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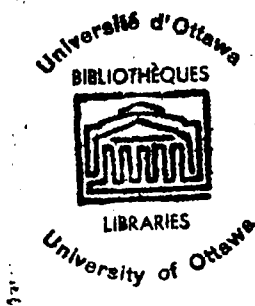
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THE "WELSH SETTLEMENT" IN UPPER CANADA

by F. T. Rosser M.A.

Thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts
of the University of Ottawa through the
Department of History as partial fulfil-
ment of the requirements for the degree
of Doctor of Philosophy.



Ottawa, Canada, 1953

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To trace the family histories of the 45 immigrant families belonging to the original Welsh Settlement over a period of a century is a difficult task when the descendants are scattered over a continent. What I have been able to do has been made possible by the most generous and kindly help of a large number of interested people. Priceless family documents have been made available without hesitation and many persons have gone to a great deal of trouble to provide detailed information and to check the accuracy of data. All this valuable assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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ABSTRACT

of

The "Welsh Settlement" in Upper Canada

Passionately nationalistic in their native land, the Welsh have resisted the might of England for centuries and have never been assimilated into English life. Abroad, however, they have merged gracefully with other cultures and, in a relatively short time have lost their identity in new cultural patterns. That is what happened in the Welsh Settlement of Upper Canada. The distinctively Welsh characteristics of the Upper Canadian settlers lasted for scarcely more than half a century. This paper attempts to capture something of the colour and life of that little group (approximately 400 people) which glowed so briefly in the shifting pattern of Canadian history.

The man responsible for the establishment of a Welsh Settlement in Upper Canada was John Matthews, a native of Glamorganshire, South Wales. He left home early in life and obtained employment in the British Civil Service. He was a junior clerk in the British embassy in Paris at the time of the French revolution and is thought to have become persona non grata with the French authorities. Friends at the American embassy were instrumental in bringing him to the United States where he was befriended by Benjamin Morgan, a wealthy Philadelphian. Under Morgan's guidance Matthews obtained work and later opened a paper store in Philadelphia which prospered greatly and

within twelve years had made a small fortune for him. Just before the War of 1812-14 he returned to Wales.

John Matthews, greatly distressed to find the circumstances under which his relatives lived in Wales, determined to use his means to promote their welfare by establishing them on lands of their own in the New World. Therefore, in 1817, he himself came to the Talbot Settlement in Upper Canada and was located on 200 acres of land by Lt. Col. Thomas Talbot. In three years, he fulfilled the settlement duties and obtained the deed for his property. He then returned to Wales, and in the spring of 1821 made arrangements to bring 34 of his relatives to Upper Canada entirely at his own expense. To the end of his life Matthews took a close personal interest in the welfare of his group. There are few cases in the history of the Province of a patron who sacrificed so much to help his settlers and who was so highly respected by all who knew him.

Since Matthews was well aware of the eccentricities of Talbot, he had taken extraordinary steps to ensure the success of his undertaking. He obtained the support of Lord Bathurst and, contrary to general practice in the Talbot Settlement, followed regular land grant procedure in dealing with the provincial authorities. Talbot, perhaps reluctantly, could not do otherwise than agree to the proposal to locate the families as a group but he placed them 25 miles distant from Matthews' farm in the northwest corner of London township on the very edge of his settlement. Only one of the 34 settlers could speak

English and for ten years they remained comparatively isolated. Then the Canada Company opened up adjoining lands to the north and west and settlers began to pour in. Matthews, who had by this time moved to the village of Stamford near Queenston, came in contact there with many Welsh immigrants and was successful in directing a number of these to the Canada Company lands with the result that the settlement grew rapidly, and became well known throughout the country.

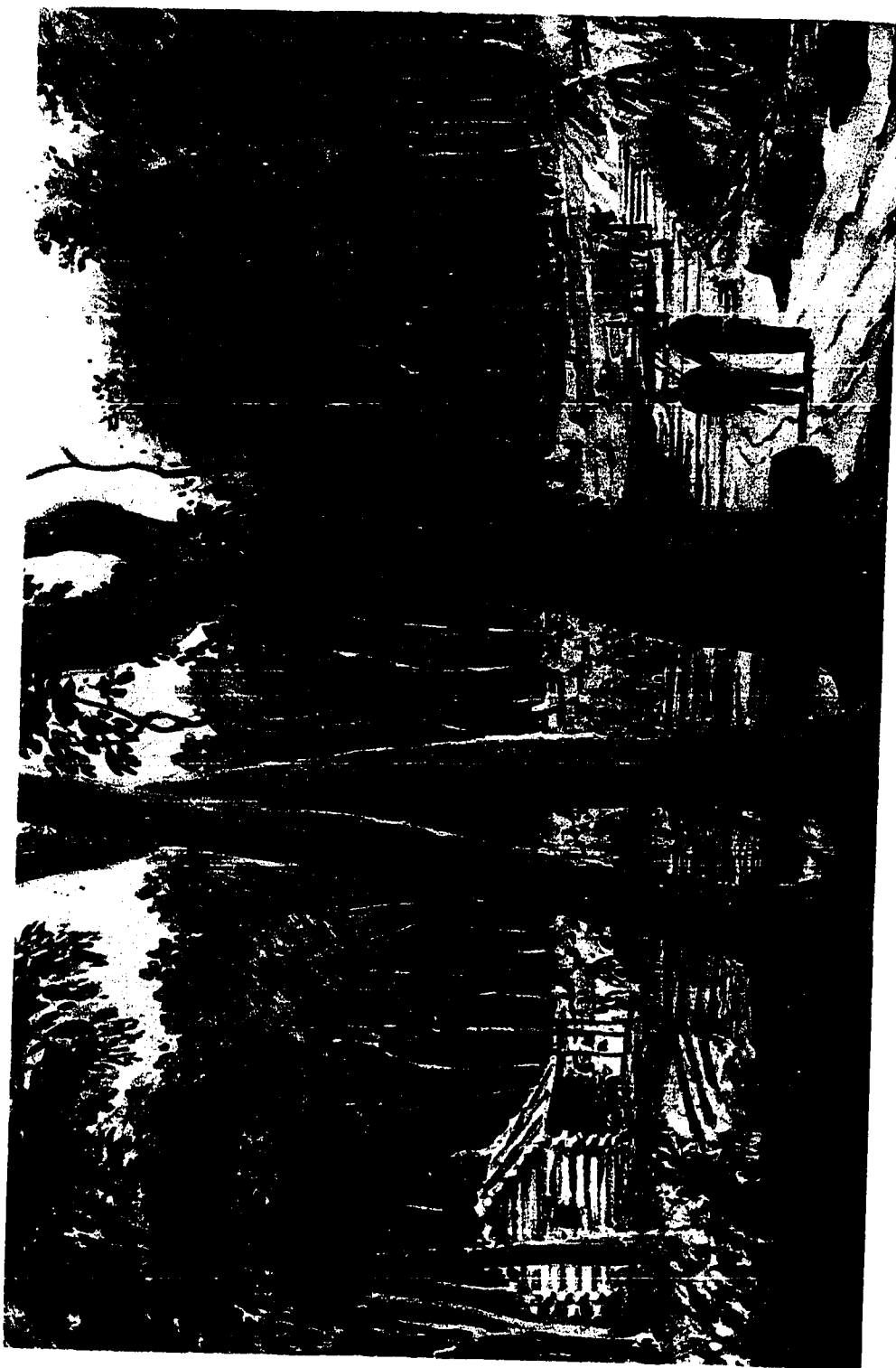
The Welsh were industrious and prospered greatly on the rich lands they had obtained. Intermixed with them were English, Scotch and Irish settlers and before long most of the Welsh became conversant with the English language. The first church to be organized in the neighbourhood was the First Lobo Baptist Church founded by Baptist people from Charlotteville in the Long Point Settlement. Although the original Welsh group were all Methodists, most of them had joined the Baptist Church by 1832. Other denominations came later and Welsh people became attached to each of them. Also, they founded three Baptist churches of their own. Schools were organized in the 1840's and were extended and improved in the next twenty years. The development of good roads followed by railroads provided excellent communications with other centres. Under these influences, Welsh characteristics were soon lost.

The first village in the community, Siddallsville, grew up around John Siddall's flour mill opened in 1834. Sawmills, other flour mills and a carding mill were later built along Nairn Creek which

flowed through the settlement. The village of Carlisle, founded in 1848 when George Shipley built a mill; grew rapidly and became the principal village of North Middlesex, with a population of about 1,000. Denfield was recognized as a village after the opening of the London, Huron and Bruce railroad in 1876. Of these three Welsh Settlement villages, only Denfield remains to-day. The great movement of settlers to the West began to affect the Welsh soon after the middle of the 19th century and a number of the immigrants and many of the first generation Welsh Canadians moved westward to pioneer anew.

In the first generation of the Welsh to marry in Canada the average number of children per family was almost nine but by the third generation the average number had dropped to 3.4. Fourth- and fifth-generation descendants living to-day are estimated at 5,000 and are scattered over the continent with approximately two-thirds living in the United States. With each succeeding generation, occupations have become more diversified. The living descendants represent a typical cross-section of Canadian and American life.

In the biographical section of this paper detailed information is recorded regarding each of 45 Welsh immigrant families. In the land location section, all the original settlers (nearly 500) in an area of almost 60,000 acres are listed alphabetically. This list gives the location and date of settlement on each farm and the reference to the original land petitions most of which are to be found in the Public Archives of Canada.



BUSH FARM

Water colour by Lieut. Philip Bainbrigge, Bainbrigge Collection,
Public Archives of Canada.

INTRODUCTION

The Welsh, in contrast with other immigrants to Upper Canada, seldom settled in groups and when they did their national characteristics were quickly lost. There was only one Welsh Settlement in the Province that maintained its identity for more than half a century. This report gives an account of its establishment and growth, contains biographical sketches of its Welsh families, and lists all the original settlers in the neighbourhood. Copies of original documents and letters are included in the appendix.

ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT

Welsh in America

Early in the fourteenth century, long before Columbus made his famous discovery, the Welsh Prince Madoc sailed from North Wales with a fleet of 10 colonist ships and never returned to his native country. The fate of this expedition is not definitely known, but Catlin has advanced the theory that the Indians of the Mandan Tribe, who lived along the Upper Missouri River, might have been descendants of Prince Madoc's colonists.¹ Certain peculiarities of their speech and handiwork were markedly similar to Welsh, and Catlin claims that the remains of their villages, fortified in a circular manner and thus indicative of Welsh origin, can be traced from Ohio westward. He suggests that Prince Madoc landed somewhere on the South Atlantic coast of the United States. In the course of time the colonists were driven westward by warring Indian tribes and eventually became identified with friendly Indians of the Central Plains. In spite of the fact that ethnologists consider Catlin's theory to be without any basis,²

¹ Catlin, George. The manners, customs and condition of the North American Indians, Vol. II. Published by the author at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London. 1841.

² Hodge, F.W. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 30. 1907.

it is interesting to note the observations of the first European to discover the Mandan Indians. . The French explorer de la Vérendrye visited them late in 1738 and made the following entries in his journal:³

Their fortifications are not Indian. This nation is mixed white and black. The women are fairly good-looking, especially the white, many with blond and fair hair.... The men are stout and tall, generally very active, fairly good-looking, with a good physiognomy. The women have not the Indian physiognomy.

Although a few small Welsh settlements were established in the Carolinas, the only part of the American colonies in which they made a recognized group contribution was in Pennsylvania. In the latter part of the seventeenth century William Penn obtained a royal grant of territory in America. He advertised his province to his friends as an ideal haven for all who were oppressed and was successful in selling "The Welsh Tract" to seven companies of the Welsh Society of Friends. The first settlers migrated there in the summer of 1682. Because of the tolerant and democratic attitude of the colony, liberals from many countries were attracted and, in the course of time, the Welsh characteristics of the original settlement were swallowed up in the cosmopolitan development of the State.⁴ Early in the nineteenth century, a number of families from the Pennsylvania Welsh Tract

³ North Western Explorations, No. I, Journal of de la Vérendrye, 1738-39. Report of Canadian Archives, pp. 2-25. 1889.

⁴ Browning, Charles H. Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania. William J. Campbell, Philadelphia. 1912.

migrated to Upper Canada and established the Quaker Settlement of York County.^{5,6} Since their ancestors had left Wales more than a century before they were by this time thoroughly americanized.

Welsh in Upper Canada

One of the earliest plans to bring Welsh to Upper Canada is mentioned by John Graves Simcoe in his letter to Lord Hobart, 11th February, 1803, supporting Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Talbot's application for land.⁷ He states that Talbot planned to persuade a large body of Welsh and Scotch families, who had arrived in New York in the summer of 1801 and were already disgusted with life there, to return under the government of England and take up land with him in the township of Yarmouth. Although this expectation did not materialize, Talbot did locate in the years that followed, a very large number of colonists, among whom was the original Welsh group.

The idea of promoting a Welsh settlement in Canada was advanced again in 1815 by Major David Byron Davies of the 100th regiment then stationed at Niagara. He secured support for his scheme

⁵ History of the County of York, p. 147. C. Blackett Robinson, Toronto. 1885.

⁶ Sketches of David Lloyd, Murdock McLeod Lloyd, Joseph C. Lundy, Robert W. Phillips et al. Commemorative bibliographical record of the County of York. J. H. Beers and Co. Toronto. 1907.

⁷ Ermatinger, Edward. Life of Colonel Talbot. pp. 5-10. A. McLachlin's Home Journal Office. St. Thomas. 1859.

from General Sir Gordon Drummond, Lieutenant Governor of the province, who presented Davies' proposal to the British Government and recommended him as a man capable of accomplishing the undertaking. Lord Bathurst, then Secretary for the Colonies, said in his reply dated 8th January, 1816,⁸

that from the many previous applications which I have received in the event of Government granting a limited encouragement to emigration, to which it would be incumbent on me to attend, it is not at present in my power to accede to the proposition made by Major Davies.

No further attempt was made to bring a group of Welsh settlers to Upper Canada until 1821 when John Matthews, a native of Swansea, Wales, was given permission to establish his relatives there. They were granted land a short distance northwest of the present city of London in the northwest corner of London township. Matthews' group formed the nucleus of the Welsh settlement in Upper Canada. Almost without exception all the Welsh people who eventually settled there lived within a radius of five miles from the junction of the London-Lobo and Lobo-East Williams townlines (Fig. 1). However, in a manner similar to that of the American settlement, these Welsh gradually lost their national characteristics and were assimilated into the structure of Canadian life.

⁸ Public Archives of Canada. G1 Series, Vol. 8, p. 6, and G16, C. Vol. 7.

