

Kent
Historical Society

Papers
and
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Volume 6

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Kent Historical Society

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Early Settlement and Surveys Along the River Thames in Kent County

By W. G. McGeorge, C. E.

In approaching the subject of early settlement and surveys it is almost necessary to consider, first of all, the physical conditions existing in a state of nature in the locality under consideration. This is true because settlement is dependent to a great extent on transportation, and transportation in turn depends largely on the physical features of the country. This being the case it seems to me essential that we try to form some idea of the conditions along the Thames in Kent County at the time when the first settlers appeared, more than a century ago.

Because conditions are so different now from what they were at that time we are dependent on the few records which are available, and these seem to be confined largely to the reports made by the surveyors who first worked in this section of the country. There is no doubt that the first settlers arrived before the first surveyor, but they were few in number, and the country was practically in a virgin state when, in 1790, Patrick McNiff, the pioneer surveyor, made his appearance.

McNiff in his field notes of the surveys along the River La Tranche or Thames (which surveys were performed in the years 1790 and 1791) describes the conditions which he found. He entered the River from Lake St. Clair, and says that at the entrance to the River and on each side and for six miles up, there were extensive meadows and marshes without any wood but here and there a few scattering trees. On the left on entering, (that is on the Dover side), the marshes and meadows extended to the N.N.E. as far as could be seen, and on the right they were confined to much shorter limits. This six miles would bring us up nearly to the present location of St. Peter's Church on Lot Number One of Tilbury East. At eight miles up the first settlement on the south bank commenced, and thence up to the Forks (now Chatham at the junction of the River Thames and McGregor's Creek) he says, "The land is very good on each side, but on the south side, in general, up to near the Forks the wood land does not extend back

from the River more than thirty acres, in many places not so far, then commences a plain and marsh. On the north side the plain and marsh do not come so near the River."

"From the commencement of the first settlement on the River up to near the Forks no second concession or line of lots can be made without placing the settlers in the plains or marsh."

"At the Forks, the south branch, (now McGregor's Creek), has nine feet of water for nine hundred yards, then becomes shoal, this being a good place for a mill being narrow with high banks. One hundred and twenty chains up it divides into three branches, the one coming from the northeast, the other from the south, and the third from the southwest." This would, I believe, be a little above the Maple Leaf Cemetery where Indian Creek enters.

McNiff states that the land between the branches, (presumably between the Thames and McGregor's Creek), was formerly cultivated by the Indians, and that Thos. Clark, a millwright, and resident at the River La Tranche, had the wooden material already prepared for a mill to be erected on the branch, and from later records it is apparent that this mill was erected near what is now the eastern limits of Chatham.

From the Forks on up to the end of his survey, McNiff found the banks from eighteen to twenty feet high, the lands of good quality, and the timber Black Walnut, Cherry, Hard Maple and Hickory. He states that there were no streams coming into the River to form a harbour for boats and no possibility of hauling boats over the land. Just how far he went with his surveys at that time I cannot be sure, but believe that he went about halfway across Howard Township to a point opposite the present location of Thamesville.

Apparently he encountered in April, 1791, a spring freshet, because he found eight feet of water and a current of eight knots an hour where he was told in a dry season loaded canoes could scarcely pass.

Referring still to the conditions above the Forks, he states that on the north bank a small distance from the River the land appeared to be marsh with small ponds, where he thought there were large quantities of iron ore from the uncommon attraction of the needle.

McNiff states that from the end of his survey to the first Indian village was said to be seventy-five miles as the river runs, and to the second village of the Delewares eighty-seven miles.

He seems to have been much impressed with the present location of Chatham as a site for a village, and emphasized this view both in his notes and in his plans, and it is probable that his representations were responsible in a great measure for the setting aside in 1795 of a Town Plot and Military Reserve at this point.

It is perhaps interesting to know that, after surveying along the Thames, McNiff worked westerly along Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River, and then back East again along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

Although it may be difficult now to realize that these conditions ever existed in what we now consider the banner county of the Province, yet we must not forget that much of our most productive lands has been practically reclaimed, and that except for a narrow strip of comparatively high land adjoining the River on each side, most of the land for several miles back from the River was so wet as to be practically useless. This explains why settlement started along the Thames and gradually worked back. Travelling for much of the year could be done only by water or on the ice, and the land back from the River could be made available only as it was drained and opened up. The fact that much of the land, particularly west of Chatham, is very little higher than lake level, has made the development of the county slow and difficult.

McNiff seems to have laid out the lots fronting on the River Thames in the Townships of Dover East, Chatham, Raleigh, Harwich and parts of Howard and Camden, but apparently did not lay out any lots from the mouth of the River up to the Raleigh and Tilbury East Townline owing to the fact that the land was low and wet, so low and wet, in fact, that it has only been made fit for cultivation by embanking and pumping.

In 1792, instructions (see appendix 1) were issued for a survey of the River from its mouth upstream to the point where the stream should become so small as to be negligible, and it was apparent from these instructions that the question of navigation of the River was being considered because emphasis was laid on this feature of the work. There was some doubt, when the instructions were issued, as to whether McNiff's health would permit him to undertake this work, but apparently he did so because we find that in May, 1793, he reported that the navigation to the Upper Forks (now London) was quite practicable with the erection of one or two locks.

After 1794, McNiff seems to have done no work on the River Thames, and the next surveyor to appear was Abram Iredell, who in 1795 laid out part of the Townsite of Chatham, an area of six hundred acres (four hundred acres of Harwich and two hundred

acres of Raleigh) having been set aside as a Town Plot and Military Reserve. In this same year Iredell was instructed (further instructions being given in 1796 also) (see appendices 2 and 3) among other things to survey three concessions deep from the River in each of the Townships of Howard, Harwich, Raleigh, Dover, Chatham and Camden, and to survey a road as straight as possible between Chatham and the Point Aux Pins (Rond Eau) on Lake Erie. Iredell was engaged in this work until 1800, and in doing it found it necessary to re-traverse the River Thames, which he did in 1797, or shortly afterwards. One interesting point in connection with his instructions was in reference to the establishment of Magistral lines which were lines tangent to the River, and were designed to govern the positions of the concession lines and to prevent the broken front lots on the River from being made less than two hundred acres, that amount having been pledged by the Government in the grants of the lots to the settlers.

In December, 1803, Iredell was instructed to complete the surveys of the Townships of Chatham and Dover, and early the next year another surveyor, William Hambly, was instructed to join Mr. Iredell in the said work. This he did, and in 1804 surveyed the tier of lots between the Bear Line Road and the Chatham and Dover Townline from the 3rd Concession Road which had been run by Iredell to the Sydenham River, and also parts of the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Concessions west of the Bear Line, all in the Township of Dover. Neither Hambly or Iredell apparently did any more work in this locality, and in fact the surveys of Chatham and Dover Townships were not completed until 1809 and 1810 when Thos. Smith surveyed Dover West and completed the surveys of Dover East and Chatham Township proper (except for a block of Lots called the Pain Court Block, Dover, which was surveyed by C. Rankin in 1830). The Gore of Chatham, which was part of Sombra Township, or "Shawanese" Township, was surveyed by Smith in 1820.

After the war of 1812, the work of survey in the section which we are considering was taken up by M. Burwell who in the period of years from 1821 to 1831 surveyed parts of Tilbury East, Raleigh, Harwich, Howard, Orford and Zone. In 1838, part of Zone was surveyed by Surveyor McIntosh, and still other parts in 1845 by B. Springer.

The front portion of Orford seems to have been reserved for the Indians, the Reserve extending the full width of the Township (something over six miles) and reaching from the River for about the same distance. The Reserve was afterwards cut down, and about 1857, a surveyor named F. Lynch, surveyed the land adjoining the Reserve as we have it to-day.

In tracing these surveys I have dealt chiefly with the surveys in the portions of the Townships towards the River Thames, and it is probably necessary to point out that in the portions of the Townships near Lake Erie, surveys and settlement also took place at a very early date. The explanation of this is found again in the physical conditions. As we all know, we have in our County a high ridge of land along Lake Erie. This land was dry and encouraged early settlement. From the ridge, the lands fall rapidly towards the River Thames, but when within a mile or so of the Thames, it rises again to the strip of comparatively high land adjoining the river. The water from the south for all the territory to the west of the area draining into McGregor's Creek had to find its way westerly to the plains and marshes which adjoin the River near its mouth in Tilbury East.

Before leaving the question of surveys, I would like to dwell briefly on the difficulties and hardships encountered by the surveyors. All the supplies had to be brought long distances by water or on the ice. If coming by water from Detroit, the weather had to be fine in order that their small boats might cross Lake St. Clair in safety. If coming in on the ice, unless the weather was steadily cold, the ice was apt to be treacherous and there is no doubt but that for lengthy periods in the spring and fall it was practically impossible to get supplies in at all by water or ice.

Then there was the difficulty in actually doing the work. On the ice there was always danger, as the loss of eight of McNiff's men in 1793 clearly shows. In summer, they had the marshy ground to contend with and at the same time had to fight the fever and ague as well as the mosquitoes and black flies. The difficulties of the work were increased by the necessities of respecting the rights of the few squatters and settlers on the ground before the surveys were started, and we find that McNiff was caused much worry by the necessity of adhering as closely as possible to his instructions and at the same time not interfering with the clearing and possessions of the settlers along the river. He seems, moreover, to have had considerable trouble with the Land Board at Detroit over the squatters' rights.

The remuneration which the surveyors received was pitifully small and apparently they were none too sure of their jobs. In 1795, we find Patrick McNiff complaining to the Surveyor General by letter of lack of employment, declaring also that his request for an allotment of land along the Thames had not been complied with. The letter and diary of W. Hambly (appendices 4 and 5) show clearly some of the difficulties experienced by him.

Coming now to the question of early settlement we find some

difficulty in fixing the arrival of the first settlers. Writing to the Surveyor-General in May, 1791, McNiff states that in the Townships surveyed on the River he found twenty-eight families settled in front, some with considerable improvements. This would indicate that the settlers had been there some little time, and it does not seem unreasonable to put 1775 or 1780 as the date of first settlement.

On the plan of the River Thames compiled from the surveys by McNiff and Jones, (the latter having made surveys east of the locality covered by McNiff's surveys), the locations of twenty-seven houses are shown between the present location of Chatham and the mouth of the River, nineteen of these being on the south side, and eight on the north side. On going up the River on the south side, we have first an empty house, then two houses of Charon, both empty, then Richard Surplex, then an empty house, then Richard Merry, then John Peck, Jr., then St. Carty, then Robert Peck, then Eliza Peck, then John Peck, Sr., then a Canadian, then Daniel Fields, then Samuel Newkirk, then Thos. Williams, then Chas. McCormick, then Isaac Dolsen, and lastly two empty houses. On the north side, we have an empty house first, then Thos. Holmes, then Meldrum and Park, then Arthur McCormick, then Sarah Wilson, then a Negro, then Mathew Dolsen, then an empty house, and finally Clark, a millwright.

In 1795, Governor Simcoe and suite, accompanied by Assistant-Sur-General D. W. Smith, made a trip from Detroit over land to Niagara. Smith kept a minute diary of the trip and in his diary there are some slight references to settlers.

The first day, Feb. 23rd, the party went by "slays" to Dolsen's on the River La Tranche which was about forty or fifty miles from Detroit. They stayed there the next day which was Sunday and prayers were read, some forty people attending, including no doubt the party.

They set off on the 25th by carioles and travelled twelve miles direct and sixteen as the river ran, then started on foot, and about noon reached "Jack Carpenter's Cabin." They crossed to the north side and travelled nine or ten miles to the Moravian Settlement.

From the Moravian Settlement they pushed on, arriving at Niagara the 10th of March.

Iredell in traversing along the River in Harwich in 1797 notes the following places: M. Holmer's, Turner's, McCargan's, Mericle's, Wheaton's, Gibson's, Traxler's, French's, Jones' and Sheply's.

Thos. Smith in his traverse along the River Thames in 1809 in Chatham Township notes the following names in connection with lots 23 and 24: McWilliams, Daniel Ransom, Jackman or Turner. Between lots 15 and 16 he notes a boundary by possession but gives no names. At the boundary line between lots 10 and 11 he left his work to go to his provision depot at Blackburn's. When he came opposite McGregor's Creek, he refers to it as Clark's Mill branch, thus indicating that the mill to which reference was made before by McNiff had been constructed.

If we refer to the records of the Land Board at Detroit, it is evident that there were many requests for land along the Thames River before any surveys were made, in fact the surveys were the result of the numerous requests for land.

In 1789, there were nineteen petitions for allotments along the Thames, the names being Charles McCormic, David England and consors, Arthur McCormic, John Wheaton, John Scheifflein, Schofield and consors, Matthew Dolsen, Thos. McCrear, Peter Shoule, Daniel Field, Edward Watson, James Rice, Isaac Dolsen, Coleman Roe, Wm. Duggan, Thos. Smith, Robert Dowler, Hezekiah Wilcox and Sara Montour.

In 1790, we find sixty-six applicants whose names are as follows: Thomas Clarke, David Lind, William Scott, Thos. Williams, Samuel Newkirk, Richard Earld, Thos. Parsons, Robert McPherson, James McPherson, John McPherson, Peter McPherson, Jonas Fox, Philip Fox, Frederick Arnold, Frederick Arnold, Jr., Arnold Spinsters, Lewis Arnold, Steffle Arnold, John Arnold, William Cissney, Children of John Cissney, John Cissney, James Cissney, Joseph Cissney, Jaspas Brown, Hugh Holmes, David McKirgan, Richard Merry, George Fields, Robert Williams, John Welsh, Jacob Guont, John Flin, Josh. Springfield, John Barbeous, William Searl, Joseph Elain, Peter Malor, Richard Connor, Jordan Ivory, James Ronph, Simon Girty, James and Geo. Girty, Jacob Harsen, Etienne Tremblay, Wm. Montforton, Adhemor St. Martin, Simon Schorleroft, Patrick McGulphin, Chas. Gouin, Marie Josh. Gouin, John Laughton, Ens. Hrn. Hoy, Alex. Cox, Capn. Lamottre, Mat. Gibson, Thos. Kelly, Andrew Hamilton, Peter Faucher, John Williams, Jacob Marnele, Robert Gill, Patrick O'Flaherty, P. L. J. de Charbert, Wm. Chambers.

In 1791, there were thirty-six applications, the names being: Wm. Boyle, A. Grant, R. Understone, J. Reynolds, E. McCarthy, A. Woolche, John Hembrow, Reny Campeau, James Hobbs, John Carrel, John Reynolds, Robert Surphlit, Marianne L'Esperance, Wm. Crawford, Samuel Edge, John Pike, Morris Wilcox, Peter

Barril, Charles Beaubien, Jno. Dodomead, Henry Motsford, Charles Boulange, Wyndal Wagaly, Robert Bedford, Fred. Harboth, Coleman Roe, Julius Raboli, Frederick Raboli, Valentine Oiler, Jacob Oiler, John Lawler, Thos. Jones, Louis Arnold, George Lyon, John Sparksman, John Killen.

In 1791, there is given a list of names of persons called Loyalists and serving in the King's Regiment and Col. Butler's Rangers to whom monthly food allowances were made. Those along the River (Col. Butler's Rangers) were: Samuel Newkirk, farmer; Peter Shank, farmer; Jacob Guont, laborer; Thomas Parsons, laborer; John Wright, laborer; Nat Lewis, laborer; Thos. Williams, blacksmith; John Goon, laborer; Wm. Harper, laborer. The Loyalists were: Hezekiah Wilcox, farmer; Josiah Wilcox, laborer; Hugh Holmes, farmer; John Pike, farmer; Robert Pike, farmer; Robert Simplex, farmer; Garr Brown, farmer; Thomas Clark, farmer; Jno. Hazard, laborer; Jacob Hill, farmer; John Gordon, farmer.

In the town of Chatham the first house was built by Abram Iredell some time before 1800, the lot being granted to him in 1798. Two lots were granted in 1801 to Alex and Chas. Askin, and in 1802, twenty-six lots were granted to: John Martin, Gregor McGregor, Jas. McGregor, John Laughton, two lots, Alex. Harrow, John Sparkman, John Little, Wm. Forsyth, Alex. Duff, Matt. Donovan, John Donovan, J. Wilson and J. Fraser, Rich. Donovan, Wm. Fleming, Jas. Fleet, Wm. Harper, Geo. Ward, Antoine Pelletier, Jacques Pelletier two lots, John Askin, Matt. Dolsen, Wm. Shepard and Geo. Leith. In 1806 a lot was granted to John Sharp. In 1824, a few lots were granted to M. Burwell; in 1830, Lot A (now Bank of Montreal corner) was granted to Stephen Brock; in 1831, Lot B to P. P. Lacroix, and in 1834, several other grants were made. In spite of the fact that grants had been made earlier, the first real settlement in Chatham commenced about 1826.

The first minute book of the Township of Raleigh contains a census of the territory covered, comprising Raleigh, Tilbury East and West and Dover. The totals show 110 men, 105 women, 42 males over 15, 45 females over 15, 176 boys, 147 girls; hirelings, men 31; women 7. The list gives the families and the number in each, including hirelings and of the 110 families, 75 seem to be French.

In conclusion I might point out that the records in reference to surveys are on file in the Surveys' Branch, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Some of the information in regard to the Town of Chatham is given in the Kent Almanac of 1881, published by James Soutar. The first minute book of the Township of Raleigh is in

the hands of the Township Clerk. The land register referred to is to be found at Detroit. For the bringing together of much of this information we are indebted to Mr. Louis Goulet.

APPENDIX NO. 1.

Niagara, 12th Novem'r, 1792.

Instructions for a Person to be employed in Surveying the River La Tranche, now the Thames.

"Sir:—

You will proceed to the mouth of the River La Tranche now called the Thames, and there commence your Survey by exploring well the bar at the entrance of the River, making such transverse and angular soundings of its depth in water as will enable you to protract an accurate chart thereof with the bearings of the Banks and Channels relatively to the Sand. Having executed that part of your business, you will proceed up the said River, following its general and main stream, and note most minutely as you go the courses of its several windings as well as the general course of the River. But as the more particular object of your mission is to ascertain with precision the depth of water in the said River and the practicability of a Batteau being able to descend it in the Spring, and from what place, you will pay every attention towards discharging this part of your Trust in minutiae and detail by making repeated traverses across the River in oblique directions, sounding as you go, noting the rapids and their depth of water with the directions they take, as well as any remarkable rocks or large stones that may appear above the water, or may be sunken, but just below its surface.

As the object of your survey is to acquire information beyond the more local knowledge of the River's course, you will not only report on the difficulties which may obstruct the navigation at present, but you will state your ideas on the practicability, ease, difficulty, and mode of removing them.

You will be particular in your description of the spot pointed out as proper for a Town at The Forks, as well as the fittest place for wharfs and the depth of water there would be along side of them.

The greatest variation of compass in or near the Third Township will also draw your attention, enquiry, remarks and report.

Having ascended the River till the stream becomes so trifling as no longer to merit your observation, and having gained at all

events the Upper Delaware Village, you will return as expeditiously as possible to Detroit by the route you came, unless you should be led so far up the River as to approach the waters of the Ouse (formerly the Grand River), in which case it is at your option to return by the Mohawk village and so by this place. Should you adopt the latter, you will continue and connect your work by a cursory survey from the River La Tranche till you strike the Grand River, and from thence in the same manner to Lake Ontario in which it will be unnecessary to either mark or blaze. Mr. Jones, the Deputy Surveyor for the Home District, having lately made report of a survey in which he states the Source of the River La Tranche and Grand River to be nearly connected, you have enclosed a sketch of that survey.

