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1517

Decumseth Schorer
Lake Haron Aug 3 1899

My Dearest Maud

I told you of my intention to visit Drummond Island. I am now on my way back from there and St Joseph, which was at a party to Lake Superior. On the whole I have been much pleased with the tour tho' we have had some hard work and been unlucky in our winds. The most tiresome part is that of going in a Bateau along the narrow River Mattawa. The

The Boats of the River form a sort of arch over you and prevent your feeling the air. The Day was also particularly hot (98 in the shade) This one would hardly expect in Latitude 44 or 45 but it is wonderful how much hotter 80 or 90 Degrees to the Westward makes the climate. Lake Simcoe is fine & well wooded but its shores are yet less settled. Peterborough the Naval Depot on Lake Huron is extremely beautiful & the soil seems fertile. Even the rocky ground

more looking islands of this ^{kind} ^{than} ^{any} ^{other} ^{place} ^{we} ^{have} ^{seen} ^{yet} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{whole} ^{of} ^{the} ^{country} ^{we} ^{are} ⁱⁿ ^{now} ^{visiting} ^{the} ^{islands} ^{are} ^{very} ^{fine} ^{with} ^{strawberries} [&] ^{Raspberries}

They also produce gooseberries & currants but
these are equal to the former. From the
Bay of Pothowassa to Diamond Island
which is nearly on side of the Lake only,
the north, we were six days. That made
a long time for a fresh water Lake. We
were however well provided. We had light
winds at first and afterwards a heavy
gale with a strong south. Indeed for a
few hours we were rather in a predicament

We were driven over a shoal in a dark
night. The following day we could find
no passage between the two islands and
the shoals. Just before dark still raining
& blowing hard we suddenly found we had
200 above two or three feet of water when
we drew and having ripped the sails were
obliged to let go the anchor, the bottom
complete rock. We expected for some time

to eat our supper and to drift on a ledge of
rocks. We were therefore ready to take to the
Boats in the hope of reaching a small shore
before Island a storm of us. However at Day
Light we found the cable had held, and got
under weigh. The weather being moderated
we found a channel into deep water &
out on the shore. The Island would have
been an excellent Bivouac and had the
wind continued we must have trusted a
good deal to our guns and fishing lines
~~for~~ provisions. We could have taken some
salt meat and biscuits in the Boats but I
suspect the Schooners would have gone to
pieces before we could have made a second
trip to her. Bligh's would have ^{been} of use
in finding Duck, or any game. The Island
might have produced. Should the Admiralty
will order survey to be taken of this Lake.

They are only surveying at present the
Coast but it will be desirable to examine
every Island and shoal. As the Mah. for

will find very few islands. laid down
now I am certain there are above 1000
on the North side of Downward Island
there are 18 tho' the Island itself is only
as many miles long and about a third in
breadth. I was told the Indians ^{were} to be
victors and were coming from distant parts
to assist on plain, they have at different
times named to Government. They were
perfectly quiet. There have been some riots
between the Haddo, Bay of Islands & the North
West boys. The former have committed crimes
on the latter. I have thought it proper to
write to the Leaders on the subject and
MacLeod volunteered carrying by letter
Scott or volunteered going with him. They
go in a North West boat a capital
conveyance. It is a good opportunity of
going about 1500 miles farther up the
St Lawrence. They mean to go beyond Lake
Winnipeg. We quitted Downward Island
on the 1st at Day Light and intended to reach

2 Sunday today. We have had nothing but
snow, so I don't expect to reach Sandwich
and Ankerst Lager in the Detroit below
Lake. It flits for two or three days more.
From there we shall proceed in the morning,
after staying a day or two, down Lake Erie
to Fort George or York and taking up Mary
& Louise proceed towards Lac des Deux Montagnes
branch off at Kingston to visit our
military settlements. My Expedition will
have been ^{between 2 and} ~~about~~ 3000 miles. I shall
add a line or two before this letter reaches
a Post Office. In the mean time I shall
not forget to wish you Health today
give my kindest love to father. The
little Governor has suffered much from
Malaria so has the children & mother
They will be flint well for a short
time now and then but it soon goes off
In the afternoon we were advised to
wear Veils. Most of the party did also
in walking through the woods which we
had to do one day. I was conducted along

to put on a pair of gloves but as the
Margarites bit my bare arms, through
their leather gloves I soon put them
In case however into my pocket and
certainly was left with their claws
and the pain. Their biting through
what I should call leather gloves
is literally true. We have had
but few of their attacks since we got
into the Harbor Lake & yet the little
Governor Legs and Wrists are covered
with regular wounds. Gray told me
Trev that his son is in best health
at Diamond Island in the Stockbridge
Detachment. He belongs to the 68th
of the 68th Regt and is universally
liked and respected. I have so few
offices to dispose of that I can give
no hopes of giving him a better situation

but I should be glad so to do if I could
both on his own as well as his Father's
account. (Aug 18) I started off setting to
hard work as we expected on the 3^d or my
reached it on the 8th. Lake St. Clair is extremely
difficult for a vessel driving more than four
or five feet. We visited Fort Talbot and stayed
a day with Lieut. Fort. Ward, returned as usual
We reached Fort Erie early on the 14th and
met your sister at the Falls of Niagara that
morning. They are extremely pleased with them and
admire them more than I ever did before.

We had a severe gale of wind in going
from Ft. George to York. Had no idea that
a Lake could have produced such a heavy
gale. It really looked more like the Bay of
Biscay than a Lake. The Distance is 30
Miles. We stayed a day and sailed yesterday
morning for Kingston / 180 Miles / I think we shall
probably reach in two or three hours from the
moment I am writing, having had a smooth sea
& fair wind. We shall I think do the passage
in less than 30 hours. I left Sarah very well

Mary is a great deal better than when I
left her. Her complexion is good which it was not
I think she seems quite well now. I can
think that a good thing she is so well and how
wonderfully useful also. Louise is very well.

1517

Aug 3/18
1819

The day the Duke
arrived at Kingston

Recd of March
d. d. d.

Richard

I expect to be too busy at Kingston to write
but I consider the Jones as nearly over. Believe
me Dear March your most aff. friend
R. L.

Copied

No. Copy of this (1) Narrative to be given

1162

J. H.

August 17- Left York in steam boat Luxatena

18- arrived at Kingston

19- remained at Kingston

20.th The Duke of Richmond, Major Bowles and myself left Kingston ^{about} past 7 o'clock A.M. on our way to Perth - The first seven miles we went in spring wagons after which the road becoming bad, we quitted the wagons and mounted our horses on which we rode for about 18 miles, in the end of which we halted at the Tavern kept by a man named Hoskies where we dined and ~~lodged~~ ^{lodged} having come up, we again got into them and started for the stone miles a distance of 12 miles where we were to sleep - at the end of seven or eight miles the road being rough and the night ^{very} dark we got out and walked the remainder of the distance - on our arrival at the house of Mr Jones (at the miles.) The Duke appeared a little fatigued, however after taking some refreshment he smoked his cigar as usual and then retired to a very comfortable bed -

Aug. 21st he got up about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock, the Duke I observed ate very little breakfast, however he did not complain of being unwell - about 7 o'clock we started for Perth - The Duke in Mr Jones Calèche, Major Bowles and myself in wagons The saddle horses still following us - at the end of about 7 miles - The road becoming bad the Duke quitted the Calèche and we are mounted our

horses on we proceeded for about thirteen or fourteen miles to a Tavern kept by a man named Oliver, on our arrival the Duke asked anxiously for refreshment and some bread and cheese being produced he partook of it very heartily — On our ride ~~thru~~ the woods in the morning we fell in with several coveys of partridges on which occasions His grace ~~was~~ ^{dis} mounted, seemed to enjoy the sport of hunting the birds as much as my body and appeared in every way in as good health as I had ever seen him — having rested about half an hour at Oliver's, we ~~enjoyed~~ ^{crossed} the ferry and proceeded on to Perth a distance of about 7 miles and where we arrived about 1/2 past 6 o'clock in the evening — The Duke seemed to enjoy his dinner talked a good deal with Major Bowles (The secretary) about the settlement, smoked his cigar in the evening and went to bed apparently very well

Aug. 22 — There was a good deal of rain in the night and the weather ~~continued~~ ^{remained} bad during the greater part of the day I proposed to his Grace that instead of going on to Richmond he should return by Rockville so as not to expose himself to the fatigues of passing ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~road~~ ^{road} which ~~seems~~ ^{seems} fearful would be very bad — Instead of altering his route, His grace however determined on remaining at Perth the whole of the 23rd to see whether the weather would improve, and if it did he determined on that ~~very~~ ^{day} for Richmond on the morning of the 24th this morning

(on the 22nd) the Duke ^{rose} woke about 8 o'clock, ate a hearty breakfast and appeared very well - between the showers he walked out, looked at the Scotch settlement and on his return about four o'clock directed his servant (Baptiste) to make him some hot wine and water as he had got very ^{well} with drinking one of the showers - ^{at} six o'clock he dined with the officers of the settlement ate hearty and appeared in high spirits - He retired from the dining Room about ten - asked several of the officers to come down and take a cigar with him after which about 12 o'clock he went to bed -

Aug. 23rd The Duke woke about 8 o'clock, ate his breakfast as usual and the weather appearing fine determined on starting for Richmond the next morning - He walked out, again this day - visited a different ^{part} of the settlement, returned about 5 o'clock, and as on the day ^{pre}vious took some wine ¹⁺ water - he asked some of the officers to dine with him - after dinner smoked two or three cigars and went to bed about 1/2 past eleven or twelve apparently very well and saying he would be ready to start for Richmond at the seven the next morning -

Aug. 24th The Duke was up about 1/2 past six o'clock. Perceiving that he did not eat much breakfast we inquired if he was unwell - he replied he had

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2.

a pain in his shoulder and that he had not slept very well which was rather ~~an~~ ^{an} unusual thing with him, in consequence of this we purpose ^{remaining} at Perth, however he made light of his indisposition and determined on going forward towards the store in Berkwith, a distance of 15 miles where we were to halt for ^{the} night — the road being impassable for wagons we had intended proceeding as far as a Mr Bags (Bags) (about 7 miles) on horseback, after which the horses were to be sent back and we were to walk the rest of the way to Richmond ~~on~~ the indisposition ^{of the Duke} however having apparently ~~increased~~ on his way to Mr Bags we prevailed with him on his arrival there to lie down for an hour or two — Here we endeavoured to persuade ~~him~~ him to return to Perth and to take the Brockville road to Montreal, in this however we could not succeed and as his grace appeared determined on going on to the store in Berkwith we went forward while he was resting, and continued to get two horses over a River about one mile from Mr Bags, having done which his grace was enabled to ride from the river to the store, except, in two

falls
or three places where from the wind ~~gales~~
and badness of the road, he was obliged to
dismount and walk for very short distance^s
— during his stay at Mr. ~~6~~ ³ ags, he had
taken some chicken broth and enjoyed
an hours sleep — we arrived at the store
in Berkwith about 1/2 past 6 o'clock in the
evening and the Duke immediately went up
stairs and laid down, nor did he join us again
until just as we were setting down to dinner
when he remained with us but a very short
time, ate very little and then went up ^{again} to
lie down — during this days journey the Duke
drank constantly of weak brandy and water.
Aug. 25th — The Duke scarcely slept at all during the
night and only joined us for a short time at
breakfast, at which he ate but a little —
left us suddenly and went up again to lie
down until we were ready to start —
about 8 o'clock, he proceeded ~~still~~ on
horseback towards a house of a settler
named Saunders (about six miles from the
store in Berkwith), where he laid down for
a short time, and as it was determined that
instead of his going th^o to Richmond as he
appeared fatigued he should halt four miles
short of that place at the house of a settler
named Vaughan and from whence the

Bourke

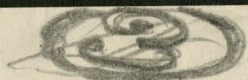
road to Richmond being that a swamp
 the Duke would be obliged to walk.
 Major Bourke the secretary at Richmond
 (who had met us at the store in Berkwith)
 and myself determined therefore on going
 on, for the purpose of preparing Vaughan's
 house and of making some arrangements in
 Richmond previous to the Duke's arrival.
 Major Bourke remained with the Duke.
 Aug. 26. I sent a basket with some refreshment
 from Richmond very early this morning
 to Vaughan's and also wrote to the Duke
 stating that we had found the road so bad
 that the swamp that unless His Grace
 was better I hoped he would not attempt the
 fatigue of passing it — in answer to the
 note I received from the Duke dated 6 o'clock
 A.M. (an unusually early hour for him to
 be up as a matter of choice) wherein he stated
 that the pain in his shoulder was better,
 but that he found a difficulty in
 swallowing, and that he should be
 in Richmond rather early — I did
 not expect him till 12 or 1 o'clock how-
 ever to my surprise about 10 I was
 informed he was entering the town —
 I immediately went out to meet him and
 perceived that he had passed the Ferry

on going up to him he ^{struck} ~~thanked~~ ^{at} me as looking
 particularly ill and I observed he was walking
 unusually fast — I asked him if he would
 not return to the Tavern and change his clothes
 for he appeared very wet and dirty — His
 answer was ~~no~~ — he had rather see what was
 to be seen first, and accordingly he proceeded
 to the office and stage, both of which he went
 thro' and having done which I asked him to
 walk and look at the River this however
 he objected to, and on my rather pressing it,
 he made some further objection and walked
 away — I attended him to the Tavern and
 then returned to the office to finish some
 public business which I had been
 engaged with, when I was first
 informed of the Duke's arrival — about an
 hour after this I received a note from
 Major Boules ^{requesting} and ~~requesting~~ me to send
 some writing Paper ^{to be} ~~and~~ for the Duke
 — about three or four o'clock in the after-
 noon the Duke again ^{was seen} ~~wrote~~ the office,
 he was looking better, talked to me
 generally about the business of the
 settlement and even wrote on the
 back of a Petition ^{his destination}
 concerning it — he ^{directed} ~~directed~~ several
 officers to be asked to dine with him

8 Collis

Combs

as usual; during the time we were waiting for the dinner being ^{served} ~~served~~ - the Duke spoke frequently about the difficulty he had in swallowing and also of the ~~constant~~ effect that water produced on him, he several times expressed himself at a loss to account for this effect and more particularly so as neither himself or any of his family had ever been in the slightest degree nervous - shortly after sitting down to dinner he asked some one to drink wine with him and on filling his glass I saw for the first time the effect to which he had previously by alluded - the sight of the wine produced a convulsion in the first instance and so great was his difficulty in drinking it that he was obliged to raise the glass sideways to his mouth after which he appeared to swallow it, with the greatest difficulty - the same appearance continued during the whole of the dinner and was particularly marked on his taking some wine and water - he continued however to take his wine after dinner and occasionally to talk of the extraordinary effect it produced on him - I think it was during dinner that in ^{alluding} ~~alluding~~ to the subject he said, "It is fortunate I saw not a dog on -" I should have been shot long ago." - Amongst the persons who dined with us, was ~~Dr. Lott~~ ^{Dr. Lott's} assistant surgeon.



~~July~~ -

on the half past 6th of July - the Duke had seen this gentleman in the morning - but as his Grace's fancy merely complained of a difficulty in swallowing, Mr. Collins only sent him a little gaily for his ~~meat~~ ^{throat} - some of the gentleman remained in the evening and took some cigars and the Duke & I think smoked one saying it would do him good - after the gentleman had left us, I was also going, but the Duke asked me if I was going to bed, at the same time stating that he should not do so, for another hour or so in the hope that by sitting up a little longer he should improve his night's rest - in consequence of which I sat down again - he pressed me to take another cigar saying that ^{he} ~~he~~ should not do so himself yet that he would not consent to my remaining up unless I did, in consequence of which I continued smoking and we had some further conversation about the settlements - The roads ~~he~~ ^{are} - & - and about 1/2 past 11 o'clock, I wished him good-night and His Grace immediately retired to his room. -

Aug. 27th - My Room being next to the Duke's and only divided by a thin partition, I was awake once or twice in the night by his talking in his sleep - about 5 -

* complaining of his
own folly,

10

impetuous

At about half past morning, I heard
Major Boules. (who had slept at a
house some distance from us) in the Wake's
room, I got up therefore thinking it was
late. On coming out I found the Wake
up and waiting - he complained of having
passed a wretched night and seemed very
restless and anxious to proceed on his
journey - Whilst the breakfast was getting ready
he walked backwards and forwards on the
outside of the Tavern in a very hurried and impetuous
manner, constantly talking of the absurdity of his
falling into a nervous disorder and alluding
to his own ^{folly} in a way which was highly
distressing - amongst other things he informed
us that so great had become his dislike to water
that he could not even put the towel into the basin
but had been obliged that morning to ^{dried}
Baptiste to wet it for him and lay it by
him on the dressing table and ^{thus} ~~that~~ even
then he was obliged to ^{rub} ~~put~~ his face very hard
with his hand before he could ^{proceed} ~~proceed~~ on himself
to use it. When breakfast was served
he at first declined coming in, but ^{desired} ~~decided~~
us to go in and begin. - after we had
been there sometime he came in and on
endeavouring to take some tea he was ^{strongly} ~~though~~
concluded, at which he seemed much annoyed and
again, complained of his own ^{convulsed} ~~falling~~ folly, hardly

xx Buckle

H 347 H

folly

in joke, but with considerable force ~~thinks~~
struck himself with his open hand on the cheek at
the same time explaining there perhaps
that will cure me of my ~~fitting~~
By this time my fears respecting his
disorder were very much increased & the
Surgeon (Mr. Ellis) had stated for the
Richmond landing on the Ottawa river,
where we had intended to remain for
the night where a Bateau was waiting.
We proposed to the Duke remaining
quietly where he was - however he
said no and seemed determined
on going on at a distance of
three miles from Richmond is the farm
house of a ^{man} named Chapman and the
river being navigable so far and the road
rather bad, it had been arranged that the
Horses should be sent on at a very early
hour to Chapman's, then to await our arrival,
and that the Duke and Major Bowles should
go so far in a Canoe and that Major Bowles
and myself should walk ~~acrossing~~ by
about 9 o'clock. We left the Tavern and
accompanied His Grace to the Canoe - on
the embarking there was some thing
particulary striking in the manner
in which he took his little Dog (Buckler)

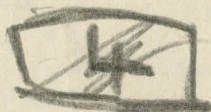
+ Hydrosphæria

312

10000 (gr) [#] Putnamish

into his arms and lifted him -
he made no objection to entering the canoe,
but on getting in asked for assistance
lest he should fall down - The canoe
having put off, Major Boule and myself
started on our walk - and I immedi-
ately communicated to him my serious
apprehensions as to the nature of the
Duke's complaint. His reply was that
he was also under the most serious alarm
and so convinced was he that he sym-
ptoms he had witnessed the preceding
day proceeded from ~~the disphobia~~^x
that he had mentioned his opinions to
his clerk (Mr. ~~Whitman~~^x) on going home to
bed - while thus conversing we saw the Duke
and Major Boule coming up from the river towards the road
we were walking on and to our utter dismay
were informed that the effect of passing the
water was more than his Grace could bear -
We immediately proposed returning to
Richmond, (from whence we were distant
about a mile) and to which the Duke
assented, but on

ravine



13 * parallel

perceived

on proceeding a few steps he ~~perceived~~
a small ~~badine~~ which we had to pass
~~and~~ the bottom of which was rather ^{wet}

The moment ~~he~~ saw the water ~~to~~ ^{refused}
to cross - we then proposed going to the
house of a Mr. Lyons (near which the Duke
had landed) and I went to make ~~arrangements~~
ments, however on my coming out
he had decided on not going to Mr Lyons
and ~~our~~ only alternative was to proceed
towards Chapman's - ^{our} suppositions

Duke

thus

repeating the Duke's disorder ~~leaving them~~
been fearfully increased, We despatched
Major ~~to~~ to inform Mr Chapman we were
coming to his house and ~~them~~ to proceed with
all possible expedition to the Richmond
landing place for the purpose of ^{bringing} back
Mr. Ellis - The Road to Chapman's ^{barriers} was

within

nearly ~~parallel~~ with the river and generally
within sight of it. - On our way we had
a few trifling Ravines to cross and
~~tho'~~ we always endeavored to ^{cross}

over

the water with logs and boughs it
was with the greatest difficulty we
could ~~prevail~~ ^{prevail} on the Duke to cross them
and when he did this agitation was
dreadful. On one occasion the road passed
rather nearer the river than usual and not

contrary +

14

#5

with standing our remonstrances to the
country, to avoid the sight and smell of the
water, for he complained nearly as
much of the latter as of the former. He
turned directly into the woods and walked
a considerable distance from the River
- so much so that I was obliged to leave
him with Major Boules and return to
find the Road again - during the time
I was absent Major Boules informed me
The Duke ~~rested~~ ^{settled} himself on a log and
spoke very rationally alluding to the
probable speedy termination of his life
and giving directions accordingly
On our regaining the Road we proceeded
towards Chapman's the Duke supporting
himself between Major Boules and
myself - just before our arrival we passed
the cottage of a poor man who was standing
at his door, the Duke on ^{perceiving} ~~perceiving~~ ^{at} him asked him, "How his clearance
went on?" The man expressed his
thanks to the Duke for asking the question,
When his Grace turning to us observed,
"He ought to be obliged to me if he knew
the pain it gave me to ask him the
question." - immediately round the
house of Mr Chapman, the wood ~~is~~ ^{is}
cleaned away by which the River is -