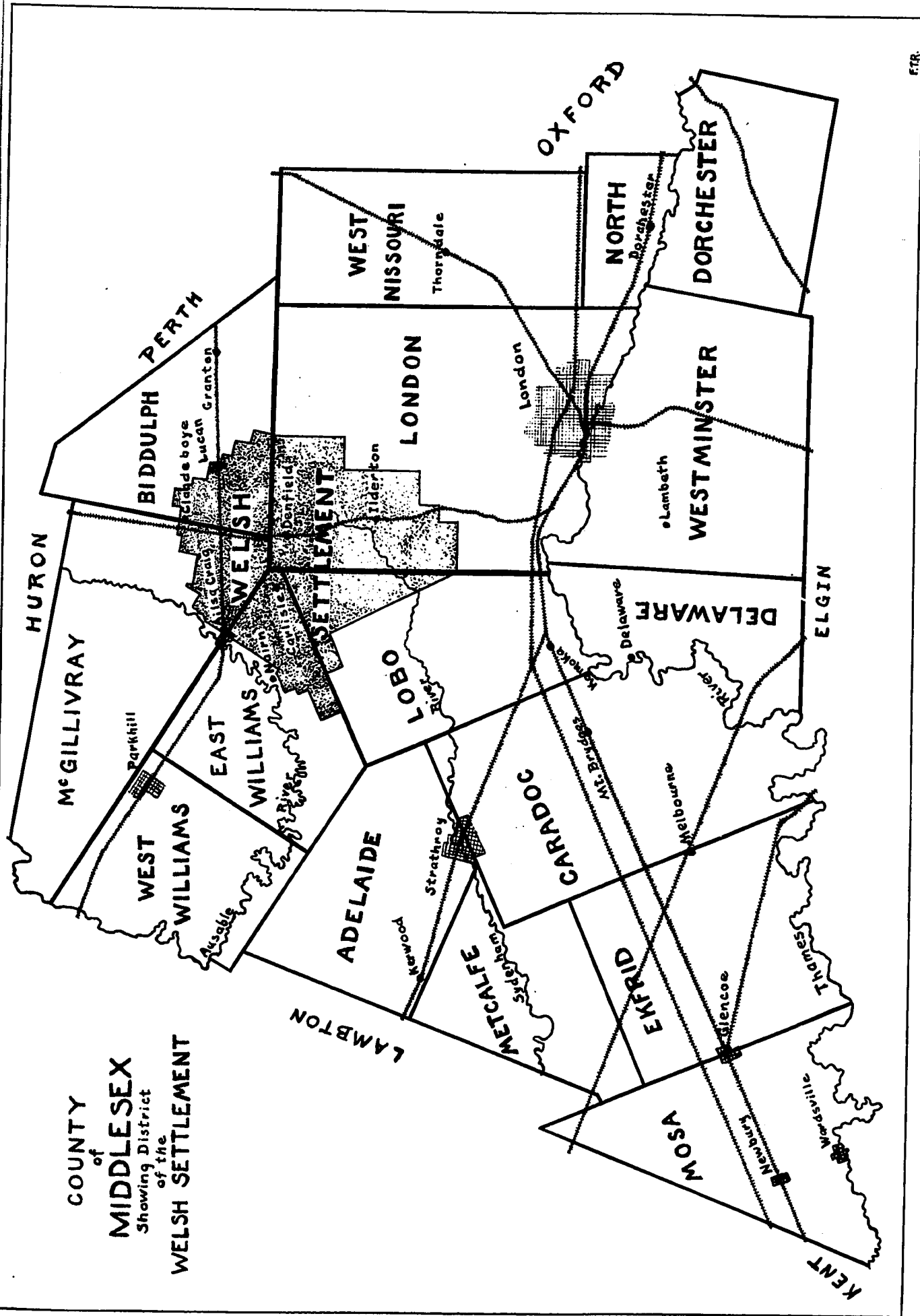


Figure 1

Early Career of John Matthews

John Matthews, the founder of the Welsh settlement in Upper Canada, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, in the year 1764, the son of William Matthews, a gardener. Although there is a tradition that he was a runaway boy, no factual evidence to support this idea has been secured and, for the most part, his early life remains obscure.⁹ That he had lived for some time in the United States is clear from his correspondence. In a letter written from New York, 5th October, 1824, to his brother Philip, he speaks of having been to Philadelphia to settle his affairs with Chandler Price, who, he writes,

is my agent to receive the interest of what money
I have in the funds of the United States and who
has power of attorney from me for the manage-
ment of my little concern here.

He tells his brother that Price is a good man who would render him every service if needed as would also "my worthy friend and former protector Benjamin Morgan, Esq." Chandler Price and Benjamin Morgan were respected merchants of Philadelphia during the latter

⁹ One story about the "old uncle" is that when a young man he was a member of the British Embassy staff in France. While there he fell in love with a lady of the French Court. During the revolution, she and her family went the way of the guillotine. In his desperate efforts to save her he endangered his own life but was smuggled out of France by some American friends who took him to the southern states. Here he bought land but since he objected to the practice of slavery he soon sold his plantation and went north. When he died a locket was found hanging over his heart and in it was a wisp of mademoiselle's hair.

part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries. For some time they were associated in business. Price took an active interest in political affairs. Morgan owned large country estates in the vicinity of Philadelphia and retired thereon in later life. Both were men of wealth and influence.¹⁰ It is evident that John Matthews made the friendship of these men in Philadelphia in the early years of the century.

An examination of Philadelphia directories reveals that a John Matthews who was located at 81 North Third Street was a clerk in the register's office of the United States from 1793 to 1797, a paper feller in 1798, and proprietor of a paper store from 1799 to 1811.¹¹ Although John Matthews' are listed in the directories for most years from 1793 to 1825, their occupations or years of residence are such that only this one could have been the founder of the Welsh settlement in Upper Canada. Matthews certainly was a man of outstanding business ability. His wealth, measured in the terms of his day, was quite considerable and it is most probable that twelve years' operation of a paper store in Philadelphia gave him the start that enabled him to do so much for his relatives in later years.

¹⁰ Documents of Chandler Price and of Benjamin Morgan. Library of Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.

¹¹ Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Note: Year of 1797 is listed as at 81 North Second St.; Year 1811 is listed as at 64 North Third St.

It is not known exactly when Matthews returned to Wales, but the evidence indicates that it was just before the outbreak of the war of 1812. When he reached Wales he was pained to find his relatives living in dire poverty. Like many others of that time, they had fallen victim to the severe economic depression that followed the Napoleonic wars. Three sisters and two brothers, all of whom were married and had large families, resided in Llansamlet, near Swansea. In the coal mines of the district, which provided their chief source of livelihood, working conditions were extremely bad, hours very long, and wages outrageously low. In the absence of alarm clocks the women sat up at night in order to wake the men at 4 a.m., and to have their breakfasts prepared in time for them to get to work. During the day, in addition to their household tasks, the women picked up coal droppings in the neighbourhood of the pit heads and carried them home in baskets balanced on their heads. Boys frequently began work in the mines when eight years of age. John Rosser, one of Matthews' nephews, had done this and before he reached the age of 21, had been buried in three different mine disasters.

The benevolent brother was deeply moved by his family's plight and did what he could to alleviate their distress, but the longer he remained in the Old Country the more convinced he became that it would be impossible to effect any lasting solution of their difficulties under the conditions existing there. Although he invested some of his

money in property at Llanclathian and Clyndy,¹² he did not attempt to establish himself permanently in Wales. In the course of a few years he made up his mind that the only way to free his brothers and sisters and their families from the thralldom under which they lived would be to establish them on lands of their own in the New World. With this end in view, after the war of 1812-14 was over, he determined to set out for Upper Canada.

Pioneering in Upper Canada

In 1817, John Matthews arrived in Upper Canada and went directly to the Talbot Settlement where he obtained from the Superintendent, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Talbot, a location of 200 acres of land in the township of Southwold on which he proceeded to settle at once. Two years later, when he had completed the settlement duties,¹³

¹² See Appendix p. 156, John Matthews' letter, New York, 5th October, 1824.

¹³ Settlement duties for Colonel Talbot's settlers. Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Book H. pp. 113-114.
"First: within two years or sooner from the time that the Settler should be permitted to occupy any of the aforesaid lots he should cause to be erected thereon, a good and sufficient dwelling house of at least sixteen by twenty feet in the clear and do occupy the same in Person or by a substantial tenant.
Second: in the same period of time, he shall clear and fence in a substantial manner Ten acres on the Lot of two hundred acres five acres on the half Lot which he shall possess.
Third: each settler shall within the same time clear and open thirty three feet wide of the Road in front of his lot and shall leave no trees standing within one hundred feet of the road."

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland
Kt. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province
of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding
His Majesty's Forces therein &c. &c.

In Council

The Petition of John Matthews of
Talbot Road Farmer (Southwold)
Humbly sheweth;

That your Petitioner arrived from
Glamorgan in the Principality of Wales, to
this Province in the year 1817, and was lo-
cated by Colonel Talbot in the same year, on
a lot of two hundred acres of land on Talbot
Road aforesaid, liable to settlement duties,
which he has performed, and is ready to pay
the fees that may be required immediately.

Wherefore your Petitioner prays that
Your Excellency will be pleased to grant him
the said Lot.

And your Petitioner as in duty
bound will ever pray -

Talbot
17th Decr 1819 } John Matthews

Recommended by
Thomas Talbot
Super^r -

he appeared before the Colonel on 17th December, 1819, to take the oath of allegiance and to file his petition for a grant of land.¹⁴

On 21st January, 1820, Matthews' petition was presented to the Executive Council in York by his agent Andrew Mercer, and was thereupon referred to Thomas Ridout, the Surveyor General. The latter reported on 7th February, 1820, that

The Petitioner John Matthews appears in Colonel Talbot's Return of Settlers for Lot No. 35 on the south side of the North branch of Talbot Road in the Township of Southwold for which no description has issued - the lot contains 200 acres. I do not find that the Petitioner has obtained any order for Land.¹⁵

The Receiver General's receipt for fees paid on this lot is dated 14th February, 1820. The Crown portion amounted to £ 4, 0s, 8d, the surveying fee to £ 1, 4s, 9d, and the Land granting office fees to £ 2, 18s, 8d, making a total of £ 8, 4s, 1d, or about \$40. in American currency.¹⁶

Since Talbot was usually very slow in obtaining patents for his settlers it seems likely that Matthews journeyed to York himself in order to secure the deed for his property as soon as possible. While there he must have learned of the ill-will then existing between certain

¹⁴ Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Petitions, M.12, No. 413, 1820.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

provincial authorities and Talbot, whose right to locate settlers had already been disputed by the Provincial Government in 1817. A report of the Executive Council that year in discussing the settlement of the Talbot Road says in part:

gradually he (Talbot) retained the nomination and location of the settlers as well as the supervision of their labours and the fulfilment of their engagements. The settlers should each have received an order in council for his land, and the location of it should have been made by the Surveyor-General, the fee for the survey and patent being first paid. By relaxation of this orderly process with respect to all settlement, the government remained ignorant of the quality of the settler, the Surveyor-General ignorant of his location and the Receiver-General was unpaid.¹⁷

Talbot had visited the Colonial Office during the winter of 1817-18 where, as usual, he was received cordially and Lord Bathurst supported him in a despatch to the provincial authorities dated 26th February, 1818.¹⁸ Upon his return to Canada he accordingly ignored what he considered provincial red tape and proceeded to superintend the location of settlers without further reference to the York authorities.¹⁹

Talbot is unique in the annals of British colonial history, not only because he promoted one of the largest settlements of his or any

¹⁷ Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Book. J. p. 261.

¹⁸ Hamil, Fred Coyne. Colonel Talbot's Principality. Ontario History. 44:183-193. 1952.

¹⁹ Ermatinger, C. O. The Talbot Regime. The Municipal World, Limited. St. Thomas. 1904.

day, but because he did it without constitutional authority. It was not until 1837 that Her Majesty's Government required Talbot to hand over to the Executive Government, the entire management of the Talbot Settlement, thus ending, as Lord Glenleg says, "the great, but most anomalous authority with which he (Talbot) has so long been invested."²⁰ The fact that in his future land dealings John Matthews adhered strictly to government procedure would indicate that he benefited by his own experience in securing the title to his property and determined to take no chances with the vagaries of Talbot. Among the thousands of immigrants who located in the Talbot Settlement Matthews' settlers were almost the only ones who obtained an order in council for land before seeking a location from the Colonel.

Later in the year in which he was granted the title deed to his property, John Matthews returned again to Wales for the purpose of bringing his relatives to Canada. His great ambition was to establish his kin on lands of their own where they would be able, as he says, "to go through life in a creditable manner by dint of honest industry".²¹

²⁰ Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Book U. p. 211, despatch from Lord Glenleg, 8 February, 1838.

²¹ Appendix. John Matthews' Letters. Stamford, 3rd June, 1843.

Establishing the First Settlers

John Matthews spent the winter of 1820-21 attending to his business interests in the Old Country and making preparations for bringing his relatives to Upper Canada the following spring. He visited Downing Street in February and succeeded in obtaining the written permission of Lord Bathurst, Secretary for the Colonies, to take a group of Welsh to Upper Canada and in addition obtaining the request that as far as circumstances permitted these settlers be granted land on adjoining lots.²²

John was the oldest member of the Matthews' family. A brother, Benjamin, a soldier in the British Army, had been killed at the battle of Waterloo.²³ The rest of the family were all residents of South Wales. His eldest sister, Sarah, who was the wife of David Morgan, had eight children. Margaret, his second sister, had married John Rosser and her family numbered ten. Another sister, Rachel, was the widow of David Hughes and had been left with six small children, two boys and four girls. His brother Philip was married to Mary Abram, and in the spring of 1820 they had seven living children; two more were born to them in Upper Canada. His brother Matthew

²² Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Petitions, M.13-60-1821.

²³ History of County of Middlesex, pp. 920-922. W.A. and C.L. Goodspeed, Toronto and London, 1889.

Drawing Clerk
23 Feb 1821

Sir,

I am directed by Lord
Bathurst to acquaint you that
his Lordship has granted permission
to Mr. John Matthews to proceed
to Upper Canada accompanied by
about forty Settlers from the County
of Glamorgan; and I am to desire
that they may receive Grants of
land proportioned to their means
of cultivation and to express his
Lordship's wish that they may as
far as circumstances will permit
be located on adjoining lots of land.

I have the Honor to bid
Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Henry Goulburn

Major General
Sir P. Maitland & Co.

Letter from the Colonial Office directing that Matthew's settlers
be located together.

Public Archives of Canada.

was also a married man with a family. He, however, did not come to America until some years after the death of his wife and it is not known whether any of his family ever came or not.²⁴

When preparations for the journey were completed early in April 1821, John Matthews left Llansamlet accompanied by David Morgan, John Rosser, Philip Matthews, and their families and three of the Hughes' children whom he had persuaded to return to Upper Canada with him. They proceeded to Bristol where they obtained passage in the brig "FIDELITY"²⁵ bound for Quebec under Captain W. Lilburn with a general cargo of merchandise.²⁶

Little comfort was to be found on the sailing vessels of those days.²⁷ Several of the party suffered from sea sickness. Thirteen-year-old Elizabeth Morgan in particular kept her bed during the entire journey. Her life was despaired of at times, but she survived and lived to the age of 86. The long and uncomfortable ocean voyage

²⁴ Appendix. John Matthews' Will and John Matthews' Letters.

²⁵ History of County of Middlesex, pp. 920-922. W.A. and C.L. Goodspeed. Toronto and London. 1889.

²⁶ Ship arrivals, "The Quebec Gazette", Monday, 4th June, 1821.

²⁷ For the description of a Welsh emigrant party on a sailing vessel bound for America see "The Diary of Peter Brown", edited by J.M.S. Careless; Ontario History, Vol. 42; No. 3; 113-151. 1950.

ended when the vessel docked at Quebec on 31st May, 1821,²⁸ after 40 days at sea. The party was fortunate in having made the crossing without the loss of a single member.

At that time six steamboats plied regularly between Quebec and Montreal. On one of these the Welsh group proceeded up the St. Lawrence in the course of a few days. Neat French Canadian farms and villages presented the same pleasant scene that they do to-day. The port of Montreal, then a city of 30,000 people, was a busy, hustling place. After disembarkation the party had to drive nine miles to Lachine in order to avoid the rapids in the river. From Lachine they proceeded to York, a journey which usually took about 10 days.²⁹ The Capital of Upper Canada with a population of about 1500 people was already well known to John Matthews. When his party arrived there, he immediately took steps to obtain land location tickets. He presented the letter given to him at the Colonial Office and at the same time filed a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, for the location of land to his relatives.³⁰

²⁸ Ship arrivals. "The Quebec Gazette", Monday, 4th June, 1821.