Your attention will be drawn also to the quality of the land over which you pass, the nature of the soil, and the growth and species of its Timber; and you will be particular in noting the direction of any Indian paths which you may cross or come near on your way; reporting the result of your inquiries and observations on this subject, particularly if you have reason to believe that any such paths lead to Lakes Huron, Erie or Ontario, or the Rivers that fall into them; the Springs and their qualities, conveniences for Mill Sites, etc., will all be comprehended within your notice and report.

The person employed for this service if not already in Government pay and employ will be on the same footing with respect to salary per diem pro tempore as the Deputy Surveyors are, and, if he does not get a Ration of Provision from the King's Store, one-quarter Dollar per day will be allowed him in lieu thereof.

If troops are furnished from the Garrison of Detroit for this duty, His Excellency Lord Dorchester has approved of the rates by which they are to be paid. Should it be necessary to employ others, any number not exceeding eight may be hired for that purpose and in both instances two Pack horses.

The civilians and horses on the following terms, viz:—

6 ordinary or axe men,	1s/6d	Halfn	per day each
2 chain bearers	2/	Halfn	do do do
2 horses	3/	Halfn	do do do

If the men's ration is not furnished from the King's Stores, one-quarter dollar will be allowed for one Ration pr. day which the surveyor is to deliver to his party. This Ration is to consist of:—

- 1 ½ lb. of Flour;
- 12 oz. of Pork;
- ½ Pint Pease;

Provided the Surveyor by accepting the above sum in manner of contract considers it as covering all charges such as Batteaus, canoes, axes, tomahawks, camp kettles, oilcloths, tents, bags, etc., etc., which the Contractors readily furnished heretofore on receiving that sum for the men's Rations:

If the Surveyor is furnished with a Batteau or Canoes, Axes, Tomahawks, Camp Kettles, Oilcloths, Tents, Bags, etc., etc., from the King's Stores, and furnished merely the afore-mentioned Ration, then he will be allowed only Ten pence Halifax for each Ration as above recited.

The Party is to be immediately discharged on returning to Detroit, and should they return by Niagara, nothing more will be allowed while they are on board of ship from Fort Erie to Detroit than their Ration and Half-pay.

The accounts are to be made up agreeable to Forms annexed, and transmitted to the Surveyor General's Office which at present is at Lieut. Smith's quarters in the Fort of Niagara. The Receiver General may be drawn on at Thirty-one days sight for so much on account as is the amount of the Expense authorized which will be answered to its extent, if in conformity to these instructions.

The very small quantity of Stationery which can be expended will be admitted on account.

Submitted by:

(sd) D. W. SMITH,

Surveyor General's Office,
Upper Canada, 12 Nov'r, 1792.

Act'g. Surv. General.

PS

Navy Hall, 15 Novem'r, 1792.

His Excellency, the Governor, having this day perused the foregoing Instructions, desires that the Surveyor may in all events return by the Mohawk village and so to this place, and supposes the Batteau, Horses and some of the Men, may return by the River Thames as the Surveyor's trip will be short after he leaves that River.

(signed) D. W. S.

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Surv. Gen'l's. Office, 14th Nov'r, 1795.

To M. Abram Iredell,
Dep. Surveyor, Detroit.

Sir.

In order to provide for the location of persons who hold orders in council for land, by laying out tracts for their accommodation and the casual convenience of persons who may be recommended by the magistrates, you will produce the surveys in your district from the Eastermost lot laid off on Lake Erie (which I apprehend you will find in Mersea) to the South West angle of Raleigh, for which purpose you will previously run the westernmost boundary line of that Township from the Thames to Lake Erie, and from North East boundary of Howard nearly parallel to the Thames and Lake St. Clair to the East boundary of Sandwich, running three Concessions in each Township, and so much of their side line as may be necessary to prevent confusion; to run three concession lines in Dover, Chatham, and Camden, and that depth of their side lines, the fronts and rears of the lots are to be at right angles to their side lines which are all parallel on the Thames. The concession lines of each Township, however, will not, I apprehend, coincide, nor is it necessary. You must take care that no lot in front has less than 200 acres, some will have more by reason of the bends in the River. In Camden and Howard there is a considerable turn in the River. Your judgment must be exercised there, taking care that the assignments already made be not curtailed in the survey. Your principal line in Mersea and the Township East of it must run to the rear of Pointe Pelee or aux plage, but you may survey the point exclusively as you go along.

The Townships between Sandwich and Raleigh and between Mersea and Raleigh are to be subdivided upon the principle of the chequered plan of reservation, the reserves in the other Townships are provided for in the centre. The boundary which divides the Lake Erie Townships from those on Lake St. Clair is the north boundary of the Huron reserve produced Eastward to Lake Erie. The East boundaries of Sandwich and the two townships East of it will be found by producing the East boundaries of Colechester, Gosfield and Mersea from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair. A road must be run as straight as possible between Chatham and the Point Aux Pins (on Lake Erie) to be hereafter called Land Guard, where a situation for a town is to be reserved by you; on each side of this road 200 acre lots are to be laid out from the reserve at Land Guard to the surveys near Chatham—the usual reservation to be

made on this communication which is to be granted in single lots only to bonafide settlers.

I am Sir, yours, etc.,

(Signed) D. W. SMITH, Acting Surv. General.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

COPY

Surveyor Gen'l's Office, 14th Jan'y, 1796.
To Mr. Abr'm Iredell,
D'y Surveyor, Detroit.

Sir,—

Your letter of the 15th ulto. is before me.

The side lines of Howard, Harwich and Raleigh extend South East from the River Thames to Lake Erie, let the distance be what it may.

On referring to my letter of the 14th November, I find you are directed to produce the Surveys in your district from the North boundary of Howard, nearly parallel to the Thames, and Lake St. Clair, to the East Boundary of Sandwich, running three concessions in each Township, and so much of their side lines as may be necessary to prevent confusion. Or, in other words, you were directed to run three Concessions in Howard, Raleigh, Tilbury, Rochester and Maidstone, these Townships fronting on the River Thames and Lake St. Clair. The general course of the River has been collected from Mr. McNiff's reports as you will perceive by the papers which accompany this, as Schedule.

Neither the courses of the side lines, nor of the Concession, can be altered; nor must any Lot under assignment by which the faith of Government is pledged for 200 acres be curtailed of that Quantity on the Survey; to effect this observe the following Rule: Previous to your going into the Field, examine your Plans, having the courses of the River; but if you have any reason to believe they are inaccurate, you must take the Curvature of the waters yourself, as indispensably necessary to prevent confusion.

The side lines having been determined on, from the general course of the River, protract them on your plan, having the courses of the water, and produce them (from the Stations which divide the Lots, on the Bank of the River) at Right Angles to the general course of the River, (which must be North West and South East, as

already established for that River, and not to be altered). This done, draw a concession line across the Township, at right angles to the side lines (this on the Thames had been settled to be South West and North East, and must remain so) so as to let it be a Tangent to that curve of the River, which breaks most in upon the Townships, taking care that it does not intersect any part of the River.

The Intersection then, which this Tangent makes with the nearest side line to the point of contact on the River, will give your first and primary Station to commence and regulate the whole of your work by, and from hence you must give the distance of the Concessions.

The Tangent being the Base or Magistral Line of the Township.

It may not indeed be always necessary to run up from the 1st Station in the same direction thro' the Township, but having established the 2nd Station, it may be better to run either to the right or left along the Second Concession Line, to the Side Boundary of the Township, and finish the Concessions on that line; when it so happens that the curves of the River bend from the Magistral Line outwards, (and of course from the Body of the Township) and thereby leave space enough for two Lots or upwards, between the Magistral Line and the River, one or more Lots may be taken off from and adjoining without the base Line by running short and broken concessions between the bends of the River, leaving any overplus Land (not being a full Lot) attached to the Lot nearest to the River. These broken or water concessions are called broken fronts, and denominated A. B. C., the first main or Tangent concession commencing on and within the Base Line, as being the first space where the Township finds its full breadth. I enclose a sketch, elucidatory of this Instruction.

The 40 Lots, however, about Chatham having been surveyed may be considered an exception to this Instruction, as they have been always looked upon distinct, and some of those days perhaps may be made totally independent of the four surrounding Townships. I do not think it, therefore, of any consequence that the concession Lines in the adjoining Tracts should be produced exactly from their endings; they will probably fall as annexed sketch.

I am sorry the Course of the River is not so nearly what it was expected, but the principle of the Survey having been approved, I have no power to alter either the lines of the Lots or concessions and as the order of Council goes only to a Lot (let it hold what it may), the faith of Government is not pledged to the

extent of 200 acres. The River, running more northerly below Chatham Town, will, however, affect nobody materially, but the Proprietor of Lot No. 20 in Dover. That Lot being curtailed to about 100 acres, I think it reasonable that you should keep the front half of twenty in the adjoining concession, till you are further instructed. I do not perceive Leaburry entered on your plan in the Lot No. 4, rear of Thorne.

I regret any circumstances have occurred to be unpleasant to Colonel McKee, as the Lots No. 21 and 22 on each side of the River near Chatham were intended by His Excellency in Council to accommodate him and his Friends (Capt'n Elliot and Mr. McKee and Mr. Duggan) as my former communication will shew. I see no difficulty to your assigning him any one of those Lots—No. 21 South side never having been especially intended for him. Had the Colonel asked for more Lots than one at the time he made his application, I have no doubt but his wishes would have been acceded to, but as the order in his favor goes only to one Lot, it is (I am to regret) mandatory on this office, for that Quantity only. If, however, Mr. Duggan is gone to Mackinac, I dare say Col'n. McKee may have the Lot kept for him by asking for it. The Colonel cannot doubt my inclination and obligations to serve him—his situation demands yours.

I am, Sir,

Yours, etc., etc.,

(Signed) D. W. SMITH,
Adj. Sur. Gen'l.

APPENDIX NO. 4.

HAMBLY'S LETTERS.

Sir:—In compliance with your desire I will endeavor for your information to trace the survey in question and its circumstances as correct as may be, and beg leave to say:

I received my order of May the fourth and hired four men and went on preparing for my departure by water, having had information from Mr. Burns, Lord Selkirk's agent, that there was no provisions to be had on the River, and this determined my route. Having no particular orders to go this way or that, I therefore acted on the basis of discretion, set off from York on the 9th of May, and arrived at the Credit that night, and so on as said in the Diary. The original I have by me, and am ready to show it to you. The misfortune of injuring my boat, it is true, made the voyage

lengthy. I beg leave to state the other route. I could have arrived at Mr. Iredell's in fifteen days, it is true. In that case I should have been destitute of provisions, boat, and hands, for my hands hearing of the great wages given through the country, as we passed, would have left me, and I should have been in the same state Mr. Iredell was in, unable to hire. Notwithstanding the latitude of my orders, but keeping my hands, I should have been obliged to make a large canoe for my purposes and to have gone to Sandwich, perhaps to Malden totally unknown and without any certainty of obtaining provision when there, and having obtained them, this would have caused as great a delay as is now complained of. And then why had you not gone by water and conveyed your provision with you? I beg leave to answer. I acted according to my best judgment, and hope not now to be condemned even if that judgment was erroneous. The morning after my boat arrived at Mr. Iredell's, I took my men to the field and cut the Town line through to Belle Down. That when his Lordship arrived, the north part of the survey might be first performed, and as this season was best for that purpose, I returned to Mr. Iredell's, and removed a part of my provisions to the north, and this is all the moving of provisions we ever had on the work. Having now a part at each end of the survey, which being on all sides but one water, a boat was necessary, and much travel saved thereby, rather than travel through a country very full of water with men burdened with provisions.

From the damaging of my boat, and the fatal sickness in the country, much time was lost, this is true, but this was my misfortune and not my fault. Not only my party but all suffered without discrimination; all were sick and many died, and had it not been for the assistance I received from two servants of Lord Selkirk, in removing my party to the higher grounds, I should, in all probability, have lost Marlett, Swanson, and Hind, not even knowing how it would have happened to myself. Things being thus situated, there was no business done or doing anywhere in this general consternation, people flying every way from this supposed fatal country; and no one willing to receive into their homes well people from this place, not to say anything of sick, I was obligated to pay twelve shillings per diem to two men in the French settlement for getting my boat up to Mr. McCrae's, who paid the money for me, and I got Mr. Heward to bargain for me. No wonder in this distressed time expenses should accrue, and little done. After getting on to the high grounds and the waters subsided a little, health began gradually to be restored. Hind and Price were again fit for duty; one Indian dead, the other ran away; Grant sick at Dolsen's; Marlett and Swanson still sick at Mr. Iredell's. I went down 12 miles on one side of the river, Price on the other, in quest

of hands. None to be found under fifteen and upward dollars per month. I could give no more than nine.

I now concluded to discharge my party, and should have done so but received a letter from the office, of the 4th Sept., which ordered me to survey Dover and Chatham. I hoped to have done so with what hands I had, none being to be hired at my price. My party now reduced to four since the 19th Sept., the day of the death of Nicholas, but even those continued unfit for the woods, and refusing to be discharged except at York, I set out for York with them, the healthiest not able to travel more than 10 or 12 miles a day. When I came to Burford, I got my letter of recall of Mr. Mallory, on the 4th of November, when I discharged the party with three days' pay and rations to carry them to York. Being crippled with rheumatic pain, I could not proceed myself, and waited for sleighing, and then unable to go in or out of the sleigh alone; however, my pay bills were in on the 12th of Feb. I think thus, sir, I have ran through the business and that with truth. I have paid all the sums stated as wages, except to the Indians, who were not paid. Yet, I am holden by one, and by the heirs of the other. The moneys about to be taken off my bills I consider equal to a taking of all my prosperity firstly and to a sentence of imprisonment for life if I have deserved such rigor. Amen. I am, sir, your obedient humble servant.

(S'd) WILLIAM HAMBLY.

Charles B. Ryall, Esq., Surveyor-General of Upper Canada.

APPENDIX NO. 5.

HAMBLY'S DIARY.

York, May the First, 1804. On being ordered to Dover, of time while travelling to and executing a part of the survey of said Township and returning from the said survey to this place.

York, Tuesday, May 1st, 1804.—Received instructions from the Surveyor-General's office to execute the survey of the Township of Dover.

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1804.—Until the 8th employed in engaging a party, procuring a boat, provisions, etc., for the above survey.

Wednesday, 9th May, 1804.—Set off and got to the River au Credit.

Thursday, 10th May, 1804.—Got to William Bate's, head of lake.

Friday, 11th ...May, 1804.—Head winds and rain all day.

Saturday, 12th May, 1804.—Remained here all day, wind and weather the same as yesterday.

Sunday, 13th May, 1804.—Got to Thirty Miles' Creek, head winds.

Monday, 14th May, 1804.—Head winds; set off early; head winds; went past the Twelve Miles' Creek two miles; obliged to return; encamped at the Twelve Miles' Creek.

Tuesday, 15th May, 1804.—Strong head winds.

Wednesday, 16th May, 1804.—Head winds; 4 p.m. the winds abated; arrived at Niagara this night.

Thursday, 17th May, 1804.—At Niagara.

Friday, 18th May, 1804.—Arrived at Queenstown; strong head winds.

Saturday, 19th May, 1804.—Arrived at the Chippewa River.

Sunday, 20th May, 1804.—Arrived at Andrew Miller's; rain and head winds all day.

Monday, 21st May, 1804.—Arrived at Fort Erie; head winds and rain all day.

Tuesday, 22nd May, 1804.—Arrived at Port Abino, the wind and weather the same as yesterday.

Wednesday, 23rd May, 1804.—Head winds and foggy; arrived at Mr. Savage's Mills, Sugar Loaf.

Thursday, 24th May, 1804.—Arrived at Oustons, twenty-four miles from Sugar Loaf.

Friday, 25th May, 1804.—Arrived at St. Dusk Creek; obliged to put in here on account of the high wind and sea; rain all the afternoon.

Saturday, 26th May, 1804.—Arrived at Patterson's Creek.

Sunday, 27th May, 1804.—At Woodhouse from this day to Wednesday, 30th, employed in preparing provisions, viz: pork and flour.

Thursday, 31st May, 1804.—Left Patterson's Creek; stopped

at Col. Ryerse's mills for the flour and arrived at Turkey Point this evening, rain in the forenoon.

Friday, June 1st, 1804.—Wind-bound till 3 o'clock p.m., then embarked and arrived at the Long Point carrying place late at night.

Saturday, June 2nd, 1804.—Wind-bound at the carrying place.

Sunday, June 3rd, 1804.—Arrived at Otter Creek; heavy rain, thunder and lightning this night.

Monday, June 4th, 1804.—Arrived at Port Talbot.

Tuesday, June 5th, 1804.—Rowed about 26 miles; rain, thunder and lightning in the night.

Wednesday, 6th June, 1804.—Arrived at Round O, or Point au Pin.

Thursday, 7th June, 1804.—Sailed about 20 miles; obliged to beach; high wind and heavy sea; the boat much damaged in beaching that we could not proceed.

Friday, 8th June, 1804.—Set out with some of the party for Chatham, on the River Thames; left the boat and provisions on the lake shore in care of two of the men.

Saturday, 9th June, 1804.—Travelling through the woods; rain in the afternoon.

Sunday, 10th June, 1804.—In the woods encamped early on account of rain and high winds.

Monday, 11th June, 1804.—Arrived at Lake St. Clair, one and a half miles below the River Ruscom, and encamped.

Tuesday, 12th June, 1804.—Travelled up the Lake and River Thames; encamped above the French Settlement.

Wednesday, 13th June, 1804.—Travelled up the River Thames and arrived at Mr. Abraham Iredell's, Deputy-Surveyor, and delivered him his letter of instructions, papers, stationery, etc.

Thursday, 14th June, 1804.—Sent to party back for the boat and provisions; stopped at Mr. McCrea's and purchased nails, tar, oakum, hammer, etc., for repairing the boat and encamped on the River Thames, near the mouth.

Friday, 15th June, 1804.—Arrived at Ruscom Creek, and encamped early; heavy rain, thunder and lightning.

Saturday, 16th June, 1804.—Struck the woods across Lake Erie; encamped late.

Sunday, 17th June, 1804.—Arrived at the boat.

Monday, 18th June, 1804.—Employed in preparing timber, shaping knees and other necessary repairs of the boat.

Tuesday, 19th June, 1804.—Loaded the boat and proceeded round Point Pelée, and arrived late at the new settlement.

Wednesday, 20th June, 1804.—Arrived at Mr. Buchanan's; beached the boat; heavy sea and heavy wind.

Thursday, 21st June, 1804.—Arrived Amherstburg and encamped above Fort Malden.

Friday, 22nd June, 1804.—Arrived at Sandwich.

Saturday, 23rd June, 1804.—Rowed three miles, and encamped near Mr. Masonville's; heavy winds, strong current.

Sunday, 24th June, 1804.—Remained here all day; very strong head wind.

Monday, 25th June, 1804.—Proceeded on early this day; quite calm on the lake; encamped a small distance below the Ruscom Creek.

Tuesday, 26th June, 1804.—Rowed about 20 miles and encamped on the banks of the Thames, about ten miles above the mouth.

Wednesday, 27th June, 1804.—Arrived at Mr. Iredell's and stored the provisions.

Thursday, 28th June, 1804.—Preparing for the woods, baking, washing, etc., etc.

Friday, 29th June, 1804.—Crossed the River Thames and travelled up the line between the Townships of Chatham and Dover to the 3rd Concession line and encamped.

Saturday, 30th June, 1804.—Rain and thunder this morning; left off work about 10 o'clock, not able to proceed, bushes very wet; began to open the said line between the Townships of Chatham and Dover about 11 o'clock.

Sunday, July 1st, 1804.—Continued the said line; planted the 6th Concession stake and encamped.