* however

14

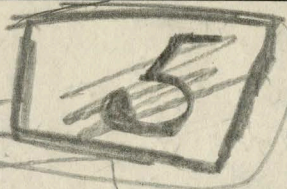
15

19

completely open to the view of Persons
passing along the Road ~ on our ap-
proaching this place it was impossible
to prevail on the Duke to proceed
straight on, He quitted the Road ~
abruptly, jumped over a very high
fence and proceeded at a very quick
pace from the River ~ indeed it was
with some difficulty we could follow
him, having gone for some distance
He turned towards Chapman's House
but here we were again inter-^{fered}
with by the appearance of ~~and~~ another
~~the~~ small Ravine, the difficulty of
getting him to pass which was very
great - however ^{they} he went ~~that it~~
tho' not without much agitation - we were
now in the field ~~adjoining~~ ^{adjacent} to
Chapman's house, ^{such} ~~was this~~ ^{this}
invincible antipathy to water, that
because the Barn stood about fifty
yards further from the river than ^{the} house
did - He insisted on going into the
Barn and ^{to} effect which he jumped
over a railing, I should think ^{at} least
Six feet high - The Barn was so ^o con-
structed as to have a passage thro-
the Centre of it, which made it

particularly cool and we therefore
 ceased to press his going into the House -
 Having got some bundles of corn for
 him to sit on, I left him with Major
 Boules and taking one ^{of the} horses pro-
 ceeded towards the Richmond land
 in hopes of hurrying back Dr. Collins -
 having met this gentleman about two miles
 from Chapmans I changed horses
 with him, mine being fresh and
 I ^{returned} ~~interchanged~~ with Major Boules & Burke -
 On rejoining Chapmans I found that
 Major Boules had been and still was
 in serious conversation with the Duke
 I did not therefore go up to them till
 Boules sent for me - His Grace however
 appeared to be getting gradually worse
 Dr. Collins bled ~~him~~ ^{him} after which he
 appeared for a short time somewhat
 more composed - The ~~paroxysms~~ ^{paroxysms} however
 came on soon after with
 increasing violence, during these
 his sufferings were dreadful but
 between them, the pain and the deli-
^{rium} ~~rium~~ both seemed to subside and
 it was in these intervals that he made
 known such a communications
 as he thought would be consol-
 to his family and in which ~~at the~~

also uttered as I
consider under the
influence of excite-
ment he showed
strongly



17
the utmost tenderness of
feeling and resignation to
his fate —

a museum
escaped
him and
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barrenness
here increases
with
addition
violence, he
seemed to meet

lack success
one, with additional
fortitude — some

of the family
to this family
and friends, all

of which were
taken down
by major

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of it on our afterwards offering him
some bread his mode of taking it appeared
to me almost to ^{amount to} snapping — it was about
this time that a violent perspiration
came on which gave us a momentary
hope, it made however no change in
the disorder — Several times during the
morning in the violence of his delirium he
complained of an unpleasant smell and
towards ^{the} evening and ~~that~~ the night this
idea seemed to increase very much with the
addition of his imputing the annoyance to
some animal generally a Beaver which he
repeated by requested might be brought
and ~~thrown~~ over board, while
complaining of this annoyance about
six or seven o'clock in ^{the} evening we proposed
his removing from the Barn into
the house of which he consented and
we removed him accordingly —
from the time of his being put to bed,
tho' more ^{tran-}quil his delirium contin-
ued and he appeared to be ^{gradually} getting
weaker — The perspiration continued at times
so much so that we deemed it advisable to
change his linen — about one o'clock in the
morning the difficulty of getting rid of this
saliva was much increased and from
Saliva —

such as I never can forget and such as fully bespoke
the kind and noble heart of him | & whose private
& public virtues will long endear his memory to all
who had the honor & happiness of knowing him.
altered as I consider under the influence
of excitement he threw the utmost
tenaciousness of fecling and resignation
to his fate - but a murmur escaped him
and the paroxysms were increasing
with additional violence, he seemed
to meet each succeeding one, with
additional fortitude. Some of the
messages to his family and friends
(all of which were taken down by Major
Boules) were such as I never can
forget and such as fully bespoke the
kind and noble heart of whose private
and public duties will long endear
his memory to all who had the honour
and happiness of knowing him.
Towards four o'clock in the afternoon
Nature appeared to have exhausted her-
self, and he became more tranquil. It
was about this time that he took a
Laudanum Pill and on our asking
him if he would endeavour to take a
little Broth, he replied in the affirmative,
saying by swallowed two or three
Teaspoonfully of it.

Accordingly

difficult to read

(sic) reviewed
(perceived)

(B)

19 pouring
Buick

how
this time I do not think he recognised ^{any} ~~any~~
One — On ~~proceeding~~ out some water I have
remembered so far perceived the noise
as to turn this head round and look
towards the place from whence the sound proceeded
At four o'clock in the morning (as soon as it
was light) Major Bowles was dispatched to
Montreal with a letter from Major Bowles
preparing the family for the sad ^{event} ~~sad~~ which
appeared inevitable — about seven o'clock there
was an appearance of a slight Palsy of
nature however seemed ^{equal} ~~unequal~~ to any further
struggle straight and precisely at eight o'clock he
breathed his last — so tranquilly that
altho' anxiously watching him at the moment,
I was not certain until I called Doctor Ellis
whether life had quitted him or not —
In addition to the foregoing facts which
came under my own observation, I have
since been informed of the following par-
ticulars from which I am decidedly of opinion
that at the time the Buick never made ~~and~~ any
mention to Major Bowles or myself of the
nature of his disorder, except in the
instance mentioned at Richmond on the
26th that he was for some time fully aware
of what his complaint ~~early~~ was and
that his existence was nearly at an

struggle

Dr Ellis

Dr Ellis

yet

washing /

end - his Servant (Baptiste) started to me on the day of the Duke's death, that so far back as when His Grace took the warm wine and water on the 28th after coming in from his walk at Perth - He observed, that the wine and water was well mixed he did not swallow it without some annoyance - Baptiste also heard His Grace express some annoyance ~~on~~ ^{watching} himself at Perth and Baptiste further informed me, that while we were at the store in Berkwitz, His Grace had directed him to be very cautious in the way of joining him water and not to show it him more than could be helped - On his way from the Store in Berkwitz towards Vaughan's Major Bowles happened to step into a swamp and the Duke ^{the} immediately observed ~~this~~ ^{that} having done so, had ^{given} ~~seen~~ him a spasm - The Rapidity with which He walked thro' the swamp from Vaughan's to Richmond ^{must} ~~have~~ have been occasioned by the annoyance he felt from passing over wet ground - His Reason for not going at once to the Tavern on his arrival must have proceeded from a wish

True

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to delay washing himself ~ His refusing
to look at the River in Richmond
when I asked him to do so, I can now
also ~~thence~~ to his increasing dislike
to Water - It has also since appeared that
the paper he sent to the officer for in
Richmond was for the purpose of
waiting his farewell letter upon to
Lady Mary Lenox ~ He in the first
instance ~~gave~~ this letter on the 26th to
Baptiste whom he told ~~to~~ give it
him back at Montreal, but having
added to it on the next morning
he then gave it to Major Boules, stating
that ~~he~~ had a presentiment ~~he~~ should
not live to reach Montreal, and
directing Boules, in the event of his
decease to deliver the letter to Lady Mary
Lenox at the time she was informed
of His Grace's Death -

Fram Cockburn.

Col D. H. M. J. M.

D. G. M. S. in Canada.

the first of the year, and the
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Queen's University has
Duke of Richmond archives

PACKET

containing

55 LETTERS

being correspondence during

The 4th DUKE of RICHMOND and LENNOX's

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP of UPPER and LOWER CANADA

(May 1818 to August 1819)

PACKET 26

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
Downing Street	28.2.19	Earl Bathurst	The Duke of Richmond	Enclosing a copy of a letter from Lt.-Col. Mackay dated 15.2.19 to Bathurst with reports of the Annual Councils lately held with the Indian Nations resorting to Drummond Island and instructions thereupon Lord Bathurst's letter is marked 'Duplicate' but has his original signature on it. There is also an original of it as well.
Colonial Office	2.7.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Approving of the expenses of sending commissioners into Indian Territory being paid out of the Extraordinaryes of the Army.
Colonial Office	6.7.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting a grant of Indian lands to a Mr. Dixon of Niagara. This has been crossed out & labelled 'Cancelled' & original returned to Lord Bathurst.
Downing Street	28.7.18	H. Goulburn	do.	Copy enclosing copy of a letter dated 6.7.18 from Mrs. Ireland containing an inquiry re. a seaman formerly belonging to the schooner named Thomas Jones.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
	30.9.18	Earl Bathurst	The Duke of Richmond	Duplicate with original signature. Declining to authorise the erection of a new fort and barracks at Mississaga and requests that estimate for barracks be transmitted.
	30.9.18	do.	do.	Requesting further information in support of Mrs. Connolly's claim to a pension. (Widow of late Col. Connolly of Virginia Royalists.)
Downing Street	9.11.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. With a copy of an enclosure on the subject of Sergt.-Major Martin ----- of Wattesville's Regiment, reported to have died at Montreal.
	9.12.18	do.	do.	Respecting the rate at which the dollar is issued to the troops.
	10.7.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Authorising the sum of £500 being applied to the aid of the Church in Niagara.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
	9.6.19	Earl Bathurst	The Duke of Richmond	Respecting Mr. Neller's grant of lands.
Downing Street	2.9.19	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Authorises the sum of £10,000 being appropriated to the Ottawa Canal, & enclosing a copy of a Treasury Minute to this effect.
Downing Street	8.6.19	do.	do.	An original. Requesting information as to Lieut. Irvine's claim to half-pay, & enclosing Irvine's own claim for this.
	27.5.18	Lord Palmerston	Sir L. Sherbrooke	Duplicate with original signature. Notifying men being placed on the Establishment of Chelsea. Encloses a further duplicate with original signature dated 19.6.18 to Sherbrooke on the same subject.
				A copy of a letter from Mr. Sullivan to O.C. His Majesty's Forces, Canada, respecting an officer.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
	30.6.18	Lord Palmerston	Sir L. Sherbrooke	Respecting payment of a pension to Angus Macdonald in Canada.
	21.6.18	Mr. Harrison	do.	Copy to the O.C. His Majesty's Forces in Quebec.
Treasury Chambers		do.	do..	Respecting a robbery of a military chest.
War Office	4.7.18	Lord Palmerston	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the services of Sergt. Geo. Ward formerly of the 24th Foot.
	15.7.18	Mr. Harrison	do.	Copy respecting the debt due to the Government from the estate of the late John Craigie.
Treasury Chambers	15.7.18	do.		Copy to O.C. His Majesty's Forces in Canada, respecting an augmentation to the Dept. of Accounts.
War Office	18.7.18	Lord Palmerston	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the payment of a pension to D. MacPherson.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
Treasury Chambers	31.7.18	Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot	Sir L. Sherbrooke	Approving the conversion of the Old Bakehouse at the Artillery Barracks at Quebec into captains' quarters.
Treasury Chambers	31.7.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Calling for annual estimates of the ex- penses for 1818.
War Office	31.7.18	Lord Palmerston	do.	Respecting the debt for postages and stationery incurred in the 76th Regt.
do. COPY	5.8.18	do.	do.	Reporting an allowance of 3/- a day to Adj. Millar of the Canadian Militia.
do. COPY	7.8.18	do.	do.	Respecting the half-pay of Ensign Connolly of the 60th Foot.
	7.8.18	Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot	do.	Mr. W. Bennett placed on a retired allowance of 3/- a day.
War Office Copy	13.8.18	Lord Palmerston	do.	Warrant has been issued for the pay of Major-Gen. Goody Strutt as Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, 24 Sept. 1817.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
COPY		Lord Palmerston	Sir L. Sherbrooke	Warrant has been issued for an allowance for fire and candles to Major Strutt as Governor of Quebec.
COPY	15.8.18	Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot	do.	The Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury are of the opinion no alteration should be made in the present method of paying the salaries & contingencies of the Barrack Dept.
War Office	15.8.18	Lord Palmerston	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the pension of Denis Noonan.
	15.7.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the above matter.
War Office	15.8.18	do.	do.	Respecting the pension of D. MacPherson, & enclosing a Treasury Minute.
War Office	22.8.18	do.	do.	Respecting the pension of Angus Macdonald.
War Office	24.8.18	Mr. Sullivan	do.	Respecting allowances for postages & stationery to Royal Staff Corps.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
War Office	25.8.18	Lord Palmerston	Sir L. Sherbrooke	Copy enclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Siborn.
COPY	2.9.18	Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot	do.	Application of Mrs. Lindsay for a pension as widow of late Capt. Lindsay.
War Office COPY	11.9.18	Lord Palmerston	The Duke of Richmond	Respecting the payment of Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners resident in Canada.
War Office	12.9.18	do.		Letter to G.O.C. His Majesty's Forces in Canada respecting Lieut. Radford drawing half-pay in Canada.
	14.9.18	do.	Sir L. Sherbrooke	Respecting Ensign Connolly drawing half-pay in Canada.
COPY	18.9.18	Mr. Harrison	do.	Authorising the payment of law expenses incurred by Captain Watson in the execution of his duty during the war.
War Office	21.9.18	Lord Palmerston	The Duke of Richmond	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the men of the 99th Regt. and recommending to pensions.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
War Office	24.9.18	Lord Palmerston	The Duke of Richmond	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the payment of Kilmainham pensioners in Canada.
COPY	24.9.18	Mr. Lushington	do.	Respecting the pay of Mr. Duberger late cadet draughtsman Engineers Dept.
	9.18	do.		Copy referring to settlement of the debt due on the estate of the late John Craigie, late deputy Commanding General in Canada.
	30.9.18	Lord Palmerston	G.O.C.	Duplicate with original signature. Enclosing a list of fees & commissions due from certain officers and requests they may be called on to pay the same.
COPY	23.10.18	do.	The Duke of Richmond	Saying the list of half-pay officers wishing to draw their half-pay in Canada has been transmitted to the Paymaster-General.
	11.18	Mr. Harrison	G.O.C.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the form to be used by persons applying to be remunerated for the expenses of medical attention.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
	5.12.18	Lord Palmerston	The Duke of Richmond	Respecting out-pensioners resident in Canada.
War Office	8.12.18	do.	do.	Saying the case of Mr. Bell formerly 41st. Regt. has been referred to Chelsea.
War Office	9.12.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Saying John Sextant, late 49th Regt., has been placed on the out-pension list at 6d. per day
War Office	10.12.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the issue of pensions to certain out-pensioners lately arrived in Canada.
War Office	14.12.18	do.	do.	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting the payment of a pension to the widow of Lieut. Nowlan, 100th Foot, in Canada.
Treasury Chambers	19.12.18	Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot	do.	Enclosing copy of a Treasury Minute respecting method of paying pensions in Canada.

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PRECIS</u>
	23.12.18	Lord Palmerston	The Duke of Richmond	Duplicate with original signature. Respecting Sergt. MacFarlane, late 104th Regt.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond on the
Esplanade at Quebec.

"The first or second Sunday after the arrival of His Grace the Duke of Richmond at Quebec, there was the usual parading of the Troops in the Garrison, and I must needs go to the Esplanade and see what sort of a looking man the Duke was. — It was not until the Troops had march'd off that I could get a sight of him, and then the Band of Music began to play, when there was a broad Circle formed by a party of Soldiers around them, and the Duke and all the great Folks walked round and round the Musicians. — I got a squint of him several times as he pass'd round, and I thought him a good sort of a looking body enough. — Having satisfied myself in this way, I was ^{about} going away about my business, for I didn't care a Copper for all the music. — As I was sauntering away homewards, there comes an Officer after me (Colo: Cockburn, the Quarter Master General) and he taps me on the Shoulder, saying that His Grace the Duke of Richmond wanted to speak to me. — (Geth I started at the idea, and thought to myself what the deuce can the Duke of Richmond have to say to me? I had scarcely time to bethink myself however, when, who did I see coming towards me thro' the Crowd, but the Duke himself! and several of his young Ladies, and Staff. — His Grace ask'd me if my name wasn't Thompson? I replied that it was, and I took off my hat to him as if he had been His Majesty himself. — (now, how the deuce, thinks I to myself, does he come to know any thing about me?) — Mr. Thompson, ^{said the Duke} did you know General Wolfe? Yes, may it please your Grace, I replied, I knew him to my sorrow! Aye, says his Grace, how is that? Why, your Grace, only because he was a good friend lost to me! Were you not =

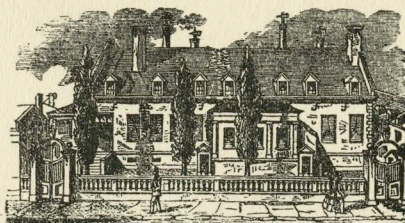
not in Fraser's Highlanders? — Yes. I was. —
What kind of a Regiment was it? — Why, your
Grace, they were a most honorable Corps; To
be sure they knew nothing about Parade exercise,
and figuring away with their fuzes, and they
could not bear to be taught to "Prime & Load".
For every mother's son of them knew that from
his infancy, and the only difficult matter to
teach them was to "form the Line", and then, it
was just as difficult to make them keep it, that
is to say, when they had an enemy in sight. —
— as for all the rest of the business, they could do
just as well as other Soldiers — Ay, Ay, says
the Duke, I understand they were a fine set
of men. — By this time we were completely
mob'd with people gathering around us, and I
assure you, I felt within myself that it was no
small matter to become acquainted with me. —
— while I yet stood with my hat in my hand,
His Grace walk'd away saying that he was glad
to see me looking so well, and he wished me
a "good morning" altho' it was not ^{far} from six
in the afternoon. — I had some difficulty in
getting out of the crowd, for the people were all
staring at me as a matter of great curiosity.

— (The above related by my Father, on Sunday
evening, 31st August 1828) —

My brother William and myself, were
both at different places on the Esplanade at the
time of the above occurrence. — William, under
an impression that my Father was beset by the
mob, forc'd his way thro' the Crowd to near
where the Duke was. — from where I stood,
I merely caught a glance of my Father's bare
head, but it was at the moment of the Duke
moving off the ground, which occasioned the
mob to disperse, otherwise I should have re-
mained ignorant of what was going on. —

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J. J.

President: Victor Morin, F.R.D., F.R.S.C.
97 rue Saint-Jacques
Recording Secretary: - E. C. Wurtele
Corresponding: " Miss R. M. Cooper
Chateau de Ramezay
Treasurer: - - Pemberton Smith
260 St. James Street
Conservateur du Musée: P. O. Tremblay
" de la Numismatique: L. A. Renaud
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(construit en 1705)
186, rue Notre-Dame Est,

Museum and meeting place of

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal
La Société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de Montréal

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Miss Anna O'Dowd, Custodian

MONTREAL, May 11th, 1931.

W. D. Lighthall, Esq.,
McCord Museum McGill College,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Lighthall,

I have received from Spink & Son the offer of the correspondence of the Duke of Richmond, former governor of Canada, as per the enclosed synopsis, which he offers to us at a price of 100 pounds stating at the same time that the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, present owner of the collection, might possibly accept less.

As you know that the Chateau de Ramezay has no available funds for this material, I thought possibly that the McCord Museum might be interested and I gladly submit it to you.

Spink & Son's address, as you probably know, is Nos. 5, 6 & 7 King Street, St. James's, S. W. 1 London, England.

Yours very truly,

VM/CL.

Extraits des Registres
des baptêmes, des ma-
riages, sépultures de la
Paroisse de Longueuil
pour l'année 1716.

L'an de notre Seigneur
1716 le vingt cinquième
février a été baptisée Marie
fille de Michel Dubuc et de
Charlotte Bougret, sa
femme, née le jour précé-
dent autour deux heures
du soir. Le parrain a été
Pierre Bougret et la mar-
taine Marie Bougret, oncle
et tante de l'enfant qui ont
signé avec moi. Signé Pierre
Bougret M. D., C. Daurget,
Cure

Lequel enfant, je prêtre,
soussigné, certifie être con-
forme à l'original à Lon-
gueuil, le 13 Octobre 1807

J. J. Lartigue.
Ptre

Ages

Des enfans issus du mariage
de Joseph Marie Cherrier et
de Dame Marie Josephite
Gate' dit Bellefleur.

1777 Marie Josephite Cherrier,
née le 9 Octobre. Le parrain
M^r Benj. Cherrier, la marraine
Mad^{lle} Bellefleur. Enterrée
à Québec

1778 Joseph Marie Cherrier, né
le 15 Octobre Le parrain M^r
Jo. Bellefleur, la marraine
Mad^{lle} Juliette Turgeon.

1779 Marie Genevieve Cherrier
née le 22 Septembre. Le parrain
M^r Ant. Parent, la marraine
Mad^{lle} Lamorille

1780 Francois Cherrier, né le 29
octobre. Le parrain M^r Alexis
Jean, la marraine M^{lle} Jean.

1782 Benjamin Cherrier né le
~~Sept~~ 24 Aout. Le parrain
M^r Gueroult, la marraine
Mad^{me} Bellefleur.

1783 Seraphin Cherrier, né le 9 Nov.
Le parrain M^r Paradis, père,
la marraine Mad^{lle} Michaud.
Enterré à Québec

- 1784 Louis Michel Cherrier, né le
30 Septembre. Le parrain
M^r Duval, l'ainé, la mar-
raine M^{lle} Angélique Turgeon
- 1786 George Hypolite Cherrier,
né le 1^{er} Avril. Le parrain
M^r George Borne, la marraine
Mad^{me} Borne
- 1787 Felix Olivier Cherrier, né le
20 novembre. Le parrain
~~Louis Robitaille, fils, la~~
~~marraine, M^{lle} Proulx~~
Le parrain Frs. Baillarge,
la marraine M^{lle} Baillarge
- 1788 Louis Flavien Cherrier,
né le 20 Décembre. Le parrain
Louis Robitaille, fils, la
marraine, Mad^{me} Proulx
- 1788 Pierre Séraphin Cherrier, né
le 20 Décembre. Le parrain
M^r Pierre Bouthiller, fils, la
marraine Mad^{me} Flaminge,
enterré à Lorette.
- 1790 Timothé Lion Cherrier, né le 2^e
Juin, Le parrain M^r Timothé
O'Connor, la marraine, Mad^{me}
Barbe Dorion

Friedrich

- 1792 Séraphin Edouard Cherrier
né le 13 Octobre. Le parrain
M^r Joseph Marie Cherrier
la marraine Mad^{me} Genevieve
Cherrier.
- 1794 Charles Denis Cherrier, né le
5 Aout. Le parrain neveu
Léon, la marraine Mad^{me}
Charles Piché. Mort le 20
aout, enterré à Repentigny
nés à Repentigny
- 1796 Louise Sophie Cherrier
née le 25 Aout. Le parrain
M^r Benoit St-Germain
la marraine Mad^{me} Dufour
- 1798 Côme Séraphin Cherrier,
né le 28 Juillet. Le parrain
M^r Louis Cherrier, la marraine
Mad^{me} Archange Séné.
- 1800 Marie Rosalie Cherrier
née le 22 Mai. Le parrain
M^r Jth Hervieux, la marraine
M^{lle} Marie Charles Cherrier, veuve
Lartigue.