²⁹ For a description of this trip at that time see: (1) Howison, John. Sketches of Upper Canada. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale-Court; and Geo. B. Whittaker, London. Edinburgh. 1825. (2) McOuat, Donald F. The Diary of William Graves, Ontario History Vol. 43; No. 1; 1-28. 1951.

³⁰ Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Petitions M. 13-60-1821.

It reads as follows:

That your Petitioner migrated from the county of Glamorgan, in Wales in the year 1817, to this Province, and received a Grant from the Crown of 200 acres of land in the Township of Southwold, on which he has built and improved.

That with the view of inducing sundry of his relatives in Wales to follow him to this Province, he went home last fall, and has now lately returned, bringing with him, under the accompanying permission from Lord Bathurst, and the guidance and protection of your Petitioner, four families of his relations, consisting altogether of 34 persons, all of whom, excepting one, are ignorant of any but their Native Language, and the whole of whom he has, besides relieving them from pecuniary difficulties at home, brought hither entirely at his own cost, his only motive in doing which has been to advance their interests, and get them settled near to himself.

That though but low in circumstances they are enabled to apply for, and undertake the cultivation of 100 acres of land each.

Wherefore your Petitioner humbly prays, in behalf of the above mentioned persons, that Your Excellency will be pleased to grant 100 acres of the waste lands of the Crown, in the nearest Township to Southwold vacant, to such of them as Your Excellency may deem fit objects for immediate Grants. And that a Location of 100 acres for each of such of the other Boys as may be deemed expedient may be appropriated till they respectively become of age, with permission to improve the same in the mean time, it being very desirable to have them all settled as near together as possible.

Attached to the petition is a list³¹ of the people involved signed by John Matthews. It is rather misleading in that it appears as

³¹ Ibid.

if Rachael Hugh³² had accompanied the party whereas she remained in Wales and it erroneously states that John Rosser had seven children instead of ten and, of course, does not make the correct total of 34 persons mentioned in the petition.

A separate list of the males in the Welsh party was prepared and John Matthews certified to its correctness.³³ This list was incorporated in the Legislative Council minutes in connection with their consideration of the Matthews' petition. The minute entry³⁴ is as follows:

At the Council Chamber at York on Saturday 23 June, 1821

Present

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor
The Honourable Chief Justice Powell
The Honourable James Baby
The Honourable and Reverend Dr. Strachan

23 June, 1821

John Matthews - on behalf of himself and several families brought out by him from the County of Glamorgan by permission of Lord Bathurst and recommended by His Lordship to receive locations as near each other as circumstances will permit.

³² In Canada the Welsh name Hugh became Hughes, similarly Daniel became Daniels; Jenkin, Jenkins; and Owen, Owens.

³³ Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Petitions M. 13-60-1821.

³⁴ Public Archives of Canada. Upper Canada Land Book L. Executive Council Minutes, 23 June, 1821, pp. 86-87.

The following is a list of the Males of Families alluded to, -

	David Hugh		14 years of age			
	Richard Hugh		12	"	"	"
X	David Morgan, Senior	upwards of	40	"	"	"
X	David Morgan, Junior	upwards of	21	"	"	"
	Thomas Morgan	about	12	"	"	"
X	John Rosser, Senior	upwards of	40	"	"	"
X	John Rosser, Junior		21	"	"	"
	William Rosser		19	"	"	"
	Philip Rosser		17	"	"	"
	Benjamin Rosser		13	"	"	"
	David Rosser		11	"	"	"
	Thomas Rosser		9	"	"	"
	Matthew Rosser		7	"	"	"
X	Philip Matthews		38	"	"	"
	John Matthews		13	"	"	"
	Benjamin Matthews		11	"	"	"
	William Matthews		3	"	"	"
	Philip Matthews		1	"	"	"

I do certify the above to be a correct list of
Males mentioned in my Petition this day presented to
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

York, 23rd June, 1821

Signed, John Matthews

The five names marked thus X
have taken the Oath of Allegiance before James
Fitzgibbon, Esquire. The Committee recommend
the Prayer of it to the extent of locating
one hundred acres to each of the Males referred
to in the Despatch from Earl Bathurst, who have
attained the age of Sixteen, to be described for
Grant as they attain the age of 21, and as the
Junior Males are represented to speak only the
Welsh Language it is respectfully recommended
that Lots adjacent be reserved for them to locate
at 16 and receive Grants at twenty-one.

Ordered Accordingly.

The order was issued 25th June, 1821, whereupon the party set out on the last lap of the journey to the Matthews' farm. This part of the trip was quite difficult since much of it had to be covered on foot. The travellers were plagued day and night by the myriads of insects which descended upon them and by the humid heat to which they were so unaccustomed. However, the vastness of the forest through which they passed, the strangeness of the countless birds that filled the morning air with song, and the unspoiled beauty of the forest flora were all happy tokens of the new freedom they now possessed. It required only a few days from York to reach the Talbot Settlement which by 1821 was beginning to take on a civilized appearance. Farm houses with barns and outbuildings surrounded by fairly large clearings were numerous. Fenced fields, cattle, and growing crops were plentiful. The safe arrival of the entire party at his home on the North Talbot Road must, indeed, have given John Matthews great joy.

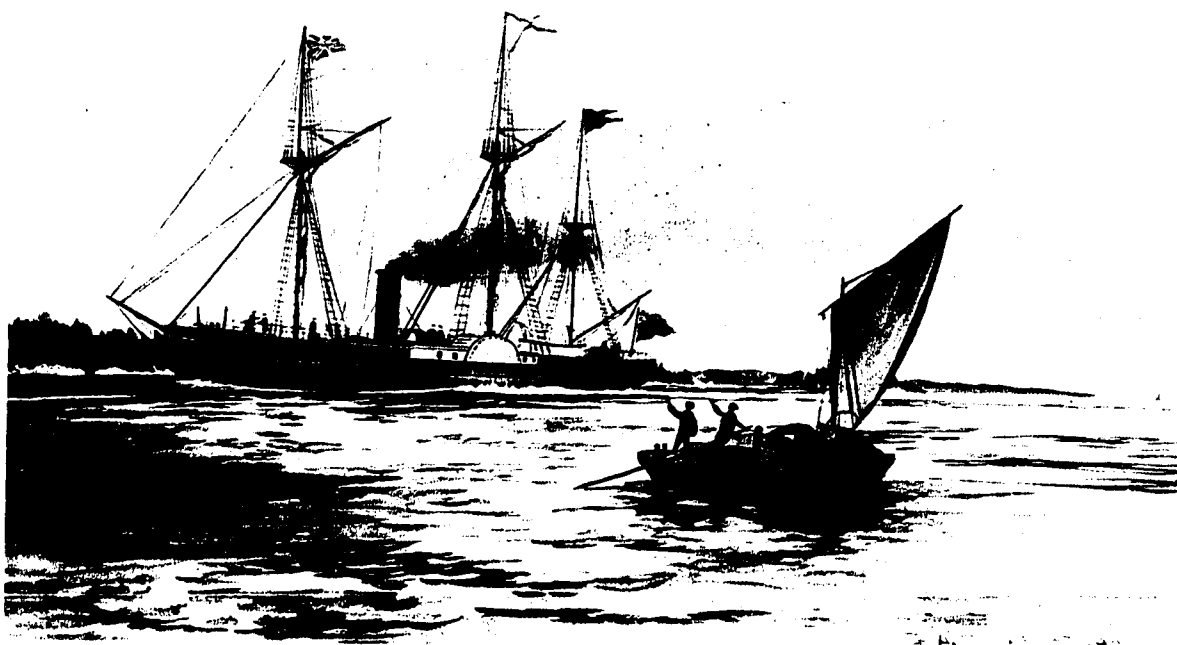
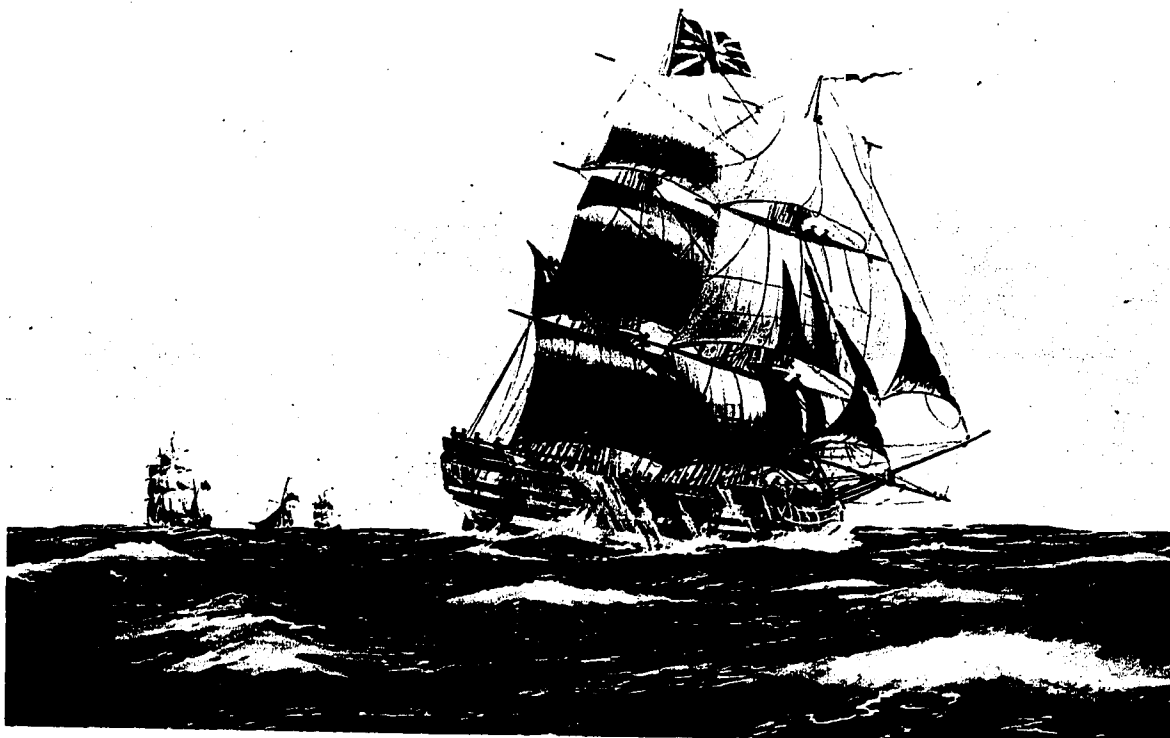
After a short rest at his Southwold homestead, Matthews conducted the older Welshmen to nearby Port Talbot where they waited upon Thomas Talbot to obtain their land locations. It was very exceptional for the Colonel to receive a government order to locate settlers but in accordance with the wishes expressed in the Order-in-Council, he reserved 1800 acres of land for the Welsh in London township. It was in the north-west corner of the township at the northern limit of surveyed land and bordering on what was then known

as the Indian territory which was opened ten years later by the Canada Company.

It was decided that the four older men, Philip Matthews, David Morgan, John Rosser, Sr., and John Rosser, Jr., should go into the woods to locate their claims and erect dwelling places thereon. The women and children remained at John Matthews' Southwold farm to recuperate after their long and exhausting journey. The men carried with them into the forest only the tools necessary for their task and a bag of potatoes for food.

As this party journeyed north from Talbotville, then known as Five Stakes, dwellings in the midst of little clearings became fewer and the woods more continuous. The path led due north to the Thames River where a crossing was made either in the vicinity of the present village of Byron or of Kilworth. The blazed trail north of the river was along the London-Lobo townline. In the twelve miles they travelled along this future road, they passed no more than four or five log cabins located in tiny clearings in the forest. It seems most likely that they were directed to go to the house of William Shipley (see Land Locations) since he was the nearest settler to their property.

Their prospective farms in the heart of the forest were marked only by surveyors' posts. They decided to locate first on the land assigned to the three senior men (see Land Locations). When suitable spots had been selected for dwellings, they set about



Water Transportation Used by Welsh Immigrants to Upper Canada
 Upper - A Brig in the Transatlantic Service
 Lower - S.S. Frontenac by George Cuthbertson
 Sailing on Lake Ontario between Kingston, York and Niagara
 From Marine Historical Collection by permission Canada Steamship Lines

immediately to fell trees and to chop timber with which to erect their houses. The Rosser home was built on the southern slope of a knoll not far from the centre of the farm. Likewise the Morgan dwelling was built near the centre of the lot and not far from an excellent spring. The exact location of the first Matthews' house is not definitely known, but the indications are that it was placed about midway in the lot and a few rods north of what was to become the 16th concession road.

It took six weeks of hard labour to erect the three rough log cabins. During this time the potato diet was supplemented by fish caught in the streams, gifts of fowl from some Indians who were camping near by, and a supply of berries which were abundant in the neighbourhood. There were times, however, when a good meal would have been acceptable. When the job was completed, the men returned to Southwold for their families.

It would probably be about 1st September before they arrived at their new home. No doubt John Matthews saw to it that they were supplied with all necessities. He had accepted responsibility for financing the entire venture and his generosity and experienced guidance protected them from the privation and want suffered by so many Upper Canadian settlers. They in return worked for him as much as they could, helping to improve land which he took up (see Land Locations). As long as John Matthews remained in Southwold,

nieces were on hand to care for his house and nephews to assist in clearing and farming operations.

Upon arrival at their new homes, one of the first acts of the group was to establish religious services and to found a Sunday school for the instruction of their children.³⁵ There was plenty of work to keep everyone busy completing their houses, making rough furnishings, and preparing for winter. Once they were settled, life in the new land became very pleasant. Work in the open air of the Canadian forest was certainly to be preferred to that in the coal pits of Wales.

John Matthews' Later Years

John Matthews devoted the remaining years of his life to the attainment of his ambition to assist his relatives. As long as he was physically able, he took an active interest in their welfare and lived to see the last title deed delivered in 1843 to the baby (Philip Matthews) of the group brought out in 1821.³⁶ His religious convictions were strong and his honesty, generosity, unselfishness, and good judgment

³⁵ Rosser, F.T. First London Welsh Baptist Church (Denfield). Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records. 33:104-115. 1939.

³⁶ In Ontario Archives, Crown Land Township Papers, several of his letters were found regarding land grants to relatives, e.g. letter dated 29 April, 1839, requests purchase of lot 21, concession 15, London Township, on behalf of Thomas O'Neill who had married his niece, Rachel Morgan.

stand out among his many other good qualities. He became a well known figure in the London district and as will be seen from his letters he numbered many of the leading citizens among his personal friends and acquaintances. In 1824 he made a business trip to Wales. The Hughes children, who lived with their uncle, looked after his farm during his absence. After several years' residence in Southwold, he went to live in the village of Stamford near Queenston. Little is known of his activities there, but since he was getting along in years, he no doubt lived a quieter life.³⁷ He was responsible for persuading a number of Welsh with whom he came in contact from time to time and other people to take up land in the Welsh Settlement.

About 1830, rather late in life, John Matthews married Sarah Fettes.³⁸ During the latter years of his life, he was a patient sufferer from a paralytic complaint. Nevertheless, he lived to the age of 86, dying on 31 January, 1851. He was buried in St. John's Anglican church

³⁷ Stories of the trips to Queenston by his relatives have been handed down. It is told that his nephew, Benjamin Matthews, on one of these visits stopped overnight at a farmhouse on the way. In the morning, he offered to pay but with customary hospitality the host declined. Benjamin insisted, stating that he was the nephew of Squire Matthews, whereupon the farmer named a price which the young man was unable to pay.

