to occupy until his death.

GEORGE H. PEDLAR.

Mr. Pedlar was born in Oshawa, August 4th, 1843, died March 13th, 1913, and spent practically his entire life here. Over half a century ago he commenced operations in a small way in the tin and sheet metal business in Oshawa, and in 1892 established this business under the name of The Pedlar Metal Roofing Co.

Owing to the unlimited possibilities, which this line of business had and by close personal attention, combined with shrewdness and progressiveness, Mr. Pedlar had been successful in building up an immense business and the plant in Oshawa to-day is the largest concern of this kind under the British Flag.

During the early life of the business he had associated with him, his son George Pedlar, but after his death in 1909 and owing to the consequent increased responsibilities and the developing business, the concern was reorganized and formed into a joint stock company in 1911 under the name of Pedlar People Limited.

Recognizing the faithful services of several of his old employees, Mr. Pedlar took them into the business at this time, as stock-holders, thus making the Company as it is to-day one of the



G. H. PEDLAR

strongest and most successfully organized concerns in Canada. The Company has offices and large warehouses in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, London, Chatham, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and their goods are handled by agents in many foreign countries.

Whilst these are the general features of the life's work of Mr. Pedlar, we feel that we cannot part in Oshawa from this remarkable personality without adding something to his memory as he was seen and known among us. The great striking incident of his life lies in the fact that twenty-one years ago, without capital, without inheritance or assistance, and without business connection, he launched into an enterprise in what was a small stable at the rear of the old Dingle homestead, and from this humble and compromising outlook, under the guidance of a master mind, we saw, as the years rolled by, an industry develop and expand, absorbing houses, lots, and even blocks in its irresistible sweep. It seemed as though some wizard hand had waved a magic wand and bid the very ground obey. This transformation, in itself, speaks clearly of the intellectual qualities of the mind behind the scenes, courage, foresight, optimism, and steady methods of calculation were all centered in this great human part. Little do most of us appreciate or know the inwardness of a business struggle spread over a period of two decades which has brought into existence, practically created out of nothing, an industry the size of the late Mr. Pedlar's with

an organization covering the Dominion of Canada, and reaching its business arms across seas and into many foreign lands, as well. We desire to pass a few comments upon the man himself, because the characteristics of a successful life, leaves a lesson to humanity which may stand as a guide to those less fortunate, or younger in the struggle. Of Mr. Pedlar it can be truthfully said that he was a perfectly natural product. He never copied any other man in anything he ever did, said or attempted; everything about the man had a distinctive Pedlar stamp. Because of his determination to live his own life in his own way, true to his own instincts, we saw a man who tried to live as close to nature as the circumstances of his career would permit. That he was a lover of nature may be learned from the surroundings of his country resort out on the ridges. Here is where he spent most of his spare time, among the hills, the trees, the birds, the brook and the fish. The automobile was to him a ready means of bringing him in close touch with natural scenery and he used it to the limit largely for this purpose. A few hours drive into the country with Mr. Pedlar, in this way, was a splendid means of observing his many qualities of good fellowship and incidentally revealed some of the secrets of his success in life. It mattered not how absorbing the conversation, how delightful the scenery, or how hurried the trip, the roof of every barn passed on the road had to be carefully scanned as to whether or not it was covered with "Pedlar's



F. L. FOWKE

Shingles," or whether it would soon need them. This concentration of the business instinct intermingled with so many good qualities of heart and hand, is what rendered Mr. Pedlar a unique personality. In his relationship to his large circle of friends, he also seems to have followed his own natural bent; those whom he liked he simply loved, and delighted to have them around him at any time. To that circle his life and the very recesses of his heart was an open book, and it is also true of him that he inspired all his friends to assume the same attitude towards him. Rarely had any one ever met him when he was not cheerful, hopeful, and in good humor, nevertheless, when he found it necessary to express an unfavorable opinion, it was done with no uncertain sound. In this regard we were always face to face with the natural man, often misjudged, but not misunderstood.

He has throughout his life been actively interested in public and social affairs, a generous giver to all charities and a faithful contributor to the Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, and kindred organizations. His latest act of benevolence was a joint gift with Mrs. Pedlar of \$10,000 to the Oshawa hospital, for the erection of a surgical wing, to that institution as a memorial to his late son.

Mr. Pedlar was a Methodist, and in politics a Conservative.

FREDERICK LUTHER FOWKE.

Frederick Luther Fowke was born in the Harmony settlement of East Whitby May 27th, 1857.

His father, Job Wilson Fowke, was born in Port Hope, where he early in his career, followed a mercantile life, and like so many original merchants in Canada once owned and operated a distillery. The mother of F. L. Fowke was a sister of the Hon. Marshal B. Stone, at one time a Member of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota. The business activities of Mr. Fowke during the years from 1885 to 1915 spread into many fields. He succeeded to the business enterprises of his father, and carried on a general store; a grain business; and a coal business; not only in Oshawa, but had branches in Bowmanville, Whitby, Newcastle and Port Hope. For nine years he occupied the position of Mayor of Oshawa from 1898 to 1907. While occupying this position he introduced many progressive reforms, such as Granolithic sidewalks, harbor improvements, and sewer construction, but when measured by the standard of lasting benefit to the people, it must be conceded that the persistent struggle put forth by Mr. Fowke for a public supply of water, will always stand as his best municipal work. He was elected to represent South Ontario in the House of Commons, October 28th, 1908, but at the General Election, September 21st, 1911, he was defeated, upon the question of Reciprocity with the United States of America. During the formation and election of the Union Government in 1917, he was among the many Liberals who refused to follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and gave a strenuous and hearty support to the principles enunciated by Sir

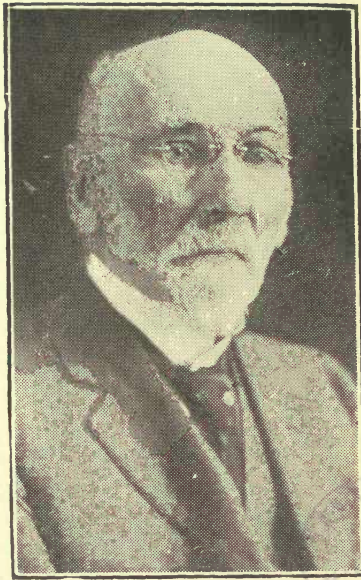
Robert Borden. Early in 1918 he was honored by the Government of the day, by being appointed one, of three, Commissioners to restore that part of the city of Halifax which had been destroyed by a terrible explosion from a boat in the harbor which had been carrying high explosive material for the British Government during the war. Since the date of this appointment Mr. Fowke has resided abroad, to a large extent, but no doubt retains a lively interest in the affairs of the old town.

F. W. GLEN.

Francis Wayland Glen was born at Minaville, Montgomery Co., N. Y., September 5th, 1836, and on December 8th, 1863, at St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y., was married to Harriet Frances Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, founder of that industry in Oshawa which under his name grew to immense proportions. Joseph Hall was the inventor of the Hall Grain Thresher and Cleaner, and of the Hall rotary horse power. In 1862 F. W. Glen came to Oshawa and assumed the management of the Joseph Hall Works, located here, which previously were managed by R. C. Munson. After severing his connection with the Hall Works, Mr. Munson purchased the Canadian patents for the reaper and self rake mower from William N. Whitley, of Springfield, O., and controlled its manufacture in Canada. W. F. Glen took a great interest in the public affairs of Oshawa; he purchased the first church bell. As councillor he engaged David Burke to plant 2000

trees upon our streets; he proposed and carried a bonus of \$5000 for the Ontario Malleable Iron Works, and secured Winterburn and Gardineer of Albany, N. Y., to join Messrs. Jno. and W. F. Cowan in the works mentioned above.

In 1878 he accepted the nomination of the Liberal party for the Dominion House of Commons, and was elected by a majority of 206 over the Hon. T. N. Gibbs. After the collapse of the Joseph Hall Works, F. W. Glen removed to the U. S. and died there about 1910.



ROBERT McLAUGHLIN



ROBERT McLAUGHLIN

Robert McLaughlin was born near Peterboro, Ontario, on November 16th, 1835, but moved with his father to Tyronne, West Durham County, in 1841; Died in Oshawa, Nov. 23, 1921.

His liking for mechanical pursuits found early development. As a lad in his teens, after his day's work on his father's farm was done, he employed his spare moments in making whiffle-trees, neck-yokes and whip-stocks, which he sold to the neighbors. But life on the farm never appealed to him, and in 1867 he set up business in Enniskillen, Ontario, as a manufacturer of vehicles. The original staff consisted of one journeyman carriage builder, one blacksmith and one apprentice. He, himself, was designer, painter and manager. From this small beginning was developed the Dominion-wide business of the McLaughlin Company, which in turn was the predecessor of the vast Corporation now known as General Motors of Canada, Limited, which, including the Walkerville division, in normal times gives employment to thirty-five hundred citizens.

For the first few years he had an up-hill fight, but the business soon began to develop, and he found it necessary to enlarge his premises. In 1877 he moved to the town of Oshawa, where new buildings were erected and considerable additions made to the staff.

During the eighties his two sons, R. S. and G. W., joined the business, and in 1893 the McLaugh-

lin Carriage Company was organized and the buildings enlarged.

Mr. McLaughlin was always particular that any goods bearing his name should be of the highest quality only and exactly as represented, and about this time the firm adopted as their trade slogan the phrase "One Grade Only, and that the Best." Working under these principles success was rapid and permanent. There was a large furniture factory in the town unoccupied at this time, and a trade was effected between the Corporation and Mr. McLaughlin whereby the vacant factory passed into the ownership of the Carriage Company. The citizens wondered at the magnitude of the deal in those days, and some said it would be many years before the whole of the plant could possibly be occupied. It was not long, however, until additions had to be made even to the new plant.

In 1899 the entire factory was consumed by fire, but before the ashes were cold it was decided to build a new and larger establishment. In the meantime a valuable chain of selling agencies had been established and in order to retain this organization intact, Mr. McLaughlin leased an empty factory in Gananoque where McLaughlin vehicles were built during the time of the erection of the new industry in Oshawa.

In about the year 1905 considerable national interest was awakened in connection with the new method of locomotion, namely, the motor car, and the younger members of the staff were very

anxious to try their luck in the new field. Mr. McLaughlin, senior, was not so sanguine about the permanency of the automobile in those early days, but after considering the matter for over a year, finally consented to try the venture, and in 1907 the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was formed with R. S. McLaughlin as President, G. W. McLaughlin Vice-President and O. Hezzelwood Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert McLaughlin retaining the Presidency of the Carriage Company.

Success also followed the new venture and the McLaughlin motor car became so popular that in 1915, foreseeing practically the end of the horse-drawn vehicle, the carriage business was sold in its entirety to Carriage Factories, Limited, at Brockville.

That portion of the plant thus made vacant was equipped for the production of motor cars, and it was in this year that the Company added the Chevrolet line. As an illustration of the vigor and rapidity of action which followed his every decision when made, it may be stated that it was in October, 1915, that the conclusion was reached to sell the carriage plant, and on the 30th day of November, or in less than six weeks, the last car load of carriage materials left Oshawa for Brockville. Six weeks was taken to equip the plant, and before Christmas of the following year over six thousand complete Chevrolet cars had been made and shipped.

In 1919 the business was merged into a unit

of the world's greatest automobile industry — General Motors Corporation.

His was a life of earnest endeavour to benefit his country and fellow citizens. In the early struggles of the Salvation Army, and before they had come so prominently before the public in the way of rescue work, Mr. McLaughlin was a friend and assisted them at various times in a substantial way. He was personally known to their leaders and was chosen by the Commissioner to lay the corner-stone of their fine Citadel on Simcoe Street South when that enterprise was undertaken.

He was the first president of the Y.M.C.A. in Oshawa, and took a leading part in the initial ceremonies when Lieut.-Governor Sir John Gibson laid the corner-stone and the Ven. Archdeacon Cody and other prominent people were present. He turned the first sod of the Oshawa Railway and was an early advocate of placing the manufacturers of the town in a position to have transportation facilities at their doors.

He was a benefactor of Queen's University and Knox College, and a supporter of the local Presbyterian Church. When the present structure was undertaken he was chosen to lay the corner-stone, and was interested in everything pertaining to the completion of the building, and later on in the erection of the manse adjoining.

The Muskoka Sanitarium received his sympathetic interest and he was a generous contributor to its funds.

Quite recently, it will be remembered, that when the campaign was begun for funds to restore the structure destroyed by fire, his home was the headquarters for a demonstration in its interests, when leading men of Toronto and Central Ontario took part in the ceremonies and committees were formed to carry on the campaign.

During his long residence in Oshawa he occupied positions at the Council Board, and served a term as Mayor, and was the first Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was a Director of the Western Bank up to the date that it was merged into the Standard Bank.

Industrial Oshawa

For much of the data which is related in this Chapter, particularly in regard to the early industrial enterprises of Oshawa, we are indebted to Mr. Samuel Pedlar, who was born in England, March 28th, 1833, and came to Canada with his parents in 1841. The family settled in Oshawa, where his father, Henry Pedlar, conducted a tinplate and hardware business, at the corner of Simcoe and Bond Streets in the building now occupied by the Union Bank. In 1894, when Mr. Samuel Pedlar was sixty years of age, and when his memory reached backwards for half a century of continuous residence here, he published in the local papers an epitome of the various factories and enterprises of which he had personal knowledge, and of those which he could trace from conversation with the oldest citizens then living. In many cases we are giving his account substantially as printed at that time, making only such corrections and additions as subsequent investigation appear to be necessary in order to make the statement as near as possible conform with accepted facts.