L'an mil huit cent soixante six le
vendredi dixième jour du mois d'août
avant midi.

Devant M^e. D. E. Papineau notaire public
sousigné, dans et pour la partie de la
Province du Canada, ordinairement appelée
le Bas Canada, résidant en la cité de
Montréal, dans le District de Montréal
en la dite partie de province.

Est comparu.

Come Seraphin Cherrier, ecuyer, avocat
et Conseil de la Reine demurant en la
dite cité de Montréal. Lequel a reconnu
et confessé, par ces présentes, avoir cédé, quitté,
transporté et délaissé dès maintenant et à
tousjours, avec garantie de tous troubles et
causes de troubles généralement quelconques,
résultant de ses faits et promesses seulement
à Dame Marie Melanie Guenel, épouse
du dit Sieur Cherrier de lui séparée quant
aux biens seulement en vertu de leur con-
trat de mariage passé à Montréal
susdit le dix-sept du mois de Novembre
mil huit cent trente-trois (1833) devant M^e.
J. J. Truteau qui en a la minute et son
compère notaires la dite dame autorisée
par les présentes de son dit époux, autant
que besoin peut être aux effets ci-après
à ce présente et acceptant cessionnaire pour
elle-même ses heirs et ayant droit à
l'avenir savoir: tous les droits successifs
que le dit ledant a acquis de feu l'hono-
rable Frédéric Auguste Guenel en son
vivant l'un des membres du Conseil
Legislatif de la province du Canada,
demurant en la paroisse de Montréal, suivant

acte



acte de cession et transport passé au dit
Montréal, suivant acte de cession et transport
le dix de Mars mil huit cent cinquante-
quatre devant M^e. Las: Belle qui en a
retenu la minute et son collègue notaires,
lesquels droits le dit Honorable Frédéric
Auguste Guenel avait lui-même acquis
de Charles Joseph Coursol, icnier, suivant
acte de transport passé au dit Montréal
devant le dit M^e. Las: Belle qui en a retenu
la minute et son confrère notaires le dix
octobre mil huit cent cinquante-neuf. Les
droits ainsi présentement cédés et transportés
par le dit sieur Cherrier à la dite dame
Marie Melanie Guenel consistent dans
tous les droits successifs, mobiliers et
immobiliers, avec les fruits et revenus s'il y
en a, nouns, raicous, actions, rescin clants et
recevoires et autres généralement quelconques
quelconques qui appartaient au dit Charles
Joseph Coursol dans la succession testa-
mentaire de feu l' Honorable Jules Maurice
Guenel son oncle, en son vivant de la dite
cité de Montréal, au moyen des dispositions
contenues dans le testament de ce dernier
en date du dix-huit de Mai mil huit
cent quarante-deux, fait au dit Montréal
suivant les formes anglaises et dûment
procuré le vingt-cinq de Mai mil huit
cent quarante-deux devant l' Honorable
Jean Roch Rolland alors un des Juges
de la ci-devant Cour du Banc de la
Reine au District de Montréal, ainsi
qu'il appert par l'acte qui en a été
dressé le jour en dernier lieu ci-dessus
mentionné; lesquels droits ont été constatés
par

par l'Inventaire des biens dépendant de
la succession du dit feu Honorable Jules
Maurice Guenel fait par M^r J. S. Girouard
qui en avait retenu la minute et son collègue,
notaires en date au commencement du
mois de Novembre mil huit cent quarante
deux.

Les droits présentement cédés et transportés
consistent dans un tiers indivis du tiers
aussi indivis des biens meubles et immeubles
de quelque nature et qualité qu'ils soient,
dépendant de la succession testamentaire
au dit feu honorable Jules Maurice
Guenel. Et ce tiers indivis dans le tiers
aussi indivis des dits biens appartenait au
dit Charles Joseph Coursol, comme
étant l'un des trois enfants de la dite
dame Marie Melanie Guenel, ci devant
veuve de feu Michel Coursol.

Pour par la dite dame Marie Melanie
Guenel, la cessionnaire, ses heirs et
ayant cause louer, user, faire et disposer
des droits successifs mobiliers et immobiliers
à elle ci-dessus transportés comme
de chose à elle appartenante en toute
propriété, au moyen des présentes
et à en prendre possession immédiatement
à l'effet de quoi le dit Comte Seraphin
Cherrier, cédant, met et subroge la dite
dame Marie Melanie Guenel la dite
cessionnaire en son lieu et place et
en tous ses droits, noms, raisons, actions,
privilèges, et hypothèques.

Cette cession et transport sont ainsi
faits à la charge par la dite Marie
Melanie Guenel d'acquitter le dit Comte
Seraphin

Fait et passé en la demeure du dit
Sieur Cherrier au quartier St. Jacques
en la dite Cité de Montréal. Et après
lecture faite aux dites parties elles ont
signé une et en présence du Notaire
sousigné le jour, mois et an ci-dessus
en premier lieu mentionnés.

(Signé) "C. S. Cherrier"

— "Marie Melanie Cherrier

née Duval"

— "D. E. Papineau N."

Mais copie de la minute des présentes
demeurée en l'étude du Notaire sousigné.
Un mot rayé est nul.

(Signature: D. E. Papineau)

I certify that this document was entered &
Registered at full length in the Registry
Office for the Registration Division of
Montreal in Register B. Vol 102
Page 104 at ten o'clock in the forenoon
of the Eighth day of February one
thousand eight hundred and
sixty-eight under number forty
nine thousand one hundred &
eighty-nine, G. H. R.

(Signature: J. H. Land)
(Signature: J. H. Land)

51

N^o 4624

10 Août 1866.

Cession & Transport
par

Come Graplin Cherrier
Ces. à

Dame Marie Melanie
Guesnel son épouse

L^e copie

N^o 491094th

signed at ten o'clock
in the forenoon
of the 8th Feb 1868

D. E. Tapieau M^r

1633

Montreal y. L. 17th Feb^r 1790Dear Grand to some in some
Subject

My Dear Uncle

On Monday night the dreadful scene was closed, at 4
 hour of ten! & this morning at the same hour, the last awful ce-
 -emony was performed at the Parish-Church, which has deprived
 us of the Dear Girl for ever - If there is a place of future bliss
 she must be happy! - If it is not to you I must talk of her
 virtues, ~~they~~ are well known to you! She was cut-off
 in the prime of life & beginning of happiness, every flattering
 prospect before her, adored by her Husband; beloved by
 all her Friends; and admired by the world - She never
 spent an unhappy morning since her marriage! If must
 be circumstanced be ~~can~~ leave the world, but she
 seemed resigned to her fate, with all y^r fortitude you
 know her Mistress of! She grieved more for her
 Friends

Friends than self, as long as she preserved her senses,
which she never recovered, since my letter on Monday -

I am very unable to offer you comfort on this trying oc-
casion, I know how deeply you must be afflicted, but I am equally
so, I never shall, nor do I wish to get the better of it. Time, from
experience, we all know will blunt the edge of sorrow, but nothing
can eradicate it, on the present occasion!

I am able to say no more on this cruel subject,
which I can scarce conceive has taken place; my sorrow
is only beginning - every object about me, will momentarily
bring to my mind the severe & irreparable loss we have
sustained -

I am as usual

My Dear Uncle

Your affectionate ~~and~~ devoted
but afflicted Nephew -

D. H. Grant -

2

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is faint and mostly illegible due to fading and the texture of the paper. It appears to be organized into several lines or columns.

9

Honable William Grant Esqr
Of St. Roe
Quebec

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1841
CITY

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1841
CITY

Montreal the 6th of Feb^r 1790

My Dear Uncle, since the loss of our Dear Sister,
everything is equally indiffering to me! She was the object
that made life a pleasure, without her it is indiffering; her
amiable qualities made her admired by all that knew
her, and more than admired by those who had the
happiness to be her Friends! Never was a Person so uni-
versally regretted! All y^e world seem interested in her
fate, and pity the Poor Fatches she has left behind!
Maitland remains at a small House Auld's had taken,
till he can go with me to the Island, Wednesday-
next. He has no resolution to return to his own
house - The route to y^e Island was made Saturday,
I only wait till y^e House is aired & I can give
my things over, to return - I am
your sincerely affect.
Nephew D^r Grant

1634



McGILL
UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM

403409
CHAMBERLAIN
76 GIFT

Honable. William Grant Esq.

Quebec

MONTREAL
FEB 28

Montreal the 24th June 1793

My Dear Uncle

Till the receipt of your favor of the 17th inst. I was
very uneasy about your health, apprehending from my Aunt's letter
was much worse of Three Rivers than you had been with
five guineas, might get out of the worse Man of the Ca
knowledge, and if it restores your health, ~~thief~~ would
~~return~~ ten fold!

M^r. France has offered terms to y^r. Family, £1000.
and what he may be able to recover in France, in right of his
Wife - Arbitration, or Law! My Aunt will be wrote this prop^s, she
I believe has declared herself a creditor, & I see no reason for
her altering her former determination - Consequently giving
of the Business - France wants much £800.- to arrange matters
wth the Executors of L^d. Lovelace - He was on y^r. point of settling
wth M^r. Davison but is now totally off - Fear for Monk had
induced him to incline to close wth that Gentleman wth

the conditions, which when he was convinced only took
£800... out of his pocket & left him equally open to the provision
of them gentlemen, he saw that Mr. D. had observed his
fears & taken advantage of them - That gentleman says
going to Lueber - if he does I expect from Mr. Webster
the terms as may leave y. Judge unmolested
of his life -

Your Pork & whey you have recd. & on
y. return of y. bags y. remaining 100 bu. shall be
forwarded -

No news from y. States so late as yours -

I am

My Dear Uncle

Your sincerely Affct -

Nephew -

D. Gray -

action

dis

la



9

William Henry Esq.

of St. Roch

Quebec

24th June 1793.
Capt. Henry Esq.
Juncy Francis
JUN 24 1793
= meet with Mr. Decham
= lowest Family.

District de Montreal

N^o 477.

Extrait du Registre des Insinuations
de la Cour du Banc du Roi pour l'année 1820

L'an mil huit cent vingt le sixième
jour du mois de Décembre à neuf heures
du matin, Pardevant nous George Hyde Esq^r
un des Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi
du district de Montreal, est comparu
Pierre Roy, l'auteur d'un acte de donation d'un
lot de terre pour l'usage d'une école
publique par Messieurs John et Donald
Grant frères, au Sieur Pierre Roy dit Lapansé
et Richard Robertson, syndics de la dite école,
venu devant m^{re} J^{re} Sullivan et son confrère
Notaires, en date du Onze de Décembre mil
huit cent dix, nous requérant d'ordonner
l'insinuation de la donation portée en icelui sur
quoi nous avons ordonné que la dite donation
soit insinuée au greffe de cette Jurisdiction,
pour servir ce que de raison - Donné à Montreal
le Jour et au Jus dit

(Signé) George Hyde J^{re} B^{re}.

En consequence de la dit Ordonnance, la dite
donation a été insinuée com suit.

Parcecoprésentes
R

Pardevant les Notaires Publics, de la province
du Bas-Canada à Montreal, y résidant,
Soussignés furent presents, Sieurs John Grant
et Donald Grant frères demeurant à la
Paroisse ^{de} LaSalle dans le district de
Montreal.

Montreal lesquels ont dit et déclaré, que
desirant encourager et faciliter l'établissement
d'une Ecole Publique dans la dite paroisse ont
volontairement reconnue et confesse avoir fait
donation entre vifs l'une et simple et irrévocable
en la meilleure forme que faire se peut et pour
plus grande validité promettent garantir de tous
les troubles, dettes Hypothèques, ^{revenditions et autres} nuisances, vicieuses
empêchements & généralement, ^{quelconques} ~~pour~~
Nous ~~de~~ dit Lefrançois Capitaine de Milice et
Richard Robertson, demeurant au dit Lieu de

La Chine deux des Syndics nommés et choisis
par son Excellence le Gouverneur en chef de cette
Province, pour l'érection et l'établissement
de la dite école a representé, et acceptant pour
leur leurs successeurs et ayant cause, pour le
dite effet, savoir un lopin de terre situé la dite
paroisse de Lachine des dimensions suivantes savoir
sur le chemin de Roi Six perches et sept pieds
de ^{largeur} ~~longueur~~, ^{du côté de la} ~~largeur~~ ^{même mesure} ~~de~~ ^{de six}
perches et sept pieds de largeur, au sud ~~cinq~~ ^{cinq}
perches et neuf pieds de longueur, et sud Est quatre
perches et sept pieds de longueur, conforme au
plan figuratif en la possession des dits donateurs,
le dit Lopin de terre aux dits Sieurs donateurs appa-
rtenant avec plus grande étendue de terre par bons
titres dont ils promettants aident et fournissent aux dits
donateurs en tems que besoin étant le dit terrain en
conservé de la Seigneurie de L'Isle de Montreuil et envers le dit
domaine, chargé de cens et droits Seigneuriaux pour
toutes charges et sans aucune autre dette, hypothèque
quelconque, quitte néanmoins des arriérés des dits
cens et droits Seigneuriaux, du passé jusqu'à présent,
pour le dit Terrain Jouir, faire et passer aux
leurs successeurs ^{seurs} et ayant cause, Comme bon leur semblera
au vu des présentes, cette donation ainsi faite pour les

les caux susdites et par ce que telle est la volonté des
dits Seigneurs donateurs transporter les dits Seigneurs donateurs tous
droits de propriété fonds, ties fonds et et qu'ils ont et
pourront ~~par~~ avoir demander et prétendre eux sur le dit
Lotaire de terre présentement donné, s'en desactifiant
au profits des donataires leurs onces ^{et} ~~et~~ ayant
cause, voulant qu'ils en soient ~~et~~ ^{saies} ~~et~~ ^{mise} en poss
ession par qui et ainsi qu'il appartiendra Consti-
tuant à cet effet leur procureur le porteur
d'icelle au quel ils en donne pouvoir et pour faire
insinuer ces dites Présentes au Greffe des insinuations
de cette Ville suivant l'ordonnance les dites parties
ont aussi constitué leur procureur le porteur des prése-
ntes auquel ens donnent pouvoir, Promettant de Obl-
igeant & Renoncant à ce fait et passé au dit Montréal
Etude de Mr. Lukin, l'an mil huit cent dix le
vingtisme jour du mois de Décembre après midy et
ont signé avec Notaire Lectures fait à l'exception
du Sieur Lapause qui a déclaré ne savoir écrire
ou signer de ce enquis lecture faite, a fait sa marque
ordinaire ainsi signé la minute. Signe John Grant,
Donald Grant, Richard Robertson Pierre Roi dit
Lapause sarmarque. Jean Guillaume Delisle. V^e et du
Saufsegré Signe M^r Lukin N. V^e avec paraphe
Signe / R

Vraie copie extraite du Registre des
de la Cour du Banc du Roi du
district de Montréal pour l'année
mil huit cent vingt
Montréal 22 Mars 1821

^{N^o 2.}
le 11 decembre 1810

Copy / ^{Ent^a}
F. Donatini per
mess^r. John &
Donald Grant
à

Pierre Roy au Lapssee
et Rich^d. Robertson
— Synaxis —

The enclosed note is from the
late Chief Justice Keely when
practising at the Bar - to my
uncle the late James Charles
Grant - afterwards made a King's
Counsel - he died in 1836 -

copied M. J. Blackwood

Is. Charles Grant above was the son of John
Grant, of Larkie, Forwards. When he died, the
Indians would not allow the hearse which was
in attendance to be used, and carried his re-

Mains over the Tannery Hill to the Dur-
chester Street burial ground - That is John
Sims's Monuments.

Le line of the Montreal ...

Sole

8000 to Hon. William Grant in death
of Mrs. Montford. She must have been a
Roman Catholic

Mon sieur

L'était véritablement attaché à M^{lle}
Montford, aussi bien avec le sentiment
du plus sincère regret que le partage
d'une forte douleur. Ses excellentes
qualités et les marques de confiance
qu'elle m'a plusieurs fois données me
la rendait infiniment chère.
Je viens de lui rendre les derniers
devoirs en assistant à ses obsèques
qui ont été aussi pompeuses qu'on
peut les admettre dans une de nos
Églises - romaine & en l'ouvrage des plus
nombreux, composé des deux nations,
l'émoussait aussi l'honneur qu'on doit
rendre à la jeunesse vertueuse.
J'ai celui d'être avec la plus
- affectueuse - considération Mon sieur

M. Ligne, quel est le votre très humble
L'auteur de l'Éloge, frère et ami général
publique, et bien mérité;
qui se trouve dans
la gazette de cette ville;
je l'en détache pour
vous l'envoyer, vous regardant
comme le père de cette amie.

MS. A. 11. 1
UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM

1635

THE
UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM

McGILL
UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM

RECEIVED
JAN 31
1866

St-Aurs



1N6

M. L. M. Confieur.

William Grant Senior Confille

A Québec

MONTE
REAL
FEB 1

W
G



The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada,

Montreal Office, May 4th 1869

C. Grant Esq
Acton Vale.

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of
the 29th Inst. I am directed to
inform you that, conditionally on
your undertaking to make at your
own cost, all repairs required to
preserve the House you now occupy
in a tenantable state - we are
prepared to accept your offer of
paying Fifty Dollars, in Silver,
for

for the use of the Land
and House - until the 1st
of November next.

I am
Dear Sir
Your Obed^t Serv^t
Rupell Stephenson
Secretary.

2.85
40
75

4.90

25
127

379

Montreal the 2^d of April, 1870.

Dear Sir,

I have received your intimation
from Mr. Charles Pomeroy, that to pay
\$256⁰⁰

which I send you by three
cheques upon the Montreal
Bank - for \$240 - $2 \times 100 = 200$
 $1 \times 40 = 40$ \$240.

241⁵
226
241
225
1225
1225
5

New the receipt	
upon \$245 @ 5%	\$12.25
Paid for the 3 cheques	1.20
Postage	6
Commission	1.50
	\$15.00
	15 ⁰⁰
	\$241.00

I had made a mistake
in the calculation before I got
the cheques, so that I join
to them \$1⁰⁰ - completing the

241.00

Nothing stands about Montreal

I have
Yours truly -

The American Union
at 3 Rivers bank lost
sight -

Geo. Davis

Chas. Grant, Esq.
Montreal

RECEIVED
APR 3 1870

RECEIVED PAID 3

Charles Grant, Esq. -
Montreal -

1/15

COOLEY
AP 2
1870

SECTION 2
APR 2
1870
MONTREAL
QUEBEC & RICHMOND

STRATHSPEY IN THE CANADIAN FUR-TRADE

In the north-west corner of Scotland, some distance to the east of Inverness, is a Highland valley named Strathspey. On the banks of the River Spey and its tributaries has been from early times the chief home of the Clan Grant; here, near the comparatively modern village of Grantown, is Castle Grant, and here too is the rugged mountain of Craigellachie, from which the Clan Grant has derived its war-cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie." Here too the Scottish national dance known as the Strathspey had its origin, as well as the reel of Tullochgorum.

From Strathspey and its neighbouring glens there came to Canada after the British conquest a veritable emigration. Into the Canadian fur-trade, for instance, there flocked so many Grants from Strathspey that their identities and relationships have been a sort of Chinese puzzle. Among them were a number of the pioneers of the North West Company, as well as some who tried to break the company's monopoly. One of them, Cuthbert Grant, was the first to reach Great Slave Lake; and his son was the leader of the bois-brulés at the massacre of Seven Oaks in 1816. It was through his connection with the Grants that John Stuart, the companion of Simon Fraser the explorer, entered the North West Company; and it was John Stuart who introduced into the Hudson's Bay Company Donald A. Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona, who was not only a native of Strathspey, but was descended from Grants both on his father's and his mother's side. Sir William Grant, master of the rolls in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was attorney-general of Quebec from 1776 to 1777; and the Hon. William Grant of St. Roch, who was one of the first of the clan to reach Canada, was deputy receiver-general of Quebec from 1777 to 1784.

and a member of the Legislative Council. The latter, through his marriage with the dowager Baroness de Longueuil, and his nephew's subsequent marriage with the Baroness, brought about the perpetuation of the only barony of the French Régime which has been recognized by the British crown. Though the emigration from Strathspey to Canada has thus flowered in the baronies of Strathcona and Longueuil, the representatives of both these lines, as well as of other families, have shaken the dust of Canada from their feet; and it is a singular fact that it is difficult to-day to find in Canada any descendants of the numerous Grants who played such a conspicuous part in its history during the early days of British rule, save perhaps among the half-breeds of the Canadian West.

The Frasers and McTavishes in the Canadian fur-trade seem to have been attracted to Canada by their connection with Fraser's Highlanders, who fought under Wolfe at Quebec;⁽¹⁾ but, so far as I can discover, none of the Grants in Canada had any connection with that gallant regiment. The emigration from Speyside seems to have had its fons et origo in the operations of a firm of Scottish merchants in London, known as Robert Grant and Company, the partners of which were Robert, Alexander, and William Grant. Robert Grant, who was the active head of the firm, was born in 1720 and died in 1803, and was the founder of the present family of Grant of Elchies. It has generally been assumed that the William Grant who was a member of the firm was the Hon. William Grant of St. Roch; for when the Hon. William Grant of St. Roch came to Canada as a very young man, he made an abortive purchase from the Marquis de Vaudreuil of a grant of the fur-trading rights at La Baye, on Lake Michigan, "for himself and the firm of Robert Grant & Co." There are, however, in the British Museum a series of letters⁽²⁾ written by the William Grant who was a member of the firm; and from these it is clear that he was a wholly different person, a son of Robert Grant of Tannmore, and a cousin of Robert Grant of London. These letters throw a flood of welcome light on the operations of the firm of Robert Grant and Co., and

and on the emigrants from Speyside, to Canada.

