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Joseph Amable Trottier des Rivières
b.
m.
d.

Charlotte Guillemin (who married James McGill on the 2nd Dec 1776)
b.
d.

François Amable Trottier
b. — 1765
m.
d. 16th March 1830

Hypolite
b.
m.
d.

Marguerite Thérèse des Rivières Beaubien
b.
d. 8 Dec 1824

Thérèse Rouchette
b.
d.

François William
b. 1793
d. 26 Dec 1861

Henri Trottier
b. 1806
m. 16 Oct 1832
d. 12 Nov. 1865

Marie Angelica Hay
b. 10 Aug: 1805
d. 6 July 1875

Marguerite
b.
m.
d. 24 Feb: 1854

James Alois

Louise
b.
m.
d.

Alex McKenzie

James McGill
b. — 1796
m. —
d. 20 March 1867

Caroline Forbisher
b. 1798
d. 16 Dec. 1843

Des Pierres
Perkpie

Difficult & not so detailed
in later generations

Joseph Amable Trottier des Ruisseaux
b. m. d.
Charlotte Guillemin (who married James McGill on the 2nd Dec: 1776)

- Francois Amable Trottier des R.
  b. m. 1785
  d. 16 March 1830
  - Marguerite Chaumont d. des R. Beauchemin
    b. m. d. 8 Dec 1826
    - Francois William
      b. 1793
      d. 26 Feb 1861
    - Henri Trottier
      b. 16 Oct 1806
      m. 16 Oct 1832
      d. 12 Nov 1865
      - Mary Angelique Hay
        b. 10 Aug. 1805
        d. 6 July 1875
        - Francois Henry
          bapt 9 July 1840
        - Francois Guillemme
          b. 4 Dec 1840
          m. 12 Jan 1870
          d. 20 Feb. 1893
          m. Lachman
        - Caroline
          b. 14 Oct 1842
          m. 30 Oct 1877
          J. McCord
        - Henri Eugene
          b. 24 Oct 1843
          d. 20 Feb 1844
    - Marguerite
      b. m. d. 25 Oct 1854
      - James Olivier
        b. d.
        - James Frederic Catherine
    - Louise
      b. m. d.
      - Alex: McKenzie
        b. 1806
        d. 7 May 1862
        - Alexandre Louise Annie Eleanor Marie Henri Charlotte Apolline Adelaide James
- Hypolite Trottier des R.
  b. m. d.
  - Therese Beauchette
    b. d.
    - James McGill des R.
      b. 1796
      m.
      d. 20 March 1867
      - Caroline Frobisher
        b. 1798
        d. 16 Dec 1843
      - Joseph Henry McGill des R.
        - Lucy Foote
      - James Frobisher McGill des R.
        - Annie E. McKenzie
      - Theodore McGill des R.
        - Corinne Jordan

Aux Princesses

Odiquee

Eugène des Princesses
41 Il Nebule
30 Nov/13

pour
Caroline des Princesses Orléans
'94

De Rivière Genealogy.

Kootenay. February 20th 1880

Dear Mary,

Your letter of October just arrived, it has been four months on the way. We only get six mails here a year, so that letters are frequently a long time getting here. Our mail in the winter has to be carried 600 miles on snowshoes packed on men's backs. We have experienced some very cold weather this winter, almost Arctic weather, for three days the thermometer registered 30° below zero and for two days as low as 35° below zero. It is a difficult matter enjoying oneself in such weather. You tell me that you think it would not take much persuasion to induce Cathie to come to me as wife but to tell the truth I am almost afraid to ask her, for this reason, that I fear she might not be satisfied with my mode of living and the kind of society she would meet with. I should never forgive myself if I induced her to come and then found she was dissatisfied and regretted the step she had taken. I should very much like to have her and would try my best to make her as comfortable as I could of course, but the difference in the mode of my living and the style she has been used to is so great that I fear she might repent. I will try to describe my mode of living as well as I can. As far as food and clothing is concerned there are always plenty but I do my own cooking and generally contrive to spoil and waste a good deal of the food. I shall never gain proficiency as a cook. Our food of course is rough but wholesome. I do nearly all my own washing of clothes as I can get no one to wash for me that suits me. There are few women here except Indian

women and what women are here do not care to wash clothes for other people. I cannot afford to keep a servant as it costs to feed and pay a servant about £100 a year. The houses we live in are nearly all made of rough logs piled up one above the other with wooden roofs and plastered with mud between the logs to keep out the cold. They are not much to look at but generally warm and comfortable enough inside and do not often have more than two rooms, or three, and only the ground floor. There are no brick or stone buildings here – we have no Doctor or Clergyman, no church. There is a Catholic Mission here for the Indians. Our mode of living probably by you will be considered rough and perhaps vulgar – But there is a charm about it. Nevertheless we are free and independent and can make an easy living, never fear work as long as health remains. Do not fear what Mrs Grundy will say and enjoy ourselves in our own way. In fact I have lived so long on the frontier I feel myself unfitted for life in civilisation and never expect to live in a thickly settled community. I often wonder so many people stay at home and never starve when there is so much better chance for them in the colonies to get home of their own, free, which they never can have in England. There are millions of acres of good land in the Dominion of Canada waiting for the plough and as good land as any in England to be had for nothing, only to come and settle in it and Government gives the land after three years residence. Think how much better off a man can be on a farm of his own than he can be when he is at the beck and call of an unpleasant landlord and has to do as his

landlord wants him. Give me the rough life and freedom from restraint before the life of one half of the farmers in England. The farmer in England will have for the future a hard time of it as the Dominion of Canada and the American States will flood the country with cheap provisions as they can afford to raise it so much cheaper having no rent to pay and very few taxes and splendid land to raise crops. I think [illegible] would do better to come to the North West than stay at Ellington and never own a foot of land in his life. If I could get away from here I think I would go some place in the North West but I cannot leave here for two years at least as I have some money invested which I cannot get before this time. However I never make calculations much ahead as things change very rapidly in these new countries. Towns spring up as if by magic and others are deserted. The Mining population is essentially a floating population. I do not know whether you will get much idea of our mode of living from this letter but I do not know that I can tell you much more about it, I am no great hand at description. You must try and imagine for yourself what it is like. There is only one thing to be said in its favor and that is its freedom and independence. I have been men come here and make money and go back to civilization to live but they never stay, they always come back and say the people are much changed whilst they have been gone, they did not recognize the places again. They forget the change is more in them and their habits and thoughts than in the people and places they left. I feel satisfied now if I should come home, my high toned relations would consider me decidedly vulgar and uncouth and I know I

should feel like a fish out of water. However, I do not expect to ever set foot in England again unless something extraordinary happened. I intend, as soon as I can, either to go into the cattle raising business, or, take up a farm and make me a good comfortable home on the outskirts of civilisation. As regarding ~~my~~ Government situation there is no stability about it as a change of Ministry is liable to change nearly all the officers. The seems to be to the victors belong the spoils and whichever party is in power puts its friends in office. I do not mind losing my billet whenever the time comes as I am prepared for it. After reading this long effusion and digesting it, you still think Cathie would come here, let me know what to do in the matter. Peter is going to write to you by this mail he says. I wrote to you by the last mail starting I had sent you some money. I expect you will have received it before you get this.

Give my love to all relations and friends and believe me to be

Your affectionate brother

Willie.

THE Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company LIMITED

COAL MINES & COKE OVENS AT FERNIE, B.C.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

GENERAL MANAGER,
JAMES JOHNSTONE.

Fernie, B.C., July 30th 1899.

Dear Mary.

Having a little spare time I thought I would write you a few lines. I got a letter a few days ago from Mr Muchlow-Fur. he has been investing about £3000.00 in our Coal Co's shares and is thinking of doubling his purchase. Our shares are at a premium of over £2 per share now and are likely to be much higher in the future. We are all very busy just now under a new Manager trying to make up for the blunders made by the former Manager. If every goes on well we shall have a very fine property in the future and if I were a young man I would hold on to it and never sell out because the yearly divi-dends should give me a good income. Mr Muchlow is talking of leaving for America the latter end of next month and I expect if crosses the ocean he will try to get to Fernie to see what kind of property he has bought into. I hope he will bring his wife if he comes as I would much rather see her than him alone. I have had no more letters from Edith Fernie and do not know if she got her teacher's certificate at the late Exams. Our Government are treating us shamefully in regard to schools. We have none yet and no prepara[illegible] for one in sight. There are 100 young ones running

bar shops. Our Co will own the townsite I expect and we will
ll the lots on 99 years lease with conditions attached so
hat the Co will virtually control the sale of liquor and
ere. It is no use trying to keep it out altogether for if we did
here would be lots of smuggling going on. Our prospects are
very good for doing a very large business in the future and
hope we shall get paid for all our long weary waiting
nd our hard work. Our preliminary expenses will be
very heavy as I expect we shall have to spend £50,000
efore we get everything going. Of course we have to borrow
a half of this money and it will likely be two years before
here are any profits to divide amongst the shareholders.
After that time if we have any luck and the business is con-
ucted properly we should get a good income from our
ares in the property. I should not be surprised if some
of the rich English companies looking for investment
or their capital do not try to buy us out. I am ready to
ell if the price is large enough. We have had so far
a very mild winter, it has been raining and thawing
ll in the mountains for the last three days, an unusual
hing here in the winter. Hoping you are all well and
enjoying yourselves and with love to all