J. ROBSON & SONS.

This tanning industry under different ownership, established 1836, is the oldest in the town. Other industries, such as Cleveland's grist mill, and Gorham's woolen mill, were erected at the Hollow, now South Oshawa, as early as 1822. Smith's distillery in 1825, and the advent of the Gibbs family in 1829 and 1832. These industries have all ceased to exist. The tannery erected

by Miles Luke in 1836, which Luke and Ash enlarged, and which later was owned by the Bartlett Brothers, and in 1865 was purchased by Robson & Lauchland, who carried on the tannery successfully up to within a few years, it is only fair this old time industry should rank first in the list of Oshawa industries. In 1893 this tannery became the property of J. Robson, Mr. Lauchland retiring from the business. In August, 1899, the old tannery was destroyed by fire, and the firm removed to Cedar Dale.

Though there are no members of the well known Gibbs family in Oshawa at present, a history of the industrial growth of the place would be incomplete without a reference to the long period of years T. N. Gibbs conducted the flour milling business at South Oshawa, and while the owner of the Warren mill, and the part he took in everything during the town's growth, and also the part taken by his brother, William, when a resident of Oshawa.

THE J. B. WARREN MILL.

In 1837, a well known date in the history of Upper and Lower Canada, this lofty structure was completed. J. B. Warren's name has ever since been kept fresh in the memory of the people of Oshawa through this famous flour mill, the most popular old time land mark of the town.

This mill has an interesting history. J. B. Warren constructed it out of the choicest timber near by forests could furnish, most of which at this time, is as sound as when the mill was erected. J. B. Warren owned and conducted the mill from 1837 to 1865, Gibbs Brothers from 1865 to 1883, The Oshawa Milling Company from 1884 to 1888, Mr. John Northwood from 1888 to 1891, Mr. Ellis from the latter date to 1892, when the mill reverted to the Ontario Loan and Saving Company, from

which date it has been leased and ably operated by Messrs. Campbell and White.

Prior to 1842 all the mail matter for the early village, then called Skae's Corners, were addressed to the Whitby post office, which was located near Hamer's Corners, between Skae's Corners and Perry's Corners, the early name of the Town of Whitby. This post office was the only one in the township, and none in the then wilderness to the north. J. B. Warren and his brother William were the first postmasters.

Oshawa had no railways in those days. The stages owned by Mr. Weller, of Cobourg, plied daily between Kingston and Toronto, over the Kingston road, and these stages carried the mails.

THE BARTLETT TANNERY.

The old tannery buildings on the road side, east of Thornton's corners, at this date, (1894), is one of the earliest industries in the township. It is not the purpose to refer to all of the numerous industries outside of the Town of Oshawa, but an exception will be taken in the case of this old time industry, because it is one of the landmarks of early days, and observed by so many who constantly pass along King Street West. The founder, Jonathan Bartlett, like many of the early settlers, was a grand man of the old type, who bore a share in laying the foundation for the after industrial progress.

SAMUEL HALL.

This industrial history would be incomplete if the name of Samuel Hall were omitted. Mr. Hall was a descendent of the earliest settlers in Oshawa, and in his day was a most enterprising man. He built factories, saw mills, and took an active part in the erection of the

store house and elevator at Port Oshawa. His woollen mills north of the town and other industries in which he had an interest have many of them ceased operations or been absorbed into larger and different industries. Many years ago he passed away. His works it is safe to say, is a living force to-day.

JOHN SYKES & SON.

In 1842 John Sykes came from England and located in Oshawa. His first workshop was erected on the property immediately west of the old Methodist cemetery, King Street West.

In 1852, Mr. Sykes set up the business which he has conducted ever since on corner of Athol and Union streets.

In the valley of the creek off Union Street were a number of industries, prior to 1852. Many years ago they ceased operations, being absorbed into other industries. Moscrips foundry, Spauldings brewery, and Nichols' grist mill and distillery were ancient industries. The old white building (wood) on the corner of Union and King Streets, now occupied by Thos. Hall, was Nichols' store and residence. The painter employed by Nichols mixed his paint well, for on the Union Street side of the building the words "City Cash Store" can be seen at the present time. This ancient premises with its old time willow trees bending over the creek at the bottom of the garden, is a familiar land mark of the Oshawa of old.

LUKE BROTHERS.

This furniture industry is the outcome of a small cabinet shop erected by R. Wellington in 1843. Mr. Wellington came from England. From the start his business more than kept pace with the capacity of his factory, consequently after a few years he purchased the site of the Luke Brothers' works, and erected an extensive establishment. On his subsequent retirement from

business the works were purchased by Luke Brothers, who for a great many years have continued the industry.

JOHN O'REGAN.

In 1844 this old time cooperage industry on the corner of Duke and Prince Streets was founded by John O'Regan, an intelligent Irishman. He came to Oshawa in 1842. The present business is continued by his son.

In this connection it should be mentioned that Patrick Wall, who settled in the town in 1839, was the pioneer cooper. He came to the place to supply barrels to the J. B. Warren and other flouring mills. Mr. Patrick Wall is still living, a testimony to the health of his adopted town, where for nearly sixty years he has been a stately figure. (1894)

WILLIAM BAMBRIDGE.

In 1846, Martin Bambridge, an Englishman, came to Oshawa and established the carriage and blacksmith business, since continued by his son William. Lacking only two years, this business had been continued in the same family a half century, in 1894.

In 1846 the village must have been a bright place. Smith's Gazeteer, issued in Toronto in 1846, gave an illustration of King Street, Oshawa, the only place illustrated in the Gazeteer. There must have been a cause for showing this preference for the village.

In 1850 the village was incorporated, and became separated municipally from the Township of Whitby. The names of the first councillors were J. B. Warren, Silas B. Fairbanks, Patrick Wall, T. N. Gibbs, R. Moscrip.

THE WARREN TANNERY.

In 1855, Robert B. Warren purchased the John Amsberry premises, a blacksmithing and tool factory, and converted it into a tannery. After Mr. Warren retired from business, it was continued by other members of the Warren family. In 1866 William Warren,

brother of the founder of the tannery, became the owner. The day he came to Oshawa he was ordered to the front with his company to meet the invaders in the Fenian raid in that year. Mr. William Warren and his brother, Robert B. Warren, were sons of William Warren, customs officer at Whitby port. William Warren, jr. continued the tannery business till 1893, in all twenty-seven years. The Warren family from the beginning about forty years. In 1893 Charles Knees became the owner.

GRAND TRUNK R.R.

The Grand Trunk Railway was completed between Toronto and Oshawa in 1856. On the 25th of August, in that year, an excursion train filled with leading citizens of Toronto, made a run down to Oshawa station. The village authorities made a holiday for the people, and they turned out en masse, everyone regarding the event as having an important bearing upon the progress of the village.

From 1885 till 1912 many meetings were held by the various towns between Belleville and Toronto, with a view of securing additional railway connections, particularly with the C. P. R. It can well be understood the general delight experienced when this was finally accomplished in 1912. The C. N. R. main line was built in 1909, thus completing our connection with the continental railways.

The carding and woollen mill of Ethan Card, the Warren distillery, Hugh and Alexander Munroe's factory, all on the raceway, and Butterfield's fanning mill factory east of the raceway. All these industries ceased operations many years ago, being absorbed in one way or another into the larger and more modern industries of the town.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

This carriage industry began about the year 1856. This year Joseph Craig, his brother, Hercules Craig, and

Mr. Hepburn brought out the business carried on by J. D. Hoitt and Mark Currie on the east of the corner now the site of the Western bank. Later Joseph Craig became sole owner and located on Bond Street. Mr. Craig came to Oshawa in 1844. At first he worked for J. D. Hoitt in the Munroe factory, on the raceway, and worked for a great many years at the Hoitt & Curry shops.

CEDAR DALE WORKS.

In 1862, the Cedar Dale works were erected. Mr. A. S. Whiting, the founder, came to Oshawa about the year 1850, a few years later, say 1852, he took an active part in the organization of a well known industry, the Oshawa Manufacturing Company. In 1858 A. S. Whiting and E. C. Tuttle as partners began the manufacture of farming hand tools, scythes, forks, and other implements, which was carried on by them in the Oshawa Manufacturing Company works. It was the same industry which was later transferred to Cedar Dale.

In 1867 Mr. Whiting took Mr. John Cowan into partnership, Mr. Cowan buying Mr. Tuttle's interest in the business. The firm name became Whiting and Cowan. In 1872 the firm name became the A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, and continued so up to the death of Mr. Whiting in March, 1876, when Mr. R. S. Hamlin conducted the business.

In 1886 the Cedar Dale industry became the property of Mr. Chaplain, of St. Catharines, Ont., in conjunction with his industry in St. Catharines. These works had been continued till 1899. The Cedar Dale works was a monument to the memory of A. S. Whiting.

WILLIAM KING.

The tannery erected by Mr. King in 1863, on the site of the skating rink, was an extensive industry for about ten years. Mr. King in later years had been devoting most of his time looking after his properties.

He was said to have been in 1894 the largest individual taxpayer in the town.

THE ONTARIO MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.

In the year 1872 the Messrs. Cowan, and certain skilled workers in malleable iron from the state of New York, and others, founded one of the most important and successful industries in Oshawa, in fact in Canada. The town voted this industry a bonus of \$5,500, with the understanding that a certain number of hands would be employed. From the start the enterprise gave evidence of great prosperity, and soon the stipulated number of hands they employed were more than doubled, and later more than quadrupled, and for many years the pay roll for wages had been largely in excess of any other industry in the town. The quality of its manufacture and the extent of the industry contributed immensely to Oshawa's stability and industrial progress.

William F. Cowan came to Oshawa in 1862. That year he set up a general store, with a branch in Prince Albert. Mr. Cowan from the start took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the then village. He was the means of his brother, John Cowan, giving up business in Toronto, in 1867, and engaging as co-partner with A. S. Whiting in the Cedar Dale Works. William F. Cowan and his brother John have been eminently successful as business men, and during the many years they have been citizens of Oshawa they have been hospitable entertainers at their home, and liberally aided industries and institutions to an extent unknown by the general public.

ONTARIO LOAN COMPANY.

The Ontario Loan and Savings Company (an Oshawa institution) was established in 1873. Its first President was Dr. McGill, the second T. N. Gibbs, the third W. F. Cowan, Secretary-Treasurer, T. H. McMillan.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

In 1873 the town issued debentures amounting to \$7,000 to purchase a steam fire engine.

THE OSHAWA STOVE COMPANY.

In 1873 a number of spirited citizens of Oshawa organized a joint stock company to manufacture stoves.

This industry began operations with about thirty hands.

The town granted a bonus of \$5,000. Owing to competition of larger concerns elsewhere the business did not succeed.

In 1880 a new company took over the premises, which under the management of Mr. J. S. Larke continued the business for a number of years. In 1894 Mr. Larke's partner, J. Bales, managed this industry.

In the vicinity of the works, "The McGill Manufacturing Company" erected a foundry. Dr. McGill, president, P. Thornton manager. The business ran on for a number of years, and closed down.

DEMILL COLLEGE.

In 1875 Rev. A. B. Demill erected the college buildings. The site commands an excellent view of Oshawa, Lake Ontario, and Grand Trunk Railway, and intervening hill and dale. The town gave this institution a bonus of \$3,000.

COULTHARD-SCOTT CO. LTD.

In 1877 William Dickie and Mr. Jas Kennedy, the latter had been employed at the Masson works, began the erection of these extensive works for a manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1882 the premises passed into the ownership of Messrs. Coulthard & Scott, both of whom had been interested, or engaged, in the Masson works.

This business has been conducted by the present owners about 12 years. The average number of hands

employed are about thirty, at times sixty have been employed.

Mr. Walter Coulthard is said to be the oldest and most experienced maker of seeders and drills in Canada. Mr. Coulthard during his about 20 years residence in Oshawa, has given much of his time to municipal work, and the town's general advancement.

W. J. HARE'S FOUNDRY.

This industry dates also from 1877. Mr. Hare came to Oshawa in 1866. For a number of years he was employed at the Joseph Hall works. In 1875 he took charge of the moulding shops of the Masson works, then being started, and in 1877 he set up his own business. This industry, small at the beginning, has gradually increased, giving employment to about twelve hands. Mr. Hare was first deputy Reeve of the town for the year 1894.

TOWN SCHOOLS.

In 1877 the town voted to issue debentures to the amount of \$13,000 to pay off Board of Education debts, and in the construction of new school houses and enlargements.

THE McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE COMPANY.

In 1878 Mr. Robert McLaughlin came to Oshawa, but before entering upon a description of his industry it would be only doing justice to an old industry, to say that these works before Mr. McLaughlin became the owner, were the outcome of an industry established by the Fuller family in 1837. The year which saw the finishing touches put upon the J. B. Warren mill also witnessed the arrival of a family which played an important part in Oshawa's industrial progress. Thos. Fuller with his four sons, set up the chair and bedstead business on the site at present occupied by the Queen's Hotel, on the corner of Simcoe and Bond Streets. In 1845 Thos. Fuller, jr., became the owner of the busi-

ness, which rapidly grew under his management. Mr. Fuller at that time was an active factor along with others who fostered the industrial interest of the place. Owing to the financial depression from 1859 to 1862, Thos. Fuller closed his works. The industry was put in motion by E. Mial & Co., who were in charge but a year or two when the Fuller factory corner Simcoe and Bond Street was destroyed by fire.