It is clear from them, that long before the British captured Quebec, the members of the firm were doing business in Halifax. In 1756 Robert Grant was in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was made a member of the Council of the province; and William Grant writes, under date of August 31, that he has "just sent off Peter Stewart and John Grant with some goods to Nova Scotia." When Quebec was captured, the firm seems to have transferred its attention to Canada. It is reasonable to suppose that the "Peter Stewart" who was sent out to Nova Scotia in 1756 was the Peter Stuart who later became a prominent merchant of Quebec, interested in the fur-trade of the King's Posts on the St. Lawrence; and there is no doubt that the Hon. William Grant of St. Roch was sent out to Quebec about 1762 as an agent of the firm. There must also have been others, for William Grant, the writer of the letters, says in a letter from London, dated Feb. 10, 1763, "I can take care of three or four lads every year without being any loss to me and hope to give as good an account of those as them I have already exported, who have all been peculiarly lucky."

During these years the firm of Robert Grant and Co. evidently prospered. William Grant, writing under date of March 12, 1761, says, "Robert Grant has thoughts of going soon for North America... He has finished a new contract for the Navie in North America"; and on January 17, 1767, he writes: "Robert Grant's contracts turn out extremely well, as does the two I have got in my own name." The only fly in the ointment was the unwillingness of William Grant of St. Roch to pay his just debts to the firm which had sent him out to Canada, or at any rate backed him. It was decided to send William Grant, the letter-writer, out to America to collect the debts owing the firm; and on November 15, 1767, Robert Grant of London wrote to William Grant's father, Grant of Tannmore, "Your son has been pretty successful in collecting the debts. He has met with little trouble but from William Grant, and was in hopes to get

security for most of what he owes us. He will be obliged to return there in the spring, as the people owing us there, particularly William Grant, pays less attention to their words, character, and credit than the worst thief you ever knew in the Highlands of Scotland." When William Grant, the letter-writer, returned to Canada in the spring of 1768, he wrote to his father from Montreal on May 27:

I am sorry I must confirm what Robt. Grant has wrote you with regaird to Wm. Grant, were I to give you a full history of his conduct since I came here it would take up severall sheets and would hardly meet with credite. I have at last got matters refered to arbitration and am not affraid of getting justice tho he has shoven great dexterity and cleverness in preventing it so long by stoutly asserting ofring [sic] to swear to Five thousand pounds Errors and impositions in our accounts settled and signed by himself and John Gray, and insisting on our proving every artickle since the beginning of 1762 as if accounts had never been settled. -- however I have got an award for upwards of £6000 Str. besides what remittances I got last year, I would now get a final award for the whole but the arbitrators chouse to wait for some further proofs we have at London. Meantime the artickles in dispute are reduced to a very few hundred pounds and I am fully convinced there will not be an error of £5 found in all our accounts which amount to above £80,000 and that as I hope and believe he is able I will by Dec. next make him willing to pay his just debts. Tho' I ofered him a present of £500 rather than have this dispute with him -- I shall only further add on this disagreeable subject that all honest men even his best friends here greatly disapprove of his conduct in this affair--

Of the other natives of Strathspey in Canada, the letter-writer gives an interesting glimpse:

All our other Friends in this country are well. Dellavrogats son John is at Hallifax I have not heard from him since I came to America though I wrote him last August on business of consequence. Robt. Grant write me he hears from him some times. Francis is at Quebec and stays with William Grant. He was for some short time in business for himself, but has given it over. John Deskie is lately married to a Canadian girl.... John Grant, Malcom's son, is settled here, is a clever young man, is partner with William Grant and Alex. Martin, which I am afraid will not prove much to his advantage.

Peter Stewart is well, a very honest man, and he realized in houses and lands about £2500 besides what he has employed in a very safe and profitable lease of a post for the Indian trade. Charles Grant has turned out the most respected and of the best character and credite of all the Grants that have settled in this collony. He and his partner make money slowly but surely with great Integrity and character.....

The names included in this letter are those, in part at least, of the first wave of emigration from Speyside to Canada; but the first wave was followed by other waves, generally of brothers, and cousins, and nephews, and even remoter relatives. To attempt to disentangle the relationships of all those members of the Clan Grant who came to Canada in the eighteenth century seems, with the sources of information at our disposal, an impossible task; but something may be done to indicate the chief family groups, and to trace the part they played in the fur-trade.

Let us begin with Charles Grant, "the most respected....of all the Grants that have settled in this collony." Thanks to his great-great-great-grandson, Captain M.C. Forsyth-Grant, of Ecclesgreig, near Montrose, Scotland, we know

a little about Charles Grant. He was a son of James Grant, laird of Kincorth, and a grandson of Grant of Glenbeg, whose portrait was in 1845 hanging in Castle Grant. He came to Canada, as we have seen, before 1768, and became interested in the fur-trade. It is significant of the position he came to occupy that, when Haldimand wished in 1780 information about the fur-trade, he applied to Charles Grant; and Charles Grant's report to the governor is our chief source of information with regard to the merger of interests in the North West Company in 1779.⁽³⁾ He died at Quebec in 1784, leaving an infant son, Charles Grant, who became later a clerk in the North West Company.

Before his death, however, he was apparently instrumental in introducing some of his relatives into the western fur-trade. His cousin, Robert Grant, the son of David Grant of Lethendry, went to the West in 1778, and was one of the partners in the North West Company formed in 1779. He is reputed to have built Fort Espérance on the Qu'Appelle River in 1787; and he retired from the fur-trade in 1793 with a "handsome competency", and returned to Scotland. Here he bought the family estate of Kincorth, married, had five children, and died in 1801. His grand-daughter, Miss Evelyn Grant, of Nairn, Scotland, tells me that his tombstone in Cromdale churchyard describes him as "one of the original members of the North West Company of Canada."^(3-a) It seems certain also that Robert Grant's brother Cuthbert followed him into the service of the North West Company, became a partner about 1795, and died at Kaministiquia in 1799. About this identification I was for a time in some doubt. Robert Grant, the Nor'Wester, undoubtedly had a brother who was "a merchant in Canada"; but the trouble was that there were at least two other Cuthbert Grants in Canada at the same time. One of these was a merchant of Quebec who died in 1793; and the other was a merchant of Three Rivers, whose property in that place was sold by the sheriff in 1806. (It is a strange fact that, whereas the name Cuthbert is almost unknown among the Grants in Scotland, there should have been three

of the name in Canada contemporaneously.) I have recently ascertained, however, that Cuthbert Grant of Quebec was the son of John Grant, coppersmith of Inverness, and his wife Naomi Cuthbert⁽⁴⁾; and I have evidence showing that Cuthbert Grant of Three Rivers was connected with William Grant of Three Rivers,⁽⁵⁾ about whom more anon. It may therefore be taken as a practical certainty that Cuthbert Grant the Nor'Wester was the brother of Robert Grant the Nor'Wester.

At least one other member of this family would appear to have come to Canada in the eighteenth century, and engaged in the fur-trade; for when Cuthbert Grant's affairs were being wound up in Montreal in October, 1799, the court appointed as curator of his estate one "James Grant, uncle to the said Cuthbert Grant."⁽⁶⁾ This James Grant is elsewhere described, on what authority I do not know, as "James Grant of Red Lake" (presumably Red Lake in Minnesota); and in 1783 Jean-Baptiste Perrault met a fur-trader named James Grant at Cahokia.⁽⁷⁾ But there were so many James Grants in Canada toward the end of the eighteenth century that it seems impossible to identify the curator of Cuthbert Grant's estate. There were three James Grants who signed an open letter to the Hon. Thomas Dunn, printed in the Quebec Gazette on June 15, 1785; and there were at least four James Grants who died in Montreal between 1784 and 1819.

Cuthbert Grant left behind him a half-breed son of the same name who was destined to play a conspicuous part in the history of the Canadian West. He was baptized in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Montreal in 1798; and after his father's death was sent to his relatives in Scotland to be educated. Since his uncle, Robert Grant, died in 1801, he appears to have been placed in the care of Stuart relations. He returned to Red River before 1815, and in 1816 he was the leader of the bois-brulés who shot down Governor Semple's party at Seven Oaks. He was arrested by Lord Selkirk in 1817, but he escaped from prison in Montreal in 1818, and returned to the West. In 1824 he founded the settlement of White Horse Plain (now St. François-Xavier) in Manitoba, and

and in 1828 he was appointed "Warden of the Plains." He died at White Horse Plain in 1854; and a number of his descendants are still to be found in the Canadian West. Some of them have borne his Christian name, though it is interesting to note that this has been transmuted into "Colbert".⁽⁸⁾

In a will devised by Cuthbert Grant in 1822, a bequest was made to "his cousin Peter Stuart.....brother of John Stuart, one of the partners in the Honorable the Hudson's Bay Company."⁽⁹⁾ This establishes the fact that John Stuart, the companion of Simon Fraser on his descent of the Fraser River to the Pacific in 1806, was a cousin of Cuthbert Grant. Whether he was a first cousin is perhaps doubtful, since John Stuart's maternal grandfather is said to have been "Robert Grant of Cromdale", and Cuthbert Grant's grandfather would appear to have been David Grant of Lethendry. But there can be no question that they belonged to the same family. John Stuart entered the service of the North West Company in 1799; he became a partner in 1813, and a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821; he retired from the fur-trade in 1839, and he died near Forres, Scotland, in 1847. But before he retired, he introduced into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company his nephew, Donald A. Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona. In 1872, Donald A. Smith, at a banquet given in his honour at Winnipeg, spoke as follows: "If I may be pardoned a somewhat personal allusion, I would say that about ninety years ago my own relatives and [their] friends were among the originators of the North West Company, which subsequently amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company."⁽¹⁰⁾ If any further proof were necessary, this is direct evidence that Lord Strathcona derived from the family of Charles Grant of Quebec, Robert Grant the Nor'Wester, and Cuthbert Grant, the "Warden of the Plains." One may be permitted to wonder if, when Donald A. Smith, was sent to the West as a commissioner of the Canadian government during the Riel rebellion of 1869-70, and when he was later elected the first representative of Selkirk in the Canadian House of Commons, the fact that he was related by blood to some of the half-breeds in the Canadian West, as well

as the fact that his wife was herself a half-breed, may not have had an important influence on the course of events.

Now let us turn to another branch of the clan. The Hon. William Grant of St. Roch was, as we have seen, one of the first of the clan to come to Canada. He had a most chequered career. Not long after his arrival in Quebec, he was described by General Murray as "a conceited Boy" who was soliciting his friends in London to get him appointed to the Council in Quebec; and we have seen the opinion in which he was held by the members of the London firm of Robert Grant and Co. Yet he achieved a prominent place in Quebec society. In 1770 he married the dowager Baroness de Longueuil; in 1777 he was appointed the deputy of Sir Thomas Mills as receiver-general of Quebec; and in 1778 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the province. In 1784, however, he was relieved of his post as deputy receiver-general, because of serious deficiencies in his accounts; and he was not appointed to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada on its creation in 1791. But from 1792 to his death in 1805 he represented the upper town of Quebec in the Legislative Assembly of the province. On his death he was found to be virtually a bankrupt; and the numerous seigniories he had acquired were sold at auction.

It might be assumed that since William Grant of St. Roch came out to Canada as the agent of the firm of Robert Grant and Co., he was a close relative of the partners. Such, however, does not appear to have been the case. Robert Grant of London was the son of Alexander Grant of Billochhead, and William Grant of London was the son of Grant of Tannore; but William Grant of St. Roch was the son of William Grant, laird of Blairfindie, and his wife Jean Tyrie.⁽¹¹⁾ Blairfindie is a square tower or keep in Glenlivat, the ruins of which are still standing; and the Grants of Blairfindie had been "out in the '45". The laird of Blairfindie, however, made his submission after Culloden, and was permitted to remain at Blairfindie.⁽¹²⁾ Here he died in 1762, just about the time his son William went to Canada; and his testament dative⁽¹³⁾ disposed of an estate of

less than £400, including "a black mare, a yellow horse, a white horse, and a black cow, all old, with ten head of sheep." Such were the circumstances from which William Grant of St. Roch escaped when he emigrated to Canada.

So far as I can discover, William Grant of St. Roch had no children. There is no reference to any children in his will,⁽¹⁴⁾ and he left what estate he had to Capt. David Alexander Grant, his nephew, who married the Baroness de Longueuil, and whose son became the Baron de Longueuil. That William Grant of St. Roch, however, had a brother in Canada is clear from the fact that an English merchant, named Hadfield, who visited Canada in 1785, had testified in his journal that he met in Quebec Capt. David Alexander Grant and "Miss Grant, a cousin of the captain, a very agreeable, handsome young lady about 18 or 19 years of age," who "had received her education at Queen's Square, London, and in France," who was an orphan, and whose mother had been "a Canadian."⁽¹⁵⁾ If these facts are correct, they mean that there was a brother of William Grant of St. Roch in Canada as early as 1766; but that he had died before 1785. Who he was, I am at a loss to determine, although my guess is that he was John Grant, a merchant of Montreal, who was in 1778 a partner of William Grant of Three Rivers.

After William Grant's abortive attempt to obtain the lease of the fur-trade at La Baye, in Lake Michigan, in 1763, he appears to have taken no part in the Canadian fur-trade, except in so far as he was interested in the fur-trade at the King's Posts on the lower St. Lawrence. But it would seem that he had at least one relative who was concerned in the western fur-trade. This was William Grant of Montreal and Three Rivers, who was born in the parish of Kirkmichael in Scotland in 1743, the son of John Grant and Genevieve Forbes,⁽¹⁶⁾ and died at or near Sorel, Lower Canada, on November 20, 1810,⁽¹⁷⁾ after a long career in the fur-trade. That William Grant of Three Rivers was a Grant of Blairfindie is rendered practically certain from the evidence of his son, Richard Grant of Fort Hall, who always asserted that he was descended from "the chieftain of Blairfindie", and by the fact that when Richard Grant was christened in 1794 his godmother was the

Baroness de Longueuil.⁽¹⁸⁾ It is worthy of note, moreover, that Blairfindie is in the parish of Kirkmichael. William Grant of Three Rivers may have been a cousin of William Grant of St. Roch, or he may have belonged to a cadet branch known as the Grants of Laggan (or Logan) of Blairfindie. When the father of William Grant of St. Roch died in 1762, he appointed as his executor "Alexander Grant in Laggan of Blairfindy"; and we know that "Alexander Grant, Logan of Blairfindy", who was "out in the '45" with the laird of Blairfindie, had a younger brother James who is said to have emigrated to Canada.⁽¹⁹⁾ On the other hand, the laird of Blairfindie had in 1745 a son named John who was a "lieutenant in the Jacobite army, but deserted"; and this may have been the father of William Grant of Three Rivers. Admittedly, the evidence is fragmentary; but there seems to be no doubt that William Grant of Three Rivers belonged to the same family as William Grant of St. Roch.

William Grant of Three Rivers seems to have played a part of some importance in the western fur-trade. He first appears in the fur-trade licenses in 1777, when he went security for five canoes sent to Lake Nipigon; and he continued to send canoes to the West for nearly twenty years thereafter. In 1793, in partnership with an old Indian trader named Etienne Campion, he threw down the gauntlet to the powerful merger of the North West Company formed in 1790, and embarked on a campaign of opposition which was a harbinger of the opposition of the XY Company in 1798-1804. All the evidence, at any rate, goes to show that it was the firm of Grant, Campion and Company that sent to the West in 1793 David and Peter Grant, who established opposition posts on the Sturgeon and Qu'Appelle Rivers. In 1794 David Grant was on the Saskatchewan and Peter Grant on the Red River; but by the spring of 1795 the Nor'Westers had succeeded, by methods traditional in the fur-trade, in ruining "the Grants" --- "whose ambition", wrote Duncan McGillivray, "will probably receive such a check this year that they will never attempt another campaign against the North West Company."⁽²⁰⁾ The firm of Grant, Campion and Company dissolved in 1795;

Etienne Campion died, and William Grant retired to Three Rivers. In his later years he was engaged in small businesses in Nicolet and Sorel.

Who were David and Peter Grant, who led the opposition to the North West Company in the West in 1795? We know a little about David Grant. John Macdonald of Garth, who was in opposition to him in 1791, describes him as "an old experienced trader". He was a clerk in the North West Company until 1789, when he retired and became a free trader. He seems to have died in Montreal in 1797. Peter Grant is usually identified with the Peter Grant who became a partner of the North West Company after 1795; but I am doubtful about the identification. It seems unlikely that a trader who was in opposition in 1795 should shortly afterwards have been made a partner of the North West Company; and Peter Grant, the North West Company partner, seems to have been a Grant of Glenmoriston. Peter was such a common name among the Grants that there may easily have been more than one Peter Grant in the West. However this may be, it would seem probable that the David and Peter Grant who were in opposition to the North West Company in the West in 1793-5 were relatives, and possibly brothers, of William Grant of Three Rivers. I am informed that Richard Grant of Fort Hall, the son of William Grant of Three Rivers, stated in writing that he had had two uncles engaged in the fur-trade in the West; and (21) I know of no other fur-traders of the name of Grant in the North West who fill the bill.

There may, of course, have been some connection between the Grants of Cromdale and the Grants of Blairfindie. Cromdale and Blairfindie, though in different valleys, are only a few miles apart; and intermarriage among members of the clan Grant was common. It is significant that Richard Grant of Fort Hall stated that Outhbert Grant, "the Warden of the Plains", was his "cousin" (though this is no doubt merely an illustration of the loose way in which the word "cousin" was used, and is used, among Scots); and it is also significant that the grand-daughter of Richard Grant of Fort Hall asserts that her father

Francis John Grant, who was living in Winnipeg when Lord Strathcona was there, was a "cousin" of Lord Strathcona.⁽²²⁾ If so, the connection must have been fairly remote.

There are several other members of the clan Grant in Canada who challenge inquiry. John Grant of Lachine, who was an agent of the North West Company, engaged in the forwarding of supplies from Montreal, was a Grant of Glenmoriston; James Grant of Quebec, who died in Quebec in 1788, was a merchant and distiller, and may possibly have been a native of Glenlivet, where distilling is still a profitable industry; and the various Grants mentioned in the letters of William Grant of London, written from Canada in 1764. But there is one other son of Strathspey about whom something must be said. This was James Grant of Timiskaming. From 1777 to 1795 James Grant was engaged in the fur-trade about Lake Timiskaming, in association with first John Porteous, and later with Daniel Sutherland; and in 1795 he appears to have become a partner in the North West Company, when the interests of James Grant and Company were acquired by it.⁽²³⁾ He died before 1799, for in the accounts of McTavish, Frobisher and Company for that year there is a reference to the share of "the later James Grant."⁽²⁴⁾ Who he was, is a matter of conjecture. He cannot have been the James Grant who was the uncle of Cuthbert Grant the Nor'Wester, for the latter was still living in 1799, when Cuthbert Grant's will was probated. He seems to have belonged to the family of the Grants of Kilgraston; for prior to 1795 there had joined him at Timiskaming House one Aeneas Cameron, who succeeded him as master of Timiskaming House, and whose mother was a Grant of a Kilgraston. The tradition among the collateral descendants of Aeneas Cameron is that he went first to Jamaica, where his uncle John Grant was chief justice of the island from 1783 to 1790, and then came to Canada.⁽²⁵⁾ It seems reasonable to suppose that James Grant of Timiskaming was another uncle, or at any rate a relative, and belonged to the Kilgraston family. In this connection it is interesting to note that Aeneas Cameron (who was a native of the parish of

Kirkmichael) was succeeded at Timiskaming House by his nephew Angus Cameron, that Angus Cameron was succeeded by his nephew James Cameron, and that James Cameron was succeeded by a cousin, Charles Stuart, who died in Ontario in 1907. If for a good part of a century a Cameron nephew succeeded a Cameron uncle in the fur-trade at Lake Timiskaming, it is a reasonable supposition that James Grant and Aeneas Cameron were perhaps uncle and nephew. Until the papers of Aeneas and Angus Cameron, which are still in the possession of their descendants at Firhall, near Wairn, in Scotland, are made available to students, the truth in regard to this relationship can, however, hardly be ascertained.

If, in these notes, there appears to be an undue element of conjecture, it must be said in extenuation that the researches on which they are based have been conducted for several years over a wide range. Information has been obtained, not only from the printed literature of the fur-trade, but from manuscript materials in the Public Archives of Canada, the Old Court House in Montreal, the British Museum, Hudson's Bay House in London, and the General Register House in Edinburgh, as well as from descendants of the Nor'Westers in Scotland, in Quebec, in California, and in the Canadian West. The net has been cast far and wide; and if the catch is small, it illustrates at any rate what one or two Scottish glens contributed to the development of the Canadian fur-trade.

Foot-Notes

1. See W.S. Wallace, Some notes on Fraser's Highlanders. (Can. Hist. Rev.,
2. British Museum, Add. MSS. 25405-25413.
3. W.S. Wallace (ed.), Documents relating to the North West Company (Toronto, 1934), pp. 62-66.
- 3a. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter of Miss Evelyn Grant: "Robert Grant of the North West Company was my grandfather.... I have a copy of the marriage certificate of his parents, who were David Grant, only son of Donald Grant, of Easter Lethendry, and Margaret, third daughter of Robert Grant of Wester Lethendry -- they were married in 1749. These two Lethendrys are about a mile apart, just above the village of Cromdale in Strathspey.... I am the last of his descendants, and indeed of the whole Lethendry family. His younger brother Cuthbert was also in Canada. He had no brother Charles.... It seems probable that he [Charles Grant] and my grandfather were friends out there, and...connected through the Glenbeg connection... Glenbeg is near Grantown, a most lovely little glen, but there is nothing there now but a modern farmhouse -- though a group of very old hardwood trees indicate where the old home must have been -- as in those parts trees grew only around houses. I do not know if there are any descendants of the Glenbeg family left."
4. Commissariat Record of Moray, Particular Register of Sasines, Vol. 15, f. 404. I am indebted for this information to Mrs. A.N. MacLeod of Winnipeg, who has devoted a vast amount of research into the antecedents of the Grant descendants still to be found in the West, and whose generous help I hereby gratefully acknowledge.
5. A letter written to Captain Thomas Boyes, dated Three Rivers, May 31, 1799, and printed in the Quebec Gazette, is signed by William Grant and Cuthbert Grant. At this time Cuthbert Grant of Quebec was dead, and Cuthbert Grant the Nor'Wester was dying in the West.
6. Simon McTavish et al., plaintiffs, vs. Samuel Gerrard, defendant, in the

- Court of King's Bench, Montreal, October term, 1799 (Old Court House, Montreal).
7. J.B. Perrault, Narrative (Mich. Pioneer and Historical Collections, Vol. 37, 1909-10, p.)
8. For an account of the life of Outhbert Grant the younger, see M. Complin, The warden of the plains (Can. Geog. Journal, August, 1934).
9. Last will and testament of Outhbert Grant, Montreal, November 13, 1822 (Old Court House, Montreal).
10. B. Willson, The life of Lord Strathcona (London, 1915), p. 322.
11. Letter from Dr. F.J. Audet, Public Archives of Canada, May 26, 1936.
12. A. and H. Tayler; Jacobites of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire in the forty-five (Aberdeen, 1928), p. 286.
13. Commissariat Record of Moray, Testaments, vol. 4, f. 342 (General Register House, Aberdeen).
14. Judicial Archives, Palais de Justice, Quebec.
15. D.S. Robertson (ed.), An Englishman in America, 1785 (Toronto, 1933), p. 127.
16. Marriage contract of William Grant and Genevieve Forbes, dated Three Rivers, February 27, 1777 (Court House, Three Rivers).
17. I am indebted for the correct date of the death of William Grant of Three Rivers, which is incorrectly given in the appendix to my Documents relating to the North West Company (Toronto, 1934), to my friend Mr. A. St.L. Trigge of Melbourne, Que., who discovered for me in the old Protestant cemetery at Sorel the actual tombstone of William Grant of Three Rivers. Mr. Trigge's ancestors were connected by marriage with Charles Grant of Quebec; and I cannot acknowledge too warmly the help he has given me in my attempt to untangle the relationships of the representatives of the clan Grant in Canada.
18. For this information I am indebted to Mr. Frederick J. Shaw, of Oakland, California, whose wife is a direct descendant of Richard Grant of Fort Hall and William Grant of Three Rivers.
19. A. and H. Tayler, op. cit., p. 286.