Your affectionate brother
W. Lewis

Pedigree of the Family of FERNIE

THOMAS FERNIE (b. 1715, d. 5 April). m:-

(1) on 24 MAY 1749 ELIZABETH GEDDES, who d. 16 Dec. 1752 and had issue Thos. John Christian

(2) on 29 Oct 1755 ELIZABETH LAMONT, who died 11 Apr 1799 & had issue, inter alia:-

(i) JOHN (b. 27 Nov 1762, d. 2 Nov 1816). m. 16 May 1809 AGNES (d. 14 Oct. 1838) daughter of James Tait, writer and who had a daughter Anne, b. 1 Oct. 1811

(ii) ANDREW. b. 11 Dec. 1766. (See Scotsman May 1788 p. 207 & May 1809 p. 327)

Thomas Fernie was for 44 years minister of Dunfermline, Fife, and is said to be the son of Thomas Fernie of Auchendownie, Largo, Fife

Elizabeth Lamont was, it is believed, the daughter of John Lamont, surgeon, and of his wife (née) McLeod; and grand-daughter of Andrew Lamont of Largo, physician, and his wife Anne (née) Ellis, of Edinburgh.

ANDREW FERNIE, son of Thomas Fernie and Elizabeth (née Lamont). b Dec 11. 1766 d. 1854, m. SOPHIA CREEK (1771-1838), daughter of Peter Creek of Yelden, Bedford (1739-1804) and of Sarah Wells who was married 1766. (1740-1812); Peter Creek of Yelden was the son of Peter Creek (b. 1710, d. 1794) and of Susannah Creek of Riseley Beds, d. 1760

Andrew Fernie was a Surgeon and is said to have served in the Napoleonic wars, under Wellington, in Spain, with the Black Watch, and lived at Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire. Andrew and Sophia Fernie had a son named THOMAS PETER, born 1802.

THOMAS PETER FERNIE, son of Andrew and Sophia Fernie (b. 1802, d. 1879) m. 1829 ELIZABETH LADDS (1803-1853), daughter of William Ladds (1766-1831) of Spaldwick and of Mary Mann (1777-1853). Thomas Peter was also a Surgeon and lived at Kimbolton, Hunts.

The children of Thomas Peter and Elizabeth Fernie were:-

(i) SOPHIA m. May 1864 JOHN. ROBERT. LUNN, Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton; ancestor of Arnold Lunn, the skier.

X (ii) WILLIAM (b. 1832) who ran away from home, went to sea, and went to Australia and then to British Columbia, joining up with his brother Peter and d. in Victoria B.C about 1920. William and Peter discovered the Crow's Nest Coal mines and founded the City of Fernie, B.C.

X (iii) PETER (b. 21 Oct. 1830 at Allonbury, d. Oct 15 at Victoria, B.C.) served with the R.H.A. (enlisted 1848) after being trained as an architect and running away from home. He served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny & was demobilized in 1861. Then followed the Colon-Aspinall route to British Columbia; went up the Skeine River to Cariboo Goldfields, prospected round Wild Horse Creek, cattle ranching in Kootenay in 1886, returned to Vancouver Island and lived in Victoria near his brother, where he died. His medals:- Crimean Medal with 4 clasps (Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, Alma); Turkish Medal for Crimea & Indian Mutiny Medal - were left in his will to Graham F Mucklow and were deposited by him, together with Peter Fernie's discharge certificate, in the Keeping of the Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich (RHA/Hse/G. Folio 166) in Jan. 1967.

(iv) JAMES (b. Jan 8. 1841, died of influenza 6 July 1891). m. 17 August 1866 to MARY. HARRIET. DOWNING (1843-1932) daughter of Ann (née) Smith (1818-1882) and of Henry Downing (1805-1852)

(v) MARY. E. m. Rev. S. Sharland, d. at Walmer, Kent

JAMES FERNIE (1841 – 1891) son of Thomas Peter and Elizabeth Fernie was a Surgeon and lived with his wife Mary Harriet (née Downing) at Upton-on-Severn and at Stratton St Margarets, Nr Swindon. Their children were:-

Grannie → (I) MABEL MARY (b. Feb. 4 1867 at Upton-on-Severn. d. Oct. 25 1931 and buried at Bury Cemetry, Lancs. m. Feb 15. 1890. at Stratton St Margarets Ch. to EDWARD MUCKLOW (b. 20 Dec 1845, d. Apr. 28. 1920. at BURY).

(II) MARY DOWNING (b. 1869. d 1930) m. 1887 to GEORGE WIKE of Bury and had one daughter DOROTHY MYRTLE WIKE (b. 1888, Nov 30), who married Percy Kay Whitehead, son of Henry Whitehead of Haslem Hey, BURY, Lancs

(III) EMILY OLIVE (b. 1870, d. 31 Jan. 1931) m. JOHN HALL, Solicitor of Bury; they had one son, Godfrey who died in infancy

(IV) THOMAS.
(V) FLORENCE
(VI) ELIZABETH
} died in infancy.

(VII) ANDREW (b. 1871 d. 15 Feb. 1944) L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. m. RHODA BEVIR (b. daughter of W. BEVIR, solicitor, of WOOTTON BASSETT, WILTS.
Andrew was educated at St Andrews school CHARDSTOCK, near Axminster He was a good player of RUGBY football, practised in Kent and later at Wootton Bassett and eventually retired to Chardstock. At St Andrews Ch. there is a memorial to Andrew Fernie who was once a member of the choir there

Note. The Fernie Family originally came from Fife. There is said to be a memorial in the church of CUPAR, Fife to one FERNIE, a knight.
There are many of the name of Fernie living in Fife at the present time.

PEDIGREE OF THE DOWNING Family.

JOHN DOWNING (b. 1710) m. MARY HAYNES (in Southwark) daughter of William Haynes and had issue, inter alia:-

RICHARD (b. 17. Sept. 1773, d. 8 July 1860) Barrister, m. 29 June 1796 MARY FOX (daughter of Joseph Fox, dentist, who married in 1774 at St Michael's, Crooked lane, London, Mary Rogers, daughter of Rev. John Rogers
Mary Fox (b. 5 Mar. 1777. d. 2 Jun. 1829) married Richard Downing at St Mary's Ch., Lambeth in 1796. Her brother Joseph Fox (1775 – 1816) was surgeon dentist to Guy's Hospital; he had a fashionable practice, was author of works on Natural History, received a gold medal for promoting vaccination, & was a prominent dissenter

RICHARD and MARY (née Fox) had issue:-

(i) JOSIAH. chaplain of Hedingley, Worcestershire
(ii) MARY. m. JOHNSON (son of Sir John Johnson, Governor of Ceylon) lived in Co. Monoghan.
(iii) EDWARD m. SARAH McCLOUD
(iv) JANE
(v) HENRY (b. 1803, d 1852). m 1834, at St Olaves Ch., York, ANN SMITH (1818-1882)
Henry was Surgeon at York Hospital and later Doctor at Castle Eden, Co. Durham. He died in Hartlepool and was buried in St Hilda's Church.

THE DAILY COLONIST, VICTORI

SAW ACTIVE SERVICE IN MANY CAMPAIGNS

Mr. Peter Fernie Went Through Crimean War and Indian Mutiny—Came to Province in 1861.

Mr. Peter Fernie, a veteran of the Crimean and other wars and a resident of British Columbia for the past 53 years, passed away at 4:30 o'clock on Sunday morning at 137 Government Street, where he had made his residence for the past seven years. His loss will be mourned by a great many of the pioneer settlers of the Province as well as by scores of people in this city, by whom he was always held in sincere esteem.

He was the oldest member of the British Campaigners' Association of this city, and during his connection with that organization his influence was far-reaching and much appreciated. The association, by his death, is mourning one of its best and most highly respected members.

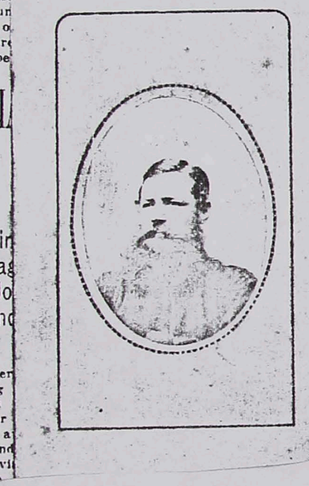
The late Mr. Fernie was born eighty-four years ago at Allonbury, Huntingdonshire, England. The date of his birth was October 21, 1830; so, had he lived a few weeks longer he would have reached his eighty-fifth birthday. He was educated in the Old Country and before coming West he served with the British army in history-making campaigns. His military career was an eventful one, and he delighted in recounting his adventures and telling of thrilling incidents during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

While serving in the Crimea he wore the stripes of a sergeant and was given the Crimean medal with four clasps at the conclusion of hostilities. He was also awarded the Inkerman, Alma, Balaclava and Sebastapol medals, as well as the Turkish.