³⁸ It is understood that his marriage was not altogether a happy one and some of the family think that his wife eventually left him after having secured his money for herself; however his letters indicate her presence as late as November 1843.

cemetery at Stamford. The inscription on his stone states simply that "after a long and tedious illness he died in pious resignation".

His interest in the welfare and future of his relatives, the trouble he took to promote their well being, and the personal sacrifices he was called upon to make were perhaps not as fully appreciated by his beneficiaries as they might have been. Here was a man who, without governmental aid or philanthropic backing of any kind, was personally responsible for establishing a settlement that grew and flourished and made a worthy contribution to Canadian life.

The Welsh Settlers

After the establishment of the original 34 Welsh immigrants in London Township, it was not long until other Welsh secured land in the same neighbourhood. William Walters was the first of these. He had settled in Westminster Township in 1816, but eight years later moved to a location beside his countrymen. In 1831, after the Canada Company opened up for settlement the adjoining lands of the Huron Tract, a number of Welsh secured nearby lots in the new townships of Williams, McGillivray, and Biddulph or in the northern part of Lobo. Many of them learned of the Welsh Settlement after their arrival in Canada and naturally preferred to be with their own people. Some of the families had spent a few years in the United States before coming to Canada and a few of their children were born there. The heads of

Welsh immigrant families and adult immigrants who obtained grants of land from the Crown, or purchased undeveloped land upon their arrival in the district, are listed in the following table and the number of persons belonging to each family is recorded. Numerous Welsh names appear in the census records and other documents relating to the district, but only those persons whose Welsh origin has been verified have been included in the table.

At least 175 Welsh immigrants had settled in the district between 1821 and 1851. Many of them were young couples and, when their children were included, it was found that the Welsh population of the Settlement had exceeded 350 by mid-century and remained close to that figure for the next 50 years. It is concluded from a study of census returns that all the Welsh residing in the townships of London, Lobo, Biddulph, East Williams, and McGillivray and in the villages of Ailsa Craig and Lucan lived within the area known as the Welsh Settlement. It is, therefore, reasonable to accept the total of the Canadian census figures of Welsh for these townships and villages as the population of the Welsh Settlement, which was, therefore, 328, 337, and 294 in the years 1871, 1881, and 1891, respectively. The Settlement was at its height between 1850 and 1860. The succeeding 100 years have seen its complete assimilation by the movement of the population and the amalgamating influence of Canadian life.

Table I

WELSH IMMIGRANT FAMILIES
BELONGING TO THE WELSH SETTLEMENT OF UPPER CANADA

HEAD OF FAMILY	NUMBER IN THE FAMILY ¹			Total
	Birthplace			
	Wales	Canada	Other Countries	
Brazil, David	4	7	0	11
Daniel, Thomas	2	11	0	13
Davis, Abram	2	10	0	12
Evans, David C.	2	7	0	9
Eynon, Thomas	6	2	0	8
Francis, Daniel	3	9	1	13
Griffiths, Thomas	6	0	0	6
Hugh, David	1	0	0	1
Hugh, Edward	3	9	0	12
Hugh, Richard	1	0	0	1
Jenkin, David	2	0	0	2
Jones, David	6	0	0	6
Jones, Evan	7	0	0	7
Jones, John	3	0	2	5
Jones, John	6	3	0	9
Jones, Levi	6	1	0	7
Jones, Thomas	6	6	0	12
Jones, William	7	6	0	13
Matthews, Capt. Benjamin	2	10	0	12
Matthews, John	2	7	0	9
Matthews, Philip Jr.	1	7	0	8
Matthews, Philip Sr.	5	2	0	7
Morgan, David Jr.	2	8	0	10
Morgan, David Sr.	6	0	0	6
Morgan, Thomas	2	11	0	13
Owen, Rev. Thomas	5	4	3	12

Table I (cont'd)

HEAD OF FAMILY	NUMBER IN THE FAMILY ¹			Total
	Birthplace			
	Wales	Canada	Other Countries	
Owens, John	6	2	2	10
Phillips, David	4	3	3	10
Phillips, John	7	0	0	7
Reece, Reece	2	6	0	8
Rosser, David	2	10	0	12
Rosser, John Sr.	5	0	0	5
Rosser, John Jr.	2	6	0	8
Rosser, Matthew	3	8	0	11
Rosser, Philip	1	8	1	10
Rosser, Thomas	1	0	1	2
Rowland, John	1	3	1	5
Rowland, Rev. William	3	0	0	3
Thomas, John I.	2	5	0	7
Thomas, R.	5	2	0	7
Treharne, Thomas	8	1	0	9
Walters, David	2	11	0	13
Walters, William	5	0	0	5
Williams, Lorenzo	2	4	0	6
Williams, William	2	1	0	3
Single Individuals	16	3	0	19
	177	193	14	384

¹ Father, mother, grandparents and children (except in the original three families, Matthews, Rosser, Morgan, all the sons of whom obtained crown grants and are listed as family heads).

The removal of families to the United States and other parts of Canada began before 1860 and continued steadily thereafter, with very great acceleration in the 20th century. As long as the church was the centre of social activity and Welshmen occupied its pulpit the Welsh characteristics of the community were retained. These, however, were rapidly lost following the retirement in 1875 of the Rev. D. W. Rowland from the pulpit of the First London Baptist Church.³⁹ He was the last minister to speak the Welsh language.

Development of the Settlement

None of the Welsh immigrant families were wealthy and, indeed, most of them were in very poor circumstances. In this respect they were not unlike the majority of settlers in Upper Canada. They all came to live in the vast unbroken forest and were dependent largely upon their own ingenuity for survival. They brought next to nothing with them — a few tools, a little food, very often inadequate clothing — but they had vision and the will to work for a goal. They had hopes that here the reward for their labours would far exceed that of the old land and that there would be a better future for their children.

³⁹ Rosser, F. T. First London Welsh Baptist Church (Denfield) Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records. 33:104-115. 1939.

Although they came from a country with a very old civilization, it should be remembered that living conditions in the forests of Upper Canada were, in many respects, a great improvement over the existence that most of them had experienced in the slums of large cities, or in the service of the landed gentry. After the location of a lot, the initial problem for each settler was to provide shelter for his family. It usually took several weeks to erect a crude log shack, and to make the necessary articles of furniture from material available in the forest. The interdependence of settlers upon each other quickly established the system of 'bees' for the execution of all major jobs of building, planting, harvesting, threshing, etc. Fruits, fish, fowl and game were plentiful in the forest, and few people went hungry, but they often suffered from cold before they were able to provide their own clothing. The progress of the Welsh community parallels that throughout the Province of Upper Canada and a brief examination of family status at twenty-year intervals will give a picture of the extent of improvement in living conditions made in the 19th century. The first complete census in Upper Canada was taken early in 1842 and information recorded then regarding some of the Welsh families is shown in Table II.

It is quite evident that notable progress towards self-sufficiency had been made. The grains harvested, the live stock

Table II

CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1842

of

SOME WELSH FAMILIES

AVERAGE FOR OTHERS IN THE DISTRICT

Head of Family	Years in Country	Land Owned, Acres		Farm and Household Products Produced in the previous year								Live Stock Owned, Number				
				Winchester Bushels				Pounds		Yards						
		Total	Improved	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Pease	Indian Corn	Potatoes	Maple Sugar	Wool	Cloth	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Hogs
BRAZIL, David	7	100	20	50	0	50	15	0	100	0	10	55	10	2	8	0
MATTHEWS, Benjamin	21	100	18	50	0	50	10	0	0	70	15	30	10	0	7	3
MORGAN, Thomas	21	100	30	30	0	60	12	0	30	0	40	40	7	0	12	2
PHILLIPS, David	1	100	4	25	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	4	0	0	3
ROSSER, John Sr.	21	150	30	100	3	100	40	6	40	100	36	40	16	3	24	4
ROSSER, David	21	150	20	60	0	40	30	0	30	8	26	27	7	1	10	4
WILLIAMS, Sarah	14	100	25	60	40	60	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	8
Average returns of non-Welsh Families*	17.7	197	37	87	5	119	44	2	87	82	36	36	12.5	2.2	15.3	8.2

*John Armstrong, James Attwood, Thomas Caverhill, Edward Charlton, John Deacon, William Deacon, John Dorman, Thomas Haskett, John Hedley, John Hodgins, John D. Hodgins, Thomas Hodgins, George O'Neill, Francis O'Neill, Thomas O'Neill, Thomas Patrick, George Robson, Jeremiah Robson, John Robson, Robert Robson, Henry Scott, Edward Shipley, Lionel Shipley, William Shipley, Edward Stanley, James Stanley, Andrew Taylor, Robert Taylor, Adam Telfer, Thomas Telfer.

accumulated, the sugar and cloth produced show marked improvement in the standard of living. The possessions of David Phillips, who had just taken up a farm, contrast with those of John Rosser Sr. who had a 20 year start. David Brazil, who purchased a partly cleared farm, had made good progress in seven years. The widow, Sarah Williams, who had been farming for 14 years, was evidently having difficulty in trying to carry on with the help of her 14-year-old son. She had no time to spin and specialized in the raising of hogs for a cash crop, evidently growing barley for their feed. Benjamin Matthews, Thomas Morgan, and David Rosser were young men who obtained their locations at 16 years of age and had, therefore, been farming for approximately 15 years.

In addition to increasing productivity, it was possible in the 1840's for many of the settlers to improve their buildings. John Rosser Sr. was one who built a fine new home at that time and it still stands intact to-day (1953). Better housing for the animals was found on most farms too, and numerous ancillary buildings had also been erected.

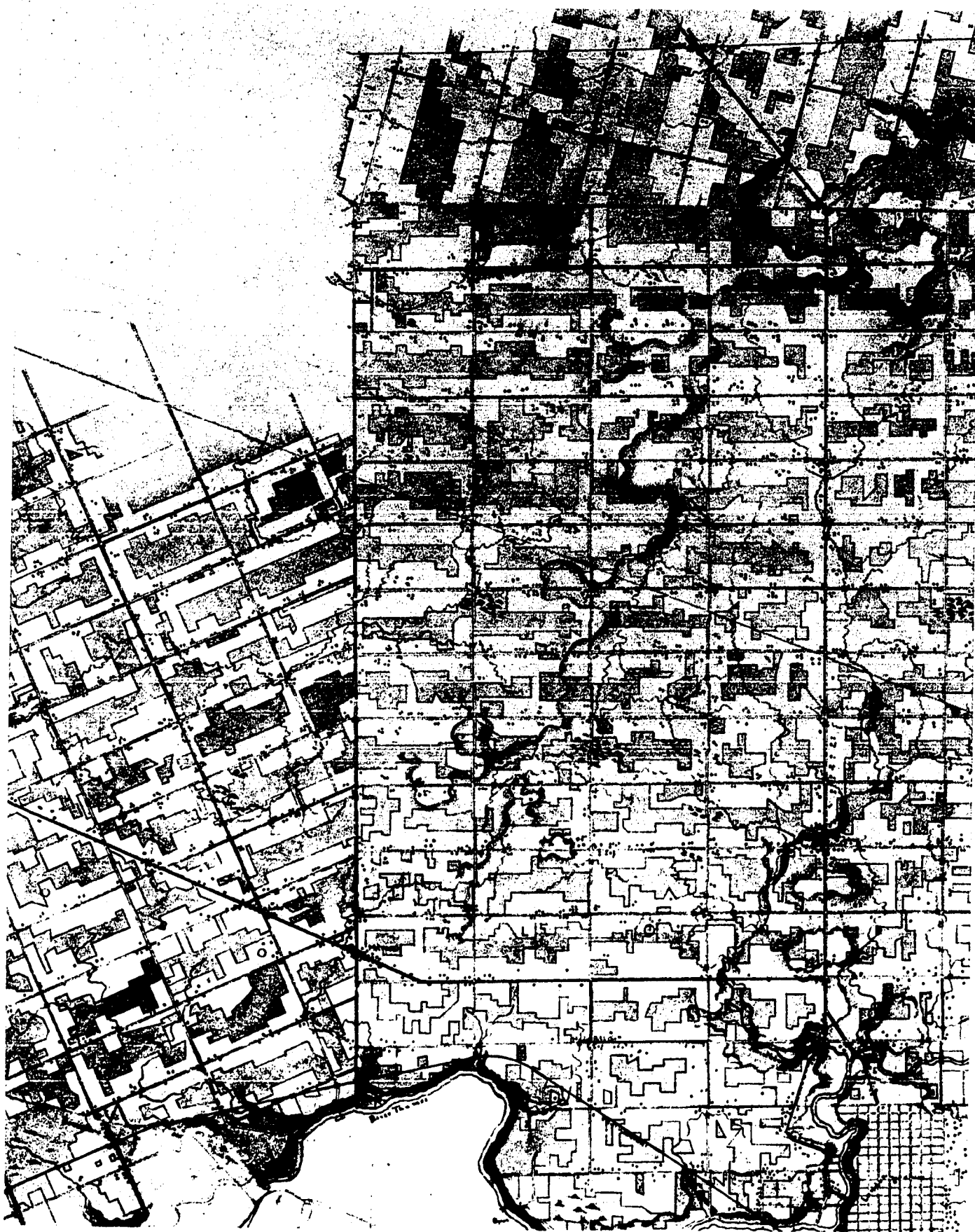
Another twenty years brought even more marked progress. In a letter to the author dated 10 March, 1936, the late George W. Rosser of Bellingham, Washington, described his grandfather's farm (John Rosser Jr.) as he remembered it when a boy of

8 or 10 years of age. He wrote,

I knew nearly every one of the original Welsh settlers. Well do I remember being at Grandfather Rosser's in the summer of 1864. I rode on "Prince" the lead horse hitched to the end of the tongue of the old McCormack reaper. Grandpa drove the team. Uncle Matthew sat back of him pushing the grain off the table onto the ground in big bundles to be bound into sheaves by the four men who followed the reaper around the field. I remember too, the lovely old brick house they lived in, the big barns, the beautiful orchard behind the house, the fine fields, and the splendid back woodland. My father kept store in the thriving village of Carlisle, but he had taught school in the old log building that stood on the corner of grandfather's farm. Diagonally across from it was the old brick church. How well I remember sitting on the hand-made wooden benches! Elder Rowland did the preaching. He was considered to be a very fine Minister and a great speaker. One special feature of the service was that the men sat on one side of the meeting house and the women on the other.

Part of the Welsh Settlement area drawn by H. J. Beckwith of Montreal and dated 23rd October, 1869, is shown on the accompanying map. It gives a very graphic picture of the stage of development reached in the district at that time. Uncleared land still covered a large portion of every farm. The location of the buildings is particularly interesting since so many of them have disappeared. Unfortunately the map, with its western limit at the small village of Siddallsville, does not cover the entire Welsh district.

By the time the 1880's were reached, prosperity abounded.



Map of the Western Half of London Township including a portion of the Welsh Settlement
drawn by H. J. Beckwith, 1869. Public Archives of Canada, Map Division, Tray 22.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomson of Glendale, California, a granddaughter of John Rosser Jr., in a letter to the author described her grandfather's farm as she remembered it in the summer of 1880.

My father used to say (rather sadly, I imagine) that he was the only wandering sheep in his father's family. He braved the wilds of the great frontier and left Canada with his family in the spring of 1866 to settle on the prairies of central Minnesota. His four brothers remained and prospered very well indeed in the richest part of the home country, while he struggled on in privations known only to pioneer life, with drought, grasshopper plagues, poor housing and lack of farming equipment. But a life of hardship does not always mean entire loss, as it builds up a certain type of stability of character and determination.