This fire took place in the early morning of Thursday, the 24th of March, 1864. The fire was a large one, it made a ruin of the factory, and destroyed Henry Pedlar's brick buildings to the south, known as the Nonquon Block, both properties being insured. E. Mial at once made it known that he would rebuild a factory providing he could be assisted.

The citizens responded, he was given \$1,000 in cash, this with a private loan of \$5,000 enabled him to erect a new factory, being the west half of the present McLaughlin carriage works as seen in 1894.

Mr. Mial formed a joint stock company called the Oshawa Cabinet Company. The shareholders being citizens of Oshawa, John Bright, the late deceased English statesman, and others. In this factory a large industry was maintained under different managers for many years, and was regarded as one of the most important works of the town. The employment was steady and the aggregate wages amounted to a large sum weekly. In course of time, however, this healthy industry came to an end.

In July, 1887, E. H. Heaps became the owner of these works, conditioned upon his obtaining a bonus of \$15,000. The town voted the bonus, and Mr. Heaps at once laid out some thousands of dollars in repairs and improvements, following this up with once more setting the old machinery in motion. The smoke did not flow from the chimney of the works more than a year or so, when Mr. Heaps, finding he could not secure the old trade, closed down the works and abandoned his pro-

perty to the town. The works then ceased operations as a furniture industry.

In 1889 Mr. Robert McLaughlin, who had up to that time been conducting a carriage factory next to the Town Hall on Simcoe Street, came into possession of the old cabinet works, trading off to the town his Simcoe Street premises for the same, the difference in values being regarded at the time as a handsome bonus.

In November, 1899, the factory was destroyed by fire, and in 1900 a loan of \$50,000 was granted by the town to the Company. Its development since then is among the industrial wonders of Canada.

W. T. DINGLE WORKS.

In 1879 this implement industry in the flat, King Street West, was established. W. T. Dingle's father, the late James Dingle, with his family, came from England in 1844 and settled in Oshawa.

W. T. Dingle learned the carpentering and joiner trade, and in 1857 he set up business, which he carried on for twenty-two years.

In 1879 he purchased Charles Honey's interest in a Fanning Mill industry, set up on the flats, and erected about that time the main building.

Mr. Dingle's industry, Fanning Mills and Seeders, grew rapidly up to the year of his death, 1886. The estate, Mr. Dingle's son being manager, continued the business a number of years, when the works closed down.

WESTERN BANK.

The Western Bank, an Oshawa institution, was established in 1883; John Cowan, President; R. S. Hamlin, Vice-President; T. H. McMillan, Cashier.

E. S. EDMONDSON.

Electric works, Roller Mills, Wood-cutting and Bakery. Mr. Edmondson came to Oshawa in 1883. He purchased the old flour mill belonging to the Gibbs

family, which at great expense he converted into a modern roller mill. The improved mill was burnt out September, 1892, ending a flour milling industry which Cleveland started at the Hollow in 1822. The destruction of his mill property was a serious loss to Mr. Edmondson, but with characteristic energy he constructed an electric light plant upon the site of the old mill.

Mr. Edmondson took an active part in public matters. He served the town as councillor and Deputy Reeve at times, and was elected Mayor 1913 and 1914.

THE JAS. PROVEN WORKS.

This Hay Carriers Forks and Slings industry was established by Mr. Proven in 1885.

For several years he was employed in the Joseph Hall works as machinist and pattern maker.

Mr. Proven's goods were second to none in Canada, and his trade had been a success from the start.

THE L. J. CORYELL ELEVATOR.

This seed business at the Grand Trunk Station was started there about 1885, and employs at certain times of the year about thirty hands (girls mostly).

KENNY & SON.

This seed business at the Grand Trunk Station was started in 1888 and employs about ten hands (girls).

This implement industry was established by Robert Woon in 1888 to manufacture parts of the implements made by the Joseph Hall Company, the patterns of which Mr. Woon purchased when this company went out of business.

Mr. Woon had for a number of years been the chief clerk of the Joseph Hall works, and possessed excellent opportunities of forming an opinion of the business to

be done. The success of his industry fully justifies his enterprising venture.

Mr. Woon's partner, Mr. C. French, was an experienced practical workman, one of those who for a great many years was employed at the Joseph Hall works. Mr. French was a town councillor and water commissioner.

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON

This industry, pianos and church organs, was established in Oshawa in 1888 by R. S. Williams, of Toronto. The present very extensive works is said to be the best equipped in Canada and equal to the best in any other country.

Mr. Williams purchased the property of the Joseph Hall works and expended a large sum of money in adapting the works to his business. The old buildings were thoroughly repaired and re-roofed with slate, and new hard wood floors. Extensive new buildings were erected on Duke Street, very much lengthening the front of the works, affording the necessary floor space. Mr. Robert Williams, owing to ill health, retired from active management in 1903, when Mr. F. Bull assumed control.

The history of this site is as follows:—

In 1852 the brick buildings of the Oshawa Manufacturing Co. were erected, an industry established to manufacture agricultural implements and farming hand tools but, owing to the hard times this company was compelled to go out of business. Dr. McGill, A. S. Whiting and others were the enterprising citizens composing the company.

In 1858 a well known implement maker, Joseph Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., purchased the works. Mr. Hall, through his manager at Oshawa, retained not only the patrons of the old company, but made rapid extension of the business for a period of about thirty years. These works were the largest in Canada. The large pay roll for wages added greatly to the prosperity of Oshawa. During most of these years from 1863, Mr. Hall's son-in-

law, Mr. F. W. Glen, was the manager, and it is only fair to state that he largely aided in establishing many other industries in the town.

The Joseph Hall industry ceased operations in 1886. The workmen, most of them found employment in the other industries.

BISHOP BETHUNE COLLEGE

This institution began operations on 1st September, 1888. The premises, at one time the residence of the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs, have been very much improved, and affords excellent facilities as a college. The pupils in attendance at present number nearly fifty.

THE SCHOFIELD WORKS

This woollen industry began in 1892. This magnificent factory, next to the Williams works the most imposing structure in Oshawa, became the property of John Schofield in that year.

For many years he, with his son Jno. A. Schofield, had been engaged in the woollen business in Paris and Preston, Ont., which experience could not fail in making this industry a success, and materially improve the industrial condition of the town. Being a woollen industry it gives employment to women.

Mr. A. Schofield died in 1910, and his father in 1918, when the industry fell into the hands of a younger son, Chas. E. Schofield, who has met with unusual success.

The works originally were erected in 1872 by Barker and Rogerson, Toronto, to manufacture hats. The town granted these parties a bonus of \$5,200. Rogerson retired from the business soon afterwards, and Barker demonstrated an inability to continue the works.

In 1875 a new company called the Masson Manufacturing Company became the owner of the property. The town again granted a bonus of \$5,000 conditional upon a certain number of hands being employed. It was claimed that the company did not fulfil this agreement

and a dispute arose over this between the town and the last named company, the courts decision went in favor of the town and the whole of the bonus was not paid.

The Masson company employed a large number of hands for many years, but closed down about the year 1890, Mr. Geo. Masson, the chief stockholder, owing to ill health, could not give the necessary attention to his business.

MINAKER & RICHARDS

This apple evaporator business situated on the edge of the pond near the Schofield Woollen Works, was started in 1892. This industry employed about ten hands, mostly girls.

THE CARTAGE BUSINESS

It has been no ordinary industry which for more than fifty years has handled the raw material and the products of Oshawa's industries, to and from the factories, G. T. Railroad and Port Oshawa. The names of those engaged in this business are William and Isaac Thomas, L. Brooks, William Cole, Daniel Drew, John Bone, John Gall, R. Davidson, R. V. Chubb, W. Millman, and others.

INDUSTRIAL CITIZENS.

There are a number of old time citizens who contributed to Oshawa's industrial development. Amongst these may be mentioned: M. Quigley, Jas. P. Luke, John Gullick, John Dickle, Isaac French. These have passed away. Those in 1894 still living are: George Edwards, Samuel Gliddon, Joseph Gall, Thos. May, John May, Robert James, W. Holland, C. A. Mallory, and others. These are the builders who have taken a part in the erection of Oshawa's homes and factories.

Such men as James Murton, Jacob Stalter, the Munro Brothers, and other millwrights found scope for the exercise of their skill in arranging the machinery in the different factories.

Of the minor industries which could not be called factories there are such citizens as Thos. Kirkpatrick, the British Soldier pump maker; William Jackson, A. Garrow, Walter Wigg & Son, and many others, to mention all of whom would too greatly extend these statistics.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

The preceding data tells the story chronologically of Oshawa's industrial growth, beginning with Cleveland's grist mill at the Hollow in 1822 down to the present year—1894. The evidence of progress only briefly stated may be summed up as follows: First, the one thousand dollars estimated wages paid daily to the skilled and other workers in Oshawa's factories, to say nothing of the mercantile and other interests. Second, the debt incurred upon town schools and Demill College, \$16,000; the debt incurred for protection against fire, \$7,000; the debt incurred by bonuses to the various industries, \$55,700; in all \$78,700, which sum the chairman of finance, F. L. Fowke, states in December 31st, 1894, will be reduced to \$48,781, less the Bethune College asset of \$7,000, and contingent asset of \$1,000, or a net debt of \$40,781, showing that the town has been able to meet every expense, and all the while reduce and pay off the debenture debt. By an Act of Parliament recently obtained the balance of the debenture debt is to be paid off yearly.

These figures eloquently tell of the solidity of the town's progress, thanks to the able administration of municipal affairs by W. F. Cowan, the Mayor, and councillors. Third, the money expended upon the church structures of the town, many of which are costly edifices.

The new St. Gregory Church being erected on the site of the old time wood structure on Simcoe Street North, will be one of the finest church structures in this part of the country. Its erection in that year—1894—will constitute it one at least of the landmarks reminding the

present and future inhabitants of past history. Fourth, the cost of maintenance of the town's churches and schools, and likewise the money expended upon the magnificent residences of many of the people of Oshawa.

This is not all of which might be stated, but sufficient to show the burdens the people are enabled to bear.

In conclusion it must be manifestly clear, that in spite of set backs Oshawa's industrial progress is as solid as it is remarkable. The times are hard, the world over, and Oshawa feels it, but not so keenly as many places. Real distress is unknown in the town.

ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES SINCE 1894.

FIRMS—1921.	No of Employees.	Average Pay Roll.
General Motors Ltd	2364	\$ 246,000 †
Williams Piano Co., Ltd. . .	275	6,000*
Fittings Ltd.	530	12,000*
Ontario Malleable Iron . . .	400	11,000*
Pedlar People Ltd.	500	9,000*
Oriental Textile Co.	50	x1,350*
Parks Foundry	48	1,400*
Thornton Rubber Co.	36	750*
Robson Leather Co.	315	7,500*
Oshawa Railway Co.	100	10,000 †

*Weekly. †Monthly.

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO.

In 1899 the McLaughlin Carriage Company lost its entire factory through the disastrous fire that took place in that year. In order to carry on, however, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin was assigned the task of moving the employees to Gananoque, where the factory of the Thousand Island Carriage Company was available. By this means the Company was enabled to hold their trade throughout one year until their new and larger quarters could be built in Oshawa. Once under way in the new and enlarged premises the McLaughlin carriage business ex-

panded beyond all expectations. Notwithstanding this success the methods of transportation began to show signs of a change, the motor car was gradually displacing horse drawn vehicles, and the McLaughlin people were not slow in seeing the approaching change. In 1907 the McLaughlin Motor Car Company was organized with R. S. McLaughlin as President, G. W. McLaughlin as Treasurer, and Mr. O. Hezzelwood as Vice-President. After many experiments this new company succeeded in placing upon the market motor vehicles of such an attractive character that in 1915 the carriage business was entirely overshadowed by the new venture. In this year the Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada was organized and affiliated with the former company. The McLaughlin Carriage Company ceased to exist in 1919, when extensive additions were made to the plant and the former companies were merged into the General Motors of Canada, capital \$10,000,000. It is associated with the General Motors Corporation of the United States of America, capitalized at over a billion dollars, and is said to be the greatest industrial institution in the world.

The Fittings Limited was organized in 1902 by W. F. Cowan, J. D. Storie and H. T. Carswell. Work was commenced in the building formerly known as the Stove Factory. Substantial additions were added at different times to the plant, particularly in 1904, 1911, and 1918, until some 22 acres of land was required for its operations. As many as 550 mechanics have been employed at one time, and the plant is now easily worth \$500,000.

In 1900 Mr. M. F. Smith, of Port Hope, was granted a bonus of \$5,000 for establishing a canning factory in Oshawa. The site and building chosen was that formerly occupied by the Dingle works. The industry was a success from its inception, and in 1921 it was successfully conducted by Mr. Everitt Smith, son of the founder.