Ran Away From Home.

He first volunteered with the Queen's army in 1848, being attached to the Royal Horse Artillery. He had been educated for an architect, but, being dissatisfied by the knowledge that such an occupation would provide no adventure, he ran away from home and, despite the searches made by his relatives, no trace of him was found until it became known that he had joined the fighting forces, although considerably under age. No amount of persuasion would convince him of his mistake, and he consequently remained with the army for many years.

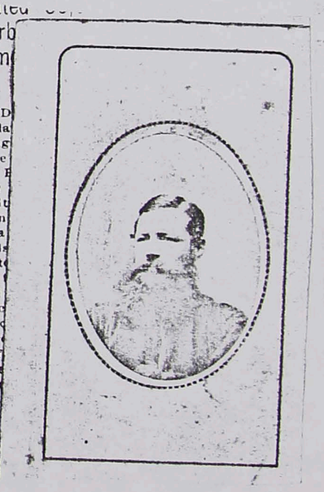
Shortly after the outbreak of the Crimean War Mr. Fernie, then only a youth, made his departure by sailing ship from England with the Royal Horse Artillery as a member of C. Battery. The vessel stopped at Constantinople on the way to the scene of battle and, after a perilous voyage, reached Kalamita Bay, north of the River Alma. Sergt. Fernie, with the artillery, crossed the river under fire from the heavy Russian guns mounted on an eminence. Although the guns



VICTORIA
Colonist.
OCTOBER 5, 1915.

Crimean Veteran Is Summoned

The late Mr. Peter Fernie fought at Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol, and during the Indian Mutiny. The story of his career appears on Page 7.



Wolves are said to be so plentiful in the northern part of Manitoba that they are ranging the woods in large packs and have been known to attack settlers' stock. They are also waging deadly warfare against the large herds of elk and moose, which if caught in deep snow are soon tired out and devoured.

William Fernie.

1832 Born in Kimbolton (NOT 1937 reported in Toronto Globe)

1850/51 S.V. Statesman to Melbourne

Bendigo. River Thames (Gold)

1856 To Callao & Chincha Isles for Guano

Lucrative market on U.S. Mail packet Panama to Central America States

1858 Knights Ferry. Stanislaus - California (100 miles E of S-Francisco

1860 To Victoria B.C. via Thompson River to Yale & Semmelkameen

1861 Colville (State of Washington) & Columbia River

Boat & Pack to near Revelstoke.

1864 Kootenay. Wild Horse

Fort Shepherd (Rossland?)

1871/80 Gold Commissioner - Kootenay

1881/84 Cattle Ranch 18- from Fort Steel - Wolf Creek.

1895 onwards Promoting coal land Crows Nest.

1899 Fernie

1920 Died in Victoria B.C.

Peter Ferne.

Born 1830

1861 Army discharge

1862 Canada

Stikine River (Alaska borders)

Cariboo

Wild Horse Creek

1866 Comox - Nanaimo - Vancouver Coal Co.

1873/86 Kootenay with Wm.

" Cattle Ranching

Superintendent of roads

95/96 Vancouver Island

98 Victoria (retired)

1915 Buried Ross Bay Cemetery - Victoria

Mr McCorde

Tombstones of Col. Joseph Jones, of his wife Sophia and of their grand child Jones Buell Eldridge. The Tombstone of Col. Eldridge, their son-in-law is not shown - it is to the left of his children.


Sacred
to the Memory of
Mrs. Sophia Janis
Relict of Col. Joseph Janis
who died April 21st 1829
aged 54 years.
Who can find a virtuous woman
for her price is above rubies.

Tombstone of Sophia Jones,
wife of Col. Joseph, in the St. Albans
Cemetery -

Tombstone of Col. Joseph Jones
in St. Albans, Vt. Cemetery -

INSCRIPTIONS on the tomb stones in the cemetery at St. Alban's, Vt.
Copied July 24th, 1893.

—o—

COL. JOSEPH JONES
DIED MARCH 1st.
1807.
AEt. 49 years.
THE generous heart that felt for human woe,
The dauntless heart that feared no human pride,
The friend of man, to vice alone a foe,
For e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.

****

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
MRS. SOPHIA JONES,
RELICT OF COL. JOSEPH JONES
WHO DIED APRIL 21, 1820.
AGED 54 years.
Who can find a virtuous woman
for her price is far above rubies. — —

****

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
COL. NATHANIEL B. ELDRIDGE
WHO DIED JULY 17th. 1820.
AGED 34 years.
Let worm devour my wasting flesh,
And crumble all my bones to dust,
My God shall raise my frame anew
At the revival of the Just.

****

IN MEMORY OF
JONES BUELL,
SON OF NATHANIEL B.
AND ELIZA ELDRIDGE
BORN MARCH 21st. 1819,
DIED JULY 2nd. 1820.
AGED 15 MONTHS.
Early, bright, transient as the
morning dew,
He sparkled, was exalted and went
to Heaven.

****

The Loyalist Joneses

— of the —

Weston (Massachusetts) Line

— settled in —

Upper Canada.

The Canadian Joneses
of the Weston (Massachusetts) Line

D.B. Read, Q.C., in his "Lives of the Judges" says that Ephraim Jones, patriarch of this family in Canada, came from the Mohawk Valley, New York. – This is not true history. The writer of this memo. takes permission to correct his old friend, D.B.R., being in possession of facts to enable him to do so authoritatively. – Ephraim Jones came to Canada from the Hoosac Valley, Massachusetts, as far East of the Hudson River (some 30 miles) as the Mohawk Valley is West of it. –

B. 1643. D. 1714. –

Josiah Jones,

Son of Lewis & Anna Jones, Emigrated from Wales to Massachusetts circa 1660–65 and took up his abode in the town of Weston, some 15 miles West from Boston, being then about 24 years of age. He married, after arrival in America, Lydia Treadway of Salem, of which marriage came six sons and one daughter. Names and record of the sons now established. – The Eldest son —

B. 1670. D. 1734. –

Josiah (2d.)

Married Miss Barnes, of Marlborough, and left 4 sons & 1 daughter (Abigail). Record of this generation also clearly preserved. – The sons scattered abroad, within New England bounds, all but the Youngest —

B. 1709. D. 1775.

Elisha. –

With him and his ~~that~~ this Condensed Memoir chiefly has to do. –

Elisha Jones inherited the family Estate at Weston. He married Mary Allan, by whom he had 14 sons and one daughter (Mary). Two of his sons predeceased him. The survivors were —

Nathan. Elisha, Israel. Daniel, Elias. Josiah, Ephraim.
Simeon, *Stephen, Jonas, Philemon, Charles.

Of these twelve brothers several had left the old home & established themselves in other places in New England before their father died (1775). Four of them, at all events, anticipating Horace Greeley's advice to

* The Hon. Helpus Jones of Halifax is a grandson of this Stephen. – W.J.

generations of Americans, "go. w
d in the furthest western County of
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later generations of Americans, "go West, young man, go West", had taken up land in the furthest western County of Massachusetts, Berkshire, where their homes were in the Town of Williamstown (now Adams) in the valley of the Hoosac River, just where now is the large manufacturing town of North Adams. Town is the Massachusetts equivalent of the English Township. What now is the Town of Adams, in which North Adams town is, was "set off" from Williamstown subsequent to the time when certain of Elisha Jones' sons had Established themselves in the Hoosac Valley. - The four sons found there when the Revolution broke out were—

Israel, Elias, Ephraim. Jonas.

It is with Ephraim, and his fortunes, as the Founder of the Weston Jones family in Upper Canada, that this Corrective memorandum is chiefly designed to deal. - The three others are necessarily introduced as, from their near association with him, helping to lend authenticity to the narrative.—

Israel, Married Alithea daughter of the Revd Samuel Todd, of Williamstown.— His house was pointed out to the writer, who lived for some years in North Adams. A fine house of the old-time New England style of "Mansion", pleasantly situated on the sloping hill-side overlooking the Hoosac River. Now in possession of "the stranger" the place is not cared for as doubtless it was in ante-Revolution days but it still bears all the external evidence of having once been a gentleman's residence. Israel Jones, though a pronounced Tory, did not abandon his beautiful home when the war came to an end but remained, and died, there. His second son, Israel, cast in his lot with the Refugees: settled in Elizabethtown (now Brockville), Canada, and died there in 1810. Had children but no descendants now known to be living. His widow (Philena Foote) became the wife of Revd Mr Smart of Brockville. Full details of the Israel Jones line at hand but need not be brought in here.—

Elias. Married Miss Baldwin, of Weston. Like his brother he remained, and lived out his life, in Williamsti five sons of whom four were despatched to Canad -hold the family traditions as Royalists and Loyalist female line is this branch now traceable at Adams. The son, Elias, settled at Port Hope, Upper Canada, an active, upright business-man and Magistrate h high reputation during a large part of the first half of this Century. —