When I was a child of 10 years, I accompanied my mother on a visit to our relatives in Canada (in the Welsh Settlement). I remember my cousins well, and my grandfather John Rosser who was quite feeble then. He took a liking to me (and me to him). I remember one morning as we were all preparing to go to London to do some shopping he called me to him and put a silver dollar in my hand to buy a new dress. My uncles all had comfortable homes, big barns full of fine stock, big orchards of wonderful apples, pears, and berries of all kinds. Their cellars were overloaded with hundreds of cans of fruits, jellies, etc., the like of which I had never seen in all my life in my frontier home on the prairies. Every one seemed prosperous there.

I remember the tales the old folks told of the early days, of bear hunts in the woods that almost seemed to make my hair stand on end. At one time when they lived in the deep woods, grandmother took the pail and started for the cow yard to milk. As she approached the corral she saw a bear climbing over the fence with a young calf in his arms. Needless to say the cows did not get milked that night.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the Welsh Settlement had become one of the most prosperous farming communities in Canada. Many factors had combined to bring this state about. Since family groups were still comparatively large, there were no labour problems. The people were industrious, but they had located on some of the best farm land in Canada. Grist and flour mills, sawmills and carding mills, general stores, and many other services were at hand in the villages of the district. They were also located near an excellent market in the rapidly growing industrial city of London. Transportation had been steadily improved and all the area was served with good hard-surfaced gravel roads. Two railroads crossed the settlement, one north-south and the other east-west. The educational system in the Province had been developed into one of the best in the world. And finally, religious life in the community was kept on a high plane. The influence of such factors on the development of the settlement should not be overlooked.

When the Welsh first settled in London Township the nearest store was at Five Stakes (Talbotville) near St. Thomas, and their post office was at Delaware. After the founding of London (1826) they began to go there for supplies. John Siddall (1782-1870), an Englishman who had settled in 1818 on land in the Gore⁴⁰ at the

⁴⁰ Lot 7, Concession A and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 7, Concession B, London Township.

southernmost part of the Township, also traded in London village. The Welsh met him there and told him how badly their community needed a mill and of a fine mill site nearby on the creek (later known as Siddall's Creek, River Lynn and Nairn Creek) which flowed through the settlement. Early in 1831 Siddall visited the site and since failing health made farming a burden for him, he decided to move to the northeast corner of Lobo Township and put up a mill. That summer he erected a log house on the high right bank of the stream where it crossed the Lobo-Williams townline. During the succeeding winter, lumber for the mill was teamed out from London as far as John Rosser's place. It was moved to the site the next summer after two miles of new road had been cut out and a 120-foot bridge erected over the stream. It was a major job to build the dam, mill race and mill, but with the help of the neighbouring farmers, Siddall had it in operation by the early summer of 1834. There was no other mill within 15 miles.⁴¹ Through no fault of his own, he had not been able to secure the title to his new property so he journeyed to Toronto to try and straighten out the matter. Upon inquiry there he was astonished to learn that he had built his mill on a clergy reserve lot.⁴² In this circumstance there was

⁴¹ The nearest mill was at Arva near London.

⁴² Public Archives of Canada, Canada Company Register of Lands, Newcastle, Gore, Niagara, London District, No. 3:227-231.

nothing for him to do but petition to purchase the land. This he did⁴³ and the Executive Council recommended favourable consideration, whereupon the Commissioner of Lands completed the sale of the property to John Siddall.

The mill was well located, with the original Welsh settlers to the east and the newly opened Townships of McGillivray and Williams, in which many of the later Welsh settled, to the west. It was a day's journey from London to Siddall's and his place soon became the focal point for new Canada Company settlers. It is not surprising that a village grew up around the mill. In time Daniel Siddall, a son of John Siddall, built a sawmill a short distance up the creek on the London Township side of the townline on property purchased from Colonel Thomas Talbot. Just below the grist mill at the Lobo-Williams townline near Carlisle, Joseph Siddall, another son of John Siddall, built a carding mill which was later operated for him by R. Lambert and son (William), and he also ran a brewery. A third son, William Siddall, opened an inn in the village. Two other innkeepers were John O'Neill and William Williams. Two of the inns were later operated by Griffith Phillips and Beverly Robinson. William McIntosh kept store. Charles Alexander was the wagon maker and his brother William, the

⁴³ Public Archives of Canada, Upper Canada Land Petitions, S.18, No. 213, 1834.

blacksmith. Several houses were built and some of the people who occupied them were, Michael Layng, William Davis, Sylvanus Cooper (John Siddall's miller) and Mrs. Charlotte Smithson (widow of Thomas Smithson and daughter of John Siddall).

For more than twenty years the population of the village of Siddallsville remained at about 50 and then it began to decline when the railways passed it by. The sawmill and carding mill were the first to close. One after another, the other enterprises ceased to operate. Beverly Robinson moved to Guelph where his son later became mayor of that city. Charles Alexander moved to Michigan and William to Ailsa Craig. The grist mill was destroyed by fire about 1875. However, Joseph Siddall built a new and larger mill which was opened for business in 1884 and remained in operation until 1907, when a flood took the dam out. During World War I the mill building was moved to Denfield and made over into a flax mill. However, it was not until 1930 that the steel shaft, which had once been a driveshaft in an ocean vessel, was sold for scrap. For nearly 70 years Siddallsville had served a wide area in the adjoining five townships but all that is left to mark the once prosperous little village is the mill earthworks, and a pile of rubble -- the gravestones in the private cemetery of the Siddall pioneers.

A few years after he came to the Welsh Settlement, David Brazil built a sawmill on the Nairn Creek at the back of his farm (probably about 1840). For many years he did a big business cutting beams, rafters, planks, and rough boards for building purposes. A few houses were erected along the east side of Brazil's farm to accommodate labourers. These, together with the tollkeeper's house at the corner of the side road and the 16th Concession Road, formed the nucleus of a village. Many years later (1876) when the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway began operation, a station was built nearby and Captain Benjamin Matthews suggested the name Brecon, after the Welsh county from which his family had come. The name lasted for a few years but was changed to Denfield when the post office was moved to the village store (about 1880). Benjamin W. Rosser had been the first postmaster and the office which was opened 1 September 1865 was in a building beside his father's house on Lot 28N., Concession 14, London Township. Rosser had suggested naming the post office Denfield after the village of Penfilid which had been the family ancestral home in Wales.

About 1870 Edward Parker had set up a shoemaker's shop and in 1877 J. T. Dinsmore opened a general store in Brecon. Soon after two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a grain elevator, and several additional houses were built. In 1891 the Baptist Church was erected in the village. About the same time, a steam sawmill

came into operation, Brazil's mill having been abandoned many years before. This, however, did not last many years, but while it did, the village population was at its peak (a little over 100). During World War I and for a few years thereafter, a flax mill was operated on the old sawmill site, but it was soon sold for scrap. A Denfield which has changed very little in the past quarter century, still remains.

Captain Benjamin Matthews built a dam across the creek on his property, and for a while he ran a small sawmill, chiefly for his own needs. Half-way between Brazil's and Siddall's mills was a grist and carding mill built by Robert Waugh who had previously operated a mill at Duncrief. His mill is the only one of nine mills built along Nairn Creek that has operated for more than 100 years. At present it is owned by the Hodgson family.

In 1848 George Shipley built a dam across the Nairn Creek about a mile below Siddall's mill. He used the water power to run a flour and chopping mill. The time for this enterprise was ripe. Additional help was required to run the mill and a little village quickly grew up around it. Shipley named the place Carlisle after the north England port from which he had sailed for Canada. In 1851 James Westcott built a saw, grist, and flour mill less than a mile downstream from Shipley's mill and the village of Carlisle grew rapidly until it filled nearly all the area between these two mills.

Six years later the Canada Directory, 1857-58, placed the population at about 1,000 and in 1864 Mitchell's Directory gave the same figure but by 1871 the number of inhabitants had dropped to 200. When a post office was established (1852) it was given the name Falkirk, since Carlisle was already on the post office list. However, the original name stuck for the village. In 1857 there were semi-weekly mail deliveries, in 1864 the village had a daily mail but by 1871 they were back to tri-weekly mails. Carlisle was a boom town that rose very rapidly. The recession began when the Grand Trunk railway was built four miles to the north and people gradually moved away to the new village which grew up around the railway station of Ailsa Craig. A number of people also moved their buildings there. Nevertheless in the late 1850's and early 1860's Carlisle was the principal village of North Middlesex and its actual population probably exceeded 700. It had a bi-monthly cattle fair and an annual fall fair, a mechanics institute and two temperance societies. The following is a list of the business and professional people who were located there prior to 1871.⁴⁴

Baker and Confectioner

Finley, Charles

Stewart, Alexander

⁴⁴ Canada Directory, 1857-58; Mitchell's Canada Business Directory, 1864-65; Canada Directory, 1871; Ailsa Craig Banner, June 29, 1922; Carlisle Old Boys' Reunion.

Blacksmith

Baker, William

Robson, William

Blacksmith and Agricultural Implement Maker

Armstrong, John

Baker, Sim

Carey, T.

Butcher

Pemberton, Samuel

Cabinetmaker

Schram, Horace and Robert

Stephenson, Thomas

Wilson, William

Wittson, L.

Carder and Cloth Manufacturer

Lambert, R. and Son

Carpenter and Builder

Bates, Stephen

Calloon, Gillis

Eynon, Watkin

McDonald, Donald

O'Leary, James

Park, William

Smith and Barber

Carriage and Wagonmaker

Hodgson, Isaac

Hodgson, John

Little, Robert

Scott, Robert

Conveyancer - Justice of the Peace

Harrison, Thomas

Hopkins, Dr. N.

Shipley, George

Siddall, Joseph

Doctor

Glashan, Thomas

Hopkins, N.

McAndless, Francis

Smith, William E.

Druggist

Campbell and Gallason

General Storekeeper

Atkinson, James

Gillan, James

Priestly, John H. and James C.

Rosser, William

Walker, Christopher

Wright, James or William

Harnessmaker

Kelly, John

Lamont, David

Reamington and Co.

Innkeepers

Dorman, John

Langstaff, J. C.

Victoria House - Haskett, Joseph, Robert, William and T.

Labourer

Foster, Robinson
McDonald, William
McNeil, Hector
O'Neil, Frank

Lumberman

Jaynes, Nelson

Mason

Baker, Charles

Miller, grist and flour

Shipley, Lionel G.
Westcott, James

Miller, saw

Ashwell and Lumby (steam)
Topping, John
Westcott, James

Milliner and Dressmaker

Armstrong, Miss M.
Francis, Miss M.
Gillan, Miss
Priestly, Miss M.A.
Wright, Miss

Minister

Adams, Rev. Thomas (Methodist)
Fletcher, Rev. William (Presbyterian)
Owen, Rev. Thomas (Baptist)

Minister (cont'd)

Rennie, Rev. J. (Presbyterian)

Whitworth, Rev. Edward (Primitive Methodist)

Painter

Hodgson, John W.

Locker, John

Yard, Henry

Plasterer

Crawford, John

Postmaster

Priestly, John H. and James C.

Potashmaker

Robbins, J.

Shoemaker

Brown, Thomas

Coulter, Andrew

Hodgins, John

Merrill, Thomas

Overholt, Peter

Soap and Candlemaker

Roper, William

Tailor

Prangley, L. E.

Widders, M.

Tanner and Currier

Rowell, John

Wright, William

Teacher

Baird, John

Clark, Mr.

Tin and Coppersmith

Hopkins, Robert

Undertaker

Stephenson, Thomas

Shipley's mill operated until World War I when it was converted into a woodenware and toy factory by the J. B. Guerin Mfg. Co., to meet the demand for toys when the German source of supply was cut off. At this time the mill was used to develop electricity for lighting some of the neighbouring homes. This enterprise passed out of existence in the post-war years; the building suffered from disuse and was finally torn down. Westcott's mill was bought by George Gale and operated as a sawmill until World War I when it was sold and moved to Denfield to be used in the construction of the flax mill. Only a few scattered houses still stand along the empty streets of this once large place.

Siddallsville, Carlisle (Falkirk), and later Denfield (Brecon) were the villages of the Welsh Settlement and they played a very

important role in the lives of the Welsh people. The villages of Ailsa Craig, Clandeboye, Lucan, Birr, Ilderton, and Nairn lay on the periphery of the Settlement, but of these only Ailsa Craig became a centre for the Welsh at a later date when the identity of the group was fast disappearing.

The first improved road in the Welsh Settlement was the 16th Concession Road of London Township which was opened to link the villages of Siddallsville and Carlisle with the Proof Line Road built by the Canada Company between London and Goderich. It was operated as a Company road with John Siddall, president, and George Shipley and Richard Deacon on the board of directors. Money had been borrowed to finance the project and when at first the road did not pay, the creditors forced the company into liquidation. It was bought by Richard Deacon who operated it until July 1883 when the bridges were taken out by a flood. The Deacon family refused to rebuild the bridges and the road was then turned over to the Township. By that time, too, all the roads in the district had been vastly improved. Every farmer was required to do a certain amount of road work each year and the abundance of gravel at hand was used to great advantage in building hard road surfaces. The good roads of the area have been a very great asset to the community.

In 1858 the Grand Trunk Railway opened its main line from Toronto to Sarnia and it crossed the northern edge of the



BUSH ROAD

by Lieut. Philip Bainbrigge, Bainbrigge Collection,
Public Archives of Canada.

Settlement. Stations were placed at Ailsa Craig and Lucan where villages grew up quickly. In 1876, the London, Huron, and Bruce railway was opened. It cut through the heart of the Welsh Settlement from north to south and a station was built at Brecon. It was a great disappointment to the Carlisle and Siddallsville people to have been missed by both railways and it resulted in their decline. London became the shopping centre and by 1900 the Saturday morning train of the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway was made up of eight or ten coaches jammed with shoppers. This contrasts greatly with the single empty coach of the present-day train.

Horses and carriages were coming into general use by 1860 and there was keen competition for fine equipment among all the neighbours. When the family ventured forth in the new buggy or later in the surrey with the fringed top drawn by spirited horses, they felt as important as the man in the new high-powered automobile does to-day. Great encouragement for the improvement of farm stock and crops was given when the North Middlesex Agricultural Society was organized in 1867 with Lionel E. Shipley as its first President. The annual fair was held at Ailsa Craig and it soon gained the reputation of being the leading county fair in the Province.

Educational opportunities for the generation of children born in the 1820's and 1830's were very meagre. The first school

attended by the Welsh children was opened early in the 1840's and was located on the corner of the 13th Concession Road of London Township and the Denfield side road. Many of the older people known to the author in his youth received their only formal education there. They were, without doubt, well educated people, taking their places in the public life of the community in as acceptable a fashion as do many people to-day who have had the advantage of vastly superior educational facilities. The first school in the Welsh Settlement, S.S. No. 1, London was opened in 1853 with William Rosser as teacher. He had received his education in the school at the 13th Concession corner and had done much to improve himself. The old abandoned log church on the south-east corner of the 15th Concession Road and the Denfield Side Road served as a school until a new building was put up later in 1853 directly across the road. He taught for three years at salaries of \$135, \$180, and \$216 per annum. The first high school to serve the district was opened in 1880 at Lucan. A number of students from the surrounding area obtained additional education at business college in London and those who wanted to teach went to Model and Normal Schools. Many of the Welsh attended Woodstock College after it was opened by the Baptist denomination in 1884.