Monday, July 2nd, 1804.—Proceeded on the line; planted the 9th Concession stake and encamped late.

Tuesday, July 3rd, 1804.—Proceeded on the line, and encamped at the 12th Concession stake to which we returned.

Wednesday, 4th July, 1804.—Rain and thunder early this morning and continued more or less through the day; lay encamped.

Thursday, 5th July, 1804.—Continued the line; planted the 14th Concession stake and encamped late.

Friday, 6th July, 1804.—Continued the line; bad running; encamped late; planted 16th Concession stake.

Saturday, 7th July, 1804.—Cloudy morning, high wind; Town line continued to 20 chains, and left off on account of deep and wet marsh, then went and opened the 16th Concession line, and encamped late.

Sunday, 8th July, 1804.—Continued to open the above line, and encamped at Little Bear River.

Monday, 9th July, 1804.—Went up the River Ecarte to see Lord Selkirk; rain and thunder; here obtained a further supply of provisions.

Tuesday, 10th July, 1804.—Went down the River and joined the party; travelled on the 16th Concession line and encamped.

Wednesday, 11th July, 1804.—Travelled down the Township line and arrived at Mr. Iredell's late; rain in the afternoon.

Thursday, 12th July, 1804.—At Mr. Iredell's, baking, washing, etc.

Friday, 13th July, 1804.—The party employed as yesterday.

Saturday, 14th July, 1804.—Embarked the provisions and set off with the boat and party to go round to the Chenal Ecarte to survey the Northern part of Dover. Rain about 10 o'clock, which continued all day; encamped about 12 miles below Mr. Iredell's.

Sunday, 15th July, 1804.—Rain early this morning; at half past 10 set off and went down the river; steered for the mouth of the Ecarte; wind southwest; about 4 p.m. blew hard and drove us back about 5 miles from the mouth of the last mentioned river, and with much difficulty made the shore at dark.

Monday, 16th July, 1804.—High winds from the southwest; unable to proceed.

Tuesday, 17th July, 1804.—Started early and arrived at Lord Selkirk's.

Wednesday, 18th July, 1804.—Went to the Indian line to traverse the Chenal Ecarte; rain this afternoon; left off the traverse on that account.

Thursday, 19th July, 1804.—Rain; grass wet; unable to proceed with the traverse.

Friday, 20th July, 1804.—Continued the traverse; cloudy; returned to Lord Selkirk's.

Saturday, 21st July, 1804.—Cloudy; the men employed in cutting stakes to range with on the meadows; went to the post No. 1, between 15th and 16th Concessions, and continued the line; rain; returned to camp.

Sunday, 22nd July, 1804.—Rain all day and thunder.

Monday, 23rd July, 1804.—Myself and some of the party taken with the fever and ague.

Tuesday, 24th July, 1804.—The party sick; taking medicine.

Wednesday, 25th July, 1804.—Party sick.

Thursday, 26th July, 1804.—Party sick; cloudy.

Friday, 27th July, 1804.—Party sick; cloudy.

Saturday, 28th July, 1804.—Party sick; rain.

Sunday, 29th July, 1804.—Party sick; rain and thunder.

Monday, 30th July, 1804.—Party sick; rain all day.

Tuesday, 31st July, 1804.—Party sick; rain all day.

Wednesday, 1st August, 1804.—Myself and party sick; cloudy.

Thursday, 2nd August, 1804.—Myself and party sick; cloudy.

Friday, 3rd August, 1804.—Myself and party sick; cloudy forenoon; p.m. rain and thunder.

Saturday, 4th August, 1804.—The party and myself getting better.

Sunday, 5th August, 1804.—Went to the Little Bear Creek and continued the division line.

Monday, 6th August, 1804.—Went down the division line and began a traverse up the River Chenal Ecarte; cloudy all day.

Tuesday, 7th August, 1804.—Making a rough protraction of the survey; cloudy.

Wednesday, 8th August, 1804.—Rain early this morning; men employed in cutting posts for the lots on the meadows; rain, thunder.

Thursday, 9th August, 1804.—Cloudy morning; went to the 18th Concession post and continued a line through the meadows; high grass and reeds; cloudy all day; went to camp.

Friday, 10th August, 1804.—Went to the 17th Concession post; run a line, and then continued the line between Chatham and Dover, beginning at the 17th Concession post; p.m. cloudy; 4 p.m., rain, left off work.

Saturday, 11th August, 1804.—Cloudy morning; went to Large Bear Creek and continued the line as per field book.

Sunday, 12th August, 1804.—Making a rough protraction of the survey; fair weather.

Monday, 13th August, 1804.—Cloudy; thunder; protracting; men making pickets.

Tuesday, 14th August, 1804.—Cloudy morning; went to the eastern division line and planted the 18th Concession post, also the 17th and 16th Concession post, afternoon, returned to camp.

Wednesday, 15th August, 1804.—Rain all day.

Thursday, 16th August, 1804.—Went to the 16th Concession post and thence run the 16th Concession line.

Friday, 17th August, 1804.—Went to the 16th Concession post and run and planted the 15th Concession post; bad running; encamped late.

Saturday, 18th August, 1804.—Laid out the lots as per field book; encamped in the meadows.

Sunday, 19th August, 1804.—No. 13 continued, also Lots No. 12, 11, 10, 9; rain about 11 o'clock; returned to camp; the party's feet poisoned by weeds.

Monday, 20th August, 1804.—Not able to proceed, the party's feet very sore; fair in the morning; p. m. cloudy.

Tuesday, 21st August, 1804.—The party still in the same situation; weather cloudy.

Wednesday, 22nd August, 1804.—The party continue the same; cloudy, rain, thunder, p.m. high winds.

Thursday, 23d August, 1804.—The party continue the same; rain.

Friday, 24th August, 1804.—The party continued the same.

Saturday, 25th August, 1804.—The party continued the same.

Sunday, 26th August, 1804.—The party continued the same.

Monday, 27th August, 1804.—The party continued the same.

Tuesday, 28th August, 1804.—The party remain the same.

Wednesday, 29th August, 1804.—Heavy weather; the parties feel better; went to the 15th Concession on the division line and continued the same; built a provision camp to store the same.

Thursday, 30th August, 1804.—Rain all night, and thunder; bushes very wet; at 12 o'clock proceeded with the line; heavy rain; returned to the provision camp.

Friday, 31st August, 1804.—Rain all night; cloudy morning and bushes wet; went to the 15th Concession post and run Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Saturday, 1st September, 1804.—No. 3 continued; William Grant remains sick; returned to provision camp and took Grant to the Chenal Ecarte.

Sunday, 2nd September, 1804.—High wind, cloudy, rain, thunder.

Monday, 3rd September, 1804.—High winds and heavy rain; in the afternoon went down to the provision store; left the sick at Mr. Burne's.

Tuesday, 4th September, 1804.—Went to the 15th Concession stake and continued the division line.

Wednesday, 5th September, 1804.—Proceeded on the line from No. 12.

Thursday, 6th September, 1804.—Proceeded on the line.

Friday, 7th September, 1804.—13th Concession continued; three men sick; obliged to leave the work and seek assistance for the people.

Saturday, 8th September, 1804.—Arrived at Lord Selkirk's with the sick.

Sunday, 9th September, 1804.—Foggy, heavy morning, men very ill with the fever.

Monday, 10th September, 1804.—Rain all night, preparing to go the River Thames; so many sick here can obtain no assistance for my people; a young man has been at Mr. Burns' with letters for me from the office; hearing I was in the woods would not leave the papers but went back.

Tuesday, 11th September, 1804.—Men very ill; rain all day.

Wednesday, 12th September, 1804.—Set out for the River Thames; got to two tree point.

Thursday, 13th September, 1804.—Arrived at Wiman's on the River Thames; great flood in the river; current very strong; got no further up than John Dolsen's and encamped; myself very ill of the ague.

Friday, 14th September, 1804.—All sick with the fever; not strong enough to move the boat; river rising; full of drift wood; all the low country under water.

Saturday, 15th September, 1804.—Some of the people better, current very strong.

Sunday, 16th September, 1804.—Received duplicate letters from the Surveyor-General's office.

Monday, 17th September, 1804.—Wrote to the office; people all sick.

Tuesday, 18th September, 1804.—People sick, river falling fast.

Wednesday, 19th September, 1804.—Squally; got the boat into the river by the assistance of Mr. McCrae; arrived at Mr. Iredell's.

Thursday, 20th September, 1804.—People sick.

Friday, 21st September, 1804.—People sick.

Saturday, 22nd September, 1804.—2 men something better; rest sick.

Sunday, 23rd September, 1804.—Party yet sick.

Monday, 24th September, 1804.—People much better.

Tuesday, 25th September, 1804.—One convalescent; three sick.

Wednesday, 26th September, 1804.—One convalescent; three sick.

Thursday, 27th September, 1804.—Received a letter from the office dated 4th Sept'r; party the same.

Friday, 28th September, 1804.—Party taking physic.

Saturday, 29th September, 1804.—Party much better.

Sunday, 30th September, 1804.—Men getting better; p.m., rain.

Monday, 1st October, 1804.—Rain; people recovering.

Tuesday, 2nd October, 1804.—Cloudy, men better.

Wednesday, 3rd October, 1804.—Went to hire men; could obtain none under 15 dollars per month; people recovering.

Thursday, 4th October, 1804.—Party yet ill.

Friday, 5th October, 1804.—No hands to be hired; determined to return to the office as soon as the people can travel.

Saturday, 6th October, 1804.—Price sick with the fever; Marlet, swelled head.

Sunday, 7th October, 1804.—Cold morning, men better, except Marlet.

Monday, 8th October, 1804.—Cold rain, men ill.

Tuesday, 9th October, 1804.—Showers; high wind; men ill; Marlet worse.

Wednesday, 10th October, 1804.—Got shoes for the party, yet ill.

Thursday, 11th October, 1804.—Marlet ill; Swanson most blind; myself sore throat.

Friday, 12th October, 1804.—Marlet better, Swanson very ill.

Saturday, 13th October, 1804.—Party something better.

Sunday, 14th October, 1804.—Cloudy, cold weather; party better.

Monday, 15th October, 1804.—Rain.

16th.—Rain.

17th.—Fair weather.

18th.—Rain.

19th.—Rain.

Saturday, 20th October, 1804.—Left Mr. Iredell's; got to Widow Frelott's.

Sunday, 21st October, 1804.—Rain all afternoon.

Monday, 22nd October, 1804.—Rain all day; got to Moravian Town.

Tuesday, 23rd October, 1804.—Rain; got to Fleming's.

Wednesday, 24th October, 1804.—Rain.

Thursday, 25th October, 1804.—Got the halfway to Munsey Town.

Friday, 26th October, 1804.—Got to Munsey Town.

Saturday, 27th October, 1804.—Arrived at Deleware Village.

Sunday, 28th October, 1804.—Got to Daniel Springer's; sick myself with rheumatism.

Monday, 29th October, 1804.—No travelling.

Tuesday, 30th October, 1804.—Got to Reynold's mills.

Wednesday, 31st October, 1804.—Got to Hoskins, Oxford.

Thursday, 1st November, 1804.—Got to Sanfields.

Friday, 2nd November, 1804.—Got to Burford and received from Mr. Mallory the letter from the office under date 16th October.

Saturday, 3rd November, 1804.—Sent the party on to York; discharged as per order; myself unable to proceed.

(Signed) WILLIAM HAMBLY, Deputy Surveyor.

Pottawattamie Indians of Walpole Island

The Historical Events in Connection with Their Settlement in
Walpole Island.

By R. H. Abraham, B. S. A.

The Pottawattamie Indians are a branch of the great Algonquin Nation, which was the most numerous and the most powerful tribe on the American continent. Some of the other important members of this tribe were: CREES, OJIBWAY, DELEWARE, SHAWANEES, MESSASAGNES, ILLINOIS, KIKAPOOS, OTTAWAS, CHIPPAWAS, MENOMINIES, BLACKFOOTS and ADIRONDACKS.

At one time the Ottawas, Chippawas and Pottawattamies were one tribe living in the vicinity of the Straits of Mackinaw. Kee-wagoushkum, an Ottawa Chief, who was an Indian historian, says in a speech, "The Chippawas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies were one nation. We separated from each other at Michillimackinac. We were related by the same blood, language and interests, but in the course of a long time we have forgotten."

In the days of the French rule in the northern part of this continent the Pottawattamies were the most powerful of their allies. They were, however, badly defeated, together with other Algonquin and Huron tribes, by the Iroquois. Many of the tribes became vassals of the Iroquois; those who would not submit to the Iroquois were driven north of the Great Lakes. The Pottawattamies were one of the tribes who would not submit, and it was the Pottawattamies who finally rallied and forced the Iroquois out of Algonquin territory.

The Pottawattamies were also the most powerful of Pontiac's allies in his great organized attempt to drive the British out of Algonquin territory and restore the country to the French. At this time the Pottawattamies occupied a village on the banks of the Detroit River, at a later time part of Kent County, and after Pontiac's defeat and death in 1766 a number remained and intermarried with the Ojibway Indians living there.

In the war of 1812, one of Tecumseh's first lieutenants was Chief Shaoginsh, head of the Pottawattamie Indians, and it is from this chief, who was present at the battle of Moraviantown,

that we get the only authentic account of the great Shawanee's death and burial. It was Shaognish who prevented the massacre of the White settlers at the foot of Lake Michigan, by Black Hawk, a renegade Pottawattamie.

The Pottawattamies are also famous for having exterminated the Illinois Indians in a battle at Starved Rock, Illinois, in 1766, after the murder of Pontiac, whose death they blamed the Illinois for. As a result of the conquest of the Illinois, the Pottawattamies took possession of all the plains lands formerly occupied by them. On the great plains were vast herds of Spanish ponies, and this explains the possession by the Pottawattamies of ponies during the war of 1812 and now on Walpole Island.

In the year 1790, a great council was called by the Indian Supt. Col. McKee, to which Wyandottes, Ojibways and Pottawattamies came. At this meeting a surrender was put through for all of the territory from a point on Lake Erie where Kettle Creek empties, following the shore of Lake Erie to the Detroit River, up the Detroit River to Lake St. Clair, the Shores of Lake St. Clair to Channel Ecarte, to the Sydenham River; thence to a small stream near Wallaceburg where the Ottawa village was located; then due east to River Thames up to London; then due south to place of starting.

Walpole Island was not included in this surrender, it having been a camping and fishing grounds for different tribes of Indians living in that vicinity for many years, but up to this time there was no permanent settlement there. Col. McKee now tried to induce some of the Indians living in Essex County to move there. A few were induced to go, but the majority did not remain there. However, a number of French families moved on and made considerable improvements. A government report states that in 1825 there were about twenty-five Indians residing there. Shortly after this a proclamation issued by the Lieut. Gov. defined Walpole Island as an Indian reserve and the white settlers were forced to remove. All were off the Island in 1839. The buildings and clearings were placed at the disposal of the Indians.

In the early part of the year 1812, a great recruiting meeting was held on Walpole Island by Indian Superintendent Col. McKee (Indian name White Elk) at which it is said that the great Chief and Brigadier General in the British Army, Tecumseh, was present. Many Indian tribes came hundreds of miles to offer their services to "The Great Father," the King, in the event of war with the United States. After the war many of the tribes returned to

their former homes in United States territory, but each year they journeyed back to Canada (Amherstburg, Sarnia, Wickwimikong) to receive presents from the Canadian Government. In the year 1840, the United States Government protested to the British Government against this practice on the ground that it had a tendency to make the American Indians dissatisfied. On Jan. 31, 1842, Wm. Anderson, Indian Agent, acting on instructions from the Indian Department at Toronto, notified the American Indians that if they wished to participate in the distribution of presents in the future they must reside in Canada.

In the year 1838, the United States Government decided to segregate all of their Western Indians on a reserve west of the Mississippi, and the Pottawattamies were notified that they must remove from their Reserve at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they had their permanent homes prior to this time. The tribe sent a number of chiefs and head men to examine this new reserve. They remained there for some time, and on their return they reported (in the words of an old Indian) "The hay fields were too big, the sun was too hot, and there was nothing to build Wigwams out of." As a result, the tribe decided not to go there. They were, therefore, evicted from Green Bay, Wis., by United States troops. Some went to the back sections of Wisconsin and Michigan; some joined the Pt. Pelee Indians; some joined the Cape Croker and Wickwimokong Bands; but the large majority presented themselves to the Indian Agents at the Upper and the Lower St. Clair Reserves asking to be allowed to settle on the Walpole Island and the Sarnia Reserves. One party was chased to the banks of Lake St. Clair at Algonac and only escaped capture by the United States troopers by swimming their ponies to Russell Island. Another party induced the Ferryman to take them across to safety on Walpole Island, but Major Gardiner from Fort Dearborn notified him that if he took any more of them over that he would order his troop to shoot. This took place Oct. 26, 1840.

In the year 1838, on June 8th, some 400 Pottawattamies under Chiefs Menitogabout and Metba presented themselves before Agent Jones of the Sarnia Reserve and Agent Keating of the Lower St. Clair Reserve and asked for permission to settle on Walpole Island. The request of the Indians was forwarded to the Indian Dept. at Toronto, and, after considering the request, the Department wrote the Agents advising them to persuade the Pottawattamies to go to the Wickwimokong Reserve, but the Agents were not successful in persuading them to go. In pressing the claims of his people to a home on Walpole Island, Chief Metba exhibited seventeen wounds on his body which he had received fighting for the British

in the war of 1812, and Chief Menitogabout delivered the following eloquent speech:

FATHER,—

"Give me your hand; my hand and heart have long been yours.

FATHER,—

"With this white feather cleanse your ears that my words may readily reach you; with this white cloth make the fair water leave your eyes that you may see him who addresses you.

FATHER,—

"Many years ago when the war Wampum came amongst us, when we were called upon to fight side by side under the standard of the Red Coats, our old men and yours assembled and smoked around the council fire lighted by White Elk (Col. McKee) among us. These were his words: 'Join with us my children, paint yourselves for the fight, hand in hand let us march to the battle field to overthrow the perfidious Long Knife* who seek our destruction and yours. Your Great Father across the vast Salt Lake calls upon you through me to assist him. In the hour of your need your voice shall reach him and he will extend to you the hand of grateful friendship, of protection and assistance. Fear not death which can come but once. Fear not to be disabled by wounds, for your widows shall be his children; your old and infirm his pensioners. His warm blankets shall protect you from the cold. Poverty and distress shall be unknown.'

FATHER,—

"We heard his voice, it carried with it conviction; the bright prospects he held out cheered us on to exertion and I appeal to you if we did not act like men; if we did not do our duty.

FATHER,—

"It was on an Island not far from this that White Elk lighted his council fire. 'To this as a beacon you shall always look,' said he. 'Your great Father reserved this Island not for himself, but for a resting place for the Ojibways, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. When the houses crowd closely together on your hunting-ground, leave you but little room to breathe freely, little game for your support, turn to it as a refuge. It shall always be open to you.'

* The name applied to the New England settlers by the Mohawks because they wore long swords. The Indian word is Shagonish.

FATHER,—

"The hour has come when we claim that promise. Father, we are destitute. Of the many chiefs who fearlessly sought the battle field with the Red Coats but few remain. Aged and infirm though I may seem, it is not the snows of many winters that have bleached my head or bent my frame. Neither have the fiery waters which have been brought among us impaired my energies. See my scarred head and wounded body and in them trace the cause of my premature decay.

"And shall I, my Father, now that I am old and infirm, shall my children and young men appeal to you in vain? Shall not the words of White Elk be true? Will you cast shame on his tomb? Shall he grieve in the Happy Hunting-ground that his promise remains unfilled? No, my Father, I feel certain that it will not be so, and that I will not sue in vain.