20. The story of the opposition of "the Grants" to the North West Company is to be found in C.M. Gates (ed.), Five fur traders of the northwest (Minneapolis, Minn., 1933), pp. 94-95, and in A.S. Morton, The journal of Duncan M'Gillivray (Toronto, 1929), passim.
21. Here again my informant is Mr. Frederick J. Shaw, of Oakland, California.
22. My informants here are Mr. F.J. Shaw and Mrs. A.N. MacLeod.
23. W.S. Wallace, An unwritten chapter of the fur-trade (Trans. Roy. Soc. Can., 1939).
24. W.S. Wallace, (ed.), Documents relating to the North West Company (Toronto, 1934), p. 105.
25. For this information I am indebted to Mr. James Cameron, of Collingwood, Ontario.

Unto the Honourable James Leslie Esquire younger of
Minimie one of his majestys Justices of the Peace
for the County of Banff or any of his majestys
Justices of Peace of said county.

The Petition of William Grant merchant in Quebec
Humbly Sheweth

That the Petitioner is son of William Grant late of Blair
Gandy in said county of Banff procreate betwixt him and
Jean Tyree his spouse both now deceased. And it being
material to the Petitioner to have the precise period of his
birth ascertained, so that his present age may be known,
he makes this application to your honours that you may
examine witnesses for proof of the above fact.

may it therefore please your Honours to examine
such witnesses as shall be adduced for proving
the date of the Petitioners birth and baptism

According to Justice of
signed / Jacob Grant writer
to the Signet attorney for the
Petitioner.

At Perth, the thirteenth day of February one thousand
seven hundred and seventy one years. In presence of
James Leslie Esquire younger of Minimie one of his
majestys Justices of the Peace of the county of Banff. The
Justice finds the desire of the within Petition reasonable
and allows the Petitioner to adduce such witnesses as
he thinks proper for proving the birth of the within
designed William Grant signed / Jas Leslie J. P.

Thereafter appeared John Stewart merchant in the
City of Glenlivet married married forty years and
upwards who being solemnly sworn purged of partial
counsel examined and interrogate Depones that he
perfectly remembers that William Grant son of the late
William Grant of Blair Gandy now merchant in Que-
bec was born in June one thousand seven hundred
and forty four years and that the deponent has
since

ORIGINAL
UNIVERSITY
MUSEUM

signed / Wm Grant J. P.
Will MacLellan J. P.

since his infancy, lived in the neighbourhood of Blairford
and knew Blairford, and his wife and all their children
signed John Stewart Esq. Leslie J. P.

Compeared James Grant in Borlach of Morungie married
man aged fifty years or thereabouts who being solemnly
sworn purged of partial counsel examined and inter-
rogated Depones that the late William Grant of Blairford
was the deponents brother german and that he knows
that William Grant son to the said William Grant
late of Blairford now merchant in Quebec was born
in June one thousand seven hundred and forty four
years causa scientie the deponent was at said William
Grants baptism and has in his custody a book in which
the said William Grants age is wrote down by the hand
writing of the said William Grant late of Blairford
his father that he was born the fifteenth and baptised
the eighteenth day of the said month of June one
thousand seven hundred and forty four years signed
James Grant Esq. Leslie J. P.

Manse of Inverness Feb. 25. 1771.

I have read the clause allowance of the Justice of Peace
and the depositions of the witnesses. The Justice of Peace
I know and the deponents I am well acquainted
with as they are my parishioners, and their depositions
I believe to be according to truth signed James
Grant minister.

We Isaac Grant and William MacEwan
Notaries public dwelling in Edinburgh duly
admitted and sworn Do hereby certify and
attest that what is wrote on this and the pre-
ceding Page is a true just and exact copy
of the principal Petition presented in behalf
of William Grant Merchant in Quebec to
James Leslie Esq. before designed And of
the proof taken in consequence thereof by
the said James Leslie and Attestation sub-
joined thereto by Mr. James Grant Ministers

Isaac Grant S. P.
Wm MacEwan S. P.

of Blairford
at their children

being married
solemnly
and inter

of Blairford
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at forty four
said William

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1771.

Justice of Peace
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Ministers
W. S. P.

W. S. P.

of the Parish of Inveraven in the County
of Banff, Having carefully collated and
compared what is herein before written
with the said principal Petition, Oaths of
the two Witnesses, and attestation aforesaid
At Edinburgh this Ninth day of March
in the year of our Lord one thousand
seven hundred and seventy one And of
his Majesties reign the Eleventh year.
This was so done in the presence of Alex:
ander Grant Clerk and Walter Matheson
Servant to me the said Isaac Grant.
John Mason W. S. P. and David Clark Clerk maker in Edinb.

Alex Grant Witness

Walter Matheson witness

David Clark Witness

John Mason witness

Isaac Grant S. P.

Will MacDuan S. P.

Isaac Grant and William MacDuan of the City of Edinburgh Notarys
Public severally Make oath and Say That the several matters facts & things
mentioned and contained in the aforesaid docket signed by them are truth

Sworn before me At Edinb
the 16 March 1771 year

John Dalrymple Proctor Will MacDuan

To all and sundry to whose knowledge these presents shall come I John Dalrymple
Esq. Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate of the City of Edinburgh certify that
that on the day of the date hereof personally came and appeared before me
Isaac Grant and William MacDuan the persons mentioned in the above
affidavit who made oath & depose to be true the facts & things set forth
in the said affidavit and docket thereto relative And I further
certify that the said Isaac Grant and William MacDuan are Notarys
Public known to me whose acts and deeds bear faith in judgement

In faith and Testimony whereof I the
said Lord Provost have subscribed
these presents and caused the Seal of the
City of Edinburgh to be hereunto put &
affixed At Edinburgh the sixteenth
day of March seven hundred & seventy
one years of his Majesty's Reign the
Eleventh year

John Dalrymple Proctor

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1636

William Grant of
Blairfinny House
June 1st 44 = 61 years
^{at death}
Died 5th 1805

Interesting document with
the seal of Edinburgh by which the House
William Grant established the witness
his age.

Blairfinny had been a Quaker

see the passage in the case of James
Charles Grant to Blairfinny

Early Scotch & Irish baptisms
the name occasionally kept -

Edinburgh

THOMAS
YERGEN
MUSEUM

THE
NARRATIVE
of
CAPTAIN SAMUEL MACKAY.

&c &c &c
- ' - ' - ' - ' - ' - ' -

Buckingham Street, Thursday 29 Oct. 1778.

Sir,

When I consented to receive the papers, which are herewith inclosed, in order to their being made the basis of a representation to the Minister in the Colony department, on behalf of your brother in Canada, I gave way to his opinion that my undertaking to do that office might be particularly useful to him, although I had not the least notion of that sort myself; May I have since doubted, whether my standing forward in such a representation, might not be deemed objectionable from various considerations. But as I have had the unexpected pleasure to find you here, upon the spot, that happy circumstance supersedes all difficulty; since I need only consign those papers to your care, whose appearance for your brother will be equally natural and proper; besides that it may be in your power to interest some of your common friends in favor of his pretensions.

I must now however disengage myself in this made, without, Sir, remarking to you, who have happily been at a distance, that your brother has according to my information in the present detail of himself, strictly and scrupulously adhered to matter of fact; nor have I were heard it denied, that his conduct as an officer, and his loyalty as a subject, have been such as have distinguished him in the esteem of the army, and of the

whole

whole country; and I can only regret that my testimony does not seem important enough to be quoted publicly to his advantage.

I am,

Sir

Your most obedient servant

(Signed) "Allan Maclean."

Francis Mackay, Esq.-

Sir,

Having the pleasure of a former acquaintance with you, and well knowing your good disposition towards the deserving part of mankind in general, and that part of them in particular who have by their attention to the public good merited your further esteem, I flatter myself that you will pardon the freedom I take in representing to you the little services I have had in my power, from time to time, to render to government since the commencement of this rebellion and the far less adequate treatment I have thereupon received from general Carleton.

You may say that, matters so extraordinary as those I am taking the liberty of mentioning to you, would be best represented to administration by me in person;- to which I answer, that the extraordinary expense I have been at the last three years in forwarding His Majesty's service, and the injury my constitution has received, from frequent imprisonments, long marches, and many disappointments, render it very difficult for me, at present, to attempt so long a voyage. I therefore beg of you, Sir, to present or have presented to his Majesty and the Minister, my memorials; and to acquaint

my
--

my friends with the circumstances of my affairs, so far as may come within your own immediate knowledge, and to implore their protection in obtaining a redress.

In the month of May 1775 after the rebels took the garrison of St John's and his Majesty's vessel, Colonel Templer, who then commanded at Montreal detached a party under the command of Major Preston, with whom I went a volunteer to St John's, to chastise the presumptuous rebels, who, unfortunately for us had retired before our arrival. A little time after, finding that Major Preston was going to return with his party, which must necessarily leave it at the option of the enemy to return; and as the Canadians were already much corrupted, the consequence of not holding that post might in all probability have been bad: Therefore I immediately repaired to Montreal, and acquainted Colonel Templer with the above circumstances; whereupon he answered me, he could not spare any of his men for that purpose, his number being few. I then applied to him for liberty to raise a number of men to take possession of that post; which being granted, I effected, and held it till General Carleton arrived at Montreal, and had me relieved by Major Preston. - When I made my report to General Carleton at my return, he was highly satisfied with my conduct, and intimated to me that he would represent my services to his Majesty.

A few days after General Carleton gave me orders to enlist men for his Majesty's service; which I accordingly did, in a very few days to the number of eighty, the greatest part of which were received, by order of General Carleton, by Colonel Templer; and eight or ten days after, to my great surprise, the General gave me orders to dismiss them; which had he not done I am

confident

confident I could in a short time have raised a considerable number more, which I presume would have been acceptable, considering the situation of affairs at that time in our neighbourhood. What his Excellency's views may have been in this instance, I shall not pretend to say.

Some time after this, The rebels invested St Johns. I, thinking it a duty incumbent on me, repaired there as a volunteer, and took with me thirty other volunteers which I had engaged at my own expense.- where I continued during that siege; at the close of which I unfortunately fell with the rest of the garrison, into the hands of the rebels. And as there were only Captain Morning (whom I commanded) and myself, with our volunteers, the command of reconnoitering parties, &c (by whom the rebels were frequently surprised, taken and killed) devolving on me, rendered me particularly obnoxious to the rebels; the severity of whose treatment in consequence I experienced in a tedious confinement of four months in a loathsome dungeon at Hartford in Connecticut with all the inconveniencies and miseries usually suffered in such an apartment, where not only the common necessities of life, but even the admittance of a friend were denied me:- From whence I made my escape, and after passing two hundred miles infested with enemies, fled to the wilderness, through which I passed twenty-nine days in the greatest extremity of distress; of which I shall mention to you but one instance, that five of us were obliged to subsist only on the carcase of a dog for eight days.

On my arrival at Point, I had the honour to be seen by General Bulgoyne, and his aid-de-camp Captain Gardner, in the most deplorable situation imaginable;

When

x the word follow-
up is missing in
the copy (see end)
from which this is
made.

When I there learned that General Carleton had proceeded to Crown-Point: I immediately departed, joined and continued that campaign with him.

In the course of the following winter, General Philips informed me that General Carleton and he had pitched upon me to go on a scout, which I accepted with pleasure, I proceeded, having the command of ten men and twenty savages, through the wilderness; and three days march short of Ticonderago, I divided in four different parties, which I separately detached, one to Crown Point another to Skeensburgh, another to Fort George, and the other which consisted of sixteen men, commanded by myself I intended for Ticonderago.

On my arrival at Lake George, I could not prevent my savages from taking three prisoners, who were going towards Fort George.

After that piece of success they wanted to return to Canada and seemingly were determined: While I was urging to them the necessity of proceeding, I discovered a party of twenty-eight men on the ice at a little distance; I, protesting myself determined to pursue them, was rejoined and followed by my party.

We accordingly pursued the enemy about eight miles and overtook them: After leaving four men with the prisoners, the remainder, which were twelve and myself, marched to, and attacked them in the ruins of an old block house at Sabbath day Point: about day break-took twenty-two prisoners, killed five and one escaped.

From which expedition in the inclement months of February and March, I arrived with my prisoners at Montreal being thirty-nine days out.

This excursion cost me upwards of £ 50. General Carleton having mentioned to several gentlemen (in

particular

particular to Sir John Johnston who was desirous to have me in his regiment) that he intended to reward my services with something better than Sir John had proposed, ----- which was to be his eldest captain;- For which better I waited a long time, when said General gave me a company of Canadians, raised for six months, my pay to commence the 1st April 1777. I accepted it, flattering myself he would give me rank, to prevent my being exposed to be commanded by any of the Provincial captains, which you, Sir, may easily imagine was no more than I had a right to expect, as I have had the ~~xxxxxx~~ honour to bear his Majesty's commission as Lieutenant for upwards of twenty years, which you well know.

Agreeable to an order from Colonel St Leger, I Marched with my company to Lachine, from whence I sent the company under command of two subaltern officers, to Bear Island, being directed to do so by Colonel St Leger. At my return to Montreal, I made application to General Carleton to grant me a commission, which he refused; I thereupon told him, that in justice to myself, I could not served without and that I was determined rather to serve as a volunteer with General Butgoyne;- Even you, Sir, was pleased to speak to his Excellency on that subject in order to obtain it for me. His Excellency was thereupon pleased to give away my said company, and ordered me by Captain Poy, to return my ~~hatt~~ and forage money, notwithstanding I took the field, which I presume is not customary.

After which I joined General Butgoyne at Taconderago, as a volunteer, the night before the rebels abandoned it, and the next morning followed them under the command of Brigadier General Frazer: We overtook them at Hubbarton and putting them to rent, that General

despatched

despatched me to give an account of the affair to General Burgoyne at Skeensborough, who sent me back with orders to General Fraser.

At the flying army's return to Skeensborough, that gallant officer gave to his Excellency the Commander in Chief ~~xxx~~ an account of my behaviour; whereupon the Commander in Chief expressed to him that he would be happy to serve me as he was in need of such a person, were it not that he was informed I had disoblged General Carleton; but that he would write to General Carleton and hoped to have an answer shortly;- The reason of this being communicated to me by General Fraser, was because a number of the royalists who came in to act with the troops applied to me to take them under my command, and I was going to ask the permission of the Commander in Chief; which I declined, in consequence of General Fraser's said information.

After the unfortunate affair at Bennington, where ~~Colonel~~ Francis Plister fell, who raised a corps of volunteers, in conjunction with Robert Leake, Esq. amounting to upwards of six hundred men, the greatest part of which were in that action, on my arrival in camp, General Burgoyne, after repeating to me the foregoing observations made by him to Brigadier General Fraser, did me the honor to tell me, that he ~~would~~ not be answerable to the King, nor could he in justice to the country, neglect me any longer, and was pleased to appoint me to the command of the late Col. Plister's corps, who had so bravely distinguished themselves at the battle of Bennington; and told me I should be entitled to all the prerogatives of said Plister; that he had it not in his power to grant me a commission, but would recommend me, and flattered himself his recommendation would take place

ce: Whereupon I was mentioned in general orders to command that corps. Some days after we were mustered by Captain Campbell of the 29th regiment, and were attached to General Fraser's brigade; after which the General was pleased to order, that the Provincials under my command should take post at ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ Schuyler's house at Saratoga, three miles forward of the main and one mile forward of the flying army. From which time till the battle of the 7th October (in which that General unfortunately fell) I was honored with forming the advance posts of the flying army, and was almost daily ordered on scouting parties. On the 18th of that month I was detached, with Colonel Sutherland and Fraser's company of marksmen, to reconnoitre, and repair the roads and bridges, in order to facilitate the retreat of the army from Saratoga towards ~~XXXX XXXXXXXX~~ Fort-Edward: Colonel Sutherland, after advancing within three miles of Fort-Edward, receiving orders to leave a party to cover the artificers and return to camp, I was left with my corps for that purpose. A few minutes after Colonel Sutherland's departure, he was attached, but still pursuing his route to camp without sending me orders to follow him: Shortly after about 500 rebels, seeing his retreat, crossed the river above us; when the disposition of those below us cut off my retreat to camp. On which I retired some little distance into the adjoining woods to the west, where on a consultation with my officers, it was thought impracticable to return to camp as the number under my command was but 180, of which 43 were killed and taken by the rebels on my attempting to retire to the woods.

Under the disagreeable circumstances, and having been informed that Colonel St Léger, with a reinfor-

cement

cement for General Burgoyne had arrived at Fort George we were determined to march through the woods to that place; when, in case of St Léger's arrival we could have been of some service, as we knew the position of the enemy.

Should we have been so happy as to have met a party there sufficient to take possession of the heights at Fort Edward, it would in all probability have secured a retreat to the army: But **this**, with many other things essential to the public service, which have been neglected from this quarter has been in my opinion, not a little conducive to the ill success we have met with the last campaign.

On our arrival at Fort George, hearing that General Burgoyne was reduced to the said necessity of treating with the rebels, and thence concluding we could be of no further service there, I repaired with my party to Ticonderago; where I continued and did duty under the command of Brigadier General Powell till the evacuation of that Fort.

When I arrived at St Johns, I received orders from Colonel Carleton, quarter master General, to march with the corps, which he has pleased to call the company of royalists, under my command, to Chatogeaye, one of the frontier parishes and there to canton them; where we continued under the greatest dis-advantages, having lost in the battle of 7th October at still-water all the clothing and necessaries we had, which General Burgoyne had a little before ordered me to purchase for my men. Thus badly situated did we spend a tedious winter, soliciting the General through Captain Le Maistre, to grant us the subsistence due to us; to which we could not but suppose ourselves entitled, as General Burgoyne was pleased by

an order, (dated 26 August and another dated 8th September 1777) to declare us upon the same footing with the British troops, and our pay to commence the 1st of August 1777; which orders I cannot suppose General Carleton to be ignorant of as I myself did send a copy of the same to the Deputy Adjutant-General, and also acquainted him with my appointment shortly after my arrival in Canada. I never obtained an answer, till sometime in the Month of May, when his Excellency was pleased to order, through the hands of Sir John Johnson, a certain sum of money to be given to the Provincials; and notwithstanding my name was inserted in the warrant as commanding said corps, yet I, and I only, was by his order, to receive no pay.

I cannot here help mentioning to you that a number of persons who were and still are sutlers with the army (some of whom were also sutlers with the rebels and who never did any service to government) have, through his benevolence received subsistence, and been indiscriminately classed with gentlemen who have suffered long imprisonments, the loss of their property, abandoned their families, and joined to assist his Majesty's forces from the most honorable motives of attachment to their sovereign; Numbers of which gentlemen, having families with them, would be obliged to none but the lenity of compassionate strangers whom they were amongst, for their support; and their subsistence, when granted them in May was not adequate to their appointments from General Burgoyne, even for the time they had been in Canada; not would he hear of any subsistence due to them before, notwithstanding Mr Malcombe, who was by General Burgoyne appointed paymaster to the Provincials was present and could ascertain the sums due to them and

made

made frequent application for that purpose. How grievous must a moment's reflection in such uncommon instances, be to those of their fellow sufferers in the colonies who may hear of them? and of consequence how hurtful to the public service- Excuse so great a digression on a matter of so great importance.

I have continued to command those royalists; and in January 13th they were mustered by Captain Dickson (who was appointed deputy quarter master general) by Gen. Carleton's instruction which were informing the muster-rolls to specify by whose orders and by whom they were raised and at what time, and for what purpose; for particulars of which, I refer you to the muster-rolls signed by Captain Dickson.

I cannot but observe here that the numbers of the persons whom I command in camp and were unfortunately taken prisoners, remained considerably indebted to me for necessaries I supplied them with in camp; yet General Carleton would not suffered any to be mustered, but those who were present, not even those who died in cantonments shortly before the muster, whereby I must suffer the want of monies justly due to me.

I received the General's orders, dated the 21st of May to march for Quebec with my corps, under the command of Sir John Johnston; and at Caruche. I received orders, signed by Lieutenant Governor Cramaha, to repair to Charleburgh and there cantons; where I continued to command my said corps as formerly, till the 24th of June when I received his Excellency's orders to wait on him that day at eleven oclock, when he declared that he knew of no other corps or appointments but of those of Sir John Johnson, which were made by him; and further that I had no right to command said corps, or to have any fur-

ther

ther connection with them.

Whereupon I represented to him as before my appointment and told him I differed from him in opinion on that head, as I thought that General Burgoyne, who commanded an army, had a right to appoint me, otherwise he would not have done it; For the fuller confirmation of which, I referred his Excellency to Capt. Willoc of the 8th regiment, who was present with him and also Capt Mc Alpin, who was appointed to command another corps of Provincials the same day with me, and had a thorough knowledge of my appointment to succeed the late Colonel Plister, in the command of his said corps.