The original Welsh were all Calvinistic Methodists; however, Baptist itinerant preachers were the first to reach the Settlement

and by 1831 most of them had joined with the First Lobo Baptist Church which had been organized in 1827 by the veteran Baptist preacher from Charlotteville, Rev. Titus Finch. Services were held alternately in Lobo and in the Welsh Settlement. In 1834 the Welsh formed their own independent church, the First London Baptist Church, and were duly recognized by the denomination at a meeting presided over by Rev. Salmon Vining of Nissouri. The East Williams Welsh Baptist Church was organized from it in 1864 under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Owen. On 3 March, 1871, the Baptists of Ailsa Craig and vicinity, most of whom were Welsh, met at the home of John Hughes and formed a church with John Hughes and David Rosser as deacons. Five days later, representatives from London, London Welsh, Arkona, Strathroy, Aylmer, Parkhill, McGillivray, Sylvan, and Widder Baptist Churches met and formally recognized the new church as a regularly constituted Baptist church. The Rev. A. Martell, a missionary, took charge for one year, during which time a building was erected. He was followed by Elder Jackson during the summer months and in November 1872 Rev. J. G. Calder became the pastor of the Parkhill, McGillivray and Ailsa Craig churches. This union was dropped two years later for one with the East Williams Baptist church. Rev. Calder resigned in 1877 and was followed in May 1878 by Rev. John Higgins, who remained until 1880. When he left, a union was effected with the

First London Welsh Church which lasted until the present time.

Presbyterian work began with the visits of Rev. John Proudfoot to Vanneck in 1834. When Rev. James Skinner became minister of this church he extended his work to outlying areas. Beginning about 1845, he preached once a month at the home of Duncan Stewart in East Williams and in the nearby schoolhouse. After the Temperance Hall was built in the village of Carlisle, services were held there until 1858 when the growing congregation was recognized by the London United Presbyterian Presbytery as a separate church⁴⁵ and a frame church was erected on land purchased from Duncan Stewart. About one third of this congregation were Welsh:- Watkin Eynon, Mrs. Eynon, Thomas Eynon, Thomas Jones, Mary Samuel, Sarah Jones, widow S. Jones, David Jones, Mary Jones, Jane Jones, and Mrs. Thomas Rosser.⁴⁶

The first Anglican services in the district were conducted by Rev. C. C. Brough, St. John's Church, Arva, who preached on occasion at the homes of Anglican families on the 13th Concession of London Township. St. George's Church was established there early in 1858 and linked with it was a preaching station at Carlisle.

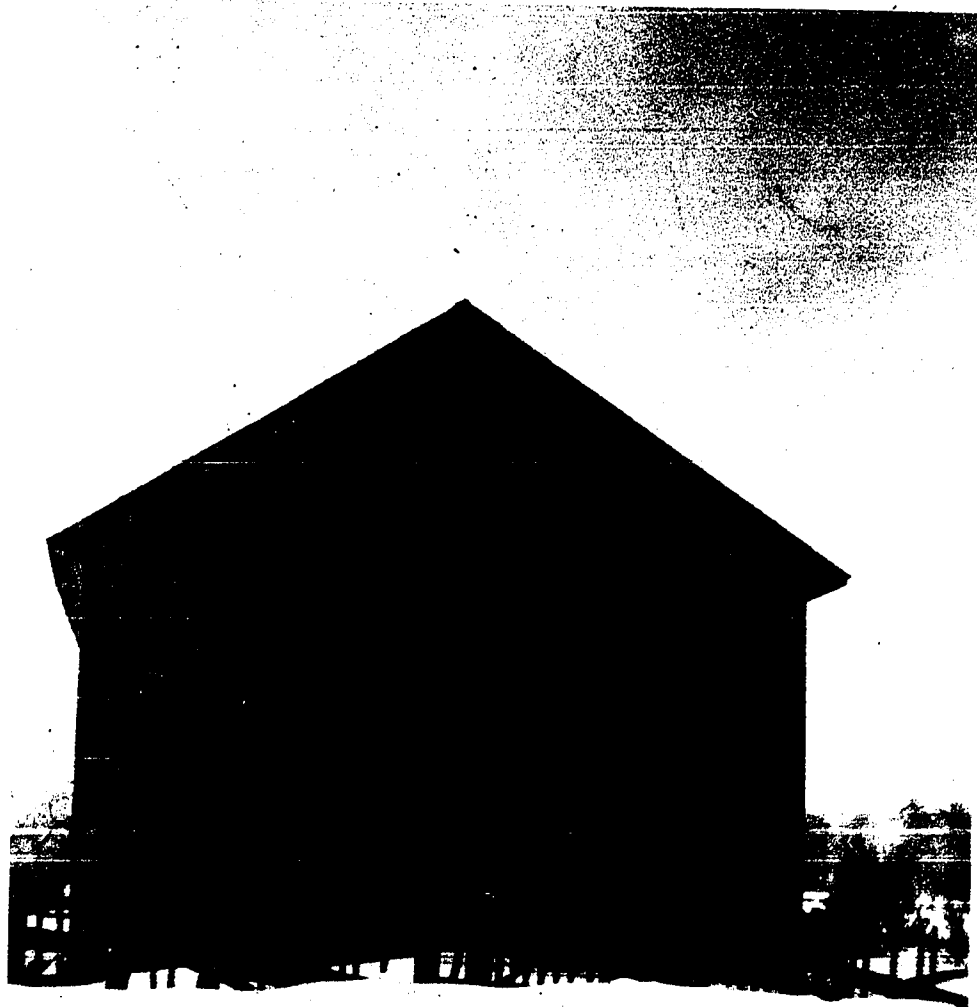
⁴⁵ Carlisle Celebrates Its Jubilee. The Presbyterian. pp. 138-139. January 30, 1908.

⁴⁶ Carlisle United Church. Souvenir, Celebration - October 19, 1930.

The first incumbent was Rev. John Vicars but he was replaced later that year by Rev. Edward Sullivan who served until 1862. Other clergymen in charge of St. George's and Carlisle Churches in their early years were: 1863, Rev. J. P. Du. Moulin; 1864-65, Rev. Hans Caulfeild; 1865-67, Rev. W.E. Walker; 1867-68, Rev. W. Davis; 1869, Rev. Robert Wilson who remained more than 30 years. In addition he preached in Trinity Church, Birr, and to a small group in Hardy's School House. Welsh families belonging to St. George's were: David Brazil, Thomas O'Neill (Rachel Morgan), William Williams, David Phillips, Thomas Merrill (Mary Griffiths), and Francis Jones. Evan Richards was also a member.

Methodists under the leadership of Revs. Thomas Adams, Edward Whitworth and John Turner and the Salvation Army thrived in Carlisle for a time but both disappeared with the town. Several of the Welsh families belonged to the Methodist congregation. Anglican, Presbyterian, and Methodist churches were established in each of the villages of Ailsa Craig, Lucan, and Ilderton. The few Roman Catholics in the district went to the Roman Catholic church south of Lucan. On Sundays all the churches were filled; on special occasions they were packed; they were the centres of social life as well as religious life.

In the course of 50 years the Welsh Settlement had grown and prospered far beyond John Matthews' dreams. When 100 years



**Mechanic's Institute Building, Carlisle, used also
by Presbyterian and Methodist congregations.**

had passed the settlement as such had disappeared but, the descendants of the group, as John Matthews hoped, were useful members of society and to-day many of them occupy distinguished places in various spheres of Canadian and American life.

Statistics of the Descendants

The descendants of the Welsh immigrants are now well into the fourth generation and indeed the fifth generation is rapidly increasing in numbers. To trace all of these people would make an interesting study, but would require more time than is presently available to the author. Therefore, the tracing of families was limited to the descendants of fifteen Welsh immigrants of comparable age. These have been followed through the first generation, almost completely through the second, and into a large fraction of the third. From such a study some generalizations can be made regarding the entire group.

All but one of the fifteen immigrants were married shortly after coming to Canada and that one had been married just before emigrating. They had 133 children (first generation Canadians), or an average of 8.9 per family. One hundred and one of the children (76%) married and had families totalling 515 (second generation Canadians) or an average of 5.1 per family. It has been possible to trace 175 of these second generation families who produced 593

third generation children or an average of 3.4 per family.

The indications are that the number of second generation people to die young or to fail to produce families was slightly higher than in the first generation and may be estimated at 25%. Therefore, if 75% of 515 people averaged 3.4 children each, the total number of descendants in the third generation would be 1,313. Since the 133 first generation Canadians were approximately one-half of the total number of immigrant children, the third generation descendants of the entire colony may be estimated at 2,500 and the number of fourth and fifth generation descendants living to-day no doubt exceeds 5,000. It would be interesting to know where these people live and what they do, but again it was necessary to depend upon a sampling to ascertain the pattern for the group.

Table III gives detailed information regarding two Welsh families. The preponderance of males in the first generation, swinging to females in the second and back again to males in the third, is decidedly marked. But a similar trend is noted in the 15 families mentioned above, who had 57% males in the first generation, 48% in the second, and 55% in the third. The mortality rate of infants and young people was very high in the second generation, largely because of the incidence of tuberculosis in the late nineteenth century. There is no doubt that the fourth and fifth generations born in the first half of this century would show a decided drop in infant mortality.

TABLE III
DESCENDANTS OF TWO WELSH IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

	Percentage of Individuals in		
	First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation
<u>ALL BIRTHS</u>			
Sex			
Male	69	34	63
Female	31	66	37
Mortality			
Died young	6	28	8
Reached maturity	94	72	92
<u>THOSE WHO REACHED MATURITY</u>			
Residence			
Left home area	33	64	55
Remained in home area	67	36	45
Rural	80	58	24
Urban	20	42	76
Canada	80	64	34
United States	20	36	66
Occupation			
Agriculturist	60	22	12
Housewife	33	52	34
Businessman	7	7	12
Office worker		8	14
Professional		7	21
Skilled Tradesman		2	12
Labourer		2	5

Although one third of the first generation left the home area, nearly all of them pioneered anew, largely in the states of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, which were being opened for settlement at the time. More of the second generation left home and they went farther westward, to the West Coast American States and into the Canadian West. The movement to the cities which began in the second generation accounts almost entirely for the 55% of the third generation who migrated. The fact that two-thirds of the third generation descendants of these two families live in the United States is not surprising. A careful estimate for the entire group leads one to the conclusion that the percentage for the Settlement would be even higher. The swing away from agriculture as an occupation amounted to approximately 50% in both the second and third generations. The marked change in occupations in the third generation again reflects the migration to the cities. Only in the third generation did women begin to be trained for occupations other than that of housewife. It is certain that the fourth and fifth generations would show many more female office workers and professional people.

In gathering detailed information on families an attempt was made to ascertain church affiliations, but it was very difficult to get complete returns. However, it was clear that denominational loyalties are not nearly so strong as might be supposed. Most of

the first generation Welsh were Baptists or Presbyterians, but in the third and fourth generations there are members of many Protestant sects and a number of Roman Catholics. It is reasonable to assume that the pattern established by these two families is representative of the group.

Among the known descendants of Welsh Settlement immigrants are millionaires and paupers, right-wing conservatives and communists, fundamental Christians and agnostics, scholars and morons, prominent doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, public servants and nonentities, in fact a typical cross-section of Canadians and Americans. Although the Welsh were a small group, they and many similar groups from all the European countries have been woven into the fabric of North American nationhood. May the pioneering spirit that developed this great continent live on in our and future generations, to pioneer anew those vast fields of opportunity that have been opened up.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF WELSH IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

This section contains information regarding the Welsh immigrant families, arranged alphabetically under the name of each family head.

BRAZIL, David (1799-1851) and his wife Mary Daniel (1809-1880) emigrated to Upper Canada in 1833. They came directly to the Welsh Settlement where they bought the north half of Lot 29, Concession 15, London Township, from David Morgan Jr. David Brazil built the first water-powered sawmill in the district. Although it disappeared many years ago, the remains of the dam and mill race may still be seen on the farm. Mrs. Brazil long outlived her husband and the younger generations remembered her as being "very Welsh" in her ways and speech. The Brazils belonged to St. George's Anglican church and are buried in the church cemetery. Several of the children, however, joined the Welsh Baptist Church. There were nine children in the family, two boys and seven girls, Keturah born (hereafter 'b') 1829 married (hereafter 'm') John Harrison b. 1816; Oliver b. 1832 whose wife's name was Mary; Mary b. 1834 m. John Baker; David b. 1837 m. Margaret Harrison; Rachel b. 1841 m. John McCallum; Amelia b. 1842 m. George Wilson; Violetta b. 1843 m. James Eddie; Hannah b. 1844 m. Duncan Cameron; and Adeline b. 1845 m. John Walker.

DANIEL, Thomas (1809-1882) was a native of Myrthetyval, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, who came to Upper Canada with his brother Enoch and his married sister (Rachel Hughes) some time after the death of their parents. Both boys worked for their passage. On the boat was another Carmarthenshire family (Treharne) also emigrating to America. During the voyage Thomas Daniel fell in love with Mary Treharne (1812-1895) and they were married not long after their arrival at Queenston where the families first obtained work. Here they made the acquaintance of John Matthews, then living in Stamford Village, and he persuaded them not to go to the Western States as planned, but to settle with the Welsh in the London area. This they all eventually did, with the exception of Enoch who became disgusted with Canada and returned to Wales. He was later killed in a mining disaster.

The surname Daniel is derived from Danish and the founder of this family is said to have been a red, curly haired Dane who settled in Wales. These characteristics are still in evidence in the Daniel descendants. The mother of the Daniel immigrants was Sarah Davis, daughter of Rev. Daniel Davis who preached for 40 years in the Baptist Church at Llanelli, Carmarthenshire. The reports of Baptist work in England and Wales during the period reveal that Rev. Davis took an active part in all phases of the denominational effort. For two generations

Thomas Daniel's descendants have followed in their ancestor's footsteps and have occupied prominent pulpits and played important roles in Canadian Baptist work. Thomas Daniel and his wife first joined the Welsh Baptist Church in London Township and later moved to the East Williams Church when it was organized. They are buried in the cemetery beside that church. They had eleven children, - four boys (Thomas b. 1842 m. Alice Lord; John b. 1844 m. Lavina Smith; Daniel b. 1845 m. Ann Zavitz; and Elias b. 1851 m. Sarah Fortner); and seven girls (Sarah b. 1835 m. Thomas McColl; Mary b. 1836 m. William Matthews; Ann b. 1837 m. Philip Rosser; Hannah b. 1839 m. Roderick McKinnon; Betsy b. 1841 m. John McTaggart; Elizabeth b. 1847; and Rachel b. 1856 m. John Zavitz).

DAVIS, Abram b. 1806 was a young Welshman who emigrated to Upper Canada in 1831. He came to the Welsh Settlement and obtained farm work there. In 1833 he married Hannah Morgan, b. 1814, the fourth daughter of David Morgan Sr. Some time later he obtained land from the Canada Company in McGillivray Township. The record of transactions in the company's books would lead one to believe that Davis probably experienced some difficulties in getting started. But this is understandable when the size of his family is taken into consideration. There were four boys (David b. 1835; William (1836-1916) m. Susan Grant (1843-1919); John b. 1840; Abram b. 1857); and six girls (Sarah b. 1838; Rachel b. 1842;

Hannah b. 1844; Elizabeth b. 1849; Mary b. 1851; and Charlotte b. 1854). The family belonged to the First London Welsh Baptist Church. Since no local burial records have been located and the descendants are known to be widely scattered it can be concluded that most of them left the district before 1875.