FATHER,—

"When you wanted us, we were ready. Should you want us again, soon will your voice sound in our ear, and soon will we echo back that we are ready. And though broken down by age and disabled by wounds, my tribe shall not march to war without their Chief.

FATHER,—

"Let not my words fall in vain, but faithfully convey them to our Father in Toronto. Tell him all I have said, and to our entreaties add yours that we shall be allowed to remain on that Island where still shine the embers of the ancient council-fire.

FATHER,—

"Tell the Great Father that with this Wampum I recall the promise of former days and bind him to that promise.

FATHER,—

"Once more your hand; and now I am done and go to await in my lodge the answer of your great Chief."

MENITOGABOUT.

In the presence of,—

WILLIAM JONES, A.S.I.A.
T. W. KEATING, A.S.I.A.

Totem

In 1844, the population of Walpole Island had increased to 795. This number was made up of Ojibways, who came in from near Saginaw, and from the Shawanoo Reserve, and Ottawas, who came in from near Sault Ste Marie, as well as the Pottawattamies. So many Indians were presenting themselves for payment at Walpole Island and Wickwimokong that the Indian Department wrote to the Agents, asking to check them up more carefully as the Dept. were of the opinion that there was duplication. They thought the same Indians that were being paid at Sarnia and Walpole Island were also being paid at the northern Reserve at Wickwimokong; and from the figures it looks as though the Indians were just as wise in those days as some of our white people are now.

In the spring of 1844, Agents Keating and Jones were asked to make a joint report as to the reason for the increase in the number of Indians at Walpole Island and as to their right to settle there. The report dated June 1, 1844, stated that the increase was due to the arrival of a large number of Pottawattamies, Chippewas and Ottawas, Indians and descendants of Indians that fought on our side during the war of 1812. The report declared that any of the immigrant Indians who wished to settle on the Sarnia Reserve would have to get the consent of the occupants of the Reserve, but that it was different at Walpole Island, which had been reserved, not at the request of any Indian tribe, but by Col. McKee as a Reserve for any wandering band of Indians who did not have a home.

The report stated that because of this fact it was not necessary to apply to the occupants for permission to allow the incoming Indians to take up land and make homes there.

Since coming to Walpole Island the Pottawattamies have become self-supporting, and, although they have no Capital Funds, the same as most of the other Indians in the Province, and do not receive any semi-annual payment of interest money, they are quite prosperous and are among the more progressive bands in the Province. Keewagoushkum said that the Ottawas, Pottawattamies and Chippewas were at one time one tribe. With these three tribes living together at Walpole Island it looks very much as though they will soon be one tribe again. Even now all three members of the Algonquin tribe speak a dialect that all understand, but it will be only a short time when the Indians at Walpole Island will use English to the exclusion of Indian, as a number of the younger members cannot now speak their own language.

What the Women of Chatham Did During Great War

By Mary E. MacDonell.

At the request of the Kent Historical Society to briefly review the work of the women of Chatham during the late war, I am pleased to submit the following general outline.

As it would be impossible to mention the names of all who took an active part, I will be content with naming the officers only of the different societies at the inception of the work.

From the beginning to the end of the late war we note one gigantic social effort in which each individual citizen at home felt under obligation to do his or her share in order that each individual soldier at the front might do his bit in the service of the common good.

And just as the war was the greatest of all wars, so the expression of Christian sentiment and self-sacrifice has been greater than any that preceded it in point of time.

The greatest of these revelations of man's love for man has been furnished by the work of the Red Cross Society, branches of which were formed in all the cities and principal towns of the Dominion.

The City of Chatham fell in line, and in the afternoon of September 28th, 1915, a public meeting was called in the parlors of the Hotel Garner for the purpose of organizing the Chatham Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The gathering was large, representative and enthusiastic.

Mrs. Walter Richards was unanimously elected president, with Mrs. William Pringle vice-president, Miss Mary E. MacDonell secretary, and Mrs. William Stone treasurer.

A week later the Society was in full swing. The comfortable, well-lighted rooms so generously donated by Messrs. W. G. and W. S. Richards were filled to their capacity with women eager to serve, insisting on taking their share in the work of mercy, refusing to sit still with listless hands while there was any work to be done for the soldiers who were fighting for their homes.

There were two alternative policies which could be pursued by the Branches. One was the support of the Red Cross Organization as a whole by sending gifts to headquarters; the other was the inauguration of local efforts, including the equipment of hospitals, voluntary aid detachments, personnel and material for the special purpose of aiding the contingents which the Dominion sent to war.

Chatham adopted the first method. The Branch was new, the special needs of the future could not be accurately foreseen, the one desire of the enthusiastic workers was to bring help as quickly as possible to the common cause of the Empire.

Within three weeks after the organization of the Branch an appeal was made by Lord Lansdowne, president of the British Red Cross Society, to the Dominion of Canada asking for financial help.

This was the first time in history that the Motherland had asked her daughter Colonies for aid for her Red Cross work. The response was magnificent.

At a joint meeting of the Chatham Branch and the Canadian Club, it was moved by Dr. Charteris and carried unanimously, "That the Red Cross take charge of the TRAFALGAR DAY canvass and that the Canadian Club give the Society every assistance in its power."

Ladies were appointed to make a house to house canvass of the different wards, while the gentlemen volunteered to canvass King Street and the local factories.

Mrs. James Simon was elected treasurer for this special fund and in her final report announced, with pardonable pride, that Chatham's contribution to the "Trafalgar Day" fund was \$6,552.71, which amount was forwarded to the British Red Cross Society.

The ladies began at once to invent ways and means to raise money in order to purchase gauze, cotton and wool, to be worked into hospital supplies.

These took the form of Tag Days, Rummage Sales, Knitting Teas, Card Parties, Lectures and Concerts. Nor were the County Fairs overlooked. Here the ladies pitched their tents and served hot lunches to the weary crowds from early morn till late at night. St. Patrick's Day, too, was made to give its quota to the general fund. Shamrocks by the thousands were offered for sale by a bevy of pretty girls whom none could refuse. Donations came flowing in from all sources, private as well as public, and huge cases of supplies were shipped regularly to headquarters in Toronto.

On September 9th, 1916, a donation of \$1000.00 was sent to the Princess Patricia Hospital, Ramsgate, England, for the purpose of endowing twenty cots. A tablet with the following inscription was placed above the cots, "Endowed by the Chatham Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society in memory of the officers and men of Kent County, Ontario, Canada, who have made the supreme sacrifice."

In February, 1917, \$500.00 was sent to the new tubercular military hospital, London, Ontario, for the endowment of a room to be known as the Chatham Red Cross Society room. \$500.00 worth of machine-knit socks were also purchased and shipped direct to the trenches.

A second appeal for the British Red Cross in September, 1916, brought \$12,670.34.

On July 14th, 1917, a French Tay Day was held—result, \$1,320.74; and again in October, 1917, the ladies made a house to house canvass for the British Red Cross, this time realizing the magnificent sum of \$15,000.00.

In December, 1917, a Christmas gift of one pound was sent to each of the occupants of the twenty cots endowed by the Chatham Branch in the Patricia Red Cross Hospital, Ramsgate, England, and a donation of \$500.00 forwarded to the Italian Red Cross Society.

As time went on the people of the city and county responded more and more generously.

In March, 1918, a thoroughly organized canvass of the city was made to replenish the treasury, that the great work might be continued, with the result that \$12,000 was obtained.

In April, 1918, the Society adopted seven prisoners of war from Kent County, the sum required for their maintenance being \$105.00 a month.

On October 1st, 1918, one hundred Christmas stockings filled with precious gifts were shipped overseas with huge cases of Red Cross supplies.

I would like to note here that during the year 1918, 125,859 cases of supplies were sent from Canada, bringing the total number shipped during the four years of war up to 248,672 cases, and with only a very few exceptions every case sent reached its destination.

During 1918 alone, over one million pairs of Canadian hand-knitted socks were distributed among the men at the front. Of

these, 10,500 pairs went from the Chatham Red Cross rooms, together with 3,925 sweaters and 3,469 refugee garments.

The total cash receipts of the Chatham Branch of the Red Cross Society for the period, September 1915 to September 1919, were \$40,864.15; of this amount \$19,223.10 was sent direct to the British Red Cross.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gathered from the following figures showing the actual amount of goods shipped to the different military centres:—

Large pads	3643
Wipes	13570
Head bandages	4851
Chin bandages	300
Sponges	15728
Applicators	10000
Gauze compresses	36311
Bandages	4058
First aid packages	784
Slings	194
Amputation dressing covers	494
Bed shoes and ward slippers	946 pairs
Dressing gowns	144
Pillow cases	570
Bed pads	1051
Pneumonia jackets	1157
Wash cloths	1020
Surgical shirts	769
Personal property bags	4979
Trench and stretcher caps	1346
Pyjamas	1799
Handkerchiefs	8917
Trench towels	1702
Turkish towels	6859
Mattress covers	145
Tumbler covers	416
Hot water bottles	27
Jars of paste	21
Rubber sheeting	100 yards
Linen	1 bolt
Blankets, quilts and sheets	186
Housewives	161
Hand-knitted socks	23902
Refugee's garments	3469
Sweaters	4116
Petticoats	165

Women's dresses	67
Women's jackets	152
Underwear	5275
Children's dresses	745
Children's bonnets and hoods	410

When the armistice was signed, 1918, the Chatham Branch of the Red Cross had in its treasury something over \$6,000.00. It was decided in June, 1919, after much thought had been given to the matter by Mrs. W. A. Hadley, president of the Society, and her councillors, to purchase the property on Victoria Avenue known as the Trinity Club for the sum of \$5,500.00, to be held in trust for the Chatham Branch of the Red Cross Society, to be used as a War Veterans' Club for the use of returned soldiers.

The Red Cross, first in war, aims to be first in peace. A world wide movement is being launched by 31 nations, having for its slogan, "The Crusade of Good Health." Red Cross Branches throughout Canada are combining for the enlisting of every Canadian citizen in its ranks for work which has an insistent call. The primary purpose of the appeal is to create a deep and widespread public interest in questions of personal and community hygiene. The Chatham Branch has enthusiastically taken up the work and the "Well Baby Clinic" is now an established institution. The program as mapped out at Cannes, France, in 1919, stands for: First, the conservation of life; second, the promotion of health and prevention of disease; third, the mitigation of suffering.

IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

The energy and ability with which the women took up the work that they could do for the comfort and welfare of the brave men who had gone to the front was never better exemplified than in the tireless campaign carried on during the whole of the conflict by the 24th Kent Chapter and the Major George Smith Chapter of the I. O. D. E.

The following ladies were in office when war was declared:— Regent, Mrs. A. C. Woodward; 1st Vice Regent, Mrs. W. J. Taylor; 2nd Vice Regent, Mrs. O. L. Lewis; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary E. MacDonell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Rankin; Standard Bearer, Miss Dora Campbell. A meeting of the Chapter was called and work started at once for the equipment of the soldiers. Generous donations were given the Hospital Ship and the Belgian Relief Fund. Through the indefatigable efforts of the Chapter, each soldier as he left Chatham for the front was given a full equipment, consisting of sweater coat, cholera belt, two pairs

of socks, two handkerchiefs, housewives, gum, chewing and smoking tobacco, footase and emergency kits. This in itself entailed a vast amount of work.

Committees were formed to look after the wives and families of the soldiers who had gone to the war, and at Christmas the families were given a Christmas tree, supper and entertainment at the Armouries, and everything possible done to cheer the lonely ones who had sacrificed so much.

There were flag days and tag days, cooking sales and needlework sales, quilting bees and packing bees.

A khaki club, said to have been the first in No. 1 Military District, was opened for the men of D Company, 71st Battalion. The gratitude of the men more than repaid the members for their efforts in this direction.

The Regents who held office during the war and to whom we are indebted for the magnificent results as contained in the following report were Mesdames A. C. Woodward, J. B. Rankin, W. J. Taylor, R. V. Bray, J. G. Kerr, W. Coltart, and H. Andrews.

Total cash receipts for period:—

August, 1914, to February, 1919\$31,083.79

Summary of CASH DONATIONS, for various purposes, for period August, 1914, to February, 1919:—

Endowment of cots and donations to hospital..	\$1,567.16
Field Kitchen to 186th O. S. Bn.	200.00
Prisoners of War in Germany	484.00
366.13	
Y. M. C. A. (Overseas)	275.00
Navy League	2,800.00
Halifax Relief	200.00
G. W. V. A.	325.00
Recreation Tent (186th Bn.)	50.00
Canadian Field Comforts Commission	400.81
Queen Mary Needlework Guild	7.50
Nurses' Club (England)	50.00
French Orphans	110.00
Sick Child	10.00
Grant to Junior Chapter for War Work	500.00
Merchant Marine	1,280.00
Serbian Relief	500.00
French Relief	500.00
Canadian War Contingent Association	50.00
Byron Sanitorium	35.00

Cash Set Aside for Isolation Hospital	1,000.00	
Ex-Soldier in Need	30.00	
Salvation Army	500.00	
		11,240.60

Summary of Supplies and Comforts Shipped Overseas:—

98 Cases Supplies and first Xmas Boxes . . @	\$ 70.00	6,860.00
12 Barrels Jam	@ 12.00	144.00
2 Boxes Sox (252 pair)	@ .50	125.00
18 Cases Supplies	@ 70.00	1,260.00
52 Bales Supplies	@ 110.00	5,720.00
25 Bales Supplies	@ 30.00	750.00
6 Bales Supplies	@ 125.00	750.00
2 Large Cases Supplies	@ 350.00	700.00
2 Boxes Supplies	@ 80.00	160.00
Books and Magazines		100.00
Secour National		1,500.00
1 Box Halifax Relief		100.00
55 Hospital Comfort Parcels	@ 1.25	68.75
22 Easter Parcels to Soldiers	@ 1.25	27.50
Case Xmas Cake and Puddings		75.00
3599 Comfort Boxes, Years 1917-1918	@ 3.00	10,797.00
Recruiting Bundles:—		
130 Bundles @ \$2.25.....	\$ 292.50	
748 Bundles @ 2.50.....	1870.00	
400 Bundles @ 1.75.....	700.00	
		2,862.50
		Forward..... 32,000.75

During first months of War the Patriotic Women of Chatham and Vicinity with I. O. D. E. collected funds and expended for recruiting bundles, comforts and supplies\$ 1,213.55

Note—The above supplies and comforts were shipped up to June, 1918.

Subsequent Shipments:—

4 Cases }	
18 Bales }	\$ 1,526.00
4 Cases }	
16 Bales }	2,320.00

Comfort Boxes:—

902 @ \$3.25.....	2,931.50
978 @ 3.75.....	3,667.50

200 @ 6.40 (Navy)	1,280.00
103 @ 3.00 (Recruiting)	309.00
535 @ 1.50.....	802.50
	8,990.50
Little French Orphan Clothes	50.00
Secour National Refugee Garments	150.00
Hospital Supplies and Refugee Garments shipped through Red Cross	489.00
Magazines	100.00
Total Value of Supplies sent Overseas	46,839.80
Total Cash donated by I. O. D. E.	11,240.60
Total Value of I. O. D. E. War Work	58,080.40
Note: Of the above War Work the total Cash collected by the I. O. D. E. was	31,083.79
and Donations of Supplies from various sources was.....	26,996.61
	\$58,080.40

During the war 13,718 pair of sox, and many trench caps and mufflers, were sent overseas by the 24th Kent Regiment Chapter I. O. D. E.

THE MAJOR GEORGE SMITH CHAPTER.

The Major George Smith Chapter was organized on October 14th, 1915, when the following officers were chosen:

Regent, Miss Gladys Taylor; 1st Vice Regent, Miss Eileen Glenn; 2nd Vice Regent, Miss Jean McLachlan; Secretary, Mrs. Chester Glenn; Treasurer, Miss Irva Thompson; Standard Bearer, Miss Edna Richards.

The Chapter was named after the late Major George Smith, one of the first of Chatham's heroes to give his life in the war.

Total Cash Receipts for period October, 1915, to November, 1918

Summary of Cash Donations for Various Purposes:—	
186th Battalion (Musical Instruments)	\$ 375.00
Y. M. C. A. Work Overseas	225.00
Soldiers and Sailors Fund	100.00
Soldiers Comforts Commission	200.00
Halifax Relief Fund	100.00
Navy League	75.00
Soldiers' Christmas Gifts	50.00

Secour National	100.00
Victory Bond	100.00
Wool for Socks	650.00

The above reports of the I. O. D. E. have proven the ability of its members to undertake big things and to accomplish them successfully.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB.

The Women's Canadian Club was organized in February, 1914, with the following executive: President, Mrs. James Simon; 1st Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Fleming; 2nd Vice President, Miss E. Abram; Secretary, Miss Edith Holmes; Corresponding Secretary, Miss J. Houston; Treasurer, Mrs. R. V. Bray.

On October 22nd, 1914, an appeal for the Belgians was laid before the Club.

Although solely a listening Club, the members realized that in these days of national stress and danger when even the very existence of the Empire was at stake, it was the duty of every Club in the community to bear its share of the burden and do its share of the work. So it was moved and passed unanimously that the members of the Women's Canadian Club form themselves into a Belgian Relief Fund Committee.

Subscription lists were opened in the banks, clothing and food stuffs solicited from every one in the city as well as those in the outlying districts. Coin boxes were also placed in the stores and banks.

Following is a record of the splendid response to this appeal:

60 Cases Bedding and Clothing	280 Pounds Salt
1 Case Breakfast Food	409 Pounds Cheese
1 Case Quaker Oats	800 Pounds Rice
54 Boxes Dried Cod	1000 Pounds Rolled Oats
25 Pounds Baking Powder	1022 Pounds Smoked Ham
36 Pounds Cocoa	2880 Pounds Dried Beans
48 Pounds Soda	5716 Tins Canred Goods
50 Pounds Evapor'd Peaches	7500 Pounds Evap'd Apples
50 Pounds Dried Prunes	17000 Pounds Flour
73 Pounds Cffee	29810 Pounds Wheat
96 Pounds Cornmeal	

Making four carloads from Chatham.

Cash donations toward the Fund amounted to \$1,676.65.

A splendid shipment of supplies was sent to the University of Toronto Base Hospital for Overseas Contingents.

On July 16th, 1915, a communication was received from the Duchess of Connaught, presenting an appeal from the Prisoners of War Department in England asking help to lessen the hardship of imprisonment of those of the Canadian Contingents who had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Within a few weeks the treasurer was able to forward a cheque for \$438.00.

On December 1st, an urgent request came for money to help buy bread for the victims of the war in Belgium. Lists were again opened and contribution boxes placed in the various banks and stores, with the result that the sum of \$700.00 was sent to the central committee in Montreal.

Nor must we overlook the strenuous work of the Ladies' Visiting Committee of the Chatham Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Mrs. J. B. Rankin and Mrs. W. A. Coltart worked with Mayor McCorvie and Lt.-Col. H. D. Smith in the first confusion. The call had been so sudden that many of the men left without having time to straighten out their affairs.

The ladies called on each family as often as necessary, seeing that those in need of medical attention received it; visiting the sick in the hospitals, finding new homes for some, and giving every comfort and assistance in their power.

In January, 1916, the work had become so extensive that it was found necessary to enlarge the committee.

The city was divided into four districts and the following ladies generously consented to look after them:—Ward 1, Mrs. W. N. Morley and Mrs. Pearson; Ward 2, Mrs. J. G. Kerr and Mrs. W. E. McKeough; Wards 3 and 4, Mrs. H. D. Smith and Mrs. G. Drake; Ward 5, Mrs. William Anderson and Miss Scullard.