B 1750. D. 1812. **Ephraim & Jonas.** Moved from their birth place, Weston, to Williams t Israel and Elias had been Established for several ye previously) in 1774, their land, whether acquired by or by purchase, adjoining that of their brother Israel Young brothers seem to have worked in partnership once set about making a home for themselves. The stood upon the site they selected on which to build their down in the valley below, and in sight of, Israel's Mansion on the hill side. Only the walls of a basement were visible when, just one hundred years after they built, the writer looked upon the crumbling walls. A of maples grew in the space enclosed for the basem the walls of which never rose much above surface leve brothers had just set about building when "the dogs were loosed". Both unmarried there was not the same of ties to be encountered by them as in the case of the brothers though all alike loyal in sentiment. Ephraim about 24 years old, Jonas about 20, abandoning property went direct to Montreal and offered their se to the crown... The elder, Ephraim, as proved in af was a man of ability and energy. He quickly obtainee -ployment and was in the government service as Pay and Commissary of the Loyalist Refugees whose settle was in the County of Grenville, Upper Canada, until his dea

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Jonas entered upon a Military C seems to have been, as it were, act applied to General Haldimand for request was granted and Jonas Ensigney in the 20th (East Devon) Reg to serve during the war and then to England.- Army reductions, him to be placed on the Half-pay returned to America and the writer that he married, in London, a lady but died while still a young man

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Ephraim Jones some years befo Upper Canada, married, in Montrea The following Entry is Extant in the — 1779 March.- Ephraim Jone may be assumed that the Ma formed in the Roman Catholic Churc the daughters born of the Marriage (Jo mother's faith and it may be note Dowager Countess of Albemarle, descendant of Ephraim Jones an

Mr. Jones died at his home, Jon 1812. His wife had predeceased h them four sons and four daughte adopted law as his calling and Cann a man of note in his day and force.- By his wife (Miss Ord sons and three daughters.- Th represented the County of Leeds Another Son, William, a Gradu Chair, Trinity College, Toronto.

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Ephraim Jones some years before removing to Grenville County, Upper Canada, married, in Montreal, a French Canadian Lady. The following Entry is Extant in the Marriage Registry of Christ Church.

— "1779 March. — Ephraim Jones to Charlotte Coursol." —

It may be assumed that the Marriage Ceremony was also performed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Lady being of that persuasion. The daughters born of the Marriage (four) were brought up in their Mother's faith and it may be noted en passant that the present Dowager Countess of Albemarle, a devout Catholic, is a lineal descendant of Ephraim Jones and Charlotte Coursol. —

Mr. Jones died at his home, Township of Augusta, Grenville County, in 1812. His wife had predeceased him (1805). There were born to them four sons and four daughters. Their second son, Jonas, adopted law as his calling and came to be Judge of the Queens Bench. A man of note in his day and generation: A man of ability and force. — By his wife (Miss Ford of Morristown N.Y.) he had seven sons and three daughters. — The eldest son, David-Ford, represented the County of Leeds in Parliament for several years. — Another son, William, a Graduate of Cambridge, fills a Professor's Chair, Trinity College, Toronto. — The Youngest son, Charles,

Major Royal Artillery, gained a high reputation in the Army and for a long time held the position of Inspector, testing the Armstrong Guns, at Shoeburyness. Retiring from the service he accepted a handsome appointment from Sir William Armstrong at his famous Rifled-Cannon Factory at Elswick; Sir William desiring to avail himself of his talents as an Artillerist... Major Jones died in 1895.—

Begun with the idea of simply and as far as properly possible correcting Mr. D. B. Read's mistake as to Ephraim Jones having been a Loyalist Refugee from the Mohawk Valley this memoir has been drawn out so far beyond its original design that perhaps one more tedious page descriptive of the locality from which he really did come may not be out of place.— The Park of the Hoosac Valley where the Jones settlement lay, in Williamstown, is about 130 miles West from Boston and some 30 miles East from the Hudson River opposite Albany.— Chance caused the writer to pass some five or six years of his life at North Adams, a manufacturing town on the Hoosac River occupying much of what in pre-revolution times was the property of the Jones family. Then, some five and twenty years ago, there were men of middle age there who from paternal tradition were able to tell much about the family, the "Tory Joneses" they were called. The extent of land held by the several members of the family was considerable and bordering it was the large Estate, or "Patent", of their Kinsman Ephraim Williams (his Step-mother was Abigail Jones Elisha Jones' only sister) a man whose memory will always "blossom in the dust".— A gallant Provincial Soldier Colonel Williams fell, fighting for England, at the Battle of Lake George (8 Sept: 1755.) and as if with a presentiment of how "tomorrow" was to end for him he made his will the evening preceding the battle, bequeathing the larger part of his large property to found a College. To day in the beautiful Hoosac Valley stands "Williams College"— an Institution that has sent out into the world some of New England's most distinguished sons.—

W.S. 19/10 '99

Another feature of the locality, a modern one, is the Hoosac Tunnel the western Portal of which is in North Adams. The tunnel, about five miles long, was an old conception but had been talked of so long and no progress made that it came to be a synonim for the impossible. — Oliver Wendall Holmes, in "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table", discussing certain impossible things never to become possible emphasized his idea in verse —

"When publishers shall cease to steal,"
"Or pay for what they stole before,"
"When the first locomotive wheel"
"Shall roll through Hoosac Tunnel bore" — &c —

He did not live to see the latter impossibility made possible, but within a quarter of a century after the "Autocrat" had so formulated his unbelief the locomotive wheel did roll through Hoosac Tunnel bore and, like Tennyson's Brook, "Still keeps on forever". —

W.S. 19/10
'99

The Canadian Joneses.

of the Weston (Massachusetts) Line.

— Settled in Upper Canada. —

The Canadian Joneses

— Of the Weston (Massachusetts) Line. —

D. B. Read, Q.C. in his "Lives of the Judges" says that Ephraim Jones, the patriarch of this family, in Canada, came from the Mohawk Valley, New York. This is not true history. — The writer of this memo. takes permission to correct his old friend D.B.R., being in possession of facts to enable him to do so authoritatively. Ephraim Jones came to Canada from the Hoosac Valley, Massachusetts, as far East of the Hudson River (some 30 miles) as the Mohawk Valley is West of it. —

B. 1643. D. 1714. —

Josiah Jones,

Son of Lewis and Anna Jones, Emigrated from Wales to Massachusetts Bay *circa* 1660-65 and took up his abode in the town of Weston, some 15 miles West from Boston, being then about 24 years of age. He married, after coming to America, Lydia Treadway, of Salem, of which marriage there came six sons and one daughter. Names and record of the sons well Established. — The eldest son —

B. 1670. D. 1734. —

Josiah (2d.) —

× Miss Barnes of Marlborough

Married ~~Miss Brown of Weston~~ × and left 4 sons and one daughter (Abigail). Record of this generation also clearly preserved. The sons "spread out" from Weston all but the youngest. —

B. 1709. D. 1775. —

— Elisha —

With him and his it is that this condensed memoir chiefly has to do.

Elisha Jones inherited the family Estate at Weston. He married Mary Allen by whom he had 14 sons and 1 daughter (Mary). Two of his sons predeceased him: The survivors were —

Nathan. Elisha. Israel. Daniel. Elias. Josiah. Ephraim.
Simeon. ⊕ Stephen, Jonas, Philemon. Charles.

⊕ The Hon: Alfred G. Jones, of Halifax is a grandson of this Stephen. — H.S.

Of these twelve brothers several had left the old home, and Established themselves in other places in New England, before their father died (1775). Four at all events, anticipating Horace Greeley's advice to later generations of Americans, "Go West young man, go West", had taken up land in the furthest Western County of Massachusetts, Berkshire, where their homes were in the town (Anglice Township) of Adams, (then Williamstown) in the valley of the Hoosac River, just ~~were~~ where now is

+ (then Willi

B. 1750. D.

Then W

the large manufacturing town of North Adams.— The four sons of Elisha Jones residing in Adams,+ when the Revolution began (1775) were—

+ (then Williamstown)

—Israel, Elias, Ephraim, Jonas.—

B. 1750. D. 1812.

His with Ephraim, and his fortunes, as the founder of the "Weston" Jones family in Upper Canada, that this correcting memorandum is chiefly designed to deal. The three other brothers are necessarily introduced as, from their near association with him, keeping to lend authenticity to the narrative.—

Israel. Married Alithea daughter of the Revd Samuel Todd, of ~~Adams~~ Williamstown. His house was pointed out to the writer, who lived for some years in North Adams. A fine house of the old-time New England style of "Mansion", pleasantly situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the Hoosac River. Now in possession of "the Stranger" the place is not cared for as doubtless it was in ante-revolution days but it still bears all external evidence of having once been a gentleman's residence. Israel Jones, though a pronounced Tory, did not abandon his beautiful home when the war came to an end but remained, and died, there. His ~~[illegible]~~ second son Israel, became a "Refugee" in Canada: settled in Elizabethtown (now Brockville) and died there in 1810. Had children but no descendants now known to be living. His widow (Philena Foote) became the wife of the Revd Mr Smart, Rector of Brockville. Fuller details of the Israel Jones line at hand but need not be brought in here.—