EVANS, David C. (1817-1874) and his wife Catherine (1818-1903) were natives of Cardiganshire, Wales, who in 1842 followed the John I. Thomas family to the Welsh Settlement. Mr. Evans, a weaver in the old land, practised his trade for a while in Canada, but soon moved on to Missouri. Not being satisfied with the conditions they found there the family returned to Lobo early in the 1860's. John, the oldest son, who had married in Missouri, brought his family to Canada at a later date and after a stay of approximately five years, moved again to Michigan. The parents belonged to the Welsh Church in East Williams and are buried beside it. They had seven children, John m. Rachel Turner; Mary m. James Pryke; Ellen m. (1) Levi Lewis, (2) Samuel Hodgins; Sarah m. David Thomas; Charles and his wife Elizabeth lived in Cincinnati, Ohio; David m. Jane McDonald; and Catherine who died young.

EYNON, Thomas (1788-1872) was a native of Glamorganshire, South Wales, who brought his family to Canada in 1833. Unfortunately they contracted Asiatic cholera on the voyage and upon arrival in



LONDON, CANADA WEST.

London, Henry Colburn, 1849.

LONDON 1849

by Henry Colburn
Public Archives of Canada

Montreal were confined to the isolation hospital where Mrs. Eynon and some of the children died. After recovery Mr. Eynon and the four remaining children (Watkin, Thomas, William, and Susan) proceeded to the Welsh Settlement in Upper Canada of which they had learned in Montreal. When they arrived there, the children were cared for in the homes of kind people in the district until such time as the father could establish himself. He was soon able to secure a nearby farm from the Canada Company in Lobo Township. Watkin was taken into John Rosser's home and the following year Thomas Eynon married Margaret Rosser (1798-1873) the oldest daughter of that family.

When the sons of Thomas Eynon's first family grew up, each was able to obtain a farm in the Welsh District from the Canada Company. Prior to 1860 Thomas Jr. and William had sold their farms and moved on to pioneer anew in the American West and their connection with the Welsh Settlement was severed. Watkin Eynon married and did well on his farm but moved to Carlisle and engaged in the building trade when that village was booming. The lure of the West soon became too strong for him and with a family of small children he moved to Wisconsin about 1860. The Watkin Eynons and Thomas Jr. were members of the Carlisle Presbyterian Church. Susan Eynon married William Marsh of Dorchester. Their children were James, Thomas, Joseph,

Susan, John, Richard, and William. Two of her grandsons were store and grist-mill owners at Arkona.

There were two children in the second family of Thomas Eynon, Margaret b. 1835, who married into one of the early Jones families and lived in Sarnia, and John (1840-1902) who married Sarah Ann Hodgins (1844-1928), daughter of John Deacon "Blackbird" Hodgins. John Eynon inherited his father's farm and being a diligent and sagacious man, with no family to provide for, he accumulated somewhat more wealth than most of his neighbours. For many years after his death, people spoke of the spirited horses and fine carriages which he drove.

FRANCIS, Daniel b. 1808 and his wife Hannah b. 1810 emigrated from South Wales to the United States in 1833 or 1834. After a sojourn of three or four years there, they came to the Welsh Settlement in Upper Canada and obtained a farm in East Williams Township from the Canada Company. They were strong, close-communion Baptists and worshipped at the First London Church. There were eleven children in the family: Evan, the oldest son b. 1832 in Wales also took up land in East Williams when he grew up; Mary b. 1835 in the United States m. William Jones b. 1834; Benjamin b. 1838 in Upper Canada; James b. 1842; Rachel b. 1843; Margaret (1844-1877) buried in Denfield cemetery m. W. K. Atkinson; Daniel b. 1846; Hannah (1849-1852) buried in Denfield cemetery; David b. 1852; Hannah b. 1854; and Ruth b. 1856.

Before 1870, Daniel Francis with most of his family had moved to Wisconsin to join his son Evan who had preceded him there.

Mr. Francis was too old to pioneer a second time and it is understood that it proved to be a poor move for him.

GRIFFITHS, Thomas (1806-1868) and his wife Margaret (1800-1845) were natives of Carnaervonshire in North Wales. They emigrated to America in 1845 intending to settle in the mid-western States. When they arrived in Montreal they learned of the Welsh Settlement and decided to go there since Mrs. Griffiths was not well and she had a small baby to care for. Thomas Griffiths was able to obtain land in McGillivray Township from Duncan Graham but he never settled on it since his wife died of cancer later that year and the family, consisting of one son and three daughters, was broken up. Griffith, a boy of 15, was able to shift for himself and worked for various farmers, much of the time at Thomas Rosser's where his sister Elizabeth also stayed. Margaret was taken into the home of Lionel Shipley and Mary, the youngest, went to live at Charles Robson's. Thomas Griffiths was a good horseman and he worked for many years at George Robson's. His fondness for whiskey resulted in an exposure to the weather which brought on pneumonia from which he died. The family were originally Anglicans, but the girls all married into Baptist families and Griffith joined the Welsh Baptist Church in his early 20's. He had started out as a bartender before his

conversion but he became an outstanding church leader both in the Welsh Settlement and later in the Talbot Street Baptist Church in London where he resided in later life. Griffith (1830-1912) m. Elizabeth Rosser (1830-1930), Elizabeth (1835-1906) m. Thomas Hughes (1834-1883), Mary (1839-1927) m. Thomas Merrill (1832-1903), and Margaret (1845-1922) m. Daniel Hughes (1850-1902).

HUGH, David b. 1807 one of the original group of Welsh settlers obtained a Crown grant of land in the Welsh Settlement but spent most of his time at his uncle's farm in Southwold Township, which he took over when John Matthews moved to Stamford. When David Hughes retired, he moved to London. He married but had no children, however a boy 'Henry' and a girl were adopted and it is also thought that perhaps there was a third adopted child.

HUGH, Edward (1802-1868) and his wife Rachel Daniel (1807-1876) were natives of Carmarthenshire, South Wales, who emigrated to Canada in 1832 with the Daniels' brothers. They spent the first winter in the neighbourhood of Queenston and, as soon as possible in the spring, Hughes acting on the advice of John Matthews whom he had met at Stamford, came with his family to the Welsh Settlement. He was able to purchase a bush farm from the Canada Company in East Williams Township. The family joined the First London Baptist Church and later the East Williams Baptist Church

when it was organized. Both Edward Hughes and his wife were hard workers. They cleared their land and developed an excellent farm on which they prospered. Edward is remembered as being very skilful with his fists.

There were 10 children in the family. Sarah (1830-1886) was the only one born in Wales and was but a year and a half old when they emigrated, she married Nicholas Walton (1826-1915); Elizabeth (1833-1901) m. John Rosser (1832-1896); Thomas (1834-1883) m. Elizabeth Griffiths (1835-1906); John b. 1837 m. Elizabeth Wright; Edward (1839-1895) m. (1) Elizabeth Stewart (1844-1880) (2) Cynthia Warren (1843-1925); Rachel (1840-1918) m. Thomas Bell (1837-1872); Hannah (1842-1912) m. Malcolm McBride died (hereafter 'd') 1920; Mary Ann (1844-1910) m. Seth Pride (1847-1923); William (1846-1904) m. Wilhelmina MacKay (1854-1931); and Daniel Davis (1849-1902), named after his great-grandfather Rev. Daniel Davis, m. Margaret Griffiths (1845-1922).

HUGH, Richard b. 1809 was one of the original Matthews' immigrants. He secured a Crown grant of land in London Township which he later sold. He remained close to his uncle during his younger days and may have received the benefit of more education than other nephews of John Matthews. He is remembered by a grandniece as having presented his Greek copy of Aesop's Fables to a

grandnephew. His son David W. Hughes, d. 1929, lived near Shedden for his entire life.

JENKIN, David (1790-1856) and his wife Sarah (1802-1860) emigrated from Wales in 1832 and purchased 200 acres of land in the Welsh Settlement. They had no family. After eight years in the country he had only six acres of improved land on his farm and no crops or livestock are listed for him in the census. It was recalled several years ago by one of the oldest inhabitants of the district, that he remembered hearing about David Jenkins being a huckster but he could not recall what it was he sold. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkin are buried in the Denfield cemetery.

JONES, David. In 1842, at the age of 34 years, David Jones and his wife Sarah, age 40, together with their young children, Evan 10, Mary 8, John 4, and Thomas 3, emigrated from Wales and obtained land with their compatriots in East Williams Township. Seven years later they moved to McGillivray Township, but a few years afterwards they moved away from the Welsh Settlement, possibly to the United States which was attracting so many people at that time. They belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JONES, Evan, a cousin of Thomas Jones, followed his relatives to the Welsh Settlement after 1845. He took up land on the 4th Concession of McGillivray Township. However, this family soon

moved on to Wisconsin. In 1852 they had five children, William, David, John, and Morgan, and a girl Mary.

JONES, John b. 1786 and his wife Susannah b. 1798 settled on Lot 10, Concession 20, East Williams, before 1850. They had three sons, George born in Wales in 1818, John and William born in England in 1826 and 1834 respectively. John Jones died before the 1861 census was taken. His widow was then living on the home place with her son William who later married Mary Francis, and the other two sons had moved elsewhere. No further record of this Jones family has been located.

JONES, John b. 1808 and his wife Sarah b. 1809 came to the Welsh Settlement in 1847. They had seven children: Jane (1838-1870); Abraham b. 1840; William b. 1844; Anne (1846-1869) m. R. Sansburn; Eleanor b. 1848; John (1850-1876); and Margaret (1855-1878). They settled on the 7th Concession of McGillivray Township. Jane, John, Anne, and Margaret are buried in Carlisle cemetery. Since there is no record of other burials it is likely that they moved elsewhere about 1880. This family were Methodists.

JONES, Levi b. 1805 and his wife Esther b. 1805 came to the Welsh Settlement and bought land in London Township on the 12th Concession Road about one quarter mile east of No. 5 school. They had five children, Daniel b. 1840, Martha b. 1842, Issac b. 1845, Mary b. 1847,

and Silas b. 1853. The family moved away after a few years.

JONES, Thomas (1816-1899) and his wife Gwenllean Lloyd (1816-1865) left their home near Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, in 1845 and came to Upper Canada. Thomas Jones was a farm labourer who was ambitious to own land which he had little prospect of doing in Wales. They sailed from Liverpool and landed at Montreal and when they heard of the Welsh Settlement decided to go there. Soon after their arrival, Mr. Jones obtained work in Siddall's Mill, where he remained until he was able to purchase land from Wm. Alway in McGillivray Township. The family joined the First London Baptist Church but later transferred to the Carlisle Presbyterian Church when it was started. They were very active members there. The Jones family quickly adapted themselves to Canadian ways. At one time Mr. Jones wrote to a friend in Wales and told him how they got their sugar from the trees on his farm. The friend lamented to his neighbours in the old country that Canada must be a very bad place since even Thomas Jones who was never known as a liar in Wales was now brazenly writing the most fantastic tales about his feats in the new land. There were nine children in the Jones family, Mary (1840-1893); David (1842-1882) m. Annie Stonehouse (1852-1878); Annie (1844-1896) m. Dr. Alex Hotson; John b. 1848 m. Marian Ovens (1856-1932) and moved to

New Zealand; Hannah b. 1850 m. Dr. Thomas Ovens (1851-1915); Rachel died at two years; Rachel died at one year; Elizabeth b. 1857, and Martha (1860-1884). Mrs. Jones' mother Mary Samuel lived with the Jones family until she died in 1864 at the age of 72 years. She is buried in Carlisle cemetery.

JONES, William b. 1808 and his wife b. 1811 bought a lot in McGillivray Township from Thomas Griffiths in 1846. They lived there for about 20 years. There were 11 children in the family. Charles b. 1831, William b. 1834, Rebecca and Mary (twins) b. 1842, Daniel b. 1843, Adeline and Robert (twins) b. 1847, Elizabeth b. 1849, James b. 1851, Margaret b. 1852, and Larissa b. 1857.

MATTHEWS, Captain Benjamin (1812-1896) was one of the original group of Welsh Settlers in London Township. On one of his visits to his uncle John Matthews, then living in the village of Stamford, he met Elizabeth Treharne (1818-1900) who had come over from Wales in 1832 and was working in the Matthews' home. The pair fell in love and were married in the Anglican Church of St. David's in Stamford on 12th July 1838. Benjamin Matthews served in the militia during the rebellion of 1837 and he continued his connection with the Army for a number of years. In February of 1856 he was made a Lieutenant in the Second Battalion of Middlesex Militia and later that year was promoted to Captain. He was an active member

of the First London Welsh Baptist Church, but withdrew from it to the East Williams Church following a dispute over a minor matter of procedure. His ten children were: Eleanor (1838-1910) m. John Scott (1838-1896) and lived in Petrolia; John (1841-1921) m. Christina Craig (1841-1917), daughter of James Craig; Mary b. 1843 m. Dougal Douglass d. 1882 (moved to West Bloomfield, N.Y.); Thomas b. 1845 m. (1) Sarah Woodward, (2) Mary Chapman; Philip (1846-1918) m. Elizabeth McCandless (1852-1913); Benjamin (1848-1922) m. Sarah Jane Haskett (1853-1926); David (1851-1919) m. Mary Kent; William (1854-1908) m. Mary Bowser d. 1913; and James L. (1861-1938) m. Ada Windsor (1865-1922).

MATTHEWS, John (1808-1858) m. Mary Hughes (1810-1872), his first cousin, who probably came to Canada with her uncle John Matthews when he returned from his trip to Wales in 1825. He pioneered the farm granted to him by the Lieutenant Governor's order. The family all belonged to the Welsh Church. The children were: Rachel (1833-1916) m. Duncan McDougall; John E. (1835-1894) m. (1) Susan Pimperton (1846-1872) (2) Eliza Layng (1852-1934); William (1837-1918) m. Mary Daniels (1836-1916); David (1841-1858); Mary Jane (1843-1885) m. Henry Osmer d. 1912; Catherine (1847-1915) m. William Stevens (1840-1914); Philip (1849-1904) m. Charlotte Russell (1856-1922), a foster child of Philip and Rachel Lumby; Abraham (1852-1883) m. Nancy Lumby b. 1845.

MATTHEWS, Philip Jr. (1820-1894), the youngest of the group of emigrants brought over by John Matthews, obtained his Crown grant when he grew to manhood and pioneered his land. He was married rather late in life to Mary Ann Ferguson (1838-1909) more than 17 years his junior. They had six children, Elizabeth (1860-1887) m. Thomas Cornell (1851-1884); Mary Jane (1862-1932) m. George Atwell d. 1933; Annie b. 1864 m. Samuel McFadden; James b. 1866 m. Martha Nagle b. 1872; Robert E. b. 1869 m. (1) Minnie Noyes (2) Mary Atkinson; and Benjamin F. (1871-1934) m. Caroline Koch d. 1939.

MATTHEWS, Philip Sr. (1783-1864) was the only member of the original party of 34 settlers who could speak English when they came to Canada. His uncle acted through him in both writing to and giving directions to his relatives in the Settlement. It was Philip who carried on correspondence with the friends left in Wales (Appendix, Welsh Letters). Pioneer life in Canada certainly agreed with Philip Matthews and before he died he saw his family independent and prosperous beyond anything they could have achieved in the old land. Even though he was originally a Methodist, and although in 1830 he sponsored the baptism of his daughter Elizabeth in St. Paul's Anglican Church, London, he, together with John Rosser Sr. and William Walters, was a pillar of the Welsh Baptist Church. These



Some Welsh Immigrants

Upper Left - Capt. Benjamin Matthews; Upper Right - Catherine Matthews Dorman;
Lower Left - Thomas Rosser with his wife Anne Bell; Lower Right - Griffith Griffiths
with his wife Elizabeth Rosser.

were the three men who were referred to in later years as the "venerable fathers" of the church.