Every church in the city had its special day for Red Cross work. Holy Trinity Church Senior Girls' Guild, St. Joseph's Church Patriotic Society, Christ Church Ladies' Society, Victoria Avenue Methodist Church, St. Andrew's Church, Park St. Methodist Church Ladies' Aid Society, First Presbyterian Church Ladies' Aid Society and Good Hope Auxiliary, William Street Baptist Church, the Ladies and the Pupils of the Ursuline College, the Girl Guides, the Twentieth Century Club, the Travel Club, the King's Daughters, and the Sunshine Society, all were active in the labour of love.

The resourcefulness and devotion with which the women of Chatham gave themselves to patriotic activities will always stand

as a splendid tradition in our civic life. Extravagance was looked upon not only as a folly but a crime. Kent County practised the strictest economy, cut down living expenses, stopped all unnecessary work so as to devote the greatest possible part of its labour to supply its fighting men with not only necessaries but comforts. "Work Harder and Save More," "Save More and Produce More," these were the slogans heard on every side.

Now that the war is over, our one thought and duty as a nation should be to get rid of what is called "The War Mind." The chief help must come in ever increasing measure from the women of Canada. They are the repositories of that spiritual force which not only exalteth a nation, but which alone can preserve a nation. The parting injunction of the Spartan Mother to her son on his leaving home to fight his country's battles was, "Return with your shield or upon it." In other words the Spartan Mother warned her son that he must conquer or die. Invested with the spell woven around it by historians and poets for thousands of years, this saying of the Grecian mother has come down to us as a supreme example of women's self-sacrifice and of women's fortitude.

The women of Canada, however, will be unworthy of the part they played in the greatest war in the world's history if they do not set their faces sternly and forever against all future wars.

Some Remarks on Birds

By Dr. George T. McKeough

With a List of the Birds of the County of Kent

By Dr. G. T. McKeough and J. H. Smith, I. P. S.

The main object of this paper is to present to the Historical Society a list of birds seen and identified by Mr. Smith and myself in the County of Kent. It should obviously be of interest to future bird students in this locality to have some knowledge of birds and bird life in past years. With regard to their life with us, we have four classes of birds:

(1) Permanent residents; those that do not migrate, remaining with us summer and winter, such as the Cardinal, Quail, Crow, English Sparrow and others;

(2) Summer residents; those that come from the south in the spring, remaining with us during the summer, returning to the south in the autumn, such as the Robin, Bluebird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Oriole, etc.;

(3) Winter residents; those that come from the north in the fall, remain with us during the winter, and return to the north in the spring, as some of the Owls and Hawks, the Juncos, Tree Sparrows, etc.;

(4) The migrants or transients; those that pass through in the spring from the south, some remaining only a few hours, others a few days, and others passing more leisurely, tarry some weeks; and again making short visits in the autumn on their return journey south, as the Warblers, some of the Fly Catchers, most of the Thrushes, etc.

We are at present apparently on the line of a great migration, Pelee Point and our bays and marshes being a brief rendezvous and objective for many species before passing over Lake Erie. It is possible that this favorite and popular route may in coming years be discarded for another by the great migrating procession. I believe there is some evidence even now either of a shift in their usual course or an extension of their range. The Sharp-shinned Hawk and the Blue Jay have migrated in thousands along the north shore of Lake Erie for many years, but during the past season it was singularly noticeable that there were remarkably few

of these birds as compared with previous years. The common routes of our feathered friends in migration follow mountain chains, coast lines, and particularly river valleys; but there are many exceptions, other causes not yet well understood evidently entering into the problem.

Bird migration is one of the most interesting and mysterious features of bird life, and the question,—Why do birds migrate?, has many theories and explanations. All birds are warm blooded, yet the wintry air does not seem so important as their supply of food, although I have seen several belated migrants in the late fall apparently overcome by cold. I picked up a Black and White Warbler, one cold day in late October, that seemed almost moribund, brought it into the house, and it shortly revived. The following day was warm and bright and it was set free, and it at once flew into a tree and commenced in its active Warbler like way to search for food. A few of the large number of birds that usually depart for the south every autumn sometimes remain with us all winter. I have observed Doves in December and January, Robins, Bluejays, Meadow Larks, Flickers and Blackbirds every month in the year; and the pretty little orange crowned Kinglet, the smallest of all our birds except the Humming-Bird, is a winter resident. Frank M. Chapman, a celebrated bird authority, associates bird migration with the homing instinct. He thinks it natural for all animals at mating season to wish to be alone, and that can best be accomplished by distributing themselves over the entire continent. Our own bird authority, Mr. Smith, was one of the first to suggest the theory that geological changes aeons ago crowded the birds southward from their original homes in the Arctic regions, which at one time was tropical, and it is simply hereditary memories that lure them back to their ancient dwelling-places in the north.

One of the most singular incidents in the realm of bird migration is the complete disappearance of the Chimney Swift, a bird familiar to almost every one, during the winter months. After gathering in myriads on the Gulf coast every autumn, they vanish into the unknown, and no one has any knowledge of their whereabouts until they return to their old resorts the following spring. Some believe that they abide in some undiscovered island; others, that they occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes in some inaccessible portion of South America.

The distance that migratory birds travel in their spring and fall flight has been for some time a matter of investigation by the U. S. Biological Survey. Birds are secured in the north and marked with light bands about their legs. More than 200 such birds were liberated from Lake Seugog in Victoria County, about

20 miles north of Toronto, and several reports have been received. So far the longest flight recorded is that of a Teal, banded Sept. 24, 1920, and killed two months and seven days later in a swamp near Port of Spain on the Island of Trinidad. The shortest possible flight the bird could have taken to reach this point, which is far off the coast of Venezuela, is 2000 miles.

Agriculture being the underlying and paramount industry of Canada, it is most important that a thorough appreciation of the inestimable value of our insectivorous and other birds to agricultural interests should be indoctrinated in all well-wishers of our native country. Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, the late consulting zoologist to the Canadian Government, author of that most interesting and valuable book, "The Conservation of the Wild Life of Canada," says: "I have estimated that the loss due to insect depredations on the agricultural crops of Canada is not less than \$125,000,000 annually. Birds constitute one of the chief natural factors tending to keep insects in check. If injurious insects were to increase without any natural control there would be no vegetation left on this continent in a short time, therefore the protection of birds is essential from the point of national economy." A remarkable instance of Gulls, is recorded, coming to the rescue of farmers, given in the U. S. Biological Survey, Farmers Bulletin No. 497, by the Hon. George A. Cannon of Utah: "In 1848 the Mormons had sown their first crop of wheat, with good prospects, when Black Crickets came down by the million and were destroying their crops, promising fields of wheat in the morning being as smooth as a man's hand at night, devoured by crickets. At this juncture Sea Gulls came by hundreds and thousands, and before the crops were entirely destroyed, the gulls consumed the insects, so that the fields were entirely freed from them." The settlers regarded the advent of the birds as a heaven-sent miracle, and Gulls have ever since been held in reverence by the Mormons. In Oct., 1913, a monument, said to have cost \$40,000, was erected to the memory of the birds that saved these pioneers from a serious famine. The myriads of insects that birds destroy in migration is really beyond one's imagination to conceive. In winter, insects are in the pupa stage, in a concentrated form, many being required to satisfy a hungry bird, so that the feathered tribe that appease their enormous appetites, searching our trees in winter, the Nuthatches, Woodpeckers, little Brown-creepers and Kinglets destroy what would become a monstrous host of multiplied insects the ensuing summer. The economic value of birds is no longer a matter of sentiment or conjecture, but is based on careful examination and dissection of birds by efficient and experienced zoologists. Nash found that a young robin weighing three ounces would eat five and one-half ounces of cut worms in a day, and a young crow would daily consume twice its weight

in food. The following data is taken from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture: on examination the stomach of a Killdeer contained over 300 mosquitoes; a Fricker's, 28 white grubs; a Tree Sparrow's, 40 Chinch bugs, and ten other species of bugs; and a Nighthawk, 340 grasshoppers.

Again the value of certain species of birds as weed destroyers is inestimable, and the weed question is becoming a very important problem with farmers. In passing through Manitoba in August of this year, just before the harvesting operations, it was markedly observable that weeds were becoming a very serious menace to their otherwise productive and luxuriant crops. In many fields weeds seemed to predominate over grain. It has been estimated that the little Tree Sparrow consumes one-quarter ounce of weed seed per day. On that basis, in a province the size of Ontario, this species would destroy about 800 tons of seeds annually. All our native Sparrows, not including those undesirable alien pests, the so-called English Sparrows, are, owing to their voracious appetites, most useful weed-destroying agencies. The "menu" of the Song Sparrow, one of the most welcome and earliest of our spring migrants, consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ insects and $\frac{3}{4}$ weed seeds. That interesting winter bird, the Junco or Snowbird, besides destroying many insects, feeds largely on weed seed, over 60% being the latter. In the fall and winter it rises to over 90%. Birds are also of great importance to our forests. Chapman states that it can be clearly demonstrated that if we should lose our birds, we should lose our forests also; and without forests agriculture would suffer most seriously. This phase of ornithology, however, is of inexhaustible magnitude, and I have only sought to present a few instances of the really remarkable intrinsic value to mankind of bird life.

An interesting part of bird study is their manifold coloration. Various reasons are ascribed by ornithologists why nature clothes these denizens of the air so dissimilarly, not only the species, but the sexes in most instances. Moreover the laws determining that one bird should be so brilliantly decorated, and another clothed so simply and plainly, yet tastefully, are problems in many instances difficult to analyze and elucidate satisfactorily. In studying birds the female is usually ignored, because the males are the singers and generally wear bright and conspicuous colors, while the females dress without embellishments. The reason of this protective coloration is obviously to avoid their capture or interference by predatory birds or animals while nesting or attending to their progeny. Yet there is at least one marked exception to this law. The females of a species that one sees in southern Alberta, and possibly elsewhere in our Northwest, the Crimson Phalarope, wear the radiant plumage which commonly adorns the male; while the

latter are dull-colored and smaller. It is said to be quite an amusing sight to see in the spring two or three of these beautifully arrayed females making love to one of the little, insignificant, plain males, endeavoring to make up in dignity what he lacks in aptitude. Mr. Saunders has termed them "Bird Suffragettes." This is, however, an unusual bird phenomenon. On the other hand the male Scarlet Tanager flits through trees and shrubbery like a flash of fire, whilst its mate has the colors of green leaves, and often passes unperceived before one's eyes. No soldier has more brilliant epaulets than the Red-winged Blackbird, always one of the most inspiring and welcome sights in early spring to the nature lover, whilst the modest dappled and streaked Mrs. Redwing, who appears later, blends perfectly with the light and shade of the flags and rushes swaying about their embedded nests. The female Red-breasted Grosbeak is very similar in color to the materials of which her nest is built, and both are not unlike the color of the bark of trees; whilst the male is one of the most ostentatious of our spring migrants. Both sexes of birds of valor, such as Crows, Hawks and Blue Jays, are very much alike in coloration, and they are both belligerent, the female being capable of holding her own against all enemies. Most of the birds that build their nests in cavities, as Bluebirds, many of the Swallows and Woodpeckers of both sexes, are very similar in color. The entire Vireo family, in which olive green colors predominate, live among trees and shrubbery. The American Bittern is so dressed that the cat tails and grasses among which they live perfectly camouflage them, and it is often difficult to distinguish them from their surroundings, especially when they stand with head erect in a statuesque pose, as they do when alarmed; and the great Blue Herons when viewed along the edge of a marshy stream often require observant eyes to identify them. Quail and Woodcock are the color of the dry leaves in which they conceal themselves and their nests. It is therefore obvious that the coloration of many birds is for defence, but the plumage of others, as some of the Owls, is for offence, to permit them to approach their prey unobserved. In this Owls are assisted by their silent wingbeats. The Snowy Owl changes its color with the seasons. In winter, when the earth is covered with snow, they are almost a pure white. Some seasonal changes are not easy of explanation. Molting transformations are normal enough, but why does the Bobolink, so magnificently arrayed in spring, so alter its plumage shortly before migration, that it can scarcely be recognized as the same bird? And there are many instances of bird coloration and its alteration in which it is difficult to determine the motive or reason.

The economic worth of birds, so essential to the world's welfare, is probably the least attractive value they have for the true

bird lover. If they were of no service whatever to mankind, many would love their companionship for aesthetic and sentimental considerations alone. The world is full of normal and natural pleasures that all should indulge in and enjoy. I do not think that any give greater satisfaction or more unalloyed happiness than the intimate association of birds. Their diversified, sweet and powerful musical accomplishments are marvellous and a joy forever. It is said that the Nightingale can fill a wider space than the human voice with its divine music. I do not think I could compare Jeanne Gordon's voice to the beautiful and impressive music of the Fox Sparrow, as my enthusiastic friend and teacher, Mr. Smith, does, but Mr. Smith is so filled with music that he even admires the sibilant screeching of a Screech Owl, and the hooting and long-drawn quavering lamentations of the Great-horned Owl, but I could sit on the Lees in Folkestone on moonlight nights and listen to the silvery notes of the Nightingale for hours, and I do not possess any musical ability whatever. Sweetness of voice and melody of song are not only natural, but in some instances acquired and imitated, and the notes of the same species vary in volume and harmony. We have a canary that until it was placed in a cage in our sun-room had never heard a bird other than a captive of the same species. In a very short time he acquired the notes of the Kildeer and the Purple Martin, and later attempted fairly successfully some of the Robin's song and made fair attempts with the Wren's repertoire.

Their graceful forms and movements, their lives spent in boundless action constantly diversifying the surrounding scene, their harmonious, delicate and often brilliant colors, so pleasing to the eyes and aesthetic sense, their winsome ways and capricious playfulness, their intelligence, or so-called instinct, one always finds interesting and never tires of studying. Altogether they are most fascinating and entertaining, and besides all this there is an indefinable something that one writer terms "the glad free life of the wild birds" which produces some elusive charm and joy. There is really something mighty alluring and seductive about our feathered friends. There are few poets that have not been inspired by birds. Some of Bliss Carman's most beautiful and seductive verse is descriptive of birds and their melodies; and at least three of the most sublime and imperishable poems in the English language have been composed in virtue of inspiration by birds, viz.: Shelly's "To a Skylark," Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner," and Longfellow's "The Birds of Killingsworth." Very few artists paint either of the two most majestic natural features in the world, mountains or the ocean, without the addition of birds to give life and a finishing touch to the picture.

President Roosevelt, who had a remarkable and abiding interest in birds, and a marvellous knowledge and acquaintance with them, arranged with the U. S. ambassador in England that his famous holiday through Africa and Europe should be so minutely timed that he should visit England in the spring when the birds would be in full song. And, notwithstanding the many important functions he had to attend while in England, in company with Lord Grey, another ardent bird lover, at that time Secretary of Foreign Affairs, he spent an entire day in the beautiful woods, verdant fields and ancient ruins of old England listening to and observing birds.

That great naturalist and adorable man, John Burroughs, in one of his last books says, "The mere studying of the birds, seeking mere knowledge of them, is not enough. You must live with the birds, so to speak; have daily and seasonal associations with them before they come to mean much to you. Then, as they linger about your house or your camp, or as you see them in your walks, they are a part of your life, and give tone and color to your day."

"No nation can be truly great
That hath not something childlike in its life
Of every day; it should its youth renew
With simple joys that sweetly recreate
The jaded mind, conjoined in friendly strife
The pleasures of its childhood days pursue."

(Hudson)

Lord Grey in a speech about birds says, "The love and appreciation and study of birds is something fresher and brighter than the second-hand interest and conventional amusements in which so many in this day try to live; the pleasure of seeing and listening to them is purer and more lasting than any pleasures of excitement, and, in the long run, happier than personal success."

The topography of the County of Kent, and its place on the map, make it a fitting and favorite domicile for both summer and winter birds. Besides we are in the line of a great migration, and during that wandering period an auspicious pausing place for many of the migrants, especially the Warblers, Fly-catchers, Vireos Thrushes and innumerable water fowl. The country is of such varied character that some portion is adaptable to many of the North American birds, both land and water species. Large tracts are still covered with forests, and much scrubby lowland can yet be found. We are, moreover, partly embraced by two links of the great chain of lakes, and contiguous to these lakes are miles of marsh lands, with beds of wild rice and celery, cat-tail rushes and grasses interminable, intersected with sluggish streams and placid lonely pools. The Dover plains, a large expanse of marsh lands extending from the River Thames for miles along the shores of

Lake St. Clair to the Snye Ecarte, and the marshes surrounding the Rond Eau harbor, including Archie McKishnie's "Shagland," a veritable "kingdom of wild things," are ideal rendezvous for all kinds of water fowl, and in the morass there are perfect situations for nesting. Another ideal resort is the Two Creeks in southern Romney, where two indolent streams slowly meander through picturesque fields and witchery woods before they join to enter Lake Erie, and in whose tranquil boggy borders innumerable waders and shore birds find rest and delectable food.

I do not propose to weary you by reading the complete list of 227 birds that we have catalogued, for, as I have already mentioned, the list has been compiled for reference. One of the birds listed, the Passenger Pigeon, is now extinct, but a beautiful mount is in the late Dr. Sandys' collection, obtained in Chatham. A few of the birds given do not visit us any more, but are referred to as being former visitors or residents, and are at present represented only in local collections, as this is the first complete resume of bird life in this county that has ever been attempted. In "Birds of Western Ontario," by McIlrath, mention is made of one specimen of the Mocking Bird taken by Mr. Sandys at Chatham, Ont., in 1860, which is all we know of the Mocking Bird in Western Ontario. This specimen is still in good condition in Dr. Sandys' collection. In an exhaustive article on the Mocking Bird, published in a late number of *The Auk*, the leading ornithological journal in America, reference is made to the few occurrences of Mocking Birds recorded in Canada, five in all, and one of the five is the bird referred to.

We have also listed the Wild Turkey, as there is a fine mount in the Hartford collection at the Rond Eau, shot many years ago in the neighborhood. There are no Wild Turkeys in our county today, but there is still native wild blood in our domesticated turkeys, not only evident to epicureans, but also exhibited in their rambling propensities in woods and fields, leaving their home roosts in the spring and not returning until autumn, and then in greatly increased numbers. The Pilated Woodpecker, the largest and most beautiful of the Woodpeckers, which, judging from the number of mounted specimens throughout the county, must have been numerous at one time not far distant, is now extinct so far as this district is concerned. Another bird listed, the Chuck-wills Widow, a bird closely resembling the Whip-poor-will, has only been recorded once previously as being identified in Ontario, at Pelee Point. Both of us believe we recognized one in Pardo's woods, south Raleigh, in the spring of 1920. Another rare bird we have positively identified is the pretty vivacious little Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Another uncommon visitor also observed and identified beyond doubt is the

"impertinent" little White-eyed Vireo, albeit a rare visitor. The only Turkey Buzzards, those unsavory but useful scavengers, "the winged embodiments of grace, ease and leisure" that come to any region of Canada, is the colony that yearly visit the township of Tilbury, and breed there. Both of those monarchs of the woods, the Golden Eagle and the Bald-headed Eagle, sojourn with us. The Golden Eagle is an irregular winter visitor, it is sometimes mistaken for young Bald-headed species, but a majestic specimen was shot in Tilbury last winter. The Bald-headed Eagle nests regularly in towering trees in Government Park and along the border of Lake Erie. An uncommon visitor that occasionally strays to the waters of the Rond Eau is the Cormorant, a large oceanic bird with a wing extent of nearly five feet, with a markedly hooked bill and a crested head. For the first time, so far as we can ascertain, a flock of Blue Geese rested on the Rond Eau bay several times this fall and a few specimens were obtained. In Macoun's catalogue of Canadian birds a few instances of its appearance in Ontario are given; one was shot on the River Thames, near London, on the 16th Nov., 1888, and is still preserved in London, Ont. The summer home of this beautiful bird is within the Arctic Circle, and its winter range is so restricted that it is quite a curiosity to ornithologists.