Finding the General was pre-determined to make use of his temporary power in his arbitrary way, I urged that it would be unprecedented to take away the command from me, without the conviction of a crime before a court-martial, for which I applied; that if guilty I might be punished; and if not that my character might not suffer the injurious reproaches, unavoidably consequent to a demission so abrupt, so unprecedented and so unjust: To which he answered, that his arrangements would not take away the right I had to command said royalists, as General Haldimand was daily expected; and that General after his arrival, could make such other arrangements as he should think proper.

At General Haldimand's arrival, I acquainted him with the particulars of my appointment and treatment whereupon he thought proper to decline me in the command and as general Carleton had made his reports to him, he would make no alterations.

At my return into cantonments, I ordered the men and officers to parade and acquainted them of the General's determination which sensibly affected them;

and

and thought it their duty in justice to me, to represent to the General, in a petition, the desire they had to continue under my command which petition was signed by all the non-commissioned officers and privates that were present; and sent it by two of them attending Captain Leake, who was to acquaint the General of their desire; which he did, and of some particulars contained in said petition.- whereupon his Excellency declines receiving it. It was returned and handed to me, and I herewith send it to you.

Thus being injured and no redress, I demanded a court-martial: In answer to which I received a letter from his Excellency, whereby you, Sir, will plainly see that I have done nothing to merit such usage; as he therein acknowledges that no charge or accusation is brought against me, and that neither is *my* character in any respect impeached.

In foregoing part of the letter General Haldimand informs me "that as I refused the offer which General Carleton made me of a Canadian company last summer, "the General (Carleton) did not think proper to employ "me afterwards in any other military capacity;" which Canadian company I never did refuse, as you see in the former part of this narrative.

If General Carleton did not intend to employ me, why did he flatter me in a letter dated 12th January last, signed Francis Le Maistre D. A. General, wherein he ordered him to acquaint me, that "General desires I may be assured he will not neglect any opportunity that offers to employ me;" which two letters, with other vouchers to authenticate the truth of what I have related, I herewith sent you. I flatter myself that my innocence will merit your attention, and your goodness

will

will lead you to forgive the trouble I give you to inform my patrons and friends of my situation; whose assistance I earnestly implore in obtaining from His Majesty an order that I may be reinstated in the command of the late Colonel Plister's corps, and that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant me his commission for that purpose; and to order commissions for the other officers belonging to said corps; and my subsistence from the 1st August 1777, and the pay to the said corps, with the batt and forage money due.

Sir, with the greatest sincerity I wish you a pleasant and agreeable passage, and safe arrival in England, with a continuance of ~~days~~ and strength of body, equal with your desire of serving your country:- And have the honor of subscribing myself, with great esteem,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Sam. Mackay.

Montreal, 20 July 1778.

To General Maclean,

I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the Original authenticated vouchers delivered by me to Lord Germain, when Minister for the American Department.

(Signed) "Francis Mackay."

The foregoing is the copy of a pamphlet I came across in the Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S. As I had been making some genealogical investigations regarding Captain Samuel Mackay's family (I had been told he was of the Reay family) I felt sufficiently interested in the pamphlet to copy it.

Captain

—Captain Mackay did not live to know the result of the application to the Government on his behalf. He was promoted to the rank of Major which shows that the authorities "at home" considered his complaint a just one and that he had been badly treated. But he died before the news of the recognition of his services reached Canada. He died in Montreal on the 5th April 1779. His widow got a life pension of £50. a year. She died in 1816. His youngest child (who was born six weeks after the death of his father) got a commission as Ensign when he was about three years old, but as the regiment to which he was appointed was disbanded two years afterwards (1784) the widow received little benefit therefrom.

(Signed) "John Mackay."

Cambridge, Mass.

January 18. 1890.

John Mackay who adds the above consolatory - letter memory and family of Major Samuel Mackay - note - was well known to us in Montreal for many years - He married a sister of Thomas and Alfred Primmer, and lived for a considerable time in the Village of Cote des Neiges - on the road which descends toward Cote St Luc - in a cottage on the South of the road, not far from the Snowdon or Judge Day's property, subsequently occupied by Augustus Neward in his chateau days and since the latter the Club House. John Mackay was an ardent Highlander. He was a man of cultivated tastes and Highland genealogy was his specially favorite study. I have a letter of his filed among my historical correspondence written from Germany - on the decease of his wife above mentioned, he remarried, and had apparently sufficient means to live without working. So attached was he to everything Highland that, immediately on reaching his Cote des Neiges home, he donned his kilt, which was his dress for the remainder of the day.

This memoir of Major Mackay is given me this day by his descendant - of like name Samuel - a history - with the information that John Mackay died in the summer or autumn of 1897. He has a small caricature of him, on ivory, about 1 1/4 by 1."

x
A Miss Webb

Temple Grove
Feb 22 '98

in a gilt box. It was one of the old fashioned bracelets - the clasp entered the box on one end. The other bears an attachment pierced with holes for the threads fastening it to the band (of velvet). The Major is represented in a red coat with dark blue - Royal - facing and silver epaulet on the left shoulder. The right is not visible.

See my note Books also. + the pencil drawing to which displays Major Mackenzie's grave in the Priest's Farm opposite my lawn - I have impressions of the beautiful seal, with the additions to the arms, conferred by Maria Theresa Empress of Austria.

1889

Copy of 3 letters from John Mackay to Mrs. Tunstall, asking for information about the Abrach branch of the Clan Mackay, and giving some information about the Mackays.

Copied Dec. 1918 by my sister
Miss (Anne) Abbott

MACKAY.

Copy of letters from John Mackay to his
Nephew TUNSTALL.

The clan Mackay
The Abnash branch thereof

1. Anna Keet—
Cambridge, Mass.
U.S.

March 5. 1889.

Dear Madam,

A few years ago the late Judge
Mackay promised to give me an account of his
family, so that I might be able to place names
in a series of Genealogical Tables of the principal
families of the Mackays, which I have been
preparing for a long time, and which I hope was
now to publish.

Judge Mackay told me years ago (when I lived
at Fort des Remparts) that he was of the Black
family, and that his father told him, that his
great-grandfather Donald Mackay married a
Miss Kennedy at Edinburg in Scotland in
the early part of the last century - What
I would like to have is the genealogy from this
Donald. In the history of the House and Clan
of Mackay it is stated regarding him "of his
issue, if he had any there is no record."
He was the head of the Black Branch of the
family, and his usual descendant would not
hold that name, although it is all empty now
so far as properly goes. Still it is a good thing
to belong to an honorable stock and to keep it.
In writing to me Judge Mackay said that his
father's sister Mrs. Fraser of W. Fraser's was the
only one of the family, who preserved her
genealogy; she has been dead many years,
but

Donald
Mackay - the
9.9.1. of Judge
Robert.

Head of
the Abnash
Branch of
the clan

But one of her children has promised to keep
 me all papers and information about the
 family." The last letter I had from him
 was about three years ago. He had written a
 review for the Montreal Gazette of a volume
 I had published "The Old Scots Brigade being
 the History of Mackay's Regiment" and he very
 considerably sent me a copy of his favourable
 criticism.

I came over here last year from Scotland on a
 visit, and expected to have had the pleasure
 of again seeing the Judge in Montreal; but alas!
 I learned of his death. Mrs. Thomas Glegg (the
 Judge's daughter) cannot give me any family
 history, so I asked her if she could tell me something
 of her father's cousins. He probably referred to as
 the one who was likely to help him; and as a
 letter I had from her this morning, she tells me
 you must have been the one. This is very close
 for troubling you. If you can, therefore, give me
 the genealogy of your Mackay relations, going back
 to the period I have mentioned. I shall feel
 very much obliged indeed.

I hope to publish when I return to Scotland as a
 sequel to "The Old Scots Brigade" a "Life of Sir
 Donald Mackay, first Lord Reay" and as an
 appendix to the new volume give the genealogies
 of the principal families of the Clan Mackay.
 I need not beg pardon the length of this letter,
 and at the same time forgive me for asking you
 to take so much trouble.

Believe me, Dear Madam,
 Yours faithfully
 John Mackay.

II.

Alfred Street
 Cambridge Mass
 February 12th 1890.

Dear Madam -

Some time last spring I took the liberty of writing to you to ask if you could give me any information about the Black of the Mackays. Please write thick you are connected - possibly my letter did not reach you.

The late Judge Mackay told me that he has one of the Black Branch, and if very unusually scarce one might be the representation of Donald, son of Murdoch mentioned at p. 539 of the "History of the House and Place of Mackay". I have also understood that you knew well about the genealogy & past history of the family than any other of its members - that is the Canadian branch of the Blacks.

I should much like to get the names of the various members of the family, giving dates of births, marriages and deaths where possible going back if it can be done, to the Donald Mackay to whom I have referred. I hope to publish my genealogies as very long, and of course also desirous of having them as complete as possible. If therefore you can give me any information I shall feel extremely obliged. Every line is a help & my first genealogy charts to another. I shall be pleased to hear from you at your convenience; and begging that you will excuse the liberty I take in thus troubling you.

Believe me to be

Yours truly
 John Mackay

III.

1 Anna Keet -
Cambridge Mass.

March 3^d 1890.

Dear Mrs Guernsey

I am very much obliged to you for your note of the 1st inst and I regret very much that I will not be able to go to Canada at this time to see you. We sail on the 3rd May from New York, and it is hardly probable that we will again cross the Atlantic. It is very, but it is not likely for some years.

Judge Mackay told me many years ago, that he was of the Black family, and that consequently he was I was related, although the connection was of a remote degree. He always said he would get me some particulars of his family since the arrival of his grandfather (it is very hard to see his great-grandfather) in America. But he has a very warm little his professional duties, and I presume had not time to collect and write out the details. I should like to know the names of the children of Colonel William Mackay - that is the name of Judge Mackay's brother and sister, if he had any, and the names as far as possible of their descendants. I presume, Mrs Glyn, Leeson is the Judge's only child.

I now go back to the brothers of Colonel William Mackay. His sister was killed in the North Sea - and I suppose was unmarried. But did John and Oswald marry and have children? I should like to have an account of them. If you cannot

cannot favor me like this, is there any member
of the family, whose address you can give me.
Who can?

I would like to get at this - to show there your
grandfather Donald Mackay, comes in in the
Black pedigree -

My representation you may give me that the
thoroughly acknowledged. I shall be pleased to
hear from you at your convenience, and as an
apology that I cannot at this time have the
pleasure of seeing you I remain

Sincerely yours
John Mackay

The type written paper is a copy of
"Alexander Mackay, a Man of Letters"

A tale of exciting Adventure
by John Mackay (Ben Keay)

A paper read at a meeting of the Glen Mackay Society

Most of the participants from Saskatoon having
"stories" but none of Alexander Mackay's
repeats the late Judge Mackay of Montreal. Mackay
travels of his travels, and the and
credence &

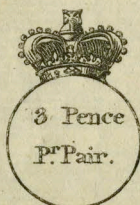
He has been receiving shot and been failed
to buy some his place - leaders in way back -
and a better descendant of the Black

Papers from John O'Groat's Journal. Tuesdays
Sept. 6th 1892

+ When stationed at the outpost as an assistant
in the North West Company's Service, his dealings
with the Indians and Trappers were always conducted
with straight forwardness, and without any attempt
(over)

Alexander, the
sharer of the
adventures and
successes of
these adventures
of Mackay's
Dinner - &
they too, the first
white men to cross
the Rocky Mts.
to the Pacific

at Ober-Wecking, Stock made here a great
favorite like the Red-head and half-heads



G.R.
Apprentices Indenture.

his Indenture Witnesseth That Edward Robinson Salt
of Abbots Bromley in the County of Stafford son of
Joseph Salt of the same Town

doth put him self Apprentice to Joseph Salt above named

to learn his Art and with him (after the Manner of an Apprentice) to serve from the
day of the date hereof — — — — — unto the full End and Term
of seven Years, from thence next following, to be fully compleat and ended.

DURING which Term, the said Apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve his secrets
keep his lawful commands every where gladly do. he shall do no Damage to his said Master nor see to be
done of others; but to his Power shall let, or forthwith give Warning to his said Master of the same. he
shall not waste the Goods of his said Master nor lend them unlawfully to any. he shall not commit
Fornication, nor contract Matrimony within the said Term. he shall not play at Cards, Dice, Tables, or any
other unlawful Games whereby his said Master may have any loss. With his own Goods or others
during the said Term without Licence of his said Master he shall neither buy nor sell. he shall not
haunt Taverns or Play houses, nor absent him self from his said Masters service Day or Night unlaw-
fully. But in all things as a faithful Apprentice he shall behave him self towards his said Master and
all his during the said Term. AND the said Joseph Salt in consideration of the natural love
and affection which he hath and beareth towards his said son Edward Robinson Salt his son
his said Apprentice in the Art of a Tinner — — — — — which he useth by the best Means that
he can shall teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed finding unto the said Apprentice
sufficient Meat, Drink, Cloaths washing Lodging and all other Necessaries during the said Term.

AND for the true Performances of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements either of the said Parties
bindeth him self unto the other by these Presents In Witness whereof the Parties above named to these Inden-
tures interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals the 20th — Day of October — and
in the forty eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and in the Year of our Lord
one Thousand eight Hundred and eight.

Edward Robinson Salt

Joseph Salt

AB. The Indenture, Covenant, Article, or Contract, must bear date the day it is executed, & what
Money or other thing is given or Contracted for with the Clerk or Apprentice, must be
inserted in Words at Length, otherwise the Indenture will be void, the Master or
Mistress forfeit fifty Pounds, & another Penalty, & the Apprentice be disabled to
follow his Trade or be made free.

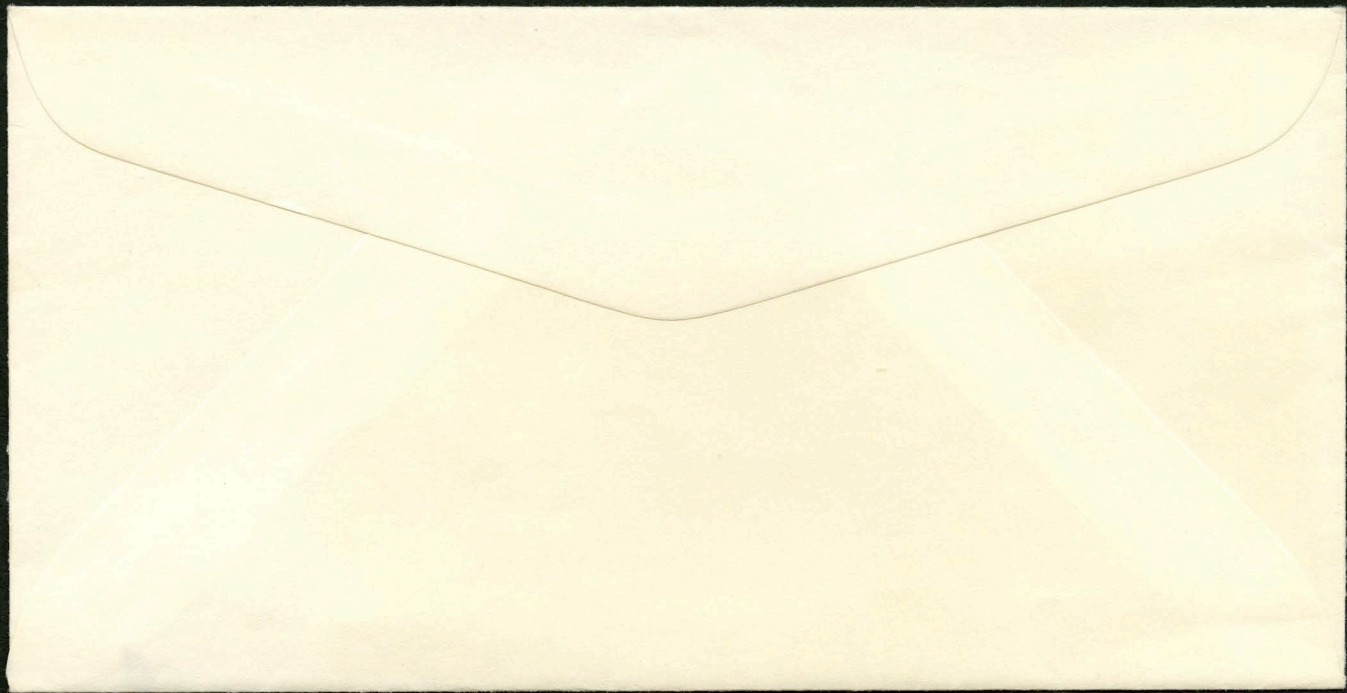
Signed sealed and delivered (being first
duly stamped) by both parties in the
presence of John Salt
Richard Parsons

Mr Salt Jun^r
to
Mr Salt Sen^r } Indorsed of
affairs

th
Dated 6 Oct 1800



Hilson family
newspaper clippings



DR. ROBERT NELSON.

Q.—Please tell something of the life of Dr. Robert Nelson who was concerned in the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837-38.—A Reader.

A.—Robert Nelson, a sympathizer with the rebels of 1837 in Lower Canada, was born in Montreal, in January, 1794, the son of William Nelson, and brother of Dr. Wolfred Nelson. He studied medicine and in the war of 1812 served as regimental surgeon. Nelson and Louis Joseph Papineau were elected members for Montreal to the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada in 1827 and the former supported Papineau in his struggle for reforms. Though he took no active part in the rebellion of 1837, Robert Nelson went to the United States in 1838 where he organized a force of filibusters to invade Canada. He declared Canada a republic and called himself "president of the provisional government." The loyalist forces defeated him at Lacolle and Odelltown and he was obliged to seek refuge in the United States, where he lived for a time in California. The last eleven years of his life were spent in New York practising as a consulting surgeon. He died on March 1, 1873, at Gifford's, Staten Island, New York. Dr. Nelson was the author of several papers on medical subjects.

DR. WOLFRED NELSON.

Q.—Please tell me something of the life of Dr. Wolfred Nelson,, who was concerned in the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837-38.—Canadian.

A.—Wolfred Nelson was born in Montreal, on July 10, 1792, the son of William Nelson. He studied medicine, serving as a regimental surgeon in the war of 1812. In 1827 he was chosen to represent Sorel in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. During the following ten years he was one of Louis Joseph Papineau's chief supporters. He took a prominent part in the organizing of the rebellion of 1837 and was present at the engagements at St. Denis and St. Charles on the Richelieu River. Dr. Nelson was captured, and with seven others, banished to Bermuda by the Earl of Durham in 1838. He was released the following year and returned to Canada in 1843, where he resumed his medical practice. From 1844 to 1851 he represented Richelieu County in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, after which he withdrew from political life. In 1859 he became chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors. Dr. Nelson died at Montreal on June 17, 1863.

LORD NELSON.

Q.—Please give a sketch of Lord Nelson.—A Reader.

A.—Viscount Horatio Nelson, Britain's great naval hero, was born on September 29, 1758, the son of Edmund Nelson, the rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, and Catherine Buckley, the grandniece of Sir Robert Walpole. When he was very young he joined the navy, and by 1787 had earned his captaincy, married and retired to live at Burnham Thorpe, his childhood home. The outbreak of the French Revolution in 1793 gave Nelson his chance of fame. He was appointed to the "Agamemnon" and some years were spent in active service about Toulon. When Spain joined France in 1796 it became necessary to prevent the union of their fleets

(1811-59). The theory was given further impetus by Ignatius Donnelly. In "The Great Cryptogram," published in 1887, he claimed to have found a cryptogram or cipher concealed in the plays of William Shakespeare, which, in substance, transferred their ownership from "the Bard of Avon" to Francis Bacon. Scientific and literary men in general do not accept the theories of Donnelly; whether they have refuted them all is another question. "Caesar's Column" is a forecast of a tremendous struggle yet to come between labor and capital. Donnelly died in 1901.

LORD NELSON.

Q.—Please give a description of the personal appearance of Horatio Nelson.
—Reader.

A.—A graphic description of Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson (1758-1805), Britain's great naval hero, is given by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his book, "Rodney Stone." Rodney relates the story. "I did not see the great admiral enter the room. When I turned he was standing close by my elbow, a small brown man with the lithe, slim figure of a boy. He was not clad in uniform, but he wore a high-colored brown coat, with the right sleeve hanging limp and empty by his side. The expression of his face was, as I remember it, exceedingly sad and gentle, with the deep lines upon it which told of the chafing of his urgent and fiery soul. One eye was disfigured and sightless from a wound, but the other looked from my father to myself with the quickest and shrewdest of expressions. Indeed, his whole manner, with his short, sharp glance and the fine poise of his head, spoke of energy and alertness, so that he reminded me, if I may compare great things with small, of a well-bred fighting terrier, gentle and slim, but keen and ready for whatever chance might send." Nelson had lost his right eye and his right arm in battle.

CANADIAN BORN.

(Requested.)

We first saw the light of Canada; the
land beloved of God,
We are the pulse of Canada, its mar-
row and its blood,
And we, the men of Canada, can face
the world and brag
That we were born in Canada, be-
neath the British flag.

Few of us, have the blood of kings,
few are of courtly birth;
But few are of vagabonds and rogues
of doubtful name and worth;
And all have one credential that en-
titles us to brag,
That we were born in Canada be-
neath the British flag.

We've yet to make our money, we've
yet to make our fame,
But we have gold and glory in our
clean colonial name,
And every man's a millionaire if only
he can brag,
That he was born in Canada be-
neath the British flag.

The Dutch may have their Holland,
the Spaniard have his Spain,
The Yankee to the south of us must,
south of us remain.
For not a man dare lift a hand
against the men who brag,
That they were born in Canada be-
neath the British flag.

—By the late Pauline Johnston. (a
lover of the British flag).