Then Williamstown

Elias. Married Miss Baldwin, of Weston. Like his brother Israel he remained, and lived out his life, ~~at Adams~~ in Williamstown. Had five sons, of whom 4 were despatched to Canada to uphold the family name as Royalists and Loyalists.—Only in female line is this branch now traceable at Adams. The eldest son, Elias, settled at Port Hope, Upper Canada where as an active, upright, business-man and Magistrate he bore a high reputation during ~~the first half~~ many of the early years of this century.—

B. 1750. D. 1812. — **Ephraim** and **Jonas.** Moved from their birthplace, Weston, to ~~Adams~~ Williamstown (where their brothers Israel & Elias had been established for several years previously) in 1774, their land, whether acquired by grant or purchase, adjoining that of Israel. These young brothers seem to have worked in partnership and at once set about making a home for themselves. The writer has stood upon the site they selected on which to build their house, down in the valley below, and in sight of, Israel's fine mansion on the hill side. Only the walls of a basement story were visible when, just one hundred years after they were built, the writer looked upon the crumbling walls. A clump of maples grew in the space enclosed by the walls which had never risen above basement level. The brothers had just set about building when the "dogs of war were loosed"... Both unmarried there was not the same severance of ties to be encountered by them as in the case of the elder brothers though all alike loyal in sentiment. Ephraim, then 24 years of year, Jonas about 20, promptly abandoning their property went direct to Montreal and offered their services to the Crown. The elder, Ephraim, as proved in his after life, was a man of ability and energy. He quickly obtained employment and was in the Government service as Paymaster and Commissary of the Loyalist Refugees whose settlement was in the County of Grenville until his death in 1812.—

Jonas entered upon a Military career. Ephraim, who seems to have been, as it were, acting father to his young brother, applied to General Haldimand for a Commission for him... His request was granted and Jonas Jones was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 20th (East Devon) Regiment, with which he continued to serve during the war and then, as Lieutenant, accompanied it to England. Army reductions consequent on the peace caused him to be put on the Half-pay List soon afterwards. He never returned to America

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Mr. Jones died at his home, Township of Augusta, Grenville County, in 1812. His wife had predeceased him (1805). — There were born to them four sons and four daughters, whose descendants are now many. Their second son, Jonas, was Judge of the Queen's Bench. A man of note in his day and generation: A man of ability and force. — By his wife (Miss Ford of Morristown N.Y.) he had seven sons and ~~four~~ three? daughters. The eldest son, David Ford, represented the County of Leeds in Parliament for several years (He died in 1887). Another son, William, a Graduate of Cambridge, fills a Professor's Chair in Trinity College, Toronto. The Youngest son, Charles, Major Royal Artillery, gained a high reputation in the Army and for a long time held the position of Inspector, testing the Armstrong Guns, at Shoeburyness. Retiring from the service he accepted a handsome appointment, at Elswick, from Sir William Armstrong, who desired to avail himself of his talents as an Artillerist. — Major Jones died in 1895. —

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* Not so. It was his father, Major Williams, of Newton, who married, as his second wife, Abigail Jones, Col. Ephraim's sister & step-son. — W.S.

Another feature, a modern one, of the locality is the Hoosac Tunnel, the western portal of which is at North Adams. The tunnel, about 5 miles long, was an old conception but had been talked of so long and no progress made that it came to be a synonym for the impossible. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table", discussing certain impossible things never to become possible emphasized his idea in verse —

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W.S. 13/10/99.

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— Note as to Arms. —

Viewed with a "heraldic" eye Supporters to the Arms of an untitled family are an absurdity. The Arms as shown below are those of Viscount Ranelagh, who was the only Jones in the Peerage (title extinct), and, minus the Supporters, are the Arms of the Jones family of Weston, Massachusetts, as portrayed on the old tankard in possession of Mrs Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago. — W.B. 16/11/99

4747

FAMILY RECORD
OF
COL. JOSEPH JONES AND SOPHIA (JONES) JONES

OF WESTERN NOW WARREN, MASS. — OF HINSDALE, N.H.

AND LATER OF

ST ALBANS, VT

DEUM ME SERVA — DEI GRATIA

(1A) B. ABT. 1652 — BENJAMIN I. — GRANTED 40 ACRES IN ENFIELD IN 1668 THEN MARRIED.

(2A) BABT. 1670 — BENJAMIN II. — FIRST SETTLER IN SOMERS IN 1706. IN 1734. SOMERS WAS SET OFF FROM ENFIELD, MASS. OR CONN. AFTER 1752. DEEDED PROPERTY TO DAVID PHILIPS IN 1749.

(3A) BABT. 1696 — THOMAS — (MEACHAM) MARY

(4A) B. 1717 D. 1784 — ISSAC — WESTERN, MASS. — M. 1779 — B. 1722 ( ) D. 1778 — 1 ELIZABETH — B. 1730 D. 1786 — 2 ELIZABETH

(5A) HENRY — B. 1753 THOMAS — B. 1756 D. 1807 JOSEPH — B. 1766 (JONES) D. 1820 SOPHIA

(1B) B. 1597 D. 1684 — LEWIS — M. 16 — B. 1602 D. 1680 — ANNA

(2B) B. 1643 D. 1714 — JOSIAH I. — M. 1667 — B. 1648 (TREADWAY) D. 1743 — LYDIA — of Weston, Mass. — Six sons, Four daughters

(3B) B. 1670 D. 1734 — JOSIAH II. — BABT. 1678 (BARNES) D. 1749. — ABIGAIL — Sons, Josiah, Daniel, William, Elisha. One daug. Abigail.

(4B) B. 1709 D. 1775 — ELISHA — (ALLEN) MARY — Thirteen sons, Nathan, Elisha, Israel, Daniel, Elias, Josiah, Silas, Ephraim, Simeon, Stephen, Jonas, Philemon, Charles. — One daughter — Mary.

(5B) B. 1740 D. 1786 — DANIEL — HINSDALE, N.H. — M. 1753 — B. 1740 (WILLIAMS) — LYDIA

B. 1750 D. 1812 — EPHRAIM — (of Prescott) — M. 1772 — B. 1756 (COURSOL) D. 1805 — CHARLOTTE — M. 1805 — (BECK) D. 1852 — MARGARET

— Note — Rise in Chicago are Sons of Weston, Mass: Ephraim, Founder & Prescott, Ontario. — Stephen, Grandfather of Hon: Wm. Jones, Halifax. — Jonas, An Officer in 20th Regiment. —

(6B) B. 1794 D. 1863 — ALPHEUS — M. 1820 — B. 1796 (JONES) D. 1836 — FRANCES — (III) — B. 1817 (DICKINSON) D. 1872 — M. 1857 — MARY LITTLE — (III) ?

B. 1791 D. 1848 — JONAS

B. 1781 D. 1840 — CHARLES — M. 1807 — (STUART) 1812 D. — MARY — (SMITH) D. 1877 — ELORELLA

B. 1790 D. 1860 — HENRY — M. 1827 — B. 1806 (MACDONELL) 1879 — LUCY CATHERINE — (I) BROCKVILLE, ONT.

B. 1791 D. 1832 — ELIZABETH — M. 1827 — B. 1786 (ELDRIGE) D. 1820 — NATHANIEL — B. 1782 (MORRIS) D. 1854 — ALEXANDER — (II) BROCKVILLE, ONT. — (II) ST ALBANS, VT

B. 1796 D. 1836 — FRANCES — M. 1820 — B. 1794 (JONES) 1863 — ALPHEUS — (III) PRESCOTT, ONT.

B. 1797 D. 1859 — JOSEPH — M. 1823 — B. 1805 (BROWN) — MARY ANN — (IV) CAMDEN, ME. (Was this Joseph the father of Mrs Rhynas? W.B.)

B. 1802 D. 1856 — SIDNEY — B. 1809 (FORD) D. 1881 — SUSAN ISABELLA — (V) BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SISTERS (FORD) — MARY ELIZABETH — (VI) TORONTO, ONT.

(VII) BROCKVILLE, ONT.

MONTREAL, CAN., 1898

MonR.

Montreal

George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

Married in 1652 Anne Clarges, whose father was the Duke's Farrier and ~~wife, or~~ who was the widow, of John Radford, also a Farrier. The Duchess was "a dirty, ~~u~~ulgar, disagreeable woman" seldom without rage in her Countenance and a Curse on her lips. Lord Clarendon wrote "Monk was cursed to marry a woman of the lowest extraction, the least wit & less beauty:— a woman with nothing feminine about her but her form".— Monk was said to be "more afraid of her than of a large Army." When she became a Duchess her father raised a Maypole in the Strand to celebrate her good fortune.

The Duke died in his chair 3rd Jan.y 1670. By his Duchess, who did not long survive him, he had one son, Christopher, born 1653, who married Elizabeth daughter of Lord Yale, afterwards Duke of New Castle. He died, childless, in Jamaica, 1688. His widow declared she would marry no one under the rank of a Sovereign. Lord Montague, to flatter her insane vanity, courted her as "the Emperor of China".— She died at New Castle House, Clerkenwell, 25 Aug.: 1734.