In 1903, at the corner of Athol Street and Church, the T. Eaton Company of Toronto, after receiving a bonus of \$3,000 from the town, established a white goods factory, and at one time employed as many as 150 hands, mostly females. Mr. W. F. Eaton, brother of Sir John Eaton, took over the management of the business here at its inception, and resided among us till 1916, when he removed to Hamilton, along with the business, which was transferred there from Oshawa, owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient female help. The factory building was purchased by Mr. Chas. Robson, from the T. Eaton Co., and was by him sold in 1918 to Mr. William Millichamp, to whom was granted a bonus of \$10,000 for establishing the Oriental Textile Co., upon the Eaton site. This latter Company had in 1912 established themselves upon a site just east of the Ontario Malleable Iron Co., but in April, 1918, the interior of the factory was entirely destroyed by fire. Through an arrangement with Mr. Millichamp, the factory was transferred to the town in consideration for the bonus. In the year 1919 this building was disposed of to the Parks Brothers for \$1,000, and in it a very successful little Gray Iron foundry has been established, which promises considerable expansion in future years.

Matthew Guy, of Toronto, in 1908, was voted a bonus of \$3,000 for the purpose of establishing a factory in which to construct hearses. The building, formerly occupied by the Coulthard and Scott works, was selected as their place of business, but it scarcely got under way before it collapsed.

In 1903 a bonus of \$10,000 was granted to the Woodbridge Harness factory, an industry which established itself for a brief life immediately south of the Ontario Malleable Iron Co. It soon came to grief, but upon its ruins was set up the Canada Steel Range Co., under the management of Mr. Hager, in 1909. This company,

although perfectly solvent, in 1915 went into voluntary liquidation. For several years the building stood idle, but in 1917 it was taken over by The Thornton Rubber Co., to whom in 1919 was voted a bonus of \$10,000, but only to be paid over on the expiration of ten years of successful business.

THE OSHAWA RAILWAY.

Probably the most unique feature in regard to the industrial development of our town is the Oshawa Electric Railway, a combined freight and passenger line. Its original conception, construction and operation is due to the indefatigable exertions of Capt. R. C. Carter, of Deseronto. Having obtained the Charter from the Dominion Government in June, 1887, he appears to have held it quietly until the Spring of 1892, when he began a series of meetings, by-laws, votes, and bonuses, in never ending succession, until it was finally agreed to grant a perpetual franchise to certain streets and a cash subsidy of \$5,000. In May, 1894, after many delays, when hope of the Railway had almost vanished, the G.T.R. station sidings were suddenly, one bright Saturday, fairly choked with equipment for an electric railway. The following Monday morning a contractor with hundreds of men began to tear up the streets, lay rails, and string the necessary wire. In July of the same year many of us enjoyed a ride upon the first car that swept over the rails. The preamble to the Act of Parliament of 1887, and the prelude to a recent agreement with the town in a general sense gives the real history of the railway.

The Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company was incorporated by Ch. 92, Dominion Statutes of 1887, to build a railway "commencing at or near the port of Oshawa on Lake Ontario, and extending thence to or near the Oshawa station of the Grand Trunk Railway, thence through the town of Oshawa by a belt line or single line of railway, thence to or near Myrtle or Burke-

ton, thence to Lindsay or Bobcaygeon or both, thence to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mat-tawa, with power to extend the said lines to the towns of Whitby and Bowmanville and to construct all necessary switches and turnouts; also with power to work ferries on water near or touched by the said railway; also with power to buy or charter sailing vessels, steam-boats and other kind of craft, also to carry on in Canada and elsewhere, as their business may require, the business of wharfingers and warehousemen, and to acquire and hold by purchase or lease all lands, harbors, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses and other estate, real or personal, required for the efficient working of the business authorized by this Act."

The incorporators were R. C. Carter, George Crawford, Allen Chadwick, Robert Crawford, J. F. Wilson, W. F. Cowan and James McGill.

By Ch. 24 of 1887 a subsidy was granted for seven miles of their railway from Port Oshawa towards Raglan, not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$22,400.

By Ch. 91 of 1891, the name of the Company was changed to "The Oshawa Railway Company," and the times for commencement and completion of work were extended.

By Ch. 8 of 1891, the subsidy grant was renewed.

By Ch. 2 of 1893, a subsidy was granted for "seven miles of their railway and branches as follows: From Port Oshawa to a point at or near Edmonson's Falls mill site, near Mill Street in the town of Oshawa (this portion being known as the 'Lake' section of the said railway); thence to a point at or near the town hall in the town of Oshawa, and thence to the Oshawa station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (this portion being known as the "Town" or "Northern" section of the said railway)—in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 54-55 Victoria, Chapter 8 of 1891, a subsidy not

exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$22,400."

Ch. 56 of 1895 authorized a re-arrangement of the capital stock, the issue of bonds and confirmed agreements with East Whitby and Oshawa.

Ch. 70 of 1900, granted certain additional powers, and extended this time.

An Act has been passed at the present session allowing the annual meeting to be held on such day as the directors may from time to time determine.

The amount of Dominion subsidy paid is \$22,400, and municipal bonus \$5,000.

In the Railway Statistics for 1919 the following information is given:—

Length of main line, 9 miles; second track, 3 miles; sidings, 1 mile.

Capital stock, \$40,000.

Bonds, \$18,452.

The line is operated by electricity.

It is now owned by the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

6th May, 1921.

AND WHEREAS in and by an Agreement dated the Fifth day of May, A.D. 1893, between the parties hereto, said Agreement being ratified and confirmed by an Act of the legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, Chapter 73, A.D. 1893, it was agreed by and between the said Corporation and Company that the Company should have the right to lay down, build and construct their railway along certain streets in said Corporation, "and such other streets as may be hereafter agreed on between the parties from time to time."

AND WHEREAS in and by a certain other agreement between the parties hereto dated the 17th day of May, A.D. 1894, and ratified and confirmed by an Act of the said Legislative Assembly Chapter 110, A.D. 1895, it was agreed by and between the parties hereto that the Agreement firstly mentioned herein should be altered or

amended so as to allow said Company to lay its tracks on streets in said Corporation other than those mentioned in said first Agreement.

RECENT HISTORY AND PRESENT STATUS.

Having traced the early settlement and the Industrial foundation upon which Oshawa has been built, let us endeavour to give a brief statement in regard to the town as we now see it spread before us. Its population in 1920 was 12,246 and its assessed value \$7,481,250. The growth of the municipality since 1898 in regard to population and assessed wealth may be gathered from the following table:—

	Population.	Assessment.
1898	4,134	1,108,380
1899	4,201	1,137,895
1900	4,564	1,184,820
1901	4,303	1,196,875
1902	4,491	1,225,005
1903	4,767	1,314,875
1904	4,918	1,383,650
1905	5,113	1,766,042
1906	5,585	1,864,303
1907	4,013	1,167,716
1908	4,387	1,817,155
1909	5,647	1,973,122
1910	6,218	2,014,271
1911	6,381	2,114,167
1912	7,417	2,681,143
1913	8,009	3,021,265
1914	8,100	3,250,000
1915	8,240	4,577,955
1916	7,694	4,099,889
1917	8,812	4,062,031
1918	9,051	5,154,900
1919	9,748	5,226,370
1920	10,146	5,645,910
1921	12,246	7,481,250

MAYORALTY OF OSHAWA, 1879 to 1921.

Mayor.	Date.
W. H. Gibbs	1879
Dr. F. Rae	1880-1887
John Cowan	1887
Robert McGee	1887-1889
W. F. Cowan	1889-1896
W. J. Hare	1897
F. L. Fowke	1898
Robt. McLaughlin	1899
F. L. Fowke	1900-1906
Dr. T. E. Kaiser	1907-1908
R. H. James	1909
W. E. N. Sinclair	1910-1911
Jno. Gibson	1912
E. S. Edmondson	1913-1914
W. E. N. Sinclair	1915
G. D. Conant	1916-1917
F. L. Mason	1918
Jno. Stacey	1919-1921

 ALEXANDRA PARK.

As far back as 1862 one can trace occasional utterances of public men in regard to the establishment of a public park for Oshawa. Hon. T. N. Gibbs at the annual meeting of village ratepayers, in 1862, laid emphasis upon this item as one of the pressing needs of the day. It seems almost incredible that half a century should have passed by without action having been taken in a matter of such apparent benefit. In 1908 Alexandra Park was obtained by the town and laid out as a park.

Some five years previously the Athletic Association purchased six acres of land in the south-east corner of the Park. When it was proposed to move the South Ontario Agricultural Society from Whitby to Oshawa, the town purchased, for its purpose largely, nineteen acres of what was known as the Gibb's Farm at \$175 per acre. The Athletic Association, at a rental of \$1.00

per year, fused its landed interests with those of the town, thus making a park of twenty-five acres. In the same year the Golf Club, largely through the efforts of James Provan, secured the land to the west of the park and established themselves upon the beautiful premises now occupied for that purpose. The author of these historic sketches would, without desiring to be convicted of "vain boasting," wish to have it remembered that he was not only the chief promoter of the purchase of Alexandra Park, but also that he was responsible for the execution of the original work performed upon the grounds. Due credit should also be given to the first Public Parks Commission, which consisted of R. S. McLaughlin, Dr. F. L. Henry, Chas. Robson, F. L. Fowke, Mayor G. F. Blamey and W. E. N. Sinclair; the latter is deserving of especial mention for the faithful and loyal support he gave to the enterprise from its very inception, and Dr. Henry for the many years of attention given to the Park as chairman of the Commission. The munificent gift of Lakeview Park, and \$6,000 to equip the same, in 1920, by the General Motors, through its President, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, will undoubtedly be long remembered as among the most useful municipal benefactions experienced by Oshawa.

WATER WORKS.

The public water supply was installed during the mayoralty of F. L. Fowke, in 1904, under a commission consisting of W. F. Cowan, chairman; Robt. McLaughlin, Robert McCaw and Dr. T. E. Kaiser; Mr. Willis Chipman, Toronto, was the engineer, and W. J. McKnight, the contractor; original cost, \$135,000. Since its installation many additions and changes have taken place, at considerable cost, but scarcely any town in Canada can show a more justifiable expenditure of money than Oshawa can produce in regard to her public supply of water. Typhoid fever was an annual plague for a generation of time, but it almost immediately disappeared

upon the advent of a general supply of pure water. Under the chairmanship of Rev. Carpus French, the system had been largely extended and perfected, while Mr. J. L. Whattam in 1920, as chairman of the Commission, undertook the immense expansion of that year, to cost \$250,000.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Naturally water mains and sewers precede street pavements in the evolution of urban construction. Oshawa was no exception to this general rule. Unless one had the fortune or misfortune to have lived in the town previous to the year 1911, it would be next to impossible to give a clear conception of the state of our principal highways at certain periods of the year. A "sea of mud" from six to eight inches deep, flowing like a tide of water before each passing vehicle, the subsoil consisting of swamp loam, it was impossible for any ordinary road metal to hold up even during a single season. While excavating for water mains, the gravel recently placed upon the surface was found at places four feet under the ground. During the mayoralty of Mr. Sinclair, 1911, the first permanent pavement was introduced, but largely confined to the main blocks. Since then it has been gradually extended.

THE HOSPITAL.

It is fair to presume that even in the day of Dr. McGill and Dr. Rae, the medical fraternity began to have dreams of a hospital for the town of Oshawa. In 1895 the matter began to assume proportions of public discussion. In 1899 Mr. John Cowan made a proposal to the County of Ontario in regard to using the Gibb's farm for a House of Refuge, and in the same year Mr. W. F. Cowan intimated to his friends that he would take the initiative in placing a public hospital beside the House of Refuge if it were established in Oshawa. The county having decided against the proposal to come to Oshawa with the

House of Refuge, this hospital idea faded away at the same time.

In 1905 Dr. Hoig, Dr. Kaiser, Rev. Mr. Talbot and others circulated petitions for public support, but met with very little encouragement. During the years 1908 and 1909, an organization of ladies took up the matter, and with commendable skill they carried their ideas to a logical conclusion, and in August, 1910, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. The ladies who are to be particularly mentioned in this regard are Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mrs. Robt. Williams, Mrs. Jno. Bailes, Mrs. J. O. Henry, Mrs. V. B. Woodruff, Mrs. H. E. Morphy, Miss M. Mothersill and Mrs. J. D. Storie. In the management of construction and subsequent control, Mr. J. D. Storie, Dr. F. L. Henry and J. P. Owens gave unstintingly of their time, and deserve public recognition. In 1917 the Pedlar Memorial Wing was added.

There are so many very worthy citizens who played a splendid part in the municipal life of Oshawa, during the past half century, that one regrets that space will not permit a full or a fair account of each. We therefore beg to give a list of such names as in our opinion deserve a much more extended notice: Lyman C. English, C. A. Jones, L. K. Murton, John Bailes, W. T. Dingle, O. Hezzelwood, Walter Coulthard, Chas. W. Scott, J. F. Tamblyn, Wm. Dickie, G. F. Grierson, Wm. Glenny, Jas. Provan, Carpus French, Samuel Luke, Thos. Morris, R. J. Mackie, James Carmichael.