Thank you.

to operate against Great Britain. To Nelson's bravery and strategy may largely be attributed the victory of St. Vincent, in February, 1797. This battle destroyed the Spanish fleet which was on its way to join the French at Brest. In 1798 the French fleet on its way to Egypt successfully avoided the British admiral, but he followed it to Aboukir Bay, where he destroyed all but two ships. This victory ended all Napoleon's dream of a great eastern empire. Nelson, under Sir Hyde Parker, commanded the operations before Copenhagen in 1801 which led to the surrender of the Danish fleet. In 1805 Napoleon made his last great effort to invade the British Isles, but Nelson was on guard. On October 21 he came up with the combined French and Spanish fleets of 33 sails, near Cape Trafalgar. Although he had fewer men, he gave signal for battle. His victory, though dearly bought, was complete for the combined fleets were annihilated. During the encounter Nelson received a mortal wound and died a few hours later. His body was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral where a splendid monument inadequately testifies to the admiration all England felt for his gallantry and devotion to duty.

The Western Mail Express.



Mr. Hartan.

Knollwood Farm,

New Canaan,

Connecticut,

U.S.A.

Salgar,
Salisbury.

Trafalgar,

Salisbury.

Dear Mr. Harlan, I return March 11th
you & Mrs. Nelson many sincere,
thanks for your kind sympathy.
My dear old father is an irreparable
loss to us all. He very soon followed
your beloved father. I hope, if

I come to America, we may
have an opportunity of meeting.

Believe me, Sincerely yours

Carlson.

Received
The late Earl Nelson
d.



Mrs Atherton Holman Hatan
New Canaan

Connecticut.

U. S. A.

Hubert



Trafalgar,
Salisbury.

Station & Telegrams,
Downton.

Trafalgar,
Salisbury.

2.6.13.

Dear Mrs. Harland

I had the highest
possible opinion of your
dear Father, for his great
goodness & the unbounded
zeal with which he undertook
every work for the advancement
of Christ's Kingdom.
I am sorry I shall not be

permitted to see him
face to face in this
world.

I am suffering at present
from Heart Complaint which
has quite laid me up

for the present & may carry
me off as suddenly, when

God chooses to call me
Home.

I am Yours
Very Faithfully
Chas. W.

Baptised privately on the twentyfourth
 day of August One thousand eight hundred and
 fifteen Charlotte daughter of Edward Rob-
 -bison Salt One of the Settlers at St Francis
 and of Charlotte his Wife she was born on
 the twentieth Inst And received into
 the Church on this tenth of September
 following John Jackson Rector

Edward Robbison Salt Father
 and proxy for Charles Fielder Gosfather
 Charlotte Salt's Mother
 Mary Fielder Gosmother
 Sarah Hannah Salt Gosmother

A true Copy from the register
 of Christ Church William Henry

John Jackson }
 Rector }

100
20
60
180

80
10
10
8
24
20
180

8
15
4
24
8
11

49
91

25
12

100
170
15
9
16
16
8
20
15
100
10
8
15
1

1819 - Jan.

Sayles ^{near} Richmond.

Letter from John Head to
William Nelson, William
Henry, Lower Canada, telling
him of his aunt's death (Mrs.
Rosamund Waine) and
his legacy of £150, from her
estate. Also mentions £12.16 -
which he is to receive from
Mrs. Fossick's estate.

Gayles near Rahmona Jan 20th - 1819

Dear Sir,

I should have answered your letter of 24th Oct sooner, but have been from home - I am sorry to find you should allege any complaints of my not answering your letters - because, I can truly say, I never was favoured with one from you - neither was I in possession of a direction ~~to~~ to your residence - after the decease of the late Mrs. Plessa. Wain, I took the earliest opportunity to apply to Benj. Getchell your Nephew, to inform you of the circumstances. - and that, in her last will and testament she had bequeathed you 150 one hundred and fifty pounds to be paid one year after her decease. - she died Feb 12th - 1818 - John Collins Esq - of White House near Wat Layton York^{re} - and myself, are appointed her Executors - The proper way for you to receive the Legacy, is, I understand by sending over here a power of attorney to some friend authorizing him to give you Receipt to us the Executors; which when we receive, duly
turn over —

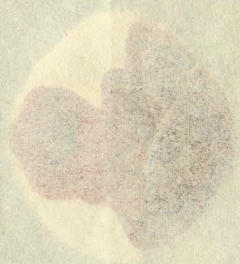
incurred according to Law, we shall pay the money —
to your order — you will please to recollect the legacy
duty to Government will be 3 £ three pound percent. and
some other little expenses such as postage of Letters &c must
be deducted from the legacy of 150 £. —

I should advise you to consult with some pro-
fessional Gentle of the Law, in your neighbourhood on this
business, as, you must be aware, the power of Attorney
and all other papers, relating to this business, must be
very correct — otherwise, we cannot honour your bill when
drawn upon us —

From the residue of the effects of the late
Mrs F. such, there will be due to you 12. 16 Twelve pounds 16/
which you may draw upon me for, by a bill at 7 days sight.
wishing your health and prosperity to yourself and family

To Mr William Nelson
William Henry
Lower Canada
North America —

I am, Dear Sir your truly
John Head



Faint, illegible handwriting in red ink, possibly a signature or date.

Faint, illegible handwriting in red ink, possibly a date or initials.

in 1819 — Jagers & Co. from
London & Grand
- info in 1808

ALL

M^r William Nelson

149

William Henry

Lower Canada

North America —

Her Packet

From the
Printed Surgeon & Genl. William Hall
3/10



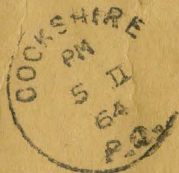
167

MISS CARRIE NELSON,

THE WALES HOME,

RICHMOND,

QUE.



TARIF DES
FIRST CLASS

From: P.J. Faller,
Box 246, Cookshire, P.Q.

M15930

person pointed at in reprobating me if so
it must be purely to indulge the laudable
disposition of her great friend & benefactors
& if so I can heartily excuse her

Can she write thanks thro Bill, if so tell
her I should be glad to see a line from her
gladly would I come & see you but it must
not be on acct. of that great stumbling block
when will it be remov'd that I may enjoy that
great that inexpressible pleasure or banish
for ever my darling friend ^{ill} Hope

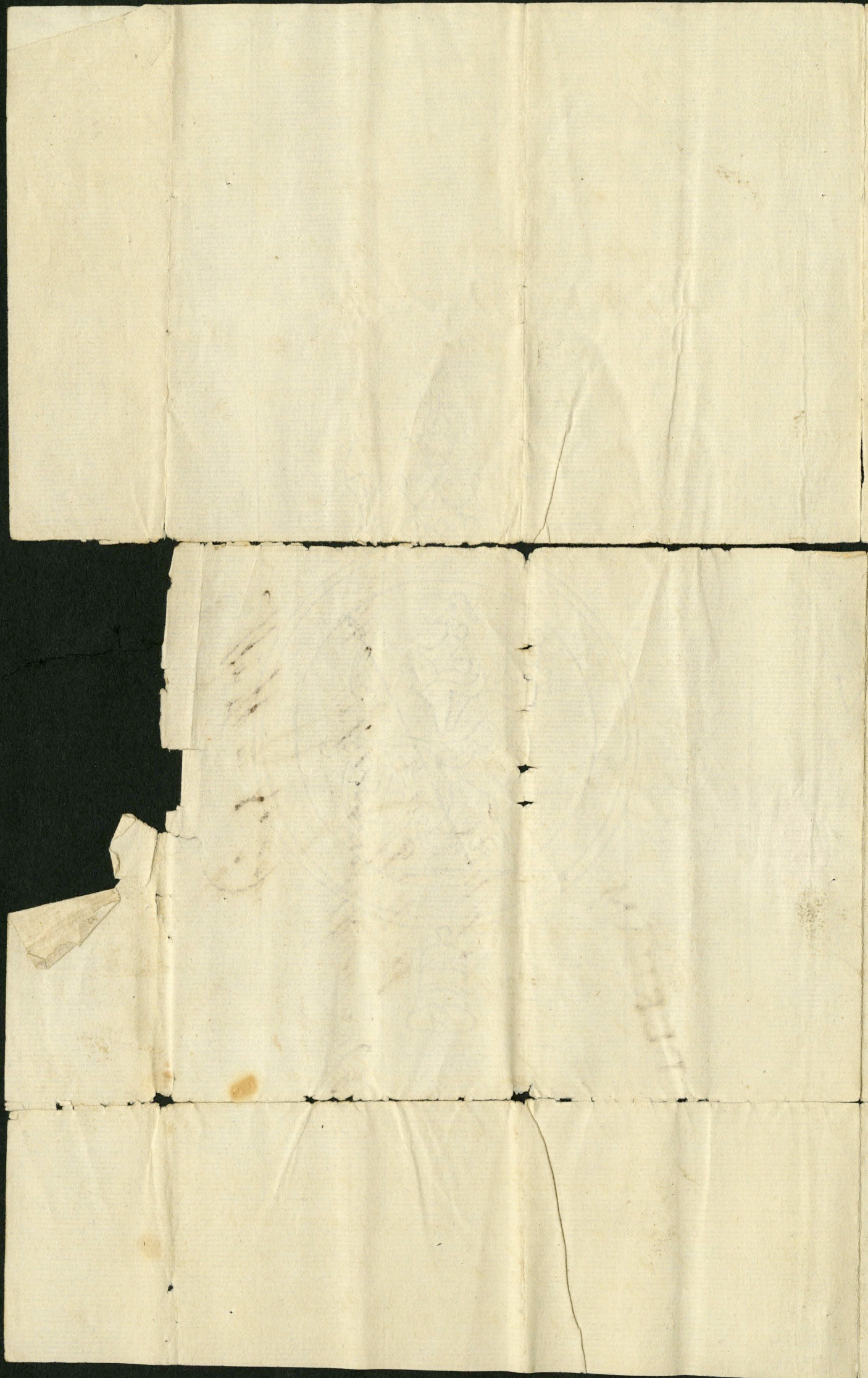
I here the horn blow God for ever
bless you and be happy there shall
nothing obstruct it here

Your heart whole faith
Geo: Nelson

I shall make 12 Months my study
& it will be wonderfull if I disappoin
you. — dont fear

My ever Dear Lad 28th Inst.

Your favour & the time
express'd will do my turn effectually
therefor hasten it forward and be assur'd
it will be the last time I shall trouble
you or any other friend on this score
it will make me independant of all my
friends the mistakes you hint at is not
totally hid from my eyes I know more
than is present or necessary for me to
declare but no more. What ever paths
you would have me tread point them out
& that shall be my track with the per-
mission of providence I shall clear my
houses in a few years then a fig for a doctor
My extravagance is casual & discretionary
what ever harsh terms my dear & good
friends may put on them where can my
great extravagance ever appear to my
charge when my outly is compar'd with
my income I despise such illegal charges
but no matter I am contemptible in their
eyes for being too honourable & too honest
but yet I hope to out live their mallice
I judge poor Hall to be the unsuspected



had the
them out
the per
or my
is a doctor
seems

No. 2
Mr W^m Nelson

with Mr. Beachcroft Brown & Co
Gracechurch Street
London



DURHAM



The original heading of this piece
which appeared in the "Montreal Transcript"
October 1839, was: "Confessions of a
Prisoner confined in the Montreal Jail
1838" - # I may just note that in
French the word "Patriot" alone in
this has been incorrectly translated

P. S. Murphy

Dr

Bien dit Durocher)

Oct 39

MC841

Rebellion de 1838

23/11/89

Notes P.S. Murphy

M7001

Dr

Guin dit Durocher

Père fermier de St Martin
homme de bien - -

Dr Educated at Montreuil
College, & studied medicine
& established at St. Martin
taken at same time as
de Lormie & lodged in
same Cell. and for his
liberty he gave up what
he knew of de Lormie &
after his condemnation
asked to be removed as
he could not look at de
Lormie - He went to New York
& got a wounded Prisoner Dr.
at Blackwell Island - and
died a year or two after.

Wm Workman. was capt
of the Volunteers. & knew de Lormie
as an Officer, though former
& of polished manners -

When de Lormie was condemned
Workman called on his friend
Colborn to ask a reprieve for
de Lormie - Colborn said
I can't interfere -

W - for John he committed no
act of rebellion -

C Let the Law take its course

W There is no cause for his
death - and I will never
serve the Queen again
& took off his sword.
& never served again -

M6841

relation
of 19th
political

in Toronto
the original

used;
"rebel".

by.

Oct 10 1848

My Dear Father

It is with grief that I
write these few lines my poor dear mother.
inlaw Aunt Maria died Sunday the eighth
she will be entered the twelfth being tomorrow
she died so easy she never moved or struggled
you would of thought she was asleep indeed we
were all round the bed and we could not
think that it was her last breath she
was greatly swelled for this six weeks back
she was to be opened last night it was her
last wish she died in town at ^{San to} she
was not contented at home she said it ^{can you make out that name}
was too far to go for the Doctor so often
in the bad roads & I dont think uncle will
live long he has a sore on his sholder the
Doctor says it is the sharbon you know

what that is a running sore worse than
a cancer it is now the size of a good bar
size plate and blue black, he sufferings
is great the rest of the family are all
well brother & sisters are all well I am
getting quite well and will iam & baby is
well and a big boy my love to Caroline do
write as soon as possible for we are all anxious
to hear from you i wish we were nearer to you
god bless you my Dear father so good bye
from your affe daughter Sarah Nelson

Nelson

5
well I am
in & baby
Caroline
we are all
ware near
H

Mr. C. R. Salt J

rest
& sus
well

Dickinsons Landing

W C

115

Noms de ceux qui ont été tués à la bataille de St Denis le 23 novembre 1839 -					Residence	Age	Married	Married
Joseph Dudoir					St Denis	39	1	
Eusebe Faneuf					"	19		1
Antoine Lusignan	xxx				"	54	1	
Pierre Minette					"	30	1	
Charles St Germain					"	25	1	
Benjamin Durocher	xx				St Antoine	40	1	
Lévy Bourgeois					"	40	1	
Damien Romain	x				"	20		1
Honoré Boutillet					"	20		1
Jean Bte Patterson					St Denis	55	1	
Oride Perreault					Montreal	25	1	"
François Dupault					St Denis	25		1
Mrs. Xavier Lamoureux					St Denis	17		1

N. B. x Le corps de Damien Romain a été trouvé et reconnu, entre St Denis et St Denis, au départ des glaces le printemps suivant. Il ~~avait~~ été tué par les troupes à leur arrivée, peu de temps avant l'engagement.

xx Durocher was killed before the battle, and several acres before the battle took place, as he was carrying a piece. x Two persons killed before a shot was fired from the house, or elsewhere, by the combatants.

xxx This man was not at the battle nor was he armed he was standing at a corner, far from ^{where} the battle was.

W. X

Mc Gill College, Montreal
4th May, 1854

Sir/ I have the honor, by direc-
-tion of the Governors of Mc Gill
College, to inform you, that, in
virtue of the election which has this
day been held in Convocation,
you are appointed, in terms of the
Statute in that behalf, to be a
Fellow of the University for the
year presently commencing, and until
the next yearly meeting of Convocation.
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Wolfe Nelson, Esq. M.D.

L. L. L.

Montreal

Your most Obedient Servant

P. P. Burrage

Secy. M. C. S. C.

Fellowship of the University
of the Pacific College -

May 4/54

Fellowship of the
University of the Pacific
College

May 4/54.



729

*We, Edward Henry Stanley,
Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe,
a Peer and a Baronet of England, a Member of Her Britannic
Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.*

*Request and require in the Name of
Her Majesty, all those whom it may concern to allow
Mr Charles Nelson (British Subject) travelling in the*

Continent

*to pass freely without let or hindrance, and to afford ^{him} every
assistance and protection of which ^{he} may stand in need.*

Given at the Foreign Office, London, the 1 day of April 1874



Derby

Signature of the Bearer.

Charles Nelson

	Born.	Marrried.	Died
Edward Robinson Salt	-	1813	1852

Charlotte (Mrs Davis)	..	1815	
-----------------------	----	------	--

William	..	1817	
---------	----	------	--

Mary Joseph Gale.	..	1819	-
-------------------	----	------	---

Darah married Alpheus Nelson.	..	1823	- 1913
-------------------------------	----	------	--------

Daniel	..	1825	-
--------	----	------	---

Caroline (Mrs Pangborn)	..	1827	-
-------------------------	----	------	---

John	..	1829-(1856) (1884)	Still living
------	----	-----------------------	--------------

Edward died when 7 years old 1831

Delina " " 5 " "

John came to Ontario 1845.

This Indenture

Made the 29th Day of

December in the seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third
by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty six
South Shields in the County of Durham William Nelson of the one Part and Thomas Head of the other Part: WITNESSETH,

That the said William Nelson hath of his own Free Will, and with the Consent of George Nelson his Father aforesaid Put and Bound himself Apprentice to and with the said Thomas Head and with him after the Manner of an Apprentice to dwell, remain, and serve from the day of the date hereof for, during, and untill the Term of seven Years thence next Following be fully Completed and Ended. During all which Term, the said Apprentice his said Master well and faithfully shall serve, his Secrets shall keep, his lawful Commands shall do, Fornication or Adultery shall not commit, Hurt or Damage to his said Master shall not do, or Consent to be done, but to his Power shall Let it, and forthwith his said Master thereof warn: Taverns or Ale-Houses he shall not Haunt or frequent, unless it be about his Masters Business there to be done: At Dice, Cards, Tables, Bowls, or any other unlawful Games he shall not Play: The Gods of his said Master shall not Waste nor them Lend, or give to any Person without his Masters Licence: Matrimony within the said Term shall not contract, nor from his Masters Service at any Time absent himself; but as a True and Faithful Apprentice shall order and behave himself towards his said Master and all, as well in Words as in Deeds during the said Term: And a true and just Account of all his said Masters Goods, Chattels, and Money committed to his Charge, or which shall come to his Hands, faithfully he shall give at all Times when thereunto required by his said Master, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns. AND the said Thomas Head

for himself, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth Covenant, Promise, and Grant by these Presents, to and with the said Geo Nelson & William Nelson his Apprentices, That he the said Thomas Head his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will Teach, Learn, and Inform him the said Apprentice, or cause him to be Taught, Learned, and Informed in the Business or Occupation of a school-master which the said Master now useth, after the best Manner of Knowledge that he or they may or can, with all Circumstances thereunto belonging: AND also, shall find, and provide to and for him the said Apprentice, sufficient and enough of Meat washing lodging and all kinds of wearing apparel fit for such an apprentice during the said Term

And for the true Performance of All and Singular the Covenants and Agreements aforesaid, each of the Parties aforesaid doth bind himself unto the other firmly by these Presents. In Witness whereof, the Parties above-named to these present Indentures, interchangeably have set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year above-written.

Sealed and Delivered (being first duly stamped)

in the presence of
Wm Nelson
Ann Smith

Geo. Nelson

Wm Nelson

MEMORANDUM. This Indenture must bear Date the Day it is executed, and what Money or other Thing is given or contracted for with the Apprentice, must be inserted in Words at Length, and the Duty paid to the Stamp-Office, if in London, or within the weekly Bills of Mortality, within one Month after the Execution; and if in the Country, and out of the said Bills of Mortality, within two Months, to a Distributer of the Stamps, or his Substitute, otherwise the Indenture will be void, the Master or Mistress forfeit Fifty Pounds and another Penalty, and the Apprentice be disabled to follow his Trade, or be made free.

1791
1766
25

Photostat

GENEALOGY OF NELSON FAMILY

George Nelson of South Shield, a native of Newsham, Yorkshire, England.

William Nelson, son of George, born in 1750, came to Canada in 1781, married Jane Dies in 1785, and died in Sorel in 1834. *1st cousin of Robert Nelson*

Alpherey Nelson, son of William, born in 1789, married Maria Salt of Compton in 1819, and died at Sorel in 1876.

William Nelson, son of Alpherey, born in 1820, married to Sarah Holt Salt of Sorel, in 1844, and died at Sorel in 1862.

William Alpherey Nelson, son of William, born in 1847, married Edna Wilkie of Danville in 1880 and died in 1923.

Miss Carrie Nelson, daughter of William Alpherey and Edna Wilkie, born at Sorel in 1887; great-grand-daughter of Alpherey Nelson, and great-grand-neice of Wolfred and of Robert Nelson, prominent in the 1837 - 1838 Rebellion.