In the appended list are 5 varieties of Vireos, 24 Warblers, 4 of the Thrushes, 13 Sparrows, 7 Fly-catchers, 26 Ducks, 12 Hawks and 8 Owls. We have been assisted in the preparation of the catalogue by John Macoun's "Catalogue of Canadian Birds," Taverner's "Birds of Eastern Canada," and "Birds of South Dakota," by Over and Thomas.

1. **Common Loon** (*Gavia immer*)—A few are usually seen during migration, both spring and autumn on the Rond Eau and Mitchell's Bay, but rarely nest, and are growing scarcer of late years in migration.

2. **Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus*)—Quite common, and remain on our adjacent lakes and bays almost the entire year if there is open water.

3. **Bonapart's Gull** (*Larus philadelphia*)—Very plentiful along the shores of Lake Erie during migration in April and May and in Aug. and Sept. A few observed during the summer, but have never found their nests.

4. **Franklin's Gull** (*Larus franklini*)—An occasional one seen in migration.

5. **Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*)—A few observed in the early winter at the Rond Eau fairly regularly.

6. **Common Tern—Wilson's Tern** (*Sterna hirunda*)—Abundant in migration, many remain through the summer.

7. **Black Tern (*Hydroncheledon nigra*)**—Numerous on our watery marshes in the spring and fall, seen flying gracefully over reeds and rushes, or resting on wire fences that run through ponds and marshes.

8. **Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus holboelli*)**—Sometimes called the Red-necked Grebe, an irregular migrant.

9. **Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*)**—Seen in numbers near the shores of our larger bodies of water during migration, often in the little creeks that empty into the lakes.

10. **Pied-billed Grebe—Hell Diver (*Podilymbus podiceps*)**—A common summer resident in our ponds and marshes, where they also breed.

11. **American Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*)**—Very rare in our waters; there is, however, an excellent specimen in the late Dr. Sandy's collection; also a fine mount in Sam Hartford's museum, obtained at the Eau.

12. **White Pelican (*Pelicanus orythrorynchos*)**—There is a beautiful specimen in Dr. Sandy's collection, acquired at the Eau; no recent record of any having been seen.

13. **Mexican Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Vigua Mexicanus*)**—There are at least three specimens of this beautiful bird taken in this county and mounted, in county collections; the last one was shot in Oct., 1921, evidently a rare straggler.

14. **American Merganser (*Mergus americanus*)**—Sometimes called Saw-bill or Goosander; common both in the spring and fall migration; will remain all winter if there is open water.

15. **Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrister*)**—Migratory only, as their nesting grounds are near the Arctic Circle, but remain in our contiguous lakes in the fall as long as there is open water.

16. **Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)**—Not as numerous as the other Mergansers, but several are shot by sportsmen every fall.

17. **Mallard (*Anas platyrnchos*)**—As a migrant assembles in great flocks and feeds in the marshes along Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair in the spring and fall, and a few remain to breed.

18. **Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes*)—Our commonest nesting duck, but in diminishing numbers, very plentiful in migration.

19. **Gadwell** (*Chauleclasmus streperus*)—A few visit the Eau every fall. Hartford has two in his collection, shot at the Eau in November, 1921.

20. **American Widgeon** (*Marcea americana*)—More correctly called Bald pate; the true Widgeon is a coast duck, seldom migrating into the interior. Fairly common during migration; have been assured by resident sportsmen about the marshes that they nest with us.

21. **Blue-winged Teal** (*Querquedula discors*)—Abundant in migration; a few may breed in the St. Clair marshes.

22. **Green-winged Teal** (*Nettion carolinense*)—Formerly bred here, but cannot learn of any nesting in recent years; many seen and secured in the autumn.

23. **Shoveller or Spoonbill** (*Spatula clypeata*)—Appears sparingly during migration; no record of its breeding in our marshes.

24. **Pintail** (*Dafila acuta*)—Not an uncommon migrant, but doubtful if in recent years it breeds in our marshes.

25. **Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*)—This most beautiful of all North American ducks make their nests in hollow branches of trees and hollow stumps in woods adjacent to our marshes.

26. **Canvasback** (*Marila valisineria*)—These most esteemed of all ducks with sportsmen and epicures are still procurable in numbers in the fall, but not as abundantly as in the "old days." The introduction of German Carp into our lakes has proven most destructive to the beds of celery and wild rice which were so exuberant in and about the Rond Eau and the shores of Lake St. Clair, and which were so alluring to ducks, and has altered apparently their line of migration..

27. **Redhead** (*Marila Americana*)—It is said to have bred locally some years ago, but in recent years it is only seen in migration, yet fairly numerous at that period.

28. **Greater Scaup Duck, or Blue-bill** (*Marila marila*)—One of our most abundant fall ducks; also common in the spring.

29. **Lesser Scaup Duck, or Marsh Blue-bill** (*Marila affinis*)—A copious migrant, found in the usual duck resorts in the county.

30. **Golden-Eye—Whistler** (*Clangula clangula*)—A fairly

common bird in migration, both spring and fall, remaining often well into the winter if there is open water.

31. **Barrow's Golden Eye** (*Clangula islandica*)—A few are shot in the autumn migration.

32. **Ring-necked Duck** (*Aythya collaris*)—A very few taken in the fall at the shooting preserves.

33. **Buffle-head** (*Charitonetta albeola*)—A rather small duck, seen only in migration.

34. **Old-squaw** (*Harelda hyemalis*)—Sometimes called the Long-tailed Duck. Very rare but seen occasionally in late fall migration.

35. **White-winged Scoter** (*Oidemia americana*)—A casual migrant in the autumn.

36. **Surf Scoter** (*Oidemia perspicillata*)—A very rare migrant. Mr. Marshall of Blenheim has a mounted specimen shot on the Rond Eau.

37. **Ruddy Duck** (*Erismatura jamaicensis*)—A number usually seen in the fall on the Eau; Hartford has a pretty mount, the bird being acquired at the Rond Eau.

38. **King Eider** (*Somateria spectabilis*)—A rare straggler. A Mr. Passmore, living near Morpeth, and a very skillful taxidermist, has an excellent mount; the bird was shot at the Eau.

39. **American Eider** (*Somateria dresseri*)—Mr. Sam Hartford has a specimen shot at the Eau which some experts have diagnosed a female American Eider. As it is difficult to distinguish between the two, a King Eider and the above, I have only made a tentative identification.

40. **Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis*)—A very abundant migrant since Jack Miner established his sanctuary. Fully a thousand wintered in southern Howard Twp. in 1920-21.

41. **Brant** (*Branta bernicla*)—A rare migrant. Mr. Germaine, the Chatham taxidermist, has a specimen shot at the Eau.

42. **Whistling Swan** (*Oler columbianus*)—A regular spring and fall visitor. Flocks of fifty and more every spring pass westward along the Lake Erie front making a most spectacular sight.

43. **American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)—A very common summer resident in our marshes and sloughs, where it nests.

44. **Least Bittern** (*Ixobrychus exilis*)—A rare but regular

summer visitor, not often seen on account of its retiring habits and protective coloration.

45. **Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*)—A common summer resident, a frequenter of open shallow waters, creeks and the shores of our lakes.

46. **Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens virescens*)—Several have been observed during the past year or two in thickets bordering sluggish streams in marshy districts.

47. **Black-crowned Night Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)—A rare summer resident; two were identified in Dover in June of this year, possibly nesting; another, obtained in Dover a few years ago, is mounted and at present in a private collection.

48. **Sandhill Crane** (*Grus mexicana*)—There is a beautiful mounted specimen in Dr. Sandy's collection obtained at the Rond Eau. Mr. W. Saunders, of London, states that "occasional reports of this species in southwestern Ontario still come in, but it may safely be said to be a very rare migrant."

49. **King Rail** (*Rallus elegans*)—They live, dissemble and breed in our marshes, especially those contiguous to Lake St. Clair.

50. **Virginia Rail** (*Rallus virginianus*)—A common summer resident, in wet marshy places where there is a thick growth of rushes or grasses.

51. **Sora Rail** (*Porzana carolina*)—This beautiful Rail was formerly a rather common game bird, becoming more rare, still frequently nests in marshy places.

52. **Yellow Rail** (*Porzana noveboracensis*)—Several were seen in the autumn of 1921 at the Eau; one was obtained, mounted and is in the McKeough School collection.

53. **Black Rail** (*Porzana jamaicensis*)—Sam Hartford, whose collection of mounted birds I have often referred to, an old hunter, bird lover and bird student, a life-long resident at the Rond Eau, and familiar with the Rails, assures us that he has seen them at the Eau.

54. **Florida Gallinule** (*Gallinula galeata*)—The well known mud-hen of our marshes, a common summer resident.

55. **Coot** (*Filica americana*)—The white-billed mud hen, a sort of connecting link between ducks and rails; a summer resident, breeding in our marshes.

56. **Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*)—This handsome but

odd-looking bird was at one time a fairly common migrant, but obviously very rare of late years. It will soon disappear entirely from our waters, if it has not already. There is an excellent mount, taken at the Eau, in Dr. Sandy's collection.

57. **Woodcock** (*Philohela minor*)—At one time a very common bird in our county, but, when seen now, gives one unusual pleasure, although during the past two or three years several have been seen, and two nests were discovered in 1921.

58. **Wilson Snipe** (*Gallinago delicata*)—Sometimes called Jack Snipe, once quite common, but becoming more rare and irregular; a few still breed in our marshes.

59. **Dowitcher** (*Macrorhamphus griseus griseus*)—A rare straggler; the specimen in the Sandy's collection is the only evidence of a visitor to our district.

60. **Spotted Sandpiper** (*Pisobia maculata*)—Occasionally small flocks are seen in migration.

62. **White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Actodromas fuscicollis*)—Several are seen at Two Creeks every year in August.

63. **Red-backed Sandpiper** (*Pelidna alpina*)—Not a common migrant. Hartford collected and mounted a specimen in the autumn of 1921.

64. **Solitary Sandpiper** (*Helodromas solitarius solitarius*)—Occasionally seen in migration.

65. **Least Sandpiper** (*Pisobia minutilla*)—Frequently recognized along the shores of Lake Erie in the early autumn.

66. **Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Ereunetes pusillus*)—Very similar to the Least Sandpiper, with which they associate, and difficult to distinguish from them, but they are slightly larger, whiter breasts, legs darker and their toes, if seen, are webbed.

67. **Sanderlin** (*Calidris arenaria*)—Found along the sandy shores of Lake Erie in the fall.

68. **Marble Godwit** (*Limosa fedora*)—Never common in southern Ontario. It is rarely seen and only in migration. There is an excellent specimen in the Sandy's collection, acquired at the Eau.

69. **Greater Yellow Legs** (*Tetanus flavipes*)—A common migrant, especially in the fall, but we have no record of its breeding here.

70. **Lesser Yellow Legs** (*Tetanus flavipes*)—A smaller edition of the Greater Yellow Legs, but less common, seen in small flocks in fall migration.

71. **Bartramian Sandpiper** (*Bartramian longicauda*)—Usually called the Upland Plover; the late Edwin Sandys, writing in *Outing* in 1898, states that in the previous year he saw thousands of these birds in southwestern Ontario. Only a few stragglers are seen in late years.

72. **Hudsonian Curlew** (*Numenius hudsonicus*)—This Curlew breeds in the Arctic regions, but may be seen in migration during the last week of May, usually at the Eau.

73. **Black-bellied Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola*)—An unusual migrant, breeding in the Arctic region.

74. **Golden Plover** (*Charadrius dominicus dominicus*)—Some years ago large flocks were seen in fall migration; for several years only a few stragglers are noted.

75. **Kildeen Plover** (*Oxyechus voiferus*)—An abundant summer resident, nesting commonly over the whole country.

76. **Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres morinella*)—Nests in the Arctic regions. Seen in migration; a beautiful mount in the Sandys' collection.

77. **Quail—Bob White** (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*)—One of our most valuable birds. It is not a migratory bird, rarely moving more than a mile from where it was bred, therefore at the mercy of our severe winters. At one time very abundant, and the joy of both the farmer and the sportsman. Until the past year it had become a "rara avis" in our county, but many beavies are reported during the past summer.

78. **Canadian Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus togata*)—Once very abundant and generally called the Partridge, but with the disappearance of our woodlands, it has become quite a rare bird with us.

79. **Hungarian Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*)—Dr. McKeough introduced six of these birds into his ravines in 1915 after keeping them in captivity for several months. Every fall since they have returned, but in diminishing numbers. None have been seen this year. They were liberated about the same time in large numbers in southern Alberta, have multiplied in vast numbers there, and become the premier game bird of the west.

80. **Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus torquatus*)—Introduced

a few years ago into the southern part of the county, they are evidently multiplying, and, if protected and given some care in the winter, will become a pleasant aesthetic and most useful addition to our resident birds.

81. **Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*)—There are no Wild Turkeys in our county to-day, where formerly they were so numerous. Hartford has a fine mounted specimen, one of the last to have been shot in our woods. There is doubtless still native wild blood in our domesticated turkeys, not only obvious to epicureans, but also exhibited in their rambling propensities in woods and fields, leaving their roosts in the spring and not returning until fall, and then in greatly increased numbers.

82. **Mourning Dove** (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*)—One of our most common summer residents, and yearly increasing in numbers.

83. **Passenger Pigeon, Wild Pigeon** (*Ectopistes migratorius*)—This extinct bird, which was so numerous in migration that it would take hours for a flock to pass a stated point, is only mentioned from the fact that one of the last to be obtained is still a beautiful and stately mount in Dr. Sandys' collection.

84. **Turkey Buzzard** (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*)—A small colony reside and nest regularly in the Township of Tilbury for many years.

85. **Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetes*)—A rare winter straggler; one was shot near Port Alma, Tilbury East, in the winter of 1921-22.

86. **Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)—A few nest every year in lofty trees along the shores of Lake Erie.

87. **Marsh Hawk** (*Circus hudsonius*)—The commonest of the Hawks in the spring; many are seen also in the fall migration. Mr. Saunders states they breed in our marshes and uncultivated fields; frequently seen in the summer and an occasional one is noted in the winter.

88. **Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter velox*)—With the exception of the Blue Jay, they are the most numerous of the passing visible migrants in the autumn; a hundred have been counted in an hour frequently. The remains of many small birds are found in their wake.

89. **Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperi*)—This villainous Hawk is not as common as its criminal confederate, the Sharp-shinned, during the fall migration. It is seen any time of the year

irregularly; one was shot in Jan., 1922, near Cedar Springs, just as it seized a little Junco in its talons.

91. **Goshawk** (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*)—An irregular winter visitor. One of the "bad hawks" and should always be killed.

92. **Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*)—A fairly common summer resident; many seen in migration.

93. **Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus*)—Observed during migration, and it is occasionally seen during the summer; it is quite possible that they breed here.

94. **Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus*)—A most valuable Hawk, unfortunately rather uncommon; occasionally seen during migration, and a rather rare and irregular winter visitor.

95. **Rough-legged Hawk** (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*)—Our largest Hawk, and only comes to us as a spring and fall migrant; breeds in the far north.

96. **Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*)—A prairie bird; no record of being recognized in southern Ontario.

96. **Sparrow Hawk** (*Falco sparverius sparverius*)—It occurs in small numbers and breeds here.

97. **Osprey or Fish Hawk** (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*)—This beautiful bird is becoming uncommon, but a few still return each summer.

98. **Pigeon Hawk** (*Falco columbarius columbarius*)—Some recognized in the fall migration.

99. **American Barn Owl** (*Aluco pratineola*)—Usually called the Monkey-faced Owl. An irregular and somewhat rare winter visitor. A few years ago one nested in a barn near Charing Cross, one was shot near Chatham during the past autumn, two were shot in Tilbury last winter, and a Mr. Jackson in Chatham has a good specimen shot near Cedar Springs.

100. **Long-eared Owl** (*Asio wilsonianus*)—Common fall migrant, usually rests for some days with us.

101. **Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus*)—A fairly common and regular winter resident. A nest has been found near Cedar Springs, with eggs, Feb. 27th.

102. **Screech Owl** (*Otis asio*)—A common resident, breeding here.

- ..103.. **Snowy Owl** (*Nyctea nyctea*)—An irregular winter visitor. One was seen by Mr. Smith in Dover, Oct. 20th, this year.
104. **Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus*)—An occasional one recognized in the fall.
105. **Saw-whet Owl** (*Cryptoglaux acadia*)—An irregular visitor, never numerous.
106. **Barred Owl** (*Strix varia*)—A rather rare resident.
107. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*)—A tolerably common summer resident; breeds here.
108. **Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)—A fairly common summer resident, nesting with us.
109. **Belted Kingfisher** (*Ceryle alcyon*)—A common frequenter of commanding positions overlooking our lakes, ponds, rivers and streams, ever on the alert for his prey. A regular summer visitor, nesting here.
110. **Hairy Woodpecker** (*Drychates villosus villosus*)—A moderate number winter with us but depart in the early spring.
111. **Downy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*)—An annual resident, common in the winter; a few remain and nest here.
112. **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius varius*)—A common migrant in the spring, fewer in the fall, a few remaining during the summer. Earliest recorded observation April 3rd.
113. **Northern Pileated Woodpecker** (*Ceophloeus pileatus pileatus*)—Judging from the number of mounted specimens throughout the county, this bird must have been a very common resident at one time, but none have been noted for many years.
114. **Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)—A numerous summer resident; an occasional one seen in the winter.
115. **Northern Flicker** (*Colaptes suratus luteus*)—A very common summer resident and nests here; in mild and favorable winters they remain the entire year.
116. **Chuck-Wills-Widow** (*Antrostomus carolinensis*)—Only one specimen has been recorded as having been found in Ontario, at Pelee Point, Lake Erie, but both of us believe we identified one in Pardo's woods, Raleigh, in the spring of 1920.
117. **Whip-poor-Will** (*Antrostomus vociferus*)—A fairly com-

mon summer resident, but becoming much rarer than formerly; breeds here.

118. **Night Hawk** (*Chordeiles pelagica*)—Still fairly common but diminishing; nests here.

119. **Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*)—A common summer resident but becoming less numerous.

120. **Ruby-throated Humming Bird** (*Trochilus colubris*)—The only species of this large family that visits us, comes in early May, nests here, and remains till late autumn, when its numbers are largely augmented by migrants, all departing just before the heavy frosts appear.

121. **Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)—The most abundant of the fly-catchers in our county; a very common summer resident.

122. **Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus*)—A moderately common summer resident.

123. **Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*)—A very abundant summer resident, nesting under old bridges; arrives early in the spring.

124. **Wood Pewee** (*Myiochanes virens*)—Probably our most common flycatcher that nests here except the Kingbird.

125. **Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Nuttallornis borealis*)—Several are noted, both during spring and fall migration, especially the latter.

126. **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*)—Occasionally observed in migration.

127. **Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*)—Many seen in migration; a few reside and breed here.

128. **Prairie Horned Lark** (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*)—Many arrive early in February; nests here, eggs having been found in March; remain all summer, leave in November.

129. **Magpie** (*Pica pica hudsonia*)—An English gardener, a bird lover, who has become familiar with our common Canadian birds, assures us that he knew the Magpie well in England, and that in the autumn of 1921 he first heard and subsequently positively identified one.

130. **Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*)—Seen more frequently in the winter than in the summer; during their nesting season they are very retiring, but hundreds pass westward in the fall migration.

132. **Northern Raven** (*Corvus corax principalis*)—A few are occasionally seen in the early spring at the Rond Eau.