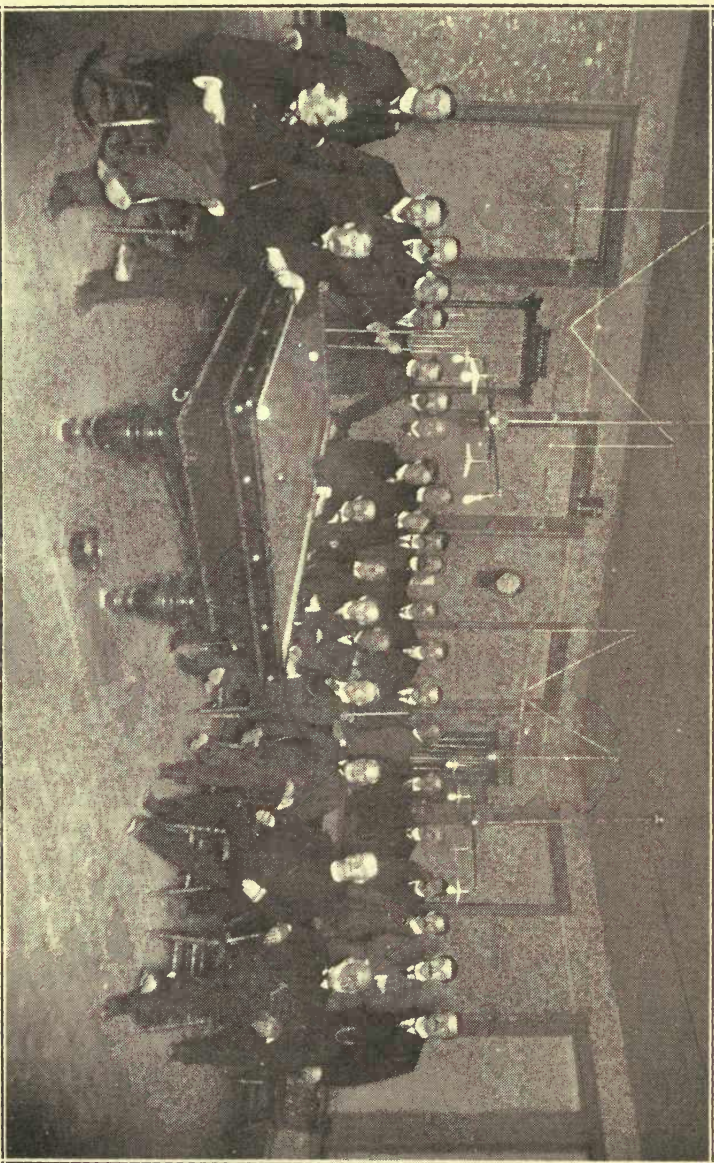
List of Physicians—Drs. Clarke, McGill, Burdette, Tempest, Rae, Martin, McBrian, Farewell, Coburn, Belt, Wilkinson, Hoig, Kaiser, McKay, Ford, Montgomery, Rundle, Young, Carmichael, McDonald, Donovan, Wilson, Cameron. Brown, Walker and Finnigan.

Lawyers—Silas B. Fairbanks, Edgerton Ryerson, John Billings, Holland, English, J. E. Farewell, R. McGee, C. A. Jones, L. K. Murton, A. Rundle, J. F. Grierson, L.

Drew, W. E. N. Sinclair, H. E. Morphy, Chas. Farewell,
D. A. J. Swanson, Jno. McGibbon, T. Maher.

The Thirty Club

A Social Club, The Thirty Club, was organized in 1892 through the efforts of Dr. D. S. Hoig, Larry Maxwell, and Dr. Kaiser; with an original membership, in addition to these gentlemen, of J. P. Owens, P. H. Penson, A. Hinds, John Tamblin, Wm. Lauchland, Father Jeffcott, G. Beck, Robt. McCaw, R. C. Babbott, W. F. Cowan, E. O. Felt, H. T. Carswell, and C. A. Jones. In the course of a few months other leading spirits of the day joined this Institution, such as L. K. Murton, T. H. McMillan, W. E. N. Sinclair, L. G. Drew, E. M. Henry, Walter Coulthard, Fred Lambert, Albert Sykes, Wm. King, E. P. Morgan, M. D. Campbell, Jas. Cowan, Fred W. Cowan, G. H. Pedlar, F. L. Mason, M. F. Smith, W. F. Eaton, M. Thwaite, Dr. F. L. Henry, Col. J. F. Grierson and Robert Mackie. For twenty-five years its place of meeting was on the second floor of the building on the South West Corner of the main part of the town, when, in 1917, it moved to the North-West Corner, over the Dominion Bank. The part played by this Club in the history of Oshawa during its stay, in its original quarters, should be recorded as among the important factors in the municipal progress of Oshawa. Not alone because it gathered together, as in a family group, the outstanding characters of the day, but because without endeavoring to do so, it generally counted



THE THIRTY CLUB

Standing—C. M. Mundy, H. T. Carswell, Jno. Beaton, G. A. Jones, A. Sykes, F. Lambert, H. Lister, T. H. McMillan, A. McMillan, E. M. Henry, Dr. Hoie, John Tambllyn, (Visitor), A. Coulthard, J. P. Owens, Wm. Coulthard, Robert Mackie, C. Farewell, L. Drew, G. Beck, G. W. Owens, F. W. Cowan, E. Phillips. Sitting—G. H. Pedlar, P. H. Punshon, Dr. Kaiser, Jas. Cowan, H. C. Babbitt, Dr. Montgomery, W. F. Cowan, A. Hinds, Father Jeffcott, Walter Coulthard.

among its numbers, the Mayor, and the leading minds of the Council of the Corporation. While it was among the rules that no discussion of religious or political topics was to be indulged in, the facts were that political and municipal matters constituted the great bulk of the daily conversation, and many matters of great importance to the life of the town were practically settled around the huge old coal heater of Thirty Club. Scarcely a day passed by when every rule of the Club was not deliberately broken into fragments, except two: No intoxicants! and no gambling! These rules were strictly obeyed. There is not the slightest danger that any member of the Thirty Club will ever forget, while he is alive, many of the scenes, events, and circumstances which crowd upon his memory when the institution is but brought to mind. Foremost amongst them is, probably, the annual Club supper, when J. F. Tamblyn and Dr. Kaiser would choose up sides and play euchre for the oysters. The Oshawa House, where Mrs. Millar and Mrs. Cooper, would spread a banquet that would do credit to a visit from the Prince of Wales; the after entertainment, when W. F. Cowan, T. H. McMillan, L. K. Murton, or some other members, would deliver a social address that would contain as much solid and useful information as one would expect to find in the budget speech of a Minister of Finance at Ottawa; When Tom Galway would sing "the Old Scotch Songs" so as to force the tears to flow down the cheeks of dear old Will

Lauchland, and when Walter Coulthard would follow with "Billy" Barlow; or P. H. Punshon with an original poem or song, setting out with sublime humor, the weakness or erratic conduct of the various members during the past year; when father Jeffcott would sing "Father O'Flynn," and H. T. Carswell follow with "Nancy Lee." These were glorious nights: An annual entertainment, but the daily entertainment was scarcely of less interest, whether observed as a social feast or as a character study of the day. Briefly, let us visualize, first the little line of "Down and Outers" who waited in succession for the little donation tipped off by members as they arrived at the entrance door. Little Jonny Farrell, in his pea-jacket coat, Frank, (our only colored citizen), Crowly with his pipe of clay, or Irwin, staggering on his black thorn cane; while Christmas, from a pass-the-hat collection provided them with a real riot. Within the doors, the plain chairs and tables, and the simple furnishings were scarcely observed by any one who had imbibed the family spirit of the place. Sometimes we wondered that Mr. W. F. Cowan, President of the Standard Bank, would hurry from his weekly meetings in Toronto, where he belonged to some of the most luxuriantly fitted Clubs in a great city, in order to be present every afternoon at a session of The Thirty Club in Oshawa. It was equally pleasing to see Mr. G. H. Pedlar, Mr. T. H. McMillan, Thos. Millar or Walter Coulthard leave the exacting labors of business for

an hour or so, and play a game of cards or Euchre for no stake, with as much earnestness, as they played the game of life. There may not occur any better opportunity than now to give a little sketch of the characteristics of Mr. Alphonso Hinds, without which no history of Oshawa could pretend to be complete. He was one of the silent but potential forces which helped to construct the town, as well as to supply a constant stream of good feeling and merriment to The Thirty Club. He was a stalwart supporter of every town by-law which meant progress, but a persistent dodger of all publicity. During the middle seventies of the nineteenth century he was the proprietor and manager of Oshawa's leading hotel. He possessed a very engaging manner; erect, handsome, and athletic; one of the most astute minds, and one of the most pleasing tongues, that could be met with in any society. Little wonder that his house became the Mecca for every Knight of the Road, and for every farmer or business man in the district, and equally little wonder that it only took a few years to accumulate a competence for life. He was considerate of everybody's feelings, a faithful member of the Anglican Church, and a consistent Conservative in politics. A charming feature of his life was to observe how he protruded the bouyancy of youth into his advancing age, a characteristic which made him a most agreeable companion and the source of much merriment as a member of The Thirty Club. Let me give a little incident which illustrates these

facts. After the death of his beloved and respected wife, he boarded with Will Law, our present Councilman. Poor man, Law, while coming to town from his farm one day on a load of hay was tossed off, and fell upon the ground, sustaining some wounds upon his face, not of a serious character. Mr. Hinds shortly after the accident came into the Club and found everybody quietly playing cards. With a view of breaking up a game so as to make a place for himself, he began to picture the awful accident which befell Will Law. His description was irresistible, and shortly a place was created and Mr. Hinds quietly settled down to his afternoon game. This exhibition of smooth tactics was too much for some of the younger members of the Club. They went out about town and secured the co-operation of about twenty people to call up, by phone, the Thirty Club, ask for Mr. Hinds, and to enquire about the condition of "Will Law." The interest in Law became contagious, and all afternoon, away into the night, and into the next day, Mr. Hinds was kept busy at the phone. He only escaped the torture by finally absenting himself for a few days from the Club. No one enjoyed the amusement more than Mr. Hinds. If space would permit such incidents could be multiplied as indicating how many of the sober, steady men of the day took a relaxation from business by spending a few hours at the historic Thirty Club of Oshawa.

War Effort

During the year 1912, General Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defense for Canada, agreed to place in the Dominion estimates a sum of money towards erecting an Armoury in Oshawa. Dr. Kaiser and Col. J. F. Grierson were appointed to select a site, and immediately secured options upon the property now occupied for the purpose referred to. There was no delay on their part, and less delay on the part of General Hughes in executing the wishes of Parliament. On the 25th May 1914, the Minister visited Oshawa and performed the ceremony of opening the Armouries. A splendid day's programme was concluded by a magnificent military ball in the evening. Little did it occur to any one present that evening, that on the 14th of August of the same year, there would march from the doors of that Armoury, Oshawa's contribution to the first Canadian contingent, for the Greatest War of all history. From the beginning of the war, until its conclusion, the town secured a total enlistment of 1500 men. Many of these soldiers participated in some of the great battles of the war, St. Julian, Vimy Ridge, Valenciens, Lens, etc. It is not our purpose here to give a history of the war but merely to record the names of those from Oshawa who were reported in the casualty list as having made the "Supreme Sacrifice." We will also set forth briefly the work of the Patriotic Society; and give a summary of what was done by the Red Cross of Oshawa:

It may be stated here that Oshawa had contributed men to the conflicts of the Empire in other days, and, although incomplete, we subjoin the following: In 1875 the Parliament of Canada voted a gratuity of \$20.00 to the survivors of the war of 1812 and 1814. Nearly all the men who were then alive had passed their eightieth year. Oshawa had four names on this list, Samuel Cochrane, George Fisher, Thomas Henry, and Moses Martin.

During the Red River Rebellion of 1885, Oshawa was represented by Col. G. F. Grierson and Major Robert Dillon and Private A. Cayley. The Boer War of 1899 and 1900 found us with Norman Rae and Harry Keeler in line. The Fenian Raid of 1866 found many volunteers in this town ready to stand for Canada and the Empire. These volunteers were presented with medals in 1898; a complete list of whom is hereby appended.

Department of Militia and Defence

Ottawa, March 8, 1912

Dear Sir:

Having reference to your letter of 5th March, instant, addressed to The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, asking for the names of gentlemen in Oshawa who received the Fenian Raid Medal in June, 1898, I beg to enclose herewith a list showing the names of those who re-

sided at Oshawa at the time the Medal was issued, and showing the date of issue.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 K. Smith, Colonel,
 for Secretary, Militia Department

Dr. D. E. Kaiser,
 45 King St., East,
 Oshawa, Ont.

Joseph Calvert	17-1-1900
Charles Wright Smith	"
George Stephenson	"
George Gurley	"
Charles Arthur Jones	"
John J. Smith	"
Achieus M. Farewell	"
Robert Morris	"
William Warren	"
James Gibbons	"
John Luke	"
John Smith	"
George Frederick Blamey	"
George F. Thompson	"
Peter Kyle	"
Richard Lawlor	"
Alexander Thomas Wheeler	"
Joseph Craig	"
Robert Dillon	"
William Dukie	"

Gustavus Jacobi	”
Alexander N. McLean	”
George H. Pedlar	”
Cornelius Robinson	”
William Wilson	”
Andrew T. Burnett	21-11-1901

The Red Cross

There was no recognized local organization of the Red Cross in the town when the war started. Some broad minded women gathered together first in an attic on King St. at the home of Miss Henderson and another band of women also gathered at the home of Mrs. Pedlar and worked on bandages with cotton they had bought themselves. Finding they had to have money they tried innumerable ways of raising same and by means of home-made cooking booths at the market; bridge, euchres, dances, raffles, teas, tag days, street fairs and membership campaigns, enough money was gathered together to buy a few webs of cotton. Before the local charter was granted there were four or five of those little bands of women working individually, but the time came when organized effort was required and a local Red Cross organization was formed with W .E. N. Sinclair as President, Mrs. Cowan as Convener and Mrs. N. Hezzelwood as Secretary. With fear and trembling they entered upon the real work of providing for the necessities of the soldiers.