N. & Q. 7 Feb.: 1885.

over

Further from same number N&Q. p. 114.
"There is an interesting paper on Duchess of Albermarle in "Timbs's" "Romance of London." Anne Clarges survived the Duke a few days(?). Christopher, the second Duke, married Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Grand daughter of the Duke of Newcastle.

George Monk, created Duke of Albermarle 1660.
The Historic Peerage spells his name Monck.

Deseronto.

"Major" Aubrey - of Markland 1841,
(Supposed to have been in the Guards).-
He was then stone blind (1841) and had a
a daughter or granddaughter living with.-

A I learn to-day that he had separated from
his wife: that she was niece of Prothonotary
Monk: that she had a child by her uncle
the Prothonotary (!!) that that child was
brought up (until well grown) at Halifax: that
the Prothonotary then at a fairing setting or
dinner party formally introduced him as his
son: that that son was Cornwallis Weatherbe
Esq.: that that son was Cornwallis Weatherbe
A Monk - Chief Justice of Montreal. This
part of the story from W. R. McLeod today
27 July 1897

Who was the first Chief Justice Monk & when
did he die?
Was he brother to the Prothonotary?
Was George Monk of Terrebonne Nephew to
either both of the above?

Mont R.

Montreal.

The Will of Mrs Aubrey!
In the Registry Office – Mrs
Rylands

Montreal Gazette. 7 Jany. 1898.

OLD MONKLANDS.

A Mansion Noted in the Annals of Montreal.

IT WAS LORD ELGIN'S HOME

Residents Who Have Occupied It in Its Existence of Over a Century.

Mr. Richard G. Starke, Westmount, is contributing a series of papers to the Canadian Horticultural Magazine, on "Old and Modern Gardens of Montreal," from which the following is taken:—

Adjoinging Gibraltar farm on the west lay Monklands, with its fine old woods bordering the Cote St. Luc road, the property extending south to that of Cote St. Antoine, originally sixty-three acres, the mansion of hewn stone and other substantial buildings grouped about midway under the plateau in rear which terminates the westerly spur of the mountain, the land acquired from Bartholemew Billon in 1796, and the residence built by the Hon. James Monk, Chief Justice Queen's Bench, Executive and Legislative Councillor, 1794 to 1825. Sir James Monk, President and Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada 1819 and '20, so acting after the death of the Duke of Richmond until the Government of the Earl of Dalhousie. He was succeeded on the property by Elizabeth Anne Monk, wife of Major George William Aubrey, a retired officer of the Imperial army. Major and Mrs. Aubry resided at Monklands till in 1842 it was leased to the Crown, and wings were added to the residence, which was otherwise improved for the future home of our Governors-General. On the decease of Mrs. Aubry, in 1843, it became the property by bequest of Henry George Windsor Aubrey, her heir, and during the lease was sold by him, in 1846, to the late Hon. Justice Samuel Cornwallis Monk, son of Samuel Wentworth Monk, Esq., prothonotary for the district of Montreal, 1844 to 1865.

Monklands was well chosen for the country seat of the Governors-General. Conveniently distant from the city, of sufficient elevation, sheltered on the north side by the smaller mountain, and with a fine exposure to the south and west, the eye travels with pleasure over the vast landscape around, whose features combine the elements of grandeur and repose, and whose compass embraces one-half the circle of the natural horizon. Miles on miles of cultivated farms, interspersed with picturesque strips of woodland, terminating in the shores and headlands that meet the united waters of the Otawa and St. Lawrence in Lake St. Louis. This and much more of the splendid panorama from east to west is visible from the old garden and orchard grounds on the tableland in rear of the residence, where one may follow with never failing interest the course of the majestic river, from lake to village, from village to island,from island to the populous city dominated by the heights of Mount Royal, and wander with enjoyment over the wide fertile plain on its further shore, to the strong featured blue mountains of the Adirondack Range that enclose it to the south.

Her resided, 1843-'45, Governor-General the Right Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baronet, K.G.C.B., raised to the peerage as Lord Metcalfe, and, in 1845, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Charles Murray, Earl Cathcart, of Cathcart, K.C.B., as Administrator, and in 1846, as Governor-General, and who was followed, 1846-'49, by the Right Hon. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., who, in carrying out the doctrine of responsible government by sanctioning the Rebellion Losses Bill, evoked turbulence and dissatisfaction in the British element in Montreal, culminating in the burning of the Parliament House by a mob of loyalists in sympathy with those who had aided the authorities in suppressing the rebellion of 1837-'38.

In the stillness and calm of this rural retreat, in its garden grounds, or amid the solitudes of its umbrageous woods, Lord Elgin bore the bitter trying time. From here he took his departure toward the close of the year, for Toronto, the new seat of Government, unattended by demonstration or acclaim, embarking at Lachine, a point as remote as possible from the city whose indignation he had aroused, and which, since violently attacked, he had not again entered. In the earlier period of his residence at Monklands it was his habit to take walks with the ladies of his household on the roads which encircle the lesser mountain, even extending them to Cote St. Catherine, at Outremont. After the violent ebullitions of public feeling which marked the events of that critical period, these walks were perforce, for a time discontinued, and there were not wanting those who imputed his seclusion to cowardice or remorse, nor those who would have counselled him to visit the city and face his assailants supported by the bayonets of the soldiery. To these his reply was that such visits would only provoke outrage and loss of life, and he preferred the more humane course of enduring the obloquy drawn upon him through the performance of his official duty to the Crown, and the expressed will of Parliament.

The broad views and humane wisdom of the statesman saved him from courting a meeting of force with force, and resenting personal insult and wrong, and probably the country from future calamities infinitely greater than the loss of a parliament building, or the unmerited ill-treatment of a Governor-General. Whatever may be thought of the Parliament, which passed such a bill, it has long since been universally conceded that its sanction by the Queen's representative was in perfect agreemnt with the constitution, and that he coud not well have done otherwise.

Ere a month or so had elapsed from the date of these stirring events, Lord Elgin again resumed his favorite exercise, and leaving Monklands behind him might any day have been seen on the Cote St. Luc Road, or that of Cote St. Antoine, unattended, save by Lady Elgin, or Lady Alice Lambton, and was greeted with the respectful recognition due to his eminent rank and distinguished personality; and if on approaching the threshhold of the city he retraced his steps, it was from no sense of personal fear but from the natural sentiment of self-respect.

As many are still under the impression that Lord Elgin never visited Montreal after the disturbances, it will scarcely be out of place to state in these brief annals of Monklands, that on the occasion of his leaving Quebec for England, via New York, in 1854, he made Montreal his restingplace on the journey up the St. Lawrence, staying for one night at the Donegani Hotel; and here an incident took place of a highly honorable and most interesting character. No sooner was it known that his lordship had really arrived in the city, than the leaders of the party that had hooted and assailed him in the streets might have been seen singly, or in small groups, wending their way to the hotel to pay him respect ere he should leave Canada forever. The writer is assured, by one who was present, it was no organized or preconcerted movement that drew these sixty or seventy-five gentlemen together in the parlor of the "Donegani," but one of pure spontaniety. Here met once more the assailants and the assailed. Five years had elapsed since the burning of the parliament house and its attendant disorders. Hot heads had cooled, passionate feelings had subsided, and the prophets of evil to the country, as a consequence of his action, were forced by the calm current of events to acknowledge their error. Hearfelt regrets for the manner in which they had treated him in the fierce hour of passion pervaded the assembly. Lord Elgin stood higher in their estimation than at any former period of his career. He had given place to wrath and had disarmed it, confidently believing time would amply justify him in the constitutional course he had pursued. And they only awaited the opportunity to show him contrition and profound respect; and when he appeared before them with that calm dignity and courteous urbanity for which he was noted, and taking the hands in his that had hurled at him the missiles of contumely and those dangerous to life, and setting aside the formalites of a reception, addressed them in the words and tones of reconciliation, the emotional feelings in many of his audience found expression only in the pathetic language of tears. After telling them on this, the eve of his departure of many things he would remember with pleasure in relation to Canada, he continued: "And I shall forget—but no—what I might have had to forget is forgotten already—and therefore I cannot tell you what I shall forget. Gentlemen,—let by-gones be by-gones." The following morning he took his departure for New York, and thence to England for a season of rest, ere long to serve the empire in the far East, as Ambassador to China and negotiator of a treaty with Japan, and finally as Governor-General of India in 1860, whence he was destined never to return, and where crowned with honor he sleeps amid the groves on the heights of Dhurmsala. Requiescat in pace.

The name signifies a double meaning—"The Hall of Justice," "The Place of Rest."

After being vacated in 1849, the residence of Monklands was occupied for one or two seasons by Mr. Sebastien Compain, as an hotel, with Mr. Henry Hogan, as manager, now and long since proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall; and in 1854 the entire property was acquired from the Hon. Justice S. C. Monk, by Les Dames de la Congregation de Notre Dame, who erected thereon the large Convent of Villa Maria, the gubernational residence being preserved intact, dwarfed between the lofty modern buildings which are joined to it on either side. A large portion of the convent, including the chapel facing to the south, was destroyed by fire in 1893, and now forms a picturesque ruin of light grey limestone, the lofty gable of the chapel remaining entire with its vacant arched openings against the sky, resembling a fragment of some cathedral or old-world abbey. From the Cote St. Luc road, a spacious avenue, flanked on either side by a double row of well-grown maples, leads to flower plats and the old residence in the centre, between the modern convent buildings spared by the fire, while garden and orchard grounds form an extensive area of the adjoining land.