133. **Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchus*)—They are with us every day in the year. In one hour on a winter's evening one thousand were counted.

134. **Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)—A very common summer resident, arriving in their beautiful plumage during the first week in May, and departing early for the rice fields in the south.

135. **Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater*)—A too abundant summer resident; their eggs are found in the nests of almost all small birds.

136. **Redwinged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)—One of the earliest birds to arrive in the spring and occupy our marshes, Feb. 26th, remaining all summer in hundreds.

137. **Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna*)—They have been seen every month in the year; very common in the summer; nest early; have found their young out of their nests April 11th.

138. **Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*)—A common summer resident.

139. **Orchard Oriole** (*Icterus spurius*)—Not so numerous as the Baltimore, but many decorate our gardens every year, and some nest with us.

140. **Bronze Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*)—An abundant summer resident; some small flocks are not infrequently seen in the winter.

141. **Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*)—Recognized by a whitish line over the eyes. Only seen in migration, nesting in the north.

142. **Evening Grosbeak** (*Hesperiphona vespertina*)—A rare and irregular winter visitor.

143. **Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator*)—A rare and irregular winter visitor.

144. **Purple Finch** (*Carpodacus purpureus*)—Small flocks are occasionally observed in the spring migration.

145. **American Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra minor*)—An irregular winter visitor. A small flock remained for many days near the shores of Lake Erie among the shrubbery and trees in the Douglas' grove and lane, in the month of January, 1922.

146. **Goldfinch** (*Astragalinus tristis tristis*)—Sometimes called

"Wild Canary." A common and beautiful summer visitor, and a few usually winter here.

147. **Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus*)—A small flock spent the afternoon on a lawn near Cedar Springs, Nov. 2nd, 1921.

148. **Snowflake—Snow Bunting** (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)—An exceptional winter resident; when they come it is usually in large flocks and they remain for some time.

149. **English Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*)—This unfortunate importation is rapidly becoming more numerous and therefore a greater pest, and instead of being limited to towns and cities is rapidly spreading to country districts and crowding out some of our most interesting and charming birds.

150. **Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus confinis*)—A very common summer resident, arriving the latter part of March and April, departing in October.

151. **Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*)—Seen in the spring migration, April 16th—April 23rd.

152. **Grasshopper Sparrow** (*Ammodramus savannarum australis*)—Many appear during spring migration; some remain and nest.

153. **White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)—A common spring and fall migrant; a few are seen in mild winters, Jan. 26th, March 26th, May 4th.

154. **White-Crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)—A common migrant, apparently becoming more numerous.

155. **Henslow Sparrow** (*Ammodramus henslowii*)—W. E. Saunders believes it is a fairly common summer resident in the western peninsula of Ontario. He observed them at Jeannette's Creek. Both of us after a careful examination of several sparrows one spring morning in Pardo's woods made a tentative identification of this sparrow.

156. **Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella monticola*)—A very common winter resident, arriving the last week of October and remaining until after the first week of May.

157. **Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca*)—A fairly common early migrant, March 22nd and April 16th, etc.

158. **Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*)—A common and delightful summer resident, numerous in the spring migration, and occasionally noted in the winter, Nov. 2nd, Jan. 26th, Feb. 24th, March 18th.

159. **Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina*)—A summer resident, quite common, rarely absent from the neighborhood of suburban and country homes.

160. **Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla*)—A not uncommon summer resident, but an inconspicuous bird, more easily recognized by its song than by other characteristics.

161. **Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*)—Common about our swamps and marshes from early spring to late fall.

162. **Slate-colored Junco** (*Junco hyemalis*)—An abundant winter resident, arrives in the latter part of September and remains until May.

163. **Towhee or Chewink** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*)—Summer residents, arriving usually the early part of April; earliest arrival recorded March 10th, 1919; latest recognition Oct. 20th, 1922.

164. **Cardinal** (*Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*)—Formerly a mere straggler; for the past few years an annual resident and nests here.

165. **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*)—Usually seen in the spring; have no record of its nesting in recent years.

166. **Indigo Bunting** (*Cyanospiza cyanea*)—A beautiful, fairly common summer resident.

167. **Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga erythromelas*)—They are summer residents, but not plentiful; more numerous in spring migration.

168. **Purple Martin** (*Progne subis*)—Increasingly common, nesting readily wherever Martin boxes are erected.

169. **Cliff Swallows** (*Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*)—Summer residents, represented by a few small colonies.

170. **Barn Swallows** (*Hirundo erythrogastra*)—An abundant summer resident.

171. **Tree Swallows** (*Iridoprocne bicolor*)—An abundant migrant and common breeder; fond of boxes for their nests.

172. **Bank Swallows** (*Riparia riparia*)—An abundant summer resident, nesting in colonies of hundreds, tunneling their holes in the clay cliffs along Lake Erie.

173. **Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)—

Occasionally identified in flocks of Bank Swallows, having similar nesting habits; they have no band across the breast.

174. **Bohemian Waxwing** (*Ampelis garrulus*)—A very rare and irregular visitor in the winter; a small flock of five was seen Jan. 17th, 1922.

175. **Cedar Waxwing** (*Ampelis cedrorum*)—A common but erratic visitor, both summer and winter, noted almost every month of the year, occasionally nesting.

176. **Northern Shrike** (*Lanius borealis*)—Commonly called Butcher Bird; an occasional winter visitor.

177. **Loggerhead Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*)—Not common, a few observed most every summer.

178. **Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireosylva olivacea*)—A regular but not very abundant summer resident; nests here.

179. **Warbling Vireo** (*Vireosylva gilva gilva*)—Not a common resident, more numerous in the spring; even then it is more often heard than seen, as it is small in size and inhabits lofty tree tops, making a sight-recognition difficult.

180. **Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Lanivireo flavifrons*)—Only a passing migrant and not numerous.

181. **Solitary Vireo** (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*)—Sometimes called Blue-headed Vireo. A rather rare migrant; one was observed in the spring of 1919, another in the spring of 1921, and two in the fall of the same year.

182. **White-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo griseus*)—A very rare migrant. On April 13th, 1919, both of us saw several in Gill's woods, south Raleigh. We had an excellent opportunity of making a careful recognition and study of them.

183. **Mocking Bird** (*Mimus polyglottes*)—In "Birds of Western Ontario," by McIlwraith, mention is made of one specimen being taken by Mr. Sandys at Chatham, Ont., in 1860, which is all we know of the Mocking Bird in western Ontario. This specimen is still in good condition in Dr. Sandys' collection, Stanley Ave., Chatham.

184. **Black and White Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*)—The first and last migrant of the Warblers. Common in the spring, many in the fall. April 23rd, May 9th until May 21st, Aug. 18th to Oct. 30th.

185. **Myrtle Warbler** (*Dendroica coronata*)—Another of the

earliest to be observed in the spring, April 18th. Although numerous in the spring, more so in the fall; latest recognition Oct. 15th.

186. **Nashville Warbler** (*Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*)—Fairly common migrant in the spring, April 25th to May 23rd.

18. **Yellow Warbler** (*Dendroica tigrina*)—A common summer resident, arriving during the first week in May and remaining until the latter part of August.

188. **Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*)—A common spring and fall migrant, earliest seen May 5th, latest Sept. 29th.

189. **Cape May Warbler** (*Dendroica tigrina*)—A very rare spring migrant; only one recognition.

190. **Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magnolia*)—Quite a common spring migrant, more rare in the autumn. May 2nd to May 15th and Sept. 29th.

191. **Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)—A fairly common migrant in the spring, second week in May.

192. **Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Dendroica castanea*)—A few noted both in the spring and fall. May 15th and Aug. 5th.

193. **Blackburnian Warbler** (*Dendroica fusca*)—Fairly common migrant in the spring, occasionally in the fall. May 13th to May 21st and Oct. 14th.

194. **Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Dendroica virens*)—A common spring migrant, less abundant in the fall; seen during second week in May.

195. **Blackpoll Warbler** (*Dendroica striata*)—A rare spring migrant, May 21st, 1920.

196. **Pine Warbler** (*Dendroica vigorsii*)—A fairly common spring migrant and an abundant fall migrant. April 25th to May 10th and Sept. 26th to Oct. 10th.

197. **Palm Warbler** (*Dendroica palmarum*)—A rare spring migrant, seen May 12th, 1922.

198. **Canada Warbler** (*Wilsonia canadensis*)—A fairly common spring migrant, also seen in the autumn; the first half of May and about the middle of September.

199. **Wilson's Warbler** (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*)—A rather rare migrant; a large number were seen this spring, 1922.

200. **Hooded Warbler** (*Wilsonia citrina*)—A very rare migrant, only noted once, May 18th, 1921.
201. **Mourning Warbler** (*Oporornis philadelphia*)—Only one observation, May 21st, 1922.
202. **Maryland Yellow Throat** (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*)—A rather common spring migrant.
203. **Golden Winged Warbler** (*Vermivora Chrysoptera*)—A rare migrant; two observations, May 15th, 1919, May 12th, 1921.
204. **Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*)—A common migrant and an occasional summer resident.
205. **Cerulean Warbler** (*Dendroica cerulea*)—A few noted during every spring migration.
206. **Oven Bird** (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)—Always observed in migration; a few remain during the summer, nesting here.
207. **Water-Thrush** (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*)—A fairly common migrant.
208. **Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*)—A very common summer resident.
209. **Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufum*)—One of our most familiar summer residents and brilliant songsters.
210. **Winter Wren** (*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*)—A fairly common, but transient, visitor, in both spring and autumn.
211. **House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*)—One of our most familiar and welcome summer residents, bringing out two or three broods; fond of nesting in boxes.
212. **Short-billed Marsh Wren** (*Cistotherus stellaris*)—Rather a rare occupant of our marshes in the summer. Obtained a specimen at the Rond Eau, Sept. 28th, 1921, that was carefully examined by both observers and surely identified.
213. **Long-billed Marsh Wren** (*Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*)—A common summer denizen of our marshes.
214. **White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*)—A common winter resident; the most constant visitor to our feeding shelves.
215. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*)—A usual migrant and irregular winter visitor.
216. **Brown Creeper** (*Certhia familiaris americana*)—A com-

mon migrant, especially in the early spring; occasionally seen in the winter.

217. **Chickadee** (*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*)—Very much in evidence most winters; rarely seen in summer.

218. **Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa satrapa*)—A very common migrant. Many remain through mild winters.

219. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus calendula calendula*)—Common in migration both spring and fall.

220. **Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (*Polioptila caerulea*)—A very rare and irregular visitor.

221. **Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*)—This loveable bird is a fairly common migrant, and possibly a few breed here.

222. **Wilson Thrush or Veery** (*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*)—A very common migrant, usually remaining with us several weeks both spring and fall.

223. **Olive-backed Thrush** (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*)—A passing migrant, remaining only a short time.

224. **Hermit Thrush** (*Hylochla guttata pallasi*)—The commonest of the thrushes in Kent in spring and fall migration, arriving the first week in April and remaining for two or three weeks; returning the last of September.

225. **Robin** (*Planesticus migratorius*)—Our most familiar and abundant summer bird. A few remain during the winter.

226. **Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis sialis*)—This exquisite bird is being driven away to the woods from our homes and orchards by the English Sparrow. The earliest to arrive in the spring, Feb. 17th, and the latest to depart, Nov. 30th.

227. **Blue Goose** (*Chen caerulescens*)—A flock of about 25 remained on the Eau for a day, Oct. 23rd, 1922. One bird was shot, and mounted, and is in the Hartford collection. The same flock rested again near Clearville and two birds were shot.

228. **Semi-Palmated Plover or Ring-neck**—Many were observed during the summer of 1923 on the shore of Lake Erie.

229. **Piping Plover**—One of the most numerous of the shore birds between Erie Beach and Erie Eau. We have never discovered their nests, but have seen cute little dots of down running about their Plover mother and have watched them grow and acquire feathers.

230. **Yellow-breasted Chat**—One was seen near Lake Erie, May 24th, 1923; recognition certain.

A Morpeth Newspaper

By O. K. Watson.

The village of Morpeth, situated on Talbot Street at the Junction of this street with the road running north and south between Talbot Road lots 91 and 92, was until some time after the Canada Southern Railway was completed the most thriving village on Talbot street west of Wallacetown. Its greatest prosperity was probably between 1861 and 1872, when the Canada Southern Railway was constructed, five miles to the north.

Morpeth had in its time two newspapers. One, called "The Independent," started publication in 1860. It was published by I. B. Richardson, and the copy now under review is dated May 24th, 1861, marked Vol. 1, No. 20. It was a weekly publication appearing every Friday. The paper is declared to be an independent sheet and that it will advocate:—

1. Retrenchment in the public expenditures;
2. Dissolution of the union between Upper and Lower Canada, if representation by population cannot be obtained;
3. Amelioration of the conditions of the working classes;
4. Free grants of lands to actual settlers;
5. A homestead exemption bill;
6. A divorce law similar to that now existing in England;
7. Rates of interest limited by law;
8. Protection of home manufacturers;
9. A free national system of education;
10. A bankruptcy law for the relief of the honest debtor;
11. The incorporation of the Teachers' Profession;
12. The abolition of newspaper postage;
13. The annexation of Hudson Bay territory to Upper Canada.

The market quotations are as follows:—

Morpeth Markets	Chatham Markets
May 24, 1861	
Fall wheat per bu.\$1.00	Wool per lb.\$.25
Spring wheat per bu.80	Buckwheat per bu.25
Oats per bu.16	Potatoes per bu.18
Peas per bu.42	Beef per cwt. 4.00
Beans per bu.85	Mutton per cwt. 4.00
Barley per 100 lbs.80	Lard per lb.07
Pork per cwt. 4.50	Apples per bu.40
Butter per lb.10	Chickens per pr.25
Flour per cwt. 2.50	Hay per ton 6.00
Eggs per doz.07	Sifted corn meal per cwt. 1.25
Corn per bu.38	Dry hides per lb.11
Tobacco per 100 lbs. 4.00	Green hides per 100 lbs... 4.00
Cord wood per cord 1.00	Calf skins per lb.18
	Calf skins, green09
	Sheep skins, each75
	Domestic cheese 8.00
	Black salts per cwt. 2.50
	Ashes per bu.06

The following business cards appear:—Second Division Court Office, John Duck; Dr. Sutherland, Dr. J. M. Smith; I. B. Cornwall, accountant, conveyancer and broker; Mr. Whittrock, attorney at law and solicitor in chancery; M. Scott, insurance, conveyancing, marriage license; Southern Railway Hotel, J. Bennett, proprietor; Dr. J. M. Smith; Miss H. Greenway, millinery and dress-making; C. C. Wood, harness.

Ridgetown cards appearing are:—Dr. Jacob Smith; Dr. Wallen; Coleman & Clatanoff, chair and cabinet factory.

Among the local advertisements, the shoemakers carry the largest space: James Taylor, boot and shoemaker, next door south of Willson's brick block; Robert McClure, boot and shoemaker, corner of Talbot and Sydenham streets; John Davidson, boot and shoemaker, Talbot street; William Willson, general store, who announces that produce will be taken in exchange, cash paid for peas, with the following note at the bottom of the advertisement: "All parties indebted to William Willson are requested to settle their indebtedness without delay, as short settlements make long friends." Charles Shaw, carriage factory, all kinds of work exchanged for good young horses; persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine the materials before the job is painted; Eli Warner, Spring street, carding machine and fulling mill; James Graham, Main street, advertises hand made plows, and

says his plows took first prize at Howard and Orford Agricultural show, 1859, Howard and Orford plowing match, 1859, Western District of Elgin plowing match, 1860, and second prize at Kent County plowing match, 1860; G. Birch advertises plows; Samuel Kitchen advertises stock of drygoods and hardware; A. Leibner advertises his cabinet and chair factory, with a general assortment of ready made furniture; William Johnson advertises his carriage factory, and that he has a competent blacksmith to do the iron work. Advertisements also appear from Chatham, Thamesville and Blenheim.

Under the heading "United States News" of May 20th, "Private dispatches announce that the Southern confederacy has established a blockade at Memphis." May 21, "A force of 1000 rebel troops left Harper's Ferry yesterday for Grafton, Virginia, to resist the passage of Federal troops from Wheeling." "The governor of Delaware has appointed Henry Dupont Major-General of that state. He is a graduate of the West Point and is a celebrated manufacturer of gunpowder." "The programme of the military campaign is beginning to be developed. For the present it is evident there will be no offensive or forward movement. If the government were so disposed, it would hardly be able to advance troops any distance into the rebel country. The men need more practice in the school of the soldier..... The superior wealth, power and resources of the north must certainly win this contest." There is a description of a cannon recently invented in New York which fired 480 shots a minute without the use of powder, but by the use of centrifugal force generated by spinning a four foot wheel attached to the gun barrel.

Prohibition was not thought of at that time and there is a long article defending the use of stimulants. Some of the arguments advanced are: "A man who has a bottle of rum will survive his friend at sea or in a desert simply because it is the nature of alcohol to arrest waste and decay up to a certain point"; "A man with a glass of toddy will think longer, his brain will work longer with activity than if he had none, because it arrests the metamorphosis of the tissues of the brain." The itch mite was discovered about that time, as the paper has an article describing the insect. Dr. Livingston had just returned from his expedition into Africa, and this paper reports that he measures the height and breadth of Victoria falls on the river Zambesi at height 200 feet, breadth 2000 feet.

This newspaper advocates the making of lawns; "One may have a fine house, showy fences, thrifty trees and flower beds, but they do not make a place complete if it lacks a lawn....."

It copies from the London Free Press this item that, "At 12

o'clock on Friday last the new well of L. L. Collner, Enniskillen, when at a depth of 53 feet, suddenly broke in with a tremendous rush of oil, filling the well to a depth of 45 feet with pure surface oil, now selling at Wyoming Station for 16 and 20 cents per gallon."

Local News:—There have been large crowds at the lectures now in course of delivery at The Temperance Hall. The views expressed are similar to those of Dr. Cummings and other writers as to 1868 being the end of the existing dispensation and great tribulation now expected to commence.

Farmers complain about the backwardness of the season (May 24th), cool days and frosty nights. Grain prospects: Fall wheat looks thrifty; there being a poor market for oats, less than usual will be sown. Fruit: The peach crop will be light this season; apples, pears, cherries and small fruits in abundance.

"The 24th also being muster day, margin will be left for demonstrations not down on the programme."

Sabbath school will be held in the school house, Sec. No. 3, at half-past one, p.m., on the 26th, and to continue each successive Sabbath.

Hurrah for the Great Southern Railway!

The subscription price of the paper was \$1.50 a year, advertising rates \$.50 per inch first insertion, \$.25 per inch each subsequent insertion.

By-law No. 3, to raise \$1000.00 to facilitate the drainage of the McGregor creek, in the township of Howard, is published.

Among the Acts passed by the Legislature of 1861 is one to Incorporate The Merchants' Bank; another to Incorporate The Toronto Street Railway Company; another to provide for the more general adoption of the practice of vaccination; amongst the European news it is announced that Sir William Armstrong has been successful in manufacturing a 200 pound gun.

A man now passed away at a very advanced age, Mr. John Hackney, told me of being present when the vote was taken by the villagers for the purpose of giving Morpeth its name. James town for James Coll, the first settler, and Morpeth, for Lord Morpeth, were the names submitted. Both sides supported their claims with speeches, argument, and whiskey. In the rioting, the whiskey of one side was captured by the other, the heads of the casks broken and the whiskey dumped in the road, leaving the final argument in the hands of the Morpethites, who won the day.

Some Additional Notes on Morpeth

By O. K. Watson.