MRS. F. W. COWAN
Convenor Red Cross.



From the beginning of the war to October 1915			\$ 6666.58	was raised
1915	"	"	1916	4029.45
1916	"	"	1917	21570.57
1917	"	"	1918	25924.82
1918	"	"	1919	30785.89
1919	"	"	1920	2450.45
Total				\$91427.76

The Red Cross Society was formally recognized on June 21st, 1915. The officers: President, W. E. N. Sinclair; Vice President, G. W. McLaughlin; Honorary Vice Presidents, T. H. Everson, Dr. McKay, Dr. Hoig, Dr. Ford, Dr. Kaiser; Secretary-Treasurer J. P. Owens. The Ladies's Executive with Mrs. Cowan as Convener, and Mrs. Hezzelwood who acted as Secretary, were Mrs. Mrs. McAdie, Mrs. Bale, Mrs. Frank Robinson, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Stalter, Mrs. Frank Bull, Mrs. Lavis, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Valleau, Mrs. Geikie, Mrs. Donald Hall, Mrs. Schell.

Rev. John Garbutt and Dr. Rundle have been added as Honorary Vice Presidents. Mrs. Hezzelwood succeeded J. P. Owens as Treasurer after he left town.

After the formal organization Mr. T. H. Everson loaned the Society rooms on King St. East, where all the ladies met for sewing. The following Chapters were formed to carry on the sewing: Kitchener Chapter; Florence Nightingale; W.C.

T.U.; Clara Barton; Ryerson; Edith Cavell Chapter of Bishop Bethune College; St. Gregory's Chapter; Princess Pats; Queen Mary; Christian Church; Ever Ready Chapter; Baptist Church; Thornton's Corners. The ladies at Ebenezer and Zion also contributed largely to the sewing supplies.

The organization was very complete for the carrying out of the work, Cutting Committees, Inspection Committees and Packing Committees were formed and the work systematically carried on throughout the Ontario period of the war.

The amount of sewing that was done in the room can be estimated when 506 cases were shipped overseas throughout the war. These cases contained 124,829 articles.

The Oshawa Society had a very large membership, probably no larger in the Dominion. The membership consisted of 241 life members, 2,535 annual members, 2,460 associated members, making a total membership of 5,236.

The Patriotic Fund

Ontario county is one of a group of large counties in which, mainly owing to the existence of several important centres, it was found either impossible or inadvisable to form a county organization. Instead, the county was divided into sections, each of which was placed under the jurisdiction of a local committee dealing direct with Ottawa. In Ontario county these committees were formed at Oshawa, Port Perry, Uxbridge, Whitby and in Reach Township.

The county only failed by some \$3,000 from being self-supporting, having remitted \$240,678,-23 and drawn \$243,926.20. „

Oshawa

The first step taken towards the relief of soldiers' dependents in Oshawa was early in September, 1914, when a committee of the town council was formed and given a grant from the funds of the town with which to assist such families. Working in co-operation with this committee was the Oshawa Contingent and Relief Committees, an organization of ladies, to which Miss Jessie Dillon acted as secretary.

It was on October 9, 1914, that the citizens of Oshawa decided to follow the example of many other places and form a branch of the national fund. This decision followed a visit from W. S. Dinnick and G. A. Warburton, both of Toronto. Colonel J. F. Grierson was elected president, T. B. Mitchell, chairman of relief committee, Dr. T. E. Kaiser, secretary, and G. H. Black, treasurer. All these gentlemen have held office continuously with the exception of G. H. Black, who was succeeded in January 1915, by M. J. Rowe.

Beyond the sum of about \$21,000 raised in 1914, Oshawa did not subscribe direct to the fund, but bore its share indirectly through the extra taxation necessitated by the county council grants, which amounted, all told, to \$214,000. The disbursements of the branch, which assisted 418 families, reached by June 30, 1919, \$164,504.42, of which only \$467.30 was expended in administra-

tion, or less than one-third of one per cent.

Port Perry

Organized on June 7, 1915. President, June 7, 1915, to January 10, 1916, J. McE. Murray; January 10, 1916, to present time, W. L. Parrish; treasurer, June 7, 1915, to November 20, 1917, S. Jeffrey; November 20, 1917, to present time, H. J. White; secretary, W. S. Short, who has held office continuously. Amount subscribed, \$4,800; amount requisitioned, \$5,986.70; number of families assisted, 27.

Reach Township

Organized July 12, 1916. President, J. S. Dobson; vice-president, Rev. E. C. Hunter; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Dobson; chairman of relief committee, J. Baird. Amount subscribed, \$2,234.21; amount requisitioned, \$2,479; number of families assisted, 12.

Uxbridge

Organized on July 26, 1915. President, A. McPhail; vice-president, A. E. Miller; secretary, W. S. Ormiston; treasurer, W. S. Lapp. Amount subscribed \$2,000; amount requisitioned, \$9,995.50.

Whitby

The Whitby branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized on May 29, 1915, with officers as follows: Hon. president, Col. J. E. Farewell; president, Dr. F. Warren; vice-president, J. H. Downey; secretary, C. A. Goodfellow, treasurer, A. A. Atkinson. On December 3, 1915, Mr. Atkinson was succeeded in office by S. D. Terry,

and on October 4, 1917, the duties of treasurer were taken over by Mr. Goodfellow. On October 10th, H. Merritt was appointed assistant secretary-treasurer, and upon the death of Mr. Goodfellow, became secretary-treasurer on February 19, 1919.

The amount of money raised and remitted to Ottawa was \$5,000, of which \$300 was granted by the municipal council of Whitby. In addition, Whitby contributed its share of the Ontario county council grant. The amount expended in relief was \$70,162.33, and in administration \$474.14.

The total number of families assisted by regular monthly or compassionate grants was 209.

Their Names Liveth Forevermore

Oshawa's Casualty List of The Great War 1914—1918

Name and No.	Date	Nature
Anderson, Walter, Sgt., Cavalry, 521	30-3-18	Killed
Askew, John		Wounded
Bailey, W. G.		Killed
Baines, Jack		Killed
Bell, John Thomas, Pte., Inf., 144919	9-12-17	Died
Bennet, Reuben		Killed
Benson, E. O.		Died
Blight, Geo.		Wounded
Blockley, Frank, Pte., Inf., 57367	19-8-16	Killed
Bond, John, Pte., Inf., 408021	16-5-16	Died
Booth, William, Pte., Inf., 808328	9-4-17	Died
Bowden, Wm. F.		Prisoner
Britton, William Andrew, Pte., Inf., 745936	5-4-17	Killed
Britton, E. W.		Killed
Brown, Charles Martin, Pte., Inf., 141870	15-9-16	Killed
Buckley, John, Pte., Inf., 745929	5-3-17	Died
Burgess, H., Pte., Inf., 715935	9-8-17	Killed

Carpenter, J.		Killed
Clarke, Edward, Pte., 20th Bn., 57381	20-1-16	Killed
Clarke, Edward, Pte., Inf., 57382	2-10-16	Killed
Clements, James Chas., Sgt., Inf., 57333	29-3-19	Killed
Cooper, William, Sgt.-Maj., Inf., 8278	28-4-16	Wounded
Cooper, John Alexander, Gnr., Arty., 85598	25-11-16	Died
Coulter, Wm. Henry, L-Cpl., Inf., 745946	17-9-18	Killed
Coyston, Robert Henry, Sgt., Inf., 408716	8-10-16	Killed
Craig, James, L-Sgt., Inf., 408053	24-10-16	Died
Craig, George		Killed
Crowle, Delbert, Pte., Inf., 745947	3-11-17	Died
Dart, Cameron		Killed
Davies, Chas. Saxby		Killed
Dickie, Gordon		Killed
Dionne, Adolphus, Pte., Inf., 745964	19-12-16	Killed
Dionne, Gilbert, Pte., Inf., 643868	18-11-16	Died
Drinkle, Edward, Pte., Inf., 219352	23-11-16	Died
Evans, John, Pte., Mtd. Rifles, 109331	2-6-16	Missing

Farrow, Bert, Pte., Inf., 409706	26-9-16	Missing
Fisher, Wm.		Killed
Flintoff, Stephen		Wounded
Foster, Charles, Pte., Inf., 868434	19-4-18	Killed
Foster, W. H.		Killed
Garbutt, Nursing Sister Sarah Ellen, Med. Srvs.	20-8-17	Died
Garrow, James Webster, Pte., Inf., 745990	3-5-17	Killed
Garrow, William James, Pte., Inf., 475855	2-6-18	Killed
Gibbs, Rich.		Killed
Gibbie, Graydon, Gnr., Arty., 314661	25-3-17	Killed
Gibson, John, Pte., Inf., 8325	4-6-16	Wounded
Gibson, John		Died
Gower, V. E., Pte., Inf., 746252	8-8-18	Died
Goyne, Homer		Wounded
Gould, E.		Killed
Grant, James William, Pte., Art., 57403	11-11-17	Died
Greer, Howard		Wounded
Griffith, Robt.		Wounded
Gyatt, Charles James, Spr., Eng., 502511	22-5-16	Died
Harding, Chas., Pte.		Killed
Haynes, Henry Jas.		Killed

Hall, Alexander MacRee, Lieut., Inf.	4-9-16	Killed
Hazard, Roy, Pte., Inf., 746004	29-6-19	Died
Hazard, Albert Jackson, Pte., Inf.	1-10-18	Killed
Hester, Wm., Pte., Inf., 409726	19-7-17	Killed
Hogarth, Albert Eldon, Pte., Inf., 228243	1-3-17	Killed
Holmes, Thos.		Killed
Horne, Sidney		Wounded
Howard, Albert G., Pte., Inf., 109403	9-4-17	Killed
Houston, David		Wounded
Horsley, John, Pte., Inf., 408797	15-9-16	Killed
Hull, Wm. Henry, Pte., Inf., 746296	8-8-18	Killed
Hunking, Haveland Hewitt Harris, Inf., 3317046	2-9-18	Killed
Jacobi, Morley		Wounded
Jacobi, Herman		Gassed
Jones, Robert		Wounded
Keys, Robert		Killed
Lane, Arthur		Wounded
Langley, Fredk., Pte., Inf., 477512	5-6-16	Wounded
Larke, Stanley		Wounded
Law, Archie Hubert, Pte., Inf. 475914	30-10-17	Killed

Lee, John Henry, Pte., Inf. 57440	28-4-16	Wounded
Livesey, George Pte., Inf. 192548	6-5-16	Died
Loveday, Frank		Wounded
Lucas, A. S., Pte., Inf. 409154	18-4-17	Died
Luke, Oliver Harold, Pte., Inf. 193416	27-4-16	Wounded
Luke, Richard Wallace, Pte., Inf. 47884	4-6-16	Wounded
Luxon, Charles Moyses, Pte., Inf. 59609	12-11-17	Killed
Macinnally, Cecil, Pte., Inf. 868051	28-8-18	Killed
McCullough, A. E., M.D.		Wounded
McFarlane, Parlance		Prisoner
McCullough, George, Pte., Inf. 400556	9-4-17	Killed
McCrimmon, Norman Gnr. Arty. 908002	25-10-17	Died
McGrail, Fred'k. John, Pte., Inf. 746051	4-5-17	Died
McRae, John, Pte., 116th, 746048	17-11-17	Deceased
Mead, Joseph Arthur Wilsby, Pte. Inf. 57448	21-4-16	Wounded
Mitchell, Garland		Wounded
Moore, Harry		Died
Morphy, Jesse		Wounded
Morris, Wm.		Wounded
Morris, Walter		Wounded

Morris, Arthur W., 39th Bn. 454286	26-12-15	Died
Naylor, Ralph		Wounded
Northy, Reuben		Wounded
Olson, Wm., Pte., Inf. 226976	8-8-18	Killed
Oster, Milton		Wounded
Owen, John, Pte., Inf. 746072	23-7-17	Killed
Parks, Glenn		Wounded
Parks, Keith Arnold, Pte., Inf. 746084	17-12-16	Killed
Parker, Elmer, Pte., Inf. 104971	9-8-18	Killed
Patterson, Alexander		Killed
Pellolio, Henry, Pte., Inf. 455142	8-6-17	Killed
Phillips, Phillip John, Pte., Inf. 746076	7-5-17	Died
Pierson, Wm.		Wounded
Ploughwright, Charlie		Wounded
Pogson, Victor Osborne, Pte., Inf. 3317090	27-9-18	Died
Powell, Arthur H., Pte., Inf. 412623	24-6-16	Died
Pratt, E. G.		Wounded
Read, Lorne		Wounded
Samells, Wilfred T.		Wounded
Sayers, James, Pte., Inf. 746118	1-12-17	Died
Scott, Thos.		Killed
Smith, Reuben		Missing