A PEACEFUL VIEW.

The Relations Between England, Canada and the United States.

To the Editor of The Gazette:—

Sir,—Under ordinary circumstances it takes about three generations to remove the ill feelings caused by a war between two nations. In the meantime, as "a tree roots more fast by having stood a rough blast," every question that is settled by arbitration, or other peaceable means, doubles or trebles the chances of peace in the future. What caused the war in 1812, between this country and England wouldn't cause a war now. At present such a dispute would be easily and quickly settled by arbitration.

The Behring Sea question and the seizure of Canadian vessels, might have caused a war in 1825 or 1830; because the people of both countries were then in an angry mood. The ill feeling produced by war between nations, lasts for some time after its commercial, financial and other effects disappear.

But, at present, the grandsons of those who fought under Washington, and the grandsons of those who fought under King George, are drawing nearer and nearer, to each other, by friendly intercourse every day. The only enemies of England now in this country are some who came here since the War of Independence, and who want to make capital for themselves, by stirring up prejudices, and harping on issues that are practically as dead as those between King Harold and William the Conqueror.

The following editorial from the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, a leading newspaper in this state, is a fair sample of the feeling in this country, towards Canada and England.

"Perhaps the arming of the Canadian militia at an expense of $3,500,000, at the time of the Venezuela excitement, was not such a useless preparation as it seemed.

"The arms and the cannon have been in Canada for some time, and the troops know how to use them. They will now be interested to learn that arrangements have been made by the British War and Admiralty Departments to take a battalion of Canadian militia to Hong Kong from Vancouver upon the slightest indication of need. So says the Sun's London correspondent. It is known that the Canadian troops can reach Hong Kong long before any British regiments can get there. Moreover, British regiments at leisure are not as numerous as the War Office could wish.

"If the Canadians are called upon they will give a good account of themselves. Let them go; the southern frontier of Canada is perfectly safe from invasion. No hostile power can march over the territory of the United States to attack Canada while her defenders are away."

The thirteen colonies didn't revolt in haste or without considerable provocation, and it is my opinion that this country will never enter into a war with England or Canada, or join any other nation, without due consideration and substantial reasons.

WILLIAM DEWART,
Rochester, N. Y.

January 6, 1898.

GENERAL WEYLER

Will Not Have to Answer for His Recent Outburst.

Madrid, January 5.—The question of calling General Weyler to account for protesting to the Queen Regent against the wording of President McKinley's message to Congress and for allowing the document to become public is closed, the public prosecutor having informed the Supreme War Council that he has decided there is no ground for prosecution.

discharge her multifarious duties. One of those duties is to deal with a never ceasing flow of red despatch boxes filled with important state papers. Not long ago an amusing episode occurred in connection with one of those red cabinet boxes. Her Majesty's dislike to tobacco in every form is well known, although her sons, and at least one of her daughters, do not share her opinions on the subject. Judge, then, of her surprise on opening a box, which was supposed to contain important despatches sent to her by one of her most eminent and trusted Cabinet ministers, only to find a half smoked cigar of fine quality, together with some loose tobacco ash. Lord Salisbury detests tobacco. He could not be the culprit. On the other hand, one of the greatest smokers in the Cabinet, and the delinquent in this case, is so great a favorite with the Queen that the right honorable gentleman not only escaped impeachment for high treason, but learned for the first time from the Queen's own laughing lips of the destination of his unfinished cigar.

LABRADOR KLONDIKE.

Halegonians Are Convinced That Gold Exists There.

Halifax, N.S., January 6.—That Labrador is very rich in minerals there is every reason to believe, but whether it contains rich alluvial deposits of gold, as many are inclined to believe, is a problem that has yet to be solved. To settle this question is the object of the expedition which is to leave Halifax early next season. The theory that gold exists in larger quantities in northern latitudes than elsewhere may or may not be correct, but true it is that, on account of their being less accessible and on account of the difficulties to be overcome, and the hardships to be undergone, in order to reach and work them, rich deposits in the north have lain undisturbed down through the centuries, and only recently, when the more early worked deposits of the South are becoming exhausted, men are beginning to turn their faces to the North, and to face the cold and danger and difficulty that lies in the path of the gold seekers in the icy regions, in order to seek the precious metal in these parts of the earth, where they have not dared to seek it before. Those who have visited Labrador, report that there is abundant evidence that gold exists, in fact, the article itself is said to have been found, though no systematic search for it has been made in the more likely places. A reporter asked two or three prominent mining men for their views in regard to the proposed scheme to make a prospecting expedition to Labrador. They all agreed that the possibilities were great and that there was little doubt that the gold was there if it could but be found. One felt confident that the expedition would meet with success. In the event of it starting, he intended to make one of the number. Many applications had been received and there seemed to be no difficulty in making up the party. It was proposed that it should number about fifteen, and the intention was to leave by a sailing vessel about the 15th of June, and proceed to Sandwich Bay, St. Louis river, and Hamilton Inlet, landing a party of five at each place. The vessel would proceed to the head of the inlet, which extends about 180 miles inland, where the last party would be landed. Here the vessel would remain in charge of the crew until the return. A full supply of provisions and medicines sufficient for three months, would be carried. In making up the party, young and active men, who could withstand hardship, and fatigue, would be selected. Each party would prospect as much of the country as possible and return to the coast at a given time to meet the ship. Another who intends accompanying the expedition was enthusiastic. He had been in the country, and believed that within it existed another Klondike. Men who knew nothing about mining had found gold there. The only difficulty he believed would be to strike the right place.

Her Sad Predicament.

"Now," said the lawyer who was conducting the cross-examination, "will you please state how and where you first met this man?"

"I think," said the lady, with the sharp nose, "that it was—"

"Never mind what you think," interrupted the lawyer. "We want facts here. We don't care what you think, and we haven't any time to waste in listening to what you think. Now please tell us where and when it was that you first met this man?"

The witness made no reply.

"Come, come," urged the lawyer, "I demand an answer to my question."

Still no response from the witness.

"Your honor," said the lawyer, turning to the court, "I think I am entitled to an answer to the question I have put."

"The witness will please answer the question," said the court in impressive tones.

"Can't," said the lady.

"Why not?"

"The court doesn't care to hear what I think does it?"

"No."

"Then there's no use questioning me any further. I am not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking.

A Year's Suicides.

The Chicago Tribune, reviewing the shady side of life during the year just closed, gives the number of suicides throughout the United States during the year at 6,600, which is a large increase over the record of previous years. The list includes, actors, lawyers, editors, business men and clergymen, but physicians are the most numerous, as in years past. Despondency is given as the motive for nearly one-half of these tragedies, while disappointed love figures as an important factor in the remainder. Poison still remains the favorite route out of the world, 2,384 having chosen that method of ridding themselves of life; 2,136 shot themselves, 870 preferred hanging, 596 thought drowning easier, and 357 cut their throats. The others sought death in front of a locomotive, threw themselves from windows or roofs, stabbed, burned or starved themselves or blew themselves up with dynamite. Suicide appears to be a greater favorite with men than with women, as last year's list included 5,186 of the former and 1,414 of the latter.

Rich Merchant Commits Suicide.

New York, January 6.—William T. Buckley, a member of the firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., the Broadway, New York, dry goods firm, shot himself at his beautiful home in Wave Crest, L. I., today, and a few hours later died. He is reputed to be a millionaire, is a member of a number of clubs and is well known in New York. The firm of which he was a member ranks as one of the largest wholesale houses in the United States. Mr. Buckley has been despondent for some time, but the cause of his melancholy, unless it was ill-health, has not been made known.

Reindeer for the Klondike.

Washington, D.C., January 6.—A cablegram received at the War Department from Lieut. Devore, who was sent with Dr. Jackson to Europe to secure reindeer for the Klondike relief expedition, said that a steamer had been chartered for the transportation of the reindeer to the United States, and it was expected the party would be able to sail for New York on the 20th inst.

Sir James Monk
Attorney Genl. N.S. — Had a Brother — (Name not revealed)
Who had a son
George H. Monk ⊕
(Judge on the N.S. Bench)
Who had two sons

Query Was the Chief Justice James Monk, Son or nephew of Sir James?
Probably Nephew, and brother of George H.

- John Benning (Capt. 97 Regt.) of March. Ont.
  - (?) Arthur — Capt. in the Army — Dead
  - John Benning — Barrister Ottawa — Dead
  - Henry W. "The Prophet" — Dead
  - Geo. William — now of Toronto.
- George of Ste Therese
  - George of Ste Therese. — Dead

⊕ Hon. Geo. H. Monk was a Midshipman R.N., then entered the Army and was Major of the Royal Sappers. Retired from the service, studied law in Halifax and ultimately was raised to the Bench.

Monk,
of
Montreal.

