

the profitable job of teaming salt from Hamilton to London for the sum of \$5.00 per week.

Each year more land was cultivated and more crops grown. Dairying became part of the successful agricultural enterprise. More settlers arrived and the need for education became a priority. Charles and William Wilson had received their education in England but the younger boys were sent to Manchester to board at the home of the area's only teacher Mrs. Lydia Ranney and receive their education. Classes were held in the winter and in return for their tutoring, the boys worked for Mr. Ranney on his farm.

Religion was important to Richard and Sarah Wilson but there were no churches nearby. Clergymen travelling on horseback visited the different settlements and needless to say, he was always welcome.

As the sons of Richard and Sarah grew older, they moved from the original homestead to neighbouring farms of their own, with the exception of William. Before long, the first concession was known as Wilson road, a tradition followed until the 1950's. Upon Richard's death in 1861 (Sarah predeceased in 1859) the home farm was left to the youngest son, Richard. This custom followed for four generations.- the youngest son always named Richard - was bequeathed Lot 23, Concession 1. In 1967, the homestead was sold by Richard M. Wilson, a great grandson of the original owner.

With the deaths of Richard and Sarah Wilson, the Wilson family did not die. Their five sons all married and raised families in the community and today about one thousand descendants are scattered across North America.