I do not know the exact date of the first settlement at Morpeth. The patents are not a guide to the date of settlement. The patent to lot 91, N.T.R., was granted Lemuel Coll in 1869; lot 92, north, was granted to James Coll, 12th of October, 1846; lot 92, south, was granted to Robert Wood, Feb. 20th, 1829; and lot 91, south, was granted to Joseph Wood, March 12th, 1824.

In the patent to lot 92, it is distinctly stated that Robert Wood, the grantee, was a settler placed by Colonel Talbot. The patents for the lots east and west from Morpeth were granted from 1817 to 1848. I find, however, that the patent for lot 100, S.T.R., including other lots, making in all 1200 acres, was granted in 1804, on the 24th of April, to William Hands, who must have been a land speculator. And the patent to Hands was evidently granted before Talbot Road was surveyed, because it was in the year 1804 that John Bostwick blazed the road through Howard. Moreover, in the patent to Hands the land was not described in reference to Talbot Road, but was for lots one and two in the first, second and third concessions on Lake Erie.

As to the object of the settlement at Morpeth, in the absence of actual evidence, I would say that the purpose was to furnish a resting-place for travellers, after climbing the Morpeth Hill, and a place where they could repair chains, wagons and harness before starting on the next stretch of level road, for we must bear in mind that the Talbot Street hills were not graded down then as they are now, and, until about 1837, the only safe way to travel that road was on horseback.

I would further say that it became a trading centre because of its proximity to the Lake Port of Antrim, and because of the water power developed on a creek running at the bottom of the hill and emptying at Antrim on Lake Erie.

When we consider the condition of the road in the early days, the hills, of which there were many on Talbot Road, straight down and then straight up, were always a factor in transportation. Help was required at a hill. Either the load had to be partially unloaded, or extra ox-teams or horses employed. Where there was a large hill, a village seemed to spring up on the hill at the west side of the gully, migration being from the east. Probably an incomer would endeavor to negotiate the hill at the end of his

day's journey before resting for the night, in order that his team might be fresh for the next morning's start. At the bottom of the gully would be found a stream. A considerable volume of water flowed down these streams at that time in constant volume, and upon them were located the mills. On the stream passing by Morpeth, there were at least four mills at one time. One was located about half a mile south of Morpeth, where the trail from Antrim north crossed over the mill dam. Another slightly north of Talbot Road at Morpeth, over which the Talbot Road passed; another at the back road further north, known for years as Campbell's mill, being owned in partnership by the father and uncle of Isaac Campbell, K.C., of Winnipeg; and another on the north half of lot 13, concession 12, Howard, known as Green's mill. The side road between lots 12 and 13 passed over this dam. Some of these mills were saw mills and some were grist mills. West of Morpeth about a mile and a half, there was a stream supplying power for two mills, one on lot 99 south, Talbot Road, owned by Isaac Bell, and one on lot 97, north Talbot Road, owned by one Simons. Antrim, at the south corner of lot 95 B.F.L.E., was equally distant from these two milling centres and the products of the mills not used by the settlers, together with the products of the farms, were shipped from Antrim by water. Antrim at that time could have been made into a lake port with a little dredging. There was a splendid basin for dockage which is now badly filled in with silt, but in this basin I have seen as a boy several small sailing boats at anchor. There is not so good a location for a port between Port Stanley and Rond Eau, and until the methods of transportation changed it was quite reasonable to suppose that a town of some size would spring into life in the neighborhood of Antrim. Rich lands, abundance of timber, water power, were all immediately available. We find in fact that Governor Simcoe, relying on the lake traffic being permanent, located the town of Shrewsbury on Rond Eau bay, reserving the town site in the crown, and the first deeds to the lots in Shrewsbury are patents from the crown, for lot so and so, on a certain street in the town of Shrewsbury; but alas for inventions playing havoc with our plans! The discovery of steam, the building of railways, quick transportation, set aside the slower method by water and wagon road. Moreover, the water power of the streams failed as the land became cleared. Gradually the lake ports were abandoned, gradually the Talbot Street towns faded away, and new towns farther north on the line of the railway came into being. Straight up the nearest wagon road where it crossed the railway, a new town started and now flourishes. Take the map of the Talbot Road district. North of Wallacetown, is Dutton; north of Eagle, is West Lorne; north of Port Glasgow, is Rodney; north of Clear-

ville and Palmyra, is Highgate; north of Morpeth, is Ridgetown; and north of Shrewsbury, Blenheim, Charing Cross, and Chatham.

In 1845, a traveller reported that Morpeth had two taverns, one distillery, three stores, and a number of artizans. At a later period there were thirty shoe makers alone in Morpeth. The population between 1861 and 1872 must have been about 800, although an old map, now in the possession of the owner of lot 91 N.T.R., says the population was 1200. The map shows a very large area off lots 91 and 92, N.T.R., and 91 and 92 S.T.R., surveyed into town lots, although there is nothing now to mark the sites of the roads or the lots.

A short time before the Canada Southern Railway came into existence, the shipping port for Morpeth was moved from Antrim to the farm of Mr. Hill. The Antrim trail was closed and Hill's dock became a busy place. A huge warehouse was constructed and in it were stored large quantities of grain to be shipped out as favorable markets were found. Gradually, however, trade was diverted from Hill's dock to the railway. The warehouse and dock became dilapidated. About 1885, however, the Dominion Government built a pier at Hill's, and called it a harbor of refuge, but it too has now rotted away, and fishing is the only industry carried on where once there was a lively commercial port.

The population of Morpeth in 1922 was less than 250. It is still a community centre and has a community hall. This hall was established for some years on the lines afterwards embodied in the "Community Halls Act" of 1920. The scheme was, at the time of its conception by the citizens of Morpeth, in advance of the law, and was not capable of being carried out except by forbearance on the part of the township council; but farming communities throughout the province were probably ripe for the advent of community halls, and they have now become an established and legitimate undertaking, and entitled to government aid.

To get some idea of the rapidity of settlement in the township of Howard, we need only consider that Colonel Talbot settled at Dunwich on the 21st of May, 1803, and that by June, 1833, in a letter written by Colonel Talbot to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, he said he had placed a settler on every lot in Howard, excepting, of course, the clergy reserves and Canada Company lands.

On April 12th, 1830, the Colonel wrote that the township of Harwich was locked up by non-residents and clergy reserve lands, and that he had not extended his road through that township, so we are left wondering to what extent the state of affairs mentioned by the Colonel was the cause of the many different surveys now met with in the township of Harwich.

Early History of Shrewsbury

By O. K. Watson

To write the history of Shrewsbury, it will be necessary to go back to 1791, the year that Governor Simcoe came to Canada. At that time the territory south of the River Thames (which was known as La Tranche) was inhabited by the Pottawattomi and Ojibway tribes of Indians. These tribes were of the Algonquin Linguistic stock, the same as the Hurons and numerous other tribes inhabiting the country north of Lake Erie. The remnant of the Pottawattomi Indians, as far as Canada is concerned, is found on Walpole Island. Of the Ojibway or Chippewas there are some 18,000, in various parts of Canada.

At the time we are referring to, the County of Kent did not exist under that name, but the territory was called the District of Hesse. The State of Michigan still formed part of Canada. The capital of Upper Canada was at Newark, now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake. The exposed position of the capital necessitated its removal to a more secure place. Kingston was favored by Lord Dorchester, while Governor Simcoe thought that the capital might be advantageously placed in the western part, and with that idea in mind made an examination of the site which is now Chatham. This site commended itself very favorably to him, and as a result, he caused a ship yard to be built in 1794, on what is now Tecumseh Park, and placed in charge as superintendent a man by the name of William Baker, who had been employed in a like capacity in the British Naval yards at Brooklyn, N. Y.

As a result of his interest in Chatham, an order in council was passed in 1795, directing one Abraham Iredell, a surveyor, resident in Chatham, to lay out the Chatham town site, south of the river, and run a road of communication south to Rondeau, or Little Lake, with 200 acre lots on each side for United Empire Loyalists settlers. The instructions also called for a town site at the terminus of the road at Rondeau.

The Chatham town site was surveyed in 1795. The survey of the road and terminus at Shrewsbury was made as late as 1797, some claim, but the road was not really established until 1844, although that portion between Chatham and Blenheim had long been cut and named the Mill Road or Communication Road.

The town plotted on the shores of Rondeau still exists—on the map—the copy of the plan in the registry office at Chatham is signed as follows: "Crown Lands Department, Montreal, February, 1847, true copy," sgd. D. P. Papineau.

The names of the streets are as follows: Cathcart, Metcalfe, Peel, Saint George, Prince, Nelson, Russell, Princess, St. Patrick, Wood, Wolfe, Tecumseh, Brock, Albert, Victoria, William, Adelaide, Wellington, Talbot, and Kent. There is a large square marked "Goal and Court House," another marked "Market," and still another marked "Church Square." The area reserved would be about 600 acres, and the amount plotted at least 400 acres.

Across the bay from Shrewsbury, on what is now called the Eau Point, is an area marked "Ordinance Lands." On this land, which was and still is heavily timbered, some of the ships of Captain Barclay's squadron, which was defeated by Perry at Put-In-Bay, were built. These Ordinance Lands were intended for the erection of fortifications to protect the harbor of Rondeau, and the City of Shrewsbury.

The plan was all right, provided the means of transportation had remained as it was, namely by water and waggon roads, but while Governor Simcoe was so busy empire building, one James Watt was also busy on the steam engine, and by the time settlers began to come into the district in large numbers, Stevenson had his first steam railway in operation. These two inventions were destined to change the positions of many busy centres and generally play havoc with more countries than Canada, and it is not the first time in the world's history that a change in the methods of transportation has changed the centres of population, and thrown important cities into subordinate positions. The change of transportation from caravan to sailing vessel wrecked the Hanse league of cities in northern Germany, and what the automobile and electricity are going to do with our present arrangement of cities and towns, I will have to leave the historians of the future to say.

At the time Chatham and Shrewsbury were planned and laid out the idea of war with the United States was always present, and these ideas culminated finally in the war of 1812. If Chatham had been the capital city, it would have had two outlets and inlets for supplies; the River Thames was to be made navigable to the Forks, now London, which, according to the report of an engineer by the name of McNiff, made in 1793, was quite practical. He reported that there was plenty of water, and it only required two locks in the whole distance.

The only use our government has ever had for the townsite of Shrewsbury has been as a location for escaped slaves. All negroes escaping from slavery upon entering Canada found there a

refuge with help awaiting them, and the only inhabitants of the town of Shrewsbury, as far as I know, are the descendants of those slaves who were fortunate enough to escape from the United States and make their way into Canada.

In Shrewsbury's history we have great food for the imagination, and if the methods of transportation had not changed for a hundred years, we would now have a magnificent city on the north shore of Rondeau. The harbor would be filled with ships loading and unloading merchandise; while up and down the Communication road would toil streams of waggons hauling the produce to and from the busy port of Shrewsbury. The town site is still there waiting for the people to make it a city, restore the lake traffic and the State of Michigan to Canada, and make Chatham the capital city of Ontario.

The Tecumseh Memorial Boulder

By Katherine B. Coutts.

Thamesville has long realized its privilege and its responsibility as next neighbor and therefore logical custodian of one of the historic sites of the Dominion. Some twenty years ago a largely attended meeting was held in the town hall to discuss the ways and means of securing the erection of a suitable monument to the soldiers who fell in the Battle of the Thames, and to Tecumseh. The late Mr. T. M. Syer was in the chair; several speakers were heard including a couple of Indians from the Reserve, and a committee was formed to forward the project. No tangible results, however, followed.

In 1911, Mrs. Coutts and Mrs. Ruckle, deciding that if we could not have a big monument we might at least mark the battlefield, and having ascertained that \$50.00 would pay for a respectable granite-boulder, canvassed the village and soon secured the necessary sum, one or two who were not called on bringing in their contributions that they might share in the work. The Tecumseh farm, which is coterminous, or nearly so, with the ground over which the fighting ranged, was owned by Mr. John McDowell and, while pleased to allow the boulder to be placed on his property, he assigned to it an obscure corner bordering the Longwoods Road, but not easily noticeable by passersby. The inscription was:

**"Here
On October 5th, 1813,
Was fought the Battle of the Thames
And here
Tecumseh
Fell.**

Erected by the citizens of Thamesville, 1911."

The boulder attracted some notice. A picture of it forms one of the illustrations of Gurd's "Tecumseh" and one is included in the J. Ross Robertson collection in the Toronto Reference Library. Judge Samuel Wilson, of Kentucky, and his wife, who is a great grand daughter of Harrison's Second-in-Command at the Battle, visited it and wrote an interesting story which, with a picture of the Boulder, appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal. At the

Centenary celebration of the Battle a platform was erected near it where addresses were delivered to a large crowd by local and visiting historians, and the company of soldiers present saluted the little stone.

In 1912, renewing a former effort, an Association—The Tecumseh Memorial Association—was formed to try once more to secure Government aid towards the erection of a monument. The officers were: President, Mrs. K. B. Coutts; Vice-President, Dr. S. Stewart; Secretary, Dr. R. N. Fraser; Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Edsall. A play was given to furnish funds for the campaign and many prominent Canadians promised definite sums to be used in augmentation of the hoped-for grant. Col. Geo. T. Denison sent a cheque for \$10.00. The Vice-President went to Ottawa to present our claim, which was refused, the reason (or excuse) given being that Chatham was also putting forth a claim and the Government could not decide between two claimants.

A little later this part of Kent was included for electoral purposes in East Lambton, thus giving us as our representative a supporter of the Government, Mr. Joseph Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong being applied to took up the matter with enthusiasm and seemed likely to secure the grant when the outbreak of the Great War gave us all other things to think of.

When the Drury Government moved a section of the Longwoods Road north, expropriating for that purpose a portion of Mr. McDowell's farm, a piece of ground in the very centre of the battlefield was left between the old road and the new. This little plot was upon request assigned to us as a park and was called "Tecumseh Memorial Park." The Government was asked to allow the men engaged in work on the highway to move the boulder into this park and raise it on a higher pedestal, the Association undertaking to affix a bronze tablet, the inscription cut in the granite having now become quite illegible. Hon. Mr. Manning Doherty, our representative in the Legislature, promised to have this done, as did also Hon. Mr. Biggs, Minister of Highways, but it was not done when the Drury Government was defeated in June, 1923.

In January, 1924, a meeting of the Tecumseh Memorial Association was called which authorized the President, Mrs. Coutts, to make use of the funds lying to its credit in the bank for the purpose of improving the boulder in such ways as she deemed proper. A bronze tablet was ordered from Tallman Bros., Hamilton, costing \$75.00, to which the original inscription was transferred. For \$125.00 Mr. C. Colby, of Chatham, furnished a granite pediment, moved the boulder upon it and affixed the tablet. And on July 27th, 1924, in the presence of probably 2,500 people, many from a

distance, the renovated boulder was unveiled by Mrs. Coutts, who solemnly dedicated it to the memory of the Canadian soldiers who fell on that spot repelling the invaders of their soil, and of their gallant Indian ally, Tecumseh. Short addresses followed by Dr. S. Stewart, Vice-President of the Tecumseh Memorial Association; Dr. J. H. Coyne, of St. Thomas, representing the Federal Historic Sites and Monuments Board; Dr. Tecumseh Holmes, of Chatham, first President of the Kent Historical Society, and whose father was the first white man born in Kent; John A. Walker, K.C., of Chatham, President of the Kent Historical Society; Mr. Ed. Watts, of Detroit, who grew up on the battlefield of which his grandfather was first white owner; and Mr. D. E. Sherman, of Thamesville, great-grandson of Thamesville's first white settler.

IN MEMORIAM

SHERIFF JOHN R. GEMMILL

Since the last number of the Kent Historical Papers was issued there was removed by death a gentleman long usefully identified with the Kent Historical Society and for some years its presiding officer, in the person of John Roger Gemmill, Sheriff of the County. Sheriff Gemmill was born at Perth, Ontario, on the first day of August, 1841, and while quite young, removed with his parents to Sarnia, Ontario, where he received his education, and with his father, the Editor of "The Sarnia Observer," learned the newspaper business. In 1864, he visited Chatham and purchased "The Western Reformer" (as the newspaper was then named), which he equipped and on the twelfth day of January, 1865, issued the first copy of "The Chatham Banner," with which newspaper he continued to be identified as proprietor and later as Editor until his appointment to the position of Sheriff in February, 1897, which office he held until his death on the second day of January, 1922.

The late Sheriff was remarkably well-informed and was constantly being applied to for information in respect to local as well as Provincial and Federal political events for which his newspaper training qualified him as an authority. He was highly esteemed and respected for his universal courtesy and urbane manners and was a gentleman devoid of offence.

IN MEMORIAM

THOS. SCULLARD

The late Thos. Scullard was born in Whitchurch, Hampshire, Eng., on June 19, 1850. He received his early education in England, coming to Canada when 22 years of age. He completed his studies at the Law School in Toronto, and then came to Chatham, where he continued to reside, practising law.

During his long residence in this city, Mr. Scullard enjoyed in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, who elected him on various occasions to positions of responsibility and trust. He was at different times Alderman, Mayor, a member of the Board of Education and of the Library Board.

Mr. Scullard was also actively associated with many organizations of this city, fraternal, literary and social. He was a Past Master of Wellington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the "Father" of the Macaulay Club, an executive member of the Kent Historical Society, and a member of "Karshish" Club. In each of these societies he was an enthusiastic and helpful member. His literary and poetic gifts were evidenced in his contributions to the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Scullard married, in 1891, Miss Agnes Kerr, who predeceased him ten years.

Mr. Scullard died suddenly on Feb. 13, 1923, and his death occasioned deep grief among his wide circle of friends, who mourn him as a congenial companion and a just and upright citizen.

IN MEMORIAM

REGINALD V. BRAY, M. D.

On the evening of the 2nd of October, 1921, there passed away one of Chatham's most prominent and best respected citizens in the person of Dr. Reginald V. Bray, at the age of 52 years. The deceased was a son of the late Dr. John L. Bray and was born at the City of Chatham where he resided during the whole of his life except for a short season when he practised medicine at Mooretown, in the County of Lambton. Dr. Bray was educated at the local schools and subsequently at the Toronto University and at Trinity College from which institution he obtained his medical degree in 1890. For a number of years previous to his death he held the position of County Jail Surgeon and Physician for the County House of Refuge and a Coroner for the County. The deceased in his lifetime was prominent in his profession as well as in the civic and religious life of the community. He was a valued member of Christ Church and for many years Superintendent of its Sunday School. At the time of his death he was Chief Scout Master of the Boy Scouts, a member of the Kent Children's Aid Society, of the Chatham Board of Health, of the Kent Historical Society, and of the Chatham Public Library Board, in all of which public bodies he was an active and valued member. For some years he was a member of the School Board, and always took an active interest in all matters of a moral, social or philanthropic character.

The late Doctor was fond of sport and for many years was prominent in the Cricket, Curling and Bowling Clubs of the city.

IN MEMORIAM

DR. GEORGE MITCHELL

Dr. George Mitchell, who till the time of his death was a valued member of the Kent Historical Society, was born at Aylmer, Ontario, in 1838, and died at Wallaceburg, Ontario, in 1914. He received his medical education in Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1865. He came to Wallaceburg in the following year and there practised medicine till his death.

Dr. Mitchell was for many years a prominent figure in the life of his adopted town and county. He served a number of years in the Municipal Council, both as Councillor and Reeve, and was Warden of the County. He also was a candidate for a seat in the Federal House of Parliament, but was defeated by the Hon. David Mills by 12 votes.

He was, moreover, chairman of the Library Board for a number of years and was largely instrumental in securing for Wallaceburg its fine Carnegie Library.

Dr. Mitchell was an official member of the Wallaceburg Methodist Church, and his sterling qualities commanded the highest respect and left him mourned by a wide circle of friends.

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