Smith, Edward James, Pte., Inf. 746185	3-5-17	Died
Smith, Herbert Edward Lieut. Mounted Rifles	3-6-16	Missing
Solomon, Jack, Pte., Inf. 408893	12-4-17	Died
Sovel, James		Wounded
Stainton, Elmer Scott, Bomb. Arty. 348322	2-9-18	Killed
Stone, S. H.		Killed
Taylor, Charles Henry, Pte., Inf. 425712	26-9-16	Killed
Taylor, Chas.		Died
Tooley, Ralph		Wounded
Trick, I. J., In. 868033	27-8-18	Killed
Trott, John, Sap. Services 57521	22-3-17	Died
Tutton, Angus Neil, Pte., Inf. 142010	27-9-18	Killed
Waite, Geo.		Killed
Wallig, Jack		Killed
Wallis, A. E.		Killed
Walker, Fred George, Inf. 477951	18-4-17	Died
Walmsley, John Wesley, Sgt., Inf. 409555	5-4-18	Died
Warring, Elvin, Pte., Inf. 8388	3-6-17	Died
Walker, William H., Pte., Inf. 455580	30-9-16	Killed
Ward, Ralph		Killed
West, H. C.		Killed

White, Chas.		Killed
Willets, Arthur		Killed
Williamson, Walter		Wounded
Wilson, Robt. Henry, Pte.,		
Inf. 8392	7-11-17	Died
Winterbottom, Garnet G. Sgt.,		
Inf. 8281	4-5-16	Wounded
Witterick, Thomas William, Spr.		
Eng. 57526	25-4-16	Wounded
Wood, Leon, Sgt., Inf. 8387	5-6-16	Died
Wood, Thomas, Sgt.,		
Inf. 47987	26-9-16	Killed
Wright, Edward, Pte.,		
Inf. 501254	27-8-18	Killed



Who Owned the Farms in East and West Whitby

On the shelves of the Ontario Historical Association, Normal School building, Toronto, there is a most interesting old book, entitled Warton's Directory for the year 1836. The author, a member of this Association, has compiled from this directory the following list of names, giving the number of the lot and the concession upon which these people lived in the township of Whitby previous to the year mentioned, East and West Whitby being then but one township. The old township of Whitby was divided in 1857. By way of explanation, we might say that Whitby Township formerly consisted of nine concessions, reaching from the Base Line on the south to Reach Township on the north. All south of the Base Line was known as the Broken Front. Each concession consisted of 35 lots, commencing at Darlington and extending to the township of Pickering. When the township was divided, lot 17 was taken as the dividing line, therefore all lots from 1 to 17 are in East Whitby and 17 to 35 in West Whitby.

The great historic value which attaches to this remarkable list of names rests in the fact that these were the first and original owners of the soil in this district. It is doubtful whether any country in the world, could produce such a document. The names that will be found herein, will recall a far reaching history of the early life of this County, and will be doubly interesting to those families



FIVE DAUGHTERS OF BENJAMIN STONE, EARLY SETTLER ON LOT 8,
CON. 2, EAST WHITBY.

Top Row:—Samuel Hall; Mrs. Hall (Sylvia Stone); Mrs. Abram
Farewell (Caroline Stone); Mrs. Wm. Hall (Cynthia Stone).

Bottom Row:—Mrs. Jno. Ritson (Mary Stone); Marshal Stone
(cousin); Mrs. Jas. Murton (Catherine Stone).

who still bear the original names. By this document we are able to trace the original location of thousands of people we meet in our daily life. It is also equally interesting to read the names of other families who have practically become extinct. These and many other reasons might be advanced for advising the people to keep this little book in a safe and secure place among the archives of every family in the district.

East and West Whitby in 1836

	Con.	No.	Barden,		
Abbot, Joseph	BF	26	Catharine	1	22
Adams, Joseph	6	12	Bartlett, Horace	2	3
Adams, Richard	5	8	Bartlett, Jonathan	1	15
Aldridge, Geo.	4	23	Bays, Henry	2	34
Alexander, John	6	3	Beck, Ebenezer	1	32
Ames, Phineas	5	6	Beckett, Geo.	3	17
Amesbury, John	3	6	Bedson, Jas.	6	20
Amy, Nicholas	9	13	Beggs, Wm.	4	4
Anderson, Thos.	2	22	Bell, James	2	23
Anderson, Wm.	2	22	Bennett, Thos.	2	27
Andrews, E.	2	16	Betts, Henry H.	2	23
Annes, Wm.	1	14	Bishop, David	2	3
Annes, David	BF	6	Black, John	5	21
Annes, Roger	BF	16	Blair, Jas.	2	8
Annes, Asa	BF	8	Blair, Fabian	1	8
Annes, Alvah	1	28	Boles, John	5	17
Annes, Ezra	1	28	Bowerman, Joseph	3	32
Annes, Charles	1	13	Boynton, Abial	6	17
Arkland, Chas.	2	9	Bradley, David	9	23
Arksey, Wm.	4	23	Bradley, Thos.	6	17
Armstrong, Alex.	3	20	Bradley, Thos.	5	25
Ashton, Robert	6	12	Bradley, John	8	3
Atkinson, B.	8	12	Briggs, Wm.	8	21
Baker & Gaffer	BF	17	Briggs, George	8	19
Baker, Mr.	9	19	Briggs, Ira	9	21
Ballard, Henry	1	35	Briggs, John	1	27
Baldwin, Eleaber	4	1	Broad, John	6	13
Baldwin, Thos.	7	2	Brown, Abraham	1	35
Balmer, Alexander	3	20	Brownson, Cham-		
Banner, John	8	6	pion	9	27
Barden, James	4	22	Bunk, Joseph	1	12
Barden, David	BF	15	Burns, Thos.	6	6

NOTE:—B. F. Means "Broken Front"

Burns, Garvin	6	3	Clark, Thomas	6	9
Burns, Wm.	7	6	Clark, Latham	7	13
Burns, George	4	4	Clark, Joseph	6	12
Burns, James	7	13	Clark, Thos.	7	12
Burns, James	7	27	Clendinning, Wm.	4	35
Burns, Robert	1	22	Cleveland, Joseph	3	9
Burnett, Alex.	2	22	Cochrane, Samuel	2	28
Butler, John	1	10	Collister, Thos.	2	25
Butler, Richard	8	27	Cole, Calvin	1	2
Butts, John	7	21	Conway, James	9	32
Butterfield, Law- son	3	1	Corbitt, Thos.	BF	19
Butterfield, Abraham	3	1	Corbitt, James	3	8
Calkins, Stephen	2	16	Corbitt, John	BF	20
Calkins, Elisha	4	10	Cornell, Wm.	3	20
Calkins, Wm.	2	13	Cornell, Jarvis	5	27
Calkins, Harvey	3	11	Cooper, Edw.	BF	11
Cameron, Donald	1	29	Coryell, Abra- ham, sr.	2	7
Campbell, John	6	31	Coryell, Abra- ham, jr.	2	7
Campbell, James	7	6	Coryell, Abraham	4	10
Carle, Matthew	BF	26	Coryell, Daniel	2	7
Carle, Joseph	BF	30	Coryell, David	BF	10
Cary, Thos.	BF	7	Coon, Wm.	9	28
Cary, Lucius	1	2	Coulter, Henry	6	16
Caton, James	3	16	Cotton, Geo.	2	18
Carr, Moses F.	7	31	Cook, John	1	15
Carr, David	7	31	Cook, Newlove	BF	4
Carr, Asel J.	7	31	Covey, Henry A.	1	4
Carr, Julius	7	33	Covey, Lucius	1	2
Carr, Jno.	5	11	Covey, Nathan J.	BF	1
Carr, Harvey	5	11	Coy, Wm.	7	15
Chapman, Prindle	9	19	Crary, Ezra	7	13
Chapman, Geo.	7	12	Crary, Appleton	5	13
Chafey, Walter	1	12	Crankhite, Simp- son	2	20
Chatterson, Thos.	2	10	Crankhite, Fred- erick	2	20
Clark, Isaac	BF	15			
Clark, John	2	34			

Crank, Enoch	2	29	Demeray, Davia	6	19
Crank, Jacob	7	29	Demeray, Richard	2	17
Crawford, Caleb	2	23	Demeray, Nicholas	2	17
Crawford, Henry	2	34	Demeray, W.	6	20
Crooks, Thos.	4	18	Denke, Abraham	9	26
Curtain, Michael	BF	11	Derby, Henry	9	27
Curtis, Thos.	1	27	Dickey, John	2	8
Currie, John	5	5	Dillingham, Jacob	1	29
Currie, Samuel	5	2	Dillingham, Isaac	1	31
Cutler, Daniel	7	31	Dillematter, E.	2	22
Daly, Dennis	1	10	Donaldson, W.		
Daly, Thos.	5	7	W. R.	1	25
Davidson, Jno.	2	22	Doolittle, Elisha	6	13
Davis, Enoch	8	12	Dow, Wm., jr.	5	19
Davenport, Jas.	5	13	Dow, Peter	2	23
Day, Joel	BF	10	Drew, Hiram	1	14
Dearborn,			Drew, Joseph	BF	14
Samuel	BF	13	Dryden, James	7	20
Dearborn			Drinkle, Joseph	2	22
Henry	3	11	Dustin, David	1	11
Dearborn, S.	5	13	Edmonds,		
Dearborn,			Eliphalet	BF	13
Daniel	4	12	Elliott, John	9	10
Dean, Festus	3	2	Elliott, Isaac	6	17
Dehart,			Elsworth, Philip	2	24
Thomas	BF	35	Elsworth, Caleb	4	24
Dehart, Dan-			Ewings, Abel	1	16
iel, sr.	BF	35	Euxene, Richard	6	8
Dehart,			Farewell, W.		
Nicholas	BF	34	the 2nd	BF	3
Dehart, Jacob	BF	35	Farewell, Isaac	1	2
Dehart, Dan-			Farewell, A.		
iel, jr.	2	32	M., sr.	1	4
Delong, Peter	5	26	Farewell, Chas.	2	5
Demeray, Benj.	3	4	Farewell, A.		
Demeray, Abra-			M., jr.	1	5
ham	3	4			

Farewell, Abraham	1	5	Gould, Jos.	4	5
Farewell, Wm.	1	4	Graham, Robt.	6	7
Farewell, Cornwall	1	4	Graham, Wm.	6	33
Farquharson, —	3	26	Greig, Alexander	7	7
Ferguson, Jas.	4	26	Griffin, Daniel	2	34
Fisher, Geo.	7	12	Groat, Fuller	7	11
Fisher, Moses	1	27	Groat, O.	2	15
Fleming, John	2	27	Groat, Eben- ezer, 2nd	2	16
Fleming, Thos.	3	21	Groat, Ariel	5	17
Flint, Wm.	3	21	Groat, Standish	7	21
Foot, Jonathan	2	18	Groat, Henry	6	18
Fox, John	8	12	Groat, Preston	7	19
Fox, Joseph	2	20	Groat, John	5	17
Fralick, John M.	8	15	Groat, Jesse	5	13
French, Edward J.	5	16	Groat, Ebenezer	2	27
Froome, George	8	1	Haight, Elijah	1	11
Froome, Wm.	8	9	Hair, Arthur	7	22
Fuller, Thos.	2	33	Halenbeck, Peter	8	26
Gaffer & Baker	BF	17	Hall, Enos	2	14
Galloway, Henry	4	8	Hall, Wm.	2	35
Gamble, Sullivan	8	30	Hall, Wm.	BF	1
Gardner, Stephen	3	32	Hall, Horace	1	9
Gardner, Rich.	8	16	Hall, Jabez	9	16
Gibbs, John	1	21	Hall, Lewis	3	11
Gibbs, Thos.	1	11	Hall, Calvin	BF	8
Gibson, Jas.	3	24	Hall, Samuel	2	12
Gifford, Lyman	6	2	Hall, James	2	12
Gilchrist, Samuel	1	4	Hall, Ira	1	11
Gilbert, George	7	21	Halstead, Thos.	6	26
Gilbert, Chester	7	21	Hamilton,		
Gillivray, John	3	32	Archibald	BF	27
Gloster, Wm.	2	15	Harnden, Luther,		
Gordon, John	6	16	sr.	8	14
Gorham, Joseph	1	11	Harnden, Luther,		
Gould, George	1	1	jr.	9	15
			Harlow, Joshua	2	23

Harper, Richard	6	10	Hidderfield,		
Harper, Walter	2	16	Joseph	4	10
Harper, Wm.	6	10	Hill, Anthony	1	15
Harper, John	7	13	Hinkson, George	2	8
Harper, Francis	8	8	Hinkson, George	BF	12
Harrison, Wm.	1	27	Hinkson, Ransom	2	13
Harris, Nathan	7	18	Hickinbottom,		
Harris, John	BF	14	John	3	31
Hartriss, Henry	1	34	Hill & Robinson	2	16
Hart, Peter	4	17	Hoag, John	2	16
Hart, Enoch H.	3	10	Hodgson, Thos.	8	12
Harvey, James	4	43	Hodgson, Jos.	7	19
Hayes, Wm.	8	6	Hodges, Lloyd	BF	15
Haywood, Chas.			Holcomb, Benj.	1	27
D.	3	32	Honeywell, Daniel	6	12
Hazlewood,			Hopkins, John	8	17
Nathan	2	14	Hornsinger,		
Hazleton, Curtis	1	20	Phillip	BF	34
Hawdesley, James	4	22	Hood, Henry	3	34
Haylock, Wm.	BF	19	Houck, Lewis S.	1	25
Hedges, Elias	6	6	Houck, Chris-		
Heermans, John S.	1	27	topher	1	29
Hemingway,			Houck, Phillip	1	28
Josiah	3	6	Houch, George	1	28
Hepenstall,			Hoskins, Chester	8	18
Christopher	6	24	Howden, John	8	16
Herd, Wm.	6	12	Howard, John	2	3
Hepburn, John	6	2	Howard, Samuel	2	3
Henderson, Robt.	2	22	Howard, Erastus	2	21
Heleker, Wm. H.	8	23	Howard, John	2	3
Herriman, Miss	1	10	Huckings, Noah	8	22
Hester, Geo.	BF	21	Huckings,		
Henrys, Thos.	BF	7	Stephèn	8	23
Henrys, John	BF	7	Huckings, Joseph	9	23
Heyden, Lawrence	1	35	Huckings, Isaac	8	21
Hicks, Henry	5	8	Hubbell, John	9	24
			Hubbell, David	9	22