	Monk	Monck
Bedfordshire	1. £182.-	
Berks	4 small holders	1 John Bligh £2100.
Bucks	3 £91. £253. £231.	none.
Cambridge	2 £442. £32.	"
Chester	4 £212. £109. £52. £30	"
Cornwall	2 £16. £13.	"
Cumberland	none	"
Derby	1 £48	"
Devon	none	"
Dorset	none	"
Durham	none	"
Essex	none	"
Gloucester	1 £116. (several Monks, small holders)	"
Hereford	none	"
Hertford	1 £66	"
Kent	none	"
Lancaster	none several Monks (small)	"
Leicester	2 £17. £14.	"
Lincoln	none	"
Middlesex	none	"
Monmouth	none	"
Norfolk	none (John B. of Bley Park. Berks) £448.	1
Northampton	1 (Samuel) £150.	none
Northumberland	none.	1 Sir Arthur (now Middleton) £9.700
Notts	none (1 Monks £273)	none
Oxford	none (John Br. Berks) £376.	1
Rutland	none	none
Salop	none	"
Somerset	none (1 Monks £173)	"
Southampton	none	1 £47.
Stafford	2. £101. £100.	none
Suffolk	none	"
Surrey	2 £9. £1.12	"
Sussex	2 £503. £7.-	"
Warwick	2 £67. £60.	"
Westmorland	none	

	Monk	Monck
Wiltshire	none	none
Worcester	none	"
York E.	none	"
York W.	none	"
York N.	none	"
Anglesey	none	none
Brecknock	none	"
Cardigan	none	"
Carmarthen	none	"
Carnarvon	none	"
Denbigh	none	"
Flint	none	"
Glamorgan	none	"
Merionett	none	"
Montgomery	none	"
Pembroke	none	"
Radnor	none	"

The John Bligh Monck in Berks probably the same person as the J. B. Monk in Norfolk & Oxford. The Blue Book is very careless in the spelling of names. —

Burkes L.G. Edition of 1875. gives "John Bligh Monck of Coley Park, Berks." — making it clear that the Berkshire, Norfolk & Oxford "John B." are one & the same person. The Estates were acquired by purchase in the early part of the Century.

Monk & Monck as Landowners in England.

St. Stephen's Church, Montreal.

CERTIFICATE.

Isaacson Buried

"Dolly"

Present

Robert Phillip Isaacson of the City of Montreal, died on the eighteenth day of April Eighteen Hundred and Sixty Three, and was buried on the twenty second day of the same month and year Aged Seventy Three years and three months

By me

J. Ellegood (sd)

Incumbent

R W. Isaacson (sd)

J. H. Isaacson (sd)

I do hereby Certify and Attest, unto all whom it may concern, that what is written above is a true and faithful copy of an original entry in the Register of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, of and for St. Stephen's Church in the Parish of St. Stephen, in the City and Diocese of Montreal, by me diligently compared and collated with the said original entry in the said Register, deposited of Record in the said Church.

Given under my hand at the City of Montreal, this Thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord Christ, 1902

Lewis Evans D.D. D.C.L.

Rector.

Robert Phillip
Isaacson
"Dolly"
— Certificate of burial —

"Dolly"

R. P. Isaacson was born in England in the County of
He came ~~came~~ out to Canada in the year
He was employed by Rogers in this Hotel as until
When he commenced business for himself as a
proprietor of a Coffee House or Chop House. Both
known after that in London as "Dolly's" Chop House
first in St Francois Xavier
& subsequently about in St James St where
has is. doors from the first building of the Standard
Assurance Co. As was the custom in those days the Chop
house was divided into about a dozen stalls or boxes by
partitions estimating about feet high, so that privacy
could be secured by each diner or party. Over this
door was the his name "R. P. Isaacson" and though
a "Southern" was canny enough to know how potent
good cheer was to the whilom Enemies north of the
Tweed - whose custom he desired to "lift" by pro-
ffers amicably made into their hearts and pocke
ts - and accompanying this name and fastened over the door
Curling Stones in wood with the legend "Wick and
"Curl in"

x on the street

"Dolly" was a man of accommodating character. He
permitted no liberties to be taken with him by his
patrons. Displayed much quarterdeck in his premises.
Has pretty choleric. He was an excellent Church
man. attending the old Cathedral on Notre Dame St

Was the name Dolly's Chop House ever also?

He had come from an English Parish where it was customary to stand up during the Offertory. This he invariably did here, taking off his little skull-cap as a devotional act. When unable to attend Divine Worship - he always sent by some member of this parish this Sunday contribution of five shillings Halifax currency - now our dollar. He was the last one in Montreal to adhere to the knee breeches and stockings of white cotton. His table was excellent and his wines & liquors good. He was little stout man of about -

Among his regular customers were William Dow the brewer, who left a large fortune. William Murray, who having purchased the "Montreal Insurance Company" as its lowest ebb, raised it to form a prosperous institution & with it also made a large fortune. Thomas B. Wragg - nail maker - better known as "Tom" Wragg. John Jones, Auctioneer. Archie Macfarlane - one of several brothers of the name

Mr Isaacson was a man of strong common sense. He was not superior in manners to the occupation he carried on.

Education

His son John Helder Isaacson, the late deceased Grand Secretary was a great improvement on his father in manner and education.

I never knew a man who demonstrated more perfectly the ideal functionary than J. H. Isaacson - Every thing he did ex officio was done as if it were a pleasure to him.

Mr Macadam—minute.

In ratifyg the lease

The ellipsis occupied the grounds later

Lease on

Mr Mr Martin

Minutes

Mr Clark

Martin

Anderson + Appearance c. 1835 -

1 Rows.

2 3 5 20.

Dudley Worth

Stream Side

Judge Anderson

(Mr: Nelson)

Aug. Hanson

Lewis Adams

Judge

Conrad -

Dr Jones.

Letter on Attorney

Much

respected

Thurlow +

Cadwallader Colden

3 Stones

Dinner

Wh. Cut Red/ Kay

Pittman

Sold round -

British Constitution

Four books &

a long table

Table affectionately

recalled -

& so have warm

friends

Fowler discussed Jonathan

Sold 6 Quick Tempered Red Lions

Letter read from

Mr Low

Quote on Attorney as

Shakespeare

Long past lover & friend

used to sit close

Little Red Lion

Lite Red Lion

Shakespeare Scene

Illegal Hero

Copy

M6884C

DOLLY'S CHOP HOUSE

THIS old, one-time famous hostlery and its eccentric proprietor have long since passed into history.

The real name of this old-time host was Robert Philip Isaacson, and he was the father of the late J.H.Isaacson, Notary, of Montreal. His sobriquet, "Dolly", was adopted, like that of his noted chop house, from the London eating-house of the same name. It was situated a few doors west of the site of the old St Lawrence Hall, on St James Street, and in the hey-day of its prosperity of the 50s enjoyed the patronage of the officers of the garison and the merchants of the city.

There is a very fine original pastel of the old gentleman in the Mc Cord Museum, done from life by F.W.Lock in 1862, one year before the death of "Dolly" in 1863, presented by his son. Another portrait in color is in the gallery of the Chateau de Ramezay, and engravings, less important, and slightly different, are extant. The McCord portrait shows the bust only, and the Chateau painting depicts him as a rugged-featured, bushy-haired, grey-whiskered, sturdy figure, dressed in the quaint costume - knee-breeches, ribbed stockings, low buckled shoes - which he affected: a typical John Bull! Thus garbed, it was his custom to seat himself in an arm chair in his door-way, smoking his inseparable yard-long churchwarden pipe to receive his patrons and greet the passer-by

Mr William Perry, one of the "oldest inhabitants" - whose reminiscences of the city and its happenings in the past are welcome "copy" in every newspaper office today, still hale and hearty and attending to business despite the light weight of his 88 years - is one of the few men living who have personal recollections of this notable old citizen and his no less memorable chop house. He well remembers seeing him as his pictures depict as he passed to and from his work, and how his friendly: "Good morning, Mr Dolly!" was greeted with equally cheery response.

Mr Thomas O'Leary, the encyclopedic custodian of the Chateau de Ramezay, is authority for the recollections of other old citizens who remembered the characteristic habit of the aggressive old Britisher shouldering his way through the Bonsecours Market in personal quest of the edibles which he later served to his many appreciative customers.

x Mr O'Leary also shows a fragment of a piece of music of the day, entitled "Dolly's Quadrilles", an arrangement of the then popular airs - "The Roast Beef of Old England", and the like - which bore on the cover a vignette of the "Dolly" to whom the piece was dedicated. This composition, evidently a popular favorite, has, of course, long since disappeared from the sales rooms, but copies might yet be unearthed from old family music racks and, when found, should be welcome additions to the Archives of the McCord National Museum and the Chateau de Ramezay.

April 1925

S.M.B.

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x the framed title page of this piece of music was loaned to Mrs Morrison. Editor of "Our Best Recipes". by Mr Norval McGown. of the Hartt & Adair Co. for exhibition in her "Cookery Corner" at the Maaa Carnival Bazaar. for which book. containing a photo of "Dolly". these notes were written SMB