Nelson Family Record

William Nelson Son of George Nelson of South Shields a native of Kewsham Yorkshire England was born in the year 1750 came to Canada in 1781 was married to Jane Dies a daughter of Jacob G. Dies and Mrs Dies on the 24th of May 1785

William Nelson died at Sorel Province of Quebec Canada June 10th 1834

Jane Dies Nelson also died at Sorel on September 3rd 1846 aged 79 years

Children of William Nelson & Jane Dies his Wife

George	Born June 4 th 1786	Died July 13 th 1859	at Sorel
Rebecca	.. October 12 th 1787	.. February 27 th 1874	.. <i>Grand</i>
Alphery	.. June 15 th 1789	.. October 26 th 1876	.. <i>Grand</i>
Wilfred Dr	.. July 10 th 1791	.. June 17 th 1863	at Montreal
Robert Dr	.. August 8 th 1793	.. March 1 st 1873	at New York
Catherine	.. 1796	.. 1817	at Sorel
John Dies	.. 1798	.. 1832	drowned near Montreal
Elizabeth	.. March 30 th 1800	.. July 1869	at Sorel <i>Grand</i>
Henry an infant		1802	
Mary Ann	.. January 14 th 1805	.. May 5 th 1881	.. <i>Grand</i>

Jane daughter of George Nelson born November 10th 1811
died at Sorel on January 29th 1888

Alphery Nelson married to Maria Salt of Compton
Province of Quebec Canada on April 17th 1819

Maria Salt Nelson died at Sorel October 8th 1848 aged 48 years

x Valerius Hall 99th Regiment

Children of Alpherey Nelson & Maria Salt his wife

William Born January 16th 1820 Died January 16th 1862 at Sorel
 Robert " October 20th 1821 .. February 14th 1901 at Sorel
 Georgiana " January 20th 1824
 Henry Wayne " May 15th 1826 Died February 4th 1881 at Sacramento ^{California}
 Albert Bentley " November 16th 1828 " August 9th 1850 at Sorel

William Son of Alpherey Nelson Married to Sarah Holt Salt a daughter of Edward Robinson Salt at Sorel on November 11th 1844

Children of William Nelson and Sarah Holt Salt his wife ^{died April 26 1913}
 William Alpherey Born August 1st 1847 Died French 1723 1923
 Frederick " April 18th 1849
 Albert Johnston " May 25th 1856
 Eliza Charlotte and Maria Jane twins Born March 25th 1858

Maria Jane one of twins died April 11th 1859

Robert Nelson Son of Alpherey Nelson Married to Elizabeth daughter of James Walker at Sorel on January 20th 1848

Children of Robert Nelson and Elizabeth Walker his wife
 Mary Jane Margaret Born October 10th 1856 Died December 28th 1890
 James Robert Beniah " January 13th 1859
 George " ~~September~~ October 25th 1861

Elizabeth Walker Nelson died at Sorel on August 18th 1882

Georgiana daughter of Alpherey Nelson Married to Joseph Gale son of Joseph Cook Gale at Danville Province of Quebec Canada on November 29th 1867

Henry Wayne Nelson Married to Elizabeth daughter of James Cox of Hamilton County Ohio and widow of the late Joseph J. Moore on December 28th 1882 at Sacramento California

William Alpherez Nelson married to Edna daughter of George Wilkie and Louisa Hall his wife at Danville Township of Shipton County of Richmond Province of Quebec Canada on October 13th 1880

Frederick Nelson married to Henriette Clara Hansen daughter of Hans Hansen and Karen Oslaksen his wife of Christianie Norway on November 13th 1880 at Prairie Farm Barron County Wisconsin

Eliza Charlotte Nelson married to Charles Edgar son of Josiah Wurtette Marston at Danville Township of Shipton County of Richmond Province of Quebec Canada on June 5th 1883

Albert Johnston Nelson married to Clara C. McKenney of Bangor Maine on May 20th 1885 at Cumberland Barron County Wisconsin

Children of William Alpherez Nelson and Edna Wilkie his wife
Nellie Jane Born June 7th 1884 at Danville christened at same place
Carrie Edna Born May 6th 1887 at Sorel christened at Danville ^{and 1902}

Children of Frederick Nelson and Henriette Clara Hansen his wife

Lilly Jane born August 29th 1881 at Prairie Farm Wisconsin

Sarah Caroline Born August 28th 1883 " " " "

Adda Henriette Born February 23rd 1887 " " " "

William Frederick and Henry Albert twins born September 18th 1890

Sarah Holt Salt wife of James Sheppard and widow of the late William Nelson born at Compton Province of Quebec Canada on April 27th 1828 ¹⁸²⁸
died 1913 April 27th at Sorel

Edna Wilkie wife of William Alpherey Nelson
born at Danville Province of Quebec Canada on May 12¹⁸⁴⁸ --
died Feb 1st 1939.
in Montreal.

John Holt made
a will in favour
of Edward Robinson
Salt his nephew

Samuel Holt of
Rugeby in County
of Slapton.

left $\frac{1}{2}$ of his property
to his wife Sarah Salt (father's great
grandmother)
as long as she lived then
it was to go Edward
Robinson Salt (father's
grandfather)

In Hamville ~~Elizabeth~~
Sarah Salt had a
daughter Elizabeth Salt
who married George
Matthews

was one more 7 line
+ one a 10 line

Joseph salt

Frisby + Edward Robinson Salt

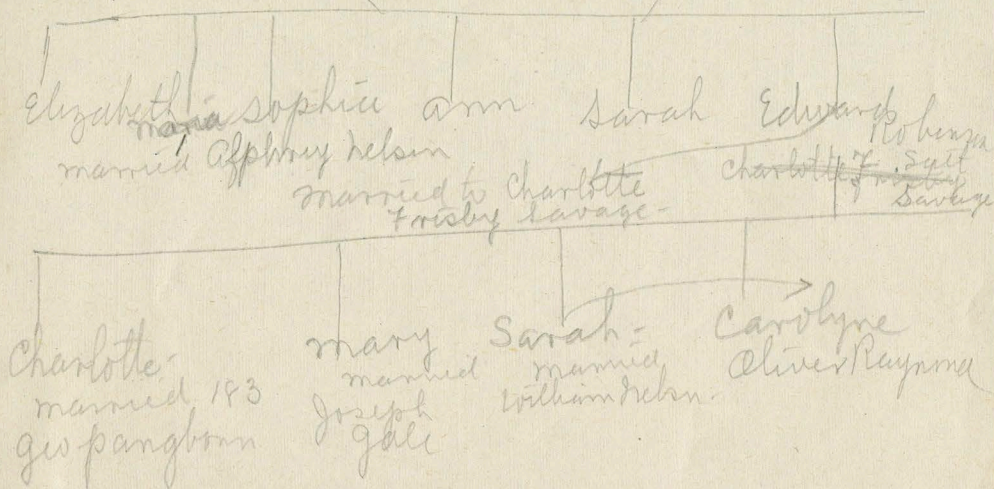
Nelson

W. H. Nelson + Sarah Holt Salt

W. A. Nelson + Edna Wieke

Carrie Nelson

and in Griston - then got an heir
 Joseph Salt married Sarah Holt



Elizabeth ^{Salt} = Paddy (George Matthew)
 Maria married Alphonse Nelson
 Sophia = " William Prater
 Sarah = " William Hammond
 Ann = " William Hammond
 Edward Robinson Salt married a
 widow - Charlotte Frisby Savage
 her daughter - Louisa Savage (half sister &
 grandmother) married James Sheppard

Charlotte Furbie daughter of William Furbie of
Bridewell square London Eng Wife of Edward
Robinson Salt born March 22nd 1790

Died April 22nd 1848 at Monnette Church
near Dickinson Landing Canada

Edward Robinson Salt born —

Died November 11th 1854 at Monnette

George Wilkie Born Apr 9th 1819 died
Feb 27th 1894

Married April 26th 1847 to
Louisa Hall born Apr 19, 1827
died Nov 28 1888.

Edna Withie	Born	May 12	1848
	died	Feb 21	1939
Caroline "		April 15	1850
	died	Jan 11	1923
Calvin "		Nov 6	1852
	died	Sept 10	1925
Loel Allen "	"	July 1st	1854
Withie		Dec 30	1930
		Feb 20	1856 died Jan
		Jan 10	1878

Louisa	Feb 27	1859
Celia	{ Dec 10	1861
	{ died May 7	1866

George Osborn	Oct 17	1868
Charlie Erwin	{ April 21	1870
	{ died Jan 15	1893
Aida	May 21	1872
	{ died March 11	1921
Luther Erwin	{ July 15	1878
	{ Died July 30	1955

M.D.
Nelson - (Walker) of New York -

Papers given me 25 April 1917 by W. H. Allen - daughter
of Rev. John P. Walker Nelson - She also gave a number
of College Diplomas - of the family - Early correspondence from
members of the family in England - Letter - beautiful - of the late
Earl Nelson. The clergyman & a Nelson the General Earl.

May 16th 1776

Forgive me my Dearest Son the severity
of my last letter, all I meant was to urge you to
write as I was anxious to hear what station you
were in, nor have you satisfied me yet on that
head, I hope in your next you will oblige me in it.

But of all things get the best advice about
your Asthmatic complaint, nor don't delay —
I wonder at your neglect in not writing to that
Barbarian my Bro^r; tho he be cruel to me he deserves
your notice. Jonathan by your mothers advice,
& seemingly his own Inclination has been a trial
of the ~~Glas~~ house to my knowledge; but I have
told him in severe terms if he persists never to come
near me, nor even come in my sight, what effect it
will have I know not, therefore I desire you will let
me have a letter to dissuade him, if he continues
in his resolution; they have been upwards of
a Year each with the parson & the most poor progress
I intend to put them to Tho. Smith, if I can get
Donny to decline the Glas house, Bordon too
heavy for me or that the place. I heard in York-
shire that M^r. Tossick had made some advances
to pall which she refused, pray let me know how
that is in your next, and if it is so advise her
not to let such an offer slip, but I commit her to
your advice on that head; Give my kind love and
Blessing to her, & let her know that I shall write
her tho she never thought worth her while to
write to me. My Dear Bill compose your mind & make
yourself happy, and be assured I will never
interrupt it more let your silence be ever so long

I am Your Most Affectionate and

(from old Uncle) Loving Father

Geo. Nelson

To
Messrs. Wilson & M^r. Beachcroft
& Co. in Gracechurch Street
of London

13/4

WYHAM

Dear Son

21st Feby 1777

I hope you will excuse me for giving you this trouble, I did not mean to interrupt your happiness any more, as I find a correspondence with me is not of your choice, the last time I wrote convinces me on that account, you did not think it worth your notice and if it had not been for poor M^r Hall I should never have known whether

it came to your hand; but enough

The reason of my writing now, is to satisfy myself if possible about my dear Son we have had some vague Acc^{ts} about the ship he is in, that she saild from Lubeck last Autumn with many more transports, several of which is arriv'd I suppose at London, & gives account that the Garland saild at same time & that she & some more is missing; now if you will be so good as go to Billingsgate & enquire of M^r Barker, he is a Coal buier and part Owner of the ship, he may probably give some better or at least more certain Account about her. If you will oblige me in this as soon as possible it is all I desire at your hand. I shall not presume to enquire any thing about you on the above account, only may Heaven bless you and prosper all your endeavours. I was in York shire before Christmas and found all friends well, so I shall say no more about them without you should desire it, save a few words

about Your Uncle Will^m I found him at
Neds, he had been there about three weeks, but
I dar say they are parted long before now;
it was a hard contest when I was there which
was to be master, but I think ^{Ned} will conquer,
I was there one night, we crushed 5 Bottles of
wine & went to bed, next morning a hard match
came on; Ned's Man left him about some trifle of
wages, Will said he deserved what he asked, but
in the conflict a favourite Clasp knife of
my Bro^r Will's suffered, he threw it with such
vehemence on the floor, that I was afraid of
the rebound, but happily nothing suffered
save the knife, I cried out for shame at my
Bro^r's passion, he gave me in return it struck
fire & it ended. ~ Give our hearty Blessings
to poor Pall & accept the same your self

From Your Father

Geo. Nelson

Let me once more intreat you to get me some
account of my Dear Sailor as soon as possible



with the
various
Pro-
free
to
let
are

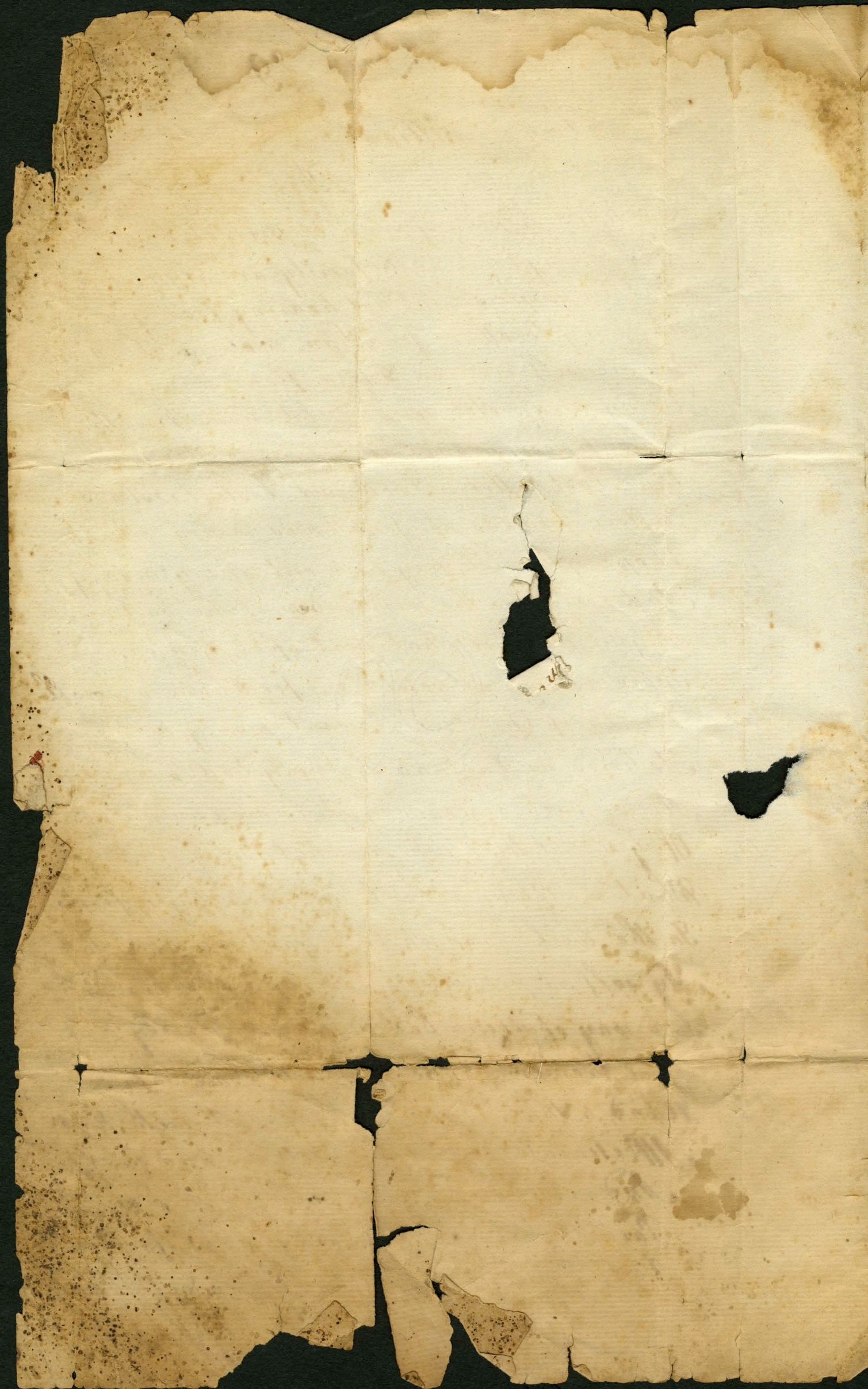
Mr. Wm Nelson
 to the Care of Mr. Joseph
 Cheese monger without
 Bishopsgate
 London

[Faint handwritten notes and markings, including a circular stamp with the letters "K" and "A"]

London 29th May 1786

Dear brother William /

This comes with my
Love to you hoping you are in perfect health
As I and my husband & family are at present
But am surpris'd at not hearing from you
When my Brother Jonathan wrote as I understand
You are well married & in a flourishing way of
Living. I expected you would have remitted
To me fifteen pounds according to promise in
your last letter. I receiv'd last Christmas
Fifteen pounds of Jonathan's money which
I hope you will pay him out of my money
And reimburse the remainder of the ballance
In your hand or what part of it you can
Spare as soon as possible, for I have a small
Family of Children & want money very much
As times in England are very bad and as you
Are in such a good way it is very ungrateful
Of you not to return me what is my own and
What I willingly lent you to put you forward
In the World, and which I want very much
My self at present to put my self & husband
In a way of doing better for our family
Dear brother I hope you will come safe to
Ireland & that you will honour it with that
Affectionate love which I ever had for you
And return an answer by first ship or
Packet that will give me the satisfaction
I require.
Your loving & affectionate
Sister



My sister Mary, her husband and
Family were all very well the
last time I see them.

I see M^r. Burton lately who wonders
Very much that he never hears from you
As he says there is some little difference
Between you & him.

Dear Brother. Direct for
Dorothy Golightly. Middle Turning
Shakears walk, Shadwell, London

from Dorothy
Golightly
29th May 1796

Written 29 May 1796
from her pen at the

1 4 8
2 17 11
3 6 7
2 9 11



London
S. P. T.

from New York to Albany — 10
to 3 Rivers — 24

M^r. William Nelson. ~~24~~ 27c

Three Rivers in Canada

N^o. America

from her pen at the Dorothy Golightly

Returned to Mrs Dorothy Golightly
Middle turning Shakespeare Walk
Shadwell to pay if Packet Postage



real
r. 21.

Amhurst Augst August. 16. 1805

Brother Belis.

The bears of this are my two
sons Matthew & George which they are under
your Charge, after your abusing me so
much. I tell my ineptitude towards you
dont prevent me sending my sons to you
as towards them as you think proper
you are a Father as well as myself. I would
wish you to teach them Book Keeping & the
useful Rules of Arithmetick. I know the
French Language - as I am able to continue
them with you for two Years, I hope by
that time I will be able to put them under
some good Merchant. or Attorney as they
might like best. You might discover in the
course of two Years what they might incline to be
& teach them accordingly. I send them to you
knowing your ability as one of the first
Teachers in the two provinces. use them as
strangers, in the same time I am their Father
you shall be paid as honorable as any one
wages you have; I am convinced of this they
will meet with a good and affectionate Master
the best all depends on your self. If you do not

They have such clothing as will serve them
The Cause of this winter the memorandum ^{you}
will find enclosed. - of their clothing &c. I am
Happy that Mr. Deering of Langle will be
with them till they come with you, -

I only have more request of you
to write me on the contents of this letter. I have
cut the remainder of your letters, & not to be
continually on the same subject. In gratitude
I suppose that I am impeached with it.
I only wish to have a Brotherly Correspondence
the nature of my affairs. I will write
you by Mr. Thomas Foreyth ^{know} ^{that} I know
my circumstances in every respect. - if
you have any news from England from
my Mother ^{to have news of her} or Brothers ^{from} let me know
nothing will give me more pleasure
than to hear from you more friendly
than you have already wrote me. My
letter last March from your son George
after it being sent to Mortimer & forwarded
to me here. He was very well. The letter will
send you by Mr. Foreyth ^{likewise} the
Mortimer House on the Town at Portman Square

as for the Town lots of mine at Wm Henry. I
relinquish my claim to You - out with them as You
think proper as you may call them Town lots
and none of mine - you will not neglect writing
to me - and be kept of this - I am Yr ally
are Your Affectionate Brother

Jonathan Nelson

know

2

227

could

6
32

Always

Jan 2

22

Mr William Nelson

William Henry

10

2

Handwritten signature

August 16-

Sanctwich Oct^r 2. 1868

Dear Brother

Received all your letters duly
I have been awaiting till this moment to
Answer them as I found no use awaiting to give
unless to your satisfaction, which I am very
sorry to inform you after all my delay
in answering your letter not sincerely
your own demands. I have been ever since
the month of June last settling my affairs
with Mr. Green a Man that I was a partner
in Bristling a schooner Montpelier when
I built her at my own farm on the River
Orange when my account against her amounted
to Two Thousand Two Hundred & Twenty
four pounds & 4/6 I was in consequence
the account between you & myself was left
to Arbitration in consequence all I had to
depend on what ever award might be
in my favor was for you for the Education
of my Children much to my mortification
they brought me in about £63 when I was
most assuredly that sum was in my favor

favoured but to the contrary. I have already told
you that I will not oblige you in any way
if any money had come to me. I think
you should be the first to show me
proof. I have as good a claim that is in your
power. I have with me a few letters containing
a few hundred lines of some good house
Barnstable, in New H. & I hope to see
you in good time. I have a few more
to send immediately if possible but money
is very scarce here & not waiting for them
puts me to great disadvantage. I can
say the least of them. I have all the

I intend if I can sell all my property
I have here I will not continue any longer
in this Country if there are any prospects
of getting a living in Lower Canada, you
will see the result of this letter. I wish
what arrangements I might make with
in Lower Canada. I particularly wish the
seamen for the River home, if it worth my
while to go to England & the sea, I will
as I will go as a seaman if you think
I can get anything, which was remaining
the property of our father. I wish

every likewise I could go to some advantage, say
with less expense than you could, or I should
think you might, go a long way with me, you
think you could be spared, you will write
me as soon as you receive this. I will not be
unpleasant but will come down immediately if
you give me the least encouragement
I can get a resolution from the Governor
of Upper Canada that I might go safe
to England - without having improved
as far that I perceive they must leave you
as soon as the Organization will permit
them in the ensuing Spring and it will
not be possible to keep them any longer at
school they must be put to some com-
mon cause, the trade of this Country is so dead
the Merchants are all involved in debt that
nothing every thing very deplorable in
this Country. I hope the Harmonians is
of no value that I am quite tired of this dom-
estick, I am you will let that I George know
that their Mother & Brothers I have made
well & their Mother brought forth another
at Little Sister the 13th of May last likewise
them Ant Sally was married to Capt
Robert last May their Grand Father
of G. Harmon an old well known man
I think - my kind love to them I am
left Respect to Mr Nelson & all the family
I am on my way as from yours Affectionately
as ever as you have this
J. Nelson

4 1/2

Mr William Nelson

St. Vincent

Concise

Mr. Alexander Elliot & Co. Grenada

RECEIVED
JAN 21 1850

20/50

West Layton in Yorkshire this
28 day of April 1816-

Dear Nephew,

I am exceeding sorry to inform
you of the Death of your ever Affectionate Uncle
Geo Waine he departed this life the 13 day
of September 1812, greatly Lamented by all
who knew him. I hope you will pardon my
long silence in not informing you, for my
length of Years will not permit me of doing
it myself. I have only this Opportunity of
getting ^{this} forwarded to you, by your Brother
George who is over seeing me, I have only one
thing to lament, that is that I have not the
pleasure of seeing you, if could it would give
me infinite pleasure and Satisfaction
but however as I cannot get my wish

complish'd with, I must content myself with
an Idea that you and your Family enjoys the best
of Health, I have only thing to remind you of, that is
that I have thought proper to remembrance you of
my decease, which I sincerely hope you will
receive with a contrite Heart.

You particularly would wish to know
in what state M. Johnson's Family is in. M.
Johnson is still living but enjoys poor Health there
is six Children left, who are all married except, two,
for any other information it is not in my power to
describe, ^{of these} ~~you~~ you have heard of the Death of
poor Ben^{jamin} Polightly, who died on his passage from
Quebec to England, which I was very sorry to hear
M. John Head of Gayles have ^{of L. & Co.} ~~the~~ in hand
being the residue of the Will of M. Mary Toftick
which if you will point out any person, in England =

— he will pay it immediately, Dear Nephew
I have no more news to inform you at present
but may the Blessing of God almighty ever
protect you and your family, such is the sincere
Prayers of your ever affectionate Aunt.

Dorcas Waino.

From Mrs. William Henry Grand Juror
William Henry Grand Juror
English

4 1/2

W. W. Nelson.

at William Henry.

near Dublin.

N. America

2.2.87
2.6.2
2.5.6
2.3.6
2.6.6
2.6.6

Sept 1816

MONTE
SANTO