Hughes, Martin	5	26	Kent, Geo. G.	1	25
Huggins, Edward, jr.	5	23	Kent, John	2	25
Huggins, Edward	5	24	Kent, Wm.	5	22
Huggins, Thos.	BF	18	Kester, Arnold	1	22
Hudson, Reuben	1	2	Kester, Isaiah	4	20
Hudgins, John	BF	4	Kilburn, Alvin	6	25
Hunter, James	1	18	King, John	BF	29
Hunter, F. D.	BF	27	Labaree, Benjamin	3	18
Hutchinson, Hugh	7	2	Labale, Joseph	2	17
Hyfield, John	3	18	Lake, Thos.	1	12
Hyfield, Joseph	4	34	Lake, Richard	5	9
Hyland, Wm.	3	16	Lake, Joseph	5	7
Hyland, John	3	17	Lamb, Francis	3	16
Hyland, Peter	4	16	Langley, Geo.	2	18
Irons, Richard	4	22	Lawrence, Wm.	4	35
Irwine, James	2	34	Lawrence, Andrew	1	4
Janes, Michael	9	19	Ledson, Geo.	1	23
Janes, Robert	7	30	Lee, George	5	8
Jamieson, James	1	9	Lennard, Nathan	4	7
Jamieson, Chas.	5	13	Lennard, David	4	7
Jeffrey, Grace	1	25	Lennard, Reuben	5	7
Jeffrey, Wm.	1	7	Lennard, Daniel	1	8
Jerome, Asel	7	30	Lewis, Wm.	9	31
Jewell, Auston	2	22	Lewis, Thos.	6	9
Johnston, Alex.	2	23	Lewis, Philip	1	30
Karr, Harvey	5	11	Lock, Alvah	BF	13
Karr, John	5	11	Lock, Thos.	BF	9
Karr, Thomas	7	5	Lock, Moses	BF	9
Karr, Julius	7	33	Losie, Abraham	BF	26
Karr, Asel S.	7	31	Lovejoy, John	3	10
Karr, David	7	31	Low, Geo. H.	2	20
Karr, Moses F.	7	31	Luke, Thos.	1	12
Karr, Wm.	2	10	Luke, Richard	5	9
Keeler, O.	4	9	Luke, Joseph	5	7
Kelly, E.	8	20	Luman, Daniel	5	19
Kelly, Charles	8	20			

Lynde, W. Hawkins	1	29	Megan, Asa	BF	22
Lynde, Jabez	2	31	Michael, John	5	18
Lynde, Carlton	2	35	Miller, Samuel	9	23
Lynde, Sylvester	3	30	Miller, Robt.	BF	10
Lynscott, Elisha	7	15	Miller, Joseph	6	4
Maltman, Joseph	7	8	Mitchell, John	3	4
Mansfield, Hiram	7	20	Moffitt, John	9	11
Mansfield, Henry	6	31	Moffitt, Joseph	9	11
Marsh, Anna	6	19	Monro, Wm.	2	16
Marsh, Samuel	2	16	Moon, Richard	8	6
Marsh, Robert	2	17	Moore, George	4	17
Marsh, John	6	20	Moore, Thos.	5	18
Marsh, Randal	2	15	Moore, Henry	6	18
Marsh, Henry	6	20	Moore, Wm. F.	1	18
Marsh, Wm.	2	15	Moore, John	BF	22
Marsh, Israel	7	18	Moore, Stephen	2	3
Mason, Andrew	5	12	Moore, Robert	7	7
Mastins, Jacob	4	33	Moore, Daniel	3	24
Martin, Aaron	2	19	Moore, Oliver	2	31
Martin, Alvah	2	15	Morris, Ambrose	2	22
Martin, Jeremiah	1	20	Morrow, Robert	BF	2
Martin, Sanford	1	16	Mortimer, John	BF	27
Martin, Thos.	1	20	Mothersill, George	2	2
Martin, Richard	8	6	Moules, John	9	32
Martin, Thos.	5	11	Muir, James	1	27
Martin, Jacob	4	33	Mulloy, Barnabas	3	33
Martin, Richard	6	24	Murray, Fleming	8	27
Matimo, J.	8	33	Murray, John	9	27
Mathison, Wm.	7	26	McArthur, Wm.	2	4
Maw, Wm.	7	28	McBrian, Henry	5	34
Maylon, James	8	9	McBrian, Edward	5	34
Maylon, Jas., sen.	9	8	McCann, Thos.	2	34
May, Isaac	5	9	McCarter, Wm.	2	4
Medcalf, Isaac	1	4	McDonald, Green	2	28
Megan, Henry	BF	23	McDonald &		
Megan, T.	BF	14	Norton	1	27
			McDonald, Peter	1	27

McDonald, Wm.	7	7	Oxley, John	7	28
McDonald, Andrew	1	11	Padgett, Wm.	BF	25
McDougall, Hugh	1	2	Page, Charles W.	1	22
McDougall, John	1	6	Palmer, Chas.	2	17
McGaw, Thos.	4	2	Pardon, Wm.	3	30
McGill, John	4	3	Pascoe, Thomas	5	9
McGill, George	3	7	Payne, Charles	1	11
McGowan, Michael	8	33	Paxton, George	3	30
McGregor, John	1	11	Paxton, Wm.	3	30
McGregor, Peter	4	6	Pearson, Robt.	1	18
McGregor, John	2	33	Pearson, Thos. jr.	1	18
McIntyre, John	6	24	Pearson, Jos.	1	16
McIntyre, Thomas	2	6	Pendergrass,		
McKay, Mathias	2	32	Patrick	7	30
McKenzie, Ken-			Perry, A. W.	1	27
neth	2	33	Phelps, L.	8	26
McKenzie, George	7	6	Phillips, Wm.	6	8
McLean, John	9	25	Phillips, James	6	9
McMullen, George	6	24	Pickell, Wm.	3	5
McMullen, Thos.	5	24	Pickell, Widow	BF	23
McNally, Patrick	BF	29	Pollard, Samuel	1	25
McPherson, George	2	23	Post, Orange	8	19
McTaggart, Daniel	9	21	Powell, Wm.	1	27
McVay, Andrew	4	34	Powell, Wm.	6	20
Napp, Daniel N.	7	15	Powers, Wm.	7	11
Nash, Abner	BF	26	Priest, P.	4	28
Nesbitt, James	4	16	Prindle, Sam-		
Nicholls, Barber	8	14	uel B.	8	18
Nicholls, Wm.	6	29	Preston, Ben-		
Nicholls, Alex.	9	27	jamin O.	9	15
Norton, Asa	1	27	Quarry, James	1	19
Orchumpock,			Ray, Thomas	1	12
Peter	1	4	Ray, John	8	14
Ormister, Lock-			Ray, Amos	1	12
hart	7	2	Ratcliffe, John	6	6
Orvis, Isaac	3	35	Reed, David	2	34
Orvis, Eleazer B.	1	35	Reader, Philip	1	10

Reader, Joseph	BF	21	Shaw, James	8	13
Redman, Joshua	3	21	Shaw, John	9	22
Rester, Isaish	4	20	Shaw, Martin	1	8
Retallick, Wm.	5	8	Shearer, Wm.	8	26
Reynolds, Chas.	5	16	Shearer, John	9	21
Richardson, Wm.	3	15	Sheffield, John	8	18
Richardson, A. C.	9	23	Shipman, Caleb	1	21
Richmond, Rich- ard	4	33	Silloway, John	8	22
Ridley, John	1	32	Singer, Benjamin	8	9
Ritson, John	1	8	Skae, Edward	1	10
Robinson, Benj.	2	22	Skinner, Hiram	4	3
Robinson & Hill	2	16	Smith, Henry P.	3	25
Robinson, John	6	13	Smith, Lawrence	3	25
Robinson, Luke	Smith, James	3	20
Robertson, Henry	7	28	Smith, Silas	BF	24
Rogers, Joseph L.	6	35	Smith, Wm.	BF	21
Rogers, Edm'd			Smith, Stephen, jr.	BF	24
N.	BF	15	Smith, Stephen	4	17
Rogers, Ben- jamin	BF	15	Smith, Abraham	BF	24
Rogers, Ben- jamin J.	BF	12	Smith, John	BF	24
Ross, Hugh	7	11	Smith, Daniel	BF	24
Ross, James	2	10	Smith, Edward	BF	20
Rowbotham, Pierce	9	23	Smith, Widow	8	10
Rowse, John	8	32	Smith, Jacob A.	7	13
Russell, Joseph J.	4	34	Smith, David	3	25
Salter, James	7	11	Snider, Henry C.	7	21
Sargeant, John	BF	5	Snider, Phillip	8	4
Sawyer, John	7	23	Somerville, James T.	2	24
Seeley, Wm.	BF	22	Somerville, Thomas	5	22
Seeley, Justus A.	BF	22	Sorenberger, B.	1	26
Seeley, Justus W.	BF	23	Souley, George	4	28
Shaw, Wm.	1	22	Sprague, J. H.	6	12
			Spears, Robert	3	35
			Spencer, Clark	5	18

Spencer, Morris	5	13	Tewilliger, Chas.	1	6
Squelch, Wm.	9	8	Tewilliger, James	6	4
Stafford, David	2	35	Tewilliger, Abra-		
Starr, Jas.	2	22	ham	1	6
Starr, Jesse	2	17	Thew, George	BF	27
Starr, Hatton	6	20	Till, Wm.	1	22
Starr, Jas., jr.	6	18	Tincomb, M.	1	27
Stevens, Alexander	7	30	Thatcher, Ed-		
Stevens, Abraham	4	25	mond	1	2
Stevens, Elisha	3	17	Thorn, Joseph	5	2
Stevens, Allan	6	3	Thompson, John	4	24
Stevens, Thos.	6	4	Thompson, Albert	5	35
Stevens, James	1	2	Thompson, Jno.	2	24
Stevenson,			Thomas, Wm.	1	18
Thomas	2	13	Thornton, Robt.		
Stevenson, John	3	4	Toof, Whitcomb	2	22
Stevenson, D.	BF	18	Town, Duncan	4	10
Stevenson, Noble	5	33	Town, Robert	3	19
Still, Hannah	1	25	Tracy, Henry	6	12
Stone, Marshall	2	8	Truax, Benjamin	BF	14
Stone, Edmund	1	8	Truax, Harman	6	31
Stone, Charles	3	28	Tucker, Joseph	7	11
Storts, Henry	8	22	Tupper, James	5	13
Story, Richard	2	14	Turner, Sullivan	2	10
Strand, David	5	20	Tweedie, James	3	29
Strand, John	3	12	Ulliott, John	9	10
Sutherland,			Ulliott, Isaac	6	17
Chas.	BF	17	Vanalstine, Peter	6	27
Swainston,			Vanvlack, John A.	3	32
Henry	9	33	Vanvive, John	1	22
Switzer, Adam	9	31	Vickery, Michael	8	9
Sylvester,			Wade, James	2	17
Nehemiah	4	17	Walks, James	6	24
Tanner, Luke	8	33	Walker,		
Tanner, Silas	BF	1	Chittenden	5	13
Tardiff, Wm.	5	23	Walker, Alex. W.	1	2
Taylor, Peter	3	22	Wait, Barrett	3	2

Wait, Norval	7	16	Wilcoxon, Robt.	1	11
Wallis, Joshua	BF	14	Wilcoxon, Thomas	6	12
Wallis, John	3	16	Wilkinson, Joseph	5	22
Walton, John	7	8	Williams, Daniel	1	10
Ward, Cornelius	BF	27	Williamson, John	7	11
Warren, John B.	1	20	Wilson, James	2	34
Watson, John	2	35	Wilson, John	1	7
Watson, Silas	BF	27	Wilson, John	2	8
Watson, E.	BF	25	Wilson, Thomas	6	17
Watson, H.	1	21	Wilson, Chris-		
Watson, Wm.	BF	19	topher	BF	2
Waters, Wm.	4	26	Winn, Jacob	6	20
Way, Jacob	6	27	Winn, Isaac	6	20
Way, Amos	6	21	Wood, Thomas	5	25
Way, Wm.	9	18	Wood, Daniel	5	15
Way, John	BF	34	Wright, Malcolm	5	5
Way, David	4	24	Wyman, Horace	1	16
Webster, Hiram	7	13	Young, Wm.	1	22
Webster, Chester	7	13	Young, James	BF	29
Wells, Gardner	9	20	Population —	Males a-	
Wells, Simon, jr.	8	20	bove 16,	1,104;	males
Wells, Martin	8	23	under 16,	1028.	Females
Wells, Simon	8	22	above 16,	900;	females
Welsh, John	BF	27	under 16,	916.	Total—
Wigg, Walter	6	8			3,948.

THE END

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