Philip Matthews was married to Mary Abram (1781-1864) whose mother was an Edwards. It was through her that the descendants claimed a share in the Edwards fortune scheme promoted in the 1920's. The Philip Matthews' family consisted of ten children, one of whom died in infancy and was buried in Wales; another son William died at the age of seven in 1826 and his was the first body to be interred in the Denfield cemetery. The remaining sons John, Benjamin, and Philip obtained farm locations in their own right in 1821 and are listed separately. The second daughter Rachel married her cousin David Rosser, another Crown grantee. The remaining four daughters (Mary, Catherine, Ruth, and Elizabeth) married outside the Welsh community and sketches of their history are included here.

Mary Matthews (1806-1888) m. Benjamin Lumby (1801-1880) who emigrated from England in 1823 and took up the north half of Lot 30 in Concession 5, London Township, and in time acquired several additional farms. The Lumby's were Anglicans. There were 12 children in their family: John (1828-1902) m. Emily Palmer (1833-1890); Benjamin (1829-1865) m. Maria Jane Mann-Cook; Philip (1833-1908) m. Rachel Treharne (1830-1911); Mary Ann (1835-1889) m. Charles Stallwood; Rachel (1837-1865) m. John Bryant; Thomas

b. 1839 m. Esther Mitchell; George (1841-1922) m. Maria Jane Hodgins (a sister of Mrs. John Eynon); Harriet (1843-1918) m. John Fry; Nancy b. 1845 m. (1) Abraham Matthews (1852-1883) (2) Matthew Finn; Catherine (1846-1887) m. Henry Waldron; Elizabeth (1848-1931) m. George Murch (1844-1914), a blacksmith in Parkhill; and Maria Jane b. 1850 m. Captain Lewis Carey, a sailor on the Lakes.

Catherine Matthews (1814-1894) m. Jeremiah Dorman (1816-1881), a son of John Dormand (1768-1871) and his wife Jane Colwell (1781-1854), who had moved in 1824 from Horton Township, Nova Scotia to London Township. When Jeremiah Dorman grew up he obtained land from the Canada Company in McGillivray Township. He was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in school and church affairs (Ailsa Craig Baptist). There were ten children in his family: John C. (1838-1933) m. Sarah McGeary (1842-1919); Rosanna b. 1830 m. Thomas Ward b. 1835 (moved to Iowa); Isaac (1841-1895) m. Elizabeth Craig (1844-1923); Mary Jane (1843-1928) m. David Brophy (1844-1922); Ruth (1844-1911) m. William Lintot; Elizabeth (1846-1923) m. John Hotson (1846-1917); Philip (1848-1920) m. Charlotte Crone (1849-1907); Jeremiah (1850-1940) m. Annie Paxman (1860-1933); Daniel C. (1853-1919) m. Frances Robinson (1852-1931); and Rachel (1855-1918) m. John Torrance d. 1904.

The Dormans were from United Empire Loyalist stock. Jeremiah's father, John, lived to be 103 years, 3 months and 21 days old and is buried in Denfield cemetery. McDormand's (the name by which the family is still known in Nova Scotia) have played a very important role in the history of Maritime Baptists and one member of the family, Elder William McDormand, was a well known Baptist preacher in Upper Canada. Jeremiah's brother, John, married Susan Rosser and his only sister, Nancy, married John Hodgins of Mooresville. Three additional brothers left the district early in life.

Ruth Matthews (1823-1895) m. Richard Marsh (1824-1876) of Somerset, England, who came to Canada as a young man along with a brother William who had returned to England from Canada and persuaded Richard and a sister Sarah, who married James Westcott, to return with him. Mr. Marsh died at the comparatively young age of 52, leaving a family of three children, Elizabeth (1860-1933) m. John Russell; Mary (1862-1950) m. Edward Layng (1860-1941); and Philip R. (1864-1901) m. Theresa Layng b. 1867.

Elizabeth Matthews (1828-1867), the youngest in the family, m. Charles Alexander (1826-1905) a wagon maker who lived at Siddallsville. A brother of his was the blacksmith who later moved to Ailsa Craig. After the death of his wife, Charles Alexander moved to Michigan with his family of six. In September 1881 he was

married again to Harriet Pettit (1841-1913). The family settled permanently in Sanilac County, Michigan. The children were: James E. (1852-1935) m. Ella Reynolds d. 1926; Charles P. (1854-1925) m. Sarah Deacon (1856-1915); John P. (1857-1942) m. Mary Pettit (1857-1940); Mary Ann (1860-1943) m. Daniel Pettit (1852-1924); Benjamin b. 1863 m. Christy McPhail d. 1941; and David W. (1865-1937) m. Ida Pettit b. 1870.

MORGAN, David Jr. b. about 1800 married his first cousin Sarah Hughes b. 1802, who accompanied her two younger brothers when John Matthews brought his relatives to America in 1821. She was older (19) than the boys, Richard (15) and David (13), and felt that they needed looking after. Her three young sisters remained in Wales with the widowed mother.⁴⁷ David Morgan obtained his grant of land from the Crown and this farm he sold to David Brazil in 1836. About 1850 he moved with his family to the growing town of London and remained there for the rest of his life. There were eight

⁴⁷ The mother never came to Canada and there is a family tradition that her brother John Matthews built a cottage for her in Wales which became known as "The American Cottage". Her daughter Mary came to the Welsh Settlement later and married John Matthews. Another daughter Catherine also came to Canada but married a Canadian, Phineas Drake, a United Empire Loyalist descendant. One of their daughters, Mary Ann, married John McClary of the McClary Company of London and their son William was a doctor in Kingsville. It is not known what became of the fourth daughter Rachel, but she probably never left Wales.

children in the family: David lived in Ingersoll, his wife's name being Ann; John, of Ingersoll, m. (1) Margaret Fullerton (2) Letitia Pickering; Richard, of Hamilton, whose wife's name was Susan; Rachel m. William Watkins; Mary m. Benjamin Whitehead; Sarah b. 1836 m. William Irvine; Catherine m. Arthur Claypole; and Margaret m. Samuel Shoveller.

MORGAN, David Sr. (1774-1849), married to John Matthews' sister Sarah (1774-1870), was one of the founders of the Welsh Settlement. His settlement duties were certified as completed by Colonel Talbot on 1 August 1827 and his deed was issued 8 October 1827, as were those of John Rosser Sr., Philip Matthews, and John Rosser Jr. He was the first of the original family heads to die, but he had spent 28 years of his life in the new country, living here long enough to achieve the independence which his brother-in-law had hoped for when he brought his relatives to Canada. He was a staunch supporter of the church and donated the property for both cemetery and church from a corner of his farm. There were eight children in the family, all of whom were born in Wales. The boys Thomas and David obtained their own Crown grants and are treated as immigrant family heads. The daughters Sarah, married to William Williams, and Hannah, married to Abram Davis, are included under the names of their Welsh immigrant husbands.

The daughters Rachel, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Margaret married outside the Welsh community. Rachel Morgan b. 1803 married an Irish immigrant Thomas O'Neill (1802-1857) who came from Tipperary County to Upper Canada in 1819. He held a farm not far from the Welsh in London Township. They were Anglicans and attended St. George's Church when it was organized. They raised a family of 12 children, David (1824-1884) m. Mary Ann Austin (1831-1900); Robert m. Catherine O'Neill (1833-1873); Thomas (thrown from a horse and killed); Sarah (1828-1907) m. William Siddall (1826-1868); Elizabeth (1832-1915) m. James O'Neill (1831-1913); John (1835-1894) m. Sophia Siddall (1835-1915); William m. Mary Fraser; Henry m. Nancy Wilson; Rachel m. Jacob Smith; Catherine (1839-1917) m. Joseph O'Neill (1831-1903); Charlotte m. William Shoebottom; and Mary (1844-1923) m. Joseph Haskett (1834-1904).

Elizabeth Morgan (1808-1893) married William Alway (1799-1881), an English immigrant who had settled in the southern part of Lobo Township in the early 1820's. By marrying outside the Welsh community Elizabeth greatly displeased her uncle, John Matthews, for whom she had kept house. The Alway's children were William (1830-1895) m. Abigail Knight (second wife) d. 1914; Elizabeth (1832-1902) m. William Rosser (1830-1888); Sarah Ann (1834-1896) m. Thomas Robbins (1831-1887); Robert b. 1837 m.

Lydia McAllister (second wife); Margaret (1840-1926) m. Dr. Alonzo Kilbourne of Toronto; David (1841-1922) m. Harriet Kairnes (1849-1918); Thomas (1844-1904) m. Phyla Chilson (1853-1907); Rachel b. 1848 m. William Cathro; and George (1850-1930) m. (1) Martha Haney (2) Ida Richards d. 1932.

About 1865 the four oldest sons of the Alway family emigrated to Minnesota and were married there. George, who had lost his right leg from blood poisoning, did not join his brothers until some years later. In 1866 Elizabeth Alway and her husband, William Rosser, with their three small children and her parents William and Elizabeth Alway, moved to Renville County, Minnesota, 20 miles from the nearest town and 150 miles from a railroad. However, the Always soon returned to Canada to live in Lucan. After the death of her husband Elizabeth Alway went back to live with her daughter in Minnesota. The Alway boys moved several times but Robert and Thomas lived for many years in Traer, Iowa.

Charlotte Morgan (1817-1910) m. William Grant (1810-1868) who emigrated from Leinster, Ireland, in 1836 and obtained a lot in Biddulph Township. William's grandfather Alexander Grant had moved from Scotland to Ireland and his father, Thomas Grant, had married an Irish girl, Phoebe Walker. A brother, Thomas, accompanied William to Canada and settled on an adjacent lot. The Morgan family did not look upon Charlotte's marriage with much

favour and often considered that she was badly treated. The Grants had eight children. Sarah (1839-1915) m. George Bawden (1846-1900); Phoebe (1842-1932) m. Joseph Phillips (1840-1912); Susanna (1843-1919) m. William Davis (1835-1916); Charlotte b. 1845 m. George A. Kennedy b. 1839; William (1847-1914) m. Mary Seale (1852-1943); David b. 1851 m. Mary Black b. 1862; George b. 1855 m. Catherine Deacon b. 1859; and John (1860-1929) m. Mary Price (1863-1919).

Margaret Morgan (1812-1893) m. Calvin Ward (1809-1888) shortly after he took up his land in 1832 in McGillivray Township. The Wards were an American family who emigrated from Vermont westward, staying for a few years in New York State near Chatanooga, and finally settling in Upper Canada about 1830. The Ward homestead was east of St. Thomas in Malahide Township. Calvin Ward was the eighth child in the family of Thomas and Idalia Everett Ward. Thomas Ward was a relative of General Artemus Ward of Vermont. In 1867 most of the Calvin Ward family including the married eldest son moved to DeWitt and a few years later to Traer, Iowa. They are buried in the West Union cemetery of that place. They remained members of the Baptist Church all their lives. The Calvin Wards had nine children, Idalia (1834-1870) m. James Nichols, Thomas (1835-1927) m. Rosanna Dorman (1840-1926), David (1836-1914) m. Rebecca Baker, Shedrick (1839-1907) m. Judith Pritchard, John (1842-1920) m. Sarah Robinson, Athelia b. 1844 m. David Robb and

James Rainer, Luther (1847-1919) m. Marian Robb, Margaret (1856-1927) m. Elem Daley, Sarah d. 1908 m. Alexander Cameron.

MORGAN, Thomas (1810-1899), one of the original settlers, married his cousin Rachel Rosser (1815-1900) and spent his lifetime on the farm he obtained from the Crown. The family were faithful members of the Welsh Church Choir for more than 50 years. He donated the site for the present Baptist Church building erected in 1890. Altogether they had 11 children, but only six survived childhood. Those who did were; Benjamin (1837-1913) m. Eva Hover (1861-1936); Sarah (1840-1927) m. Samuel Langford d. 1921; Rachel (1842-1906); Margaret (1845-1933) m. William Pattison (1841-1915); David (1848-1921) m. Marella Reynolds; and Thomas (1852-1930) m. Emily C. Dadson (1853-1925).

OWEN, Rev. Thomas (1803-1869) and his wife Hannah Roach (1815-1905) were a couple whose occupation did not permit them to spend a lifetime in one place. After their marriage, Owen served in Welsh pastorates for about three years. Then they moved to a church in England for a few years, after which they returned to Wales for a year or two longer. About 1849 they moved to the United States where they spent six years before coming to Canada. They settled first with the Bloomsburg Baptist Church in Norfolk County and in 1857 moved to the Welsh Settlement where they

obtained a house in the village of Carlisle. From 1859 to 1862 Rev. T. Owen served as pastor of the First Lobo Baptist Church and was also invited to become the regular preacher for the First London Welsh Church which up to that time had been served by itinerant preachers. In 1862 the Welsh Church made him their first settled pastor on a continuing basis. He soon found himself engaged in a controversy which in 1864 resulted in the splitting of the Church. He led the East Williams and Lobo factions and was instrumental in establishing the East Williams "Welsh" Baptist Church of which he remained pastor until his death. There were ten children in his family: Eliezar (1841-1865); Martha (1843-1914) m. Matthew Rosser (1835-1915); Jenkin b. 1847 m. Mary Gray; William H. (1850-1873); Alfred b. 1852; David b. 1853 m. Jennie Zavitz; Albert b. 1856; John b. 1858 m. Belle Calhoun; Lydia m. John Treharne; and Mary Ann m. Major E. L. Heath.

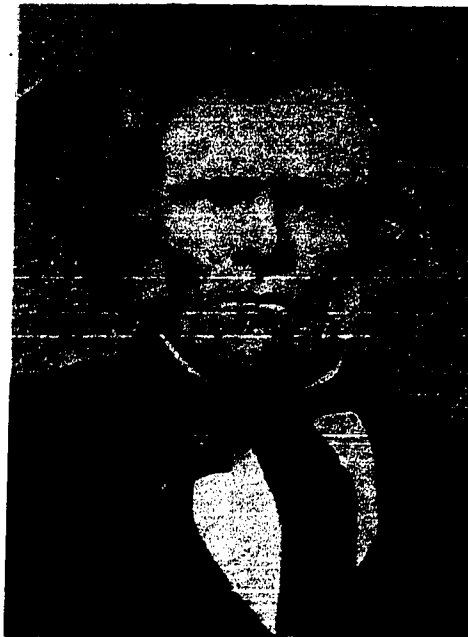
OWENS, John Evan b. 1812 and his wife Mary b. 1812 were a Welsh Baptist family who did not remain long in the Welsh Settlement. They left Wales probably in 1840 and spent a year or two in the United States before coming to Upper Canada. They came to the Welsh Settlement in 1845 and leased a Canada Company lot in McGillivray Township. However, they moved again in 1851 and sold their land to John McNaughton. The census records show that there were at

least eight children in the family: Catherine b. 1834, John b. 1836, Evan b. 1838, Elizabeth b. 1840, Thomas b. 1841, Mary b. 1843, Ann b. 1845, David b. 1850.

PHILLIPS, David (1794-1874) and his wife Mary Leigh (1800-1878) were natives of Swansea, Wales. Mr. Phillips was a cooper by trade; Mrs. Phillips was a relative of the Anglican Bishop Leigh. The family were Anglicans. They left Wales in 1831 with their oldest daughter and took up 200 acres of land in New York State. In 1840 they came to Canada and for a short time lived in a house at the corner of Horton and Richmond Streets in the town of London. The sixth child of the family was born there. Four had been born in the States and two more were born on the Lobo farm which they obtained in 1841. Although they remained Anglicans, most of the family went to the Carlisle Presbyterian Church and the parents are buried in that cemetery. The children were Anne b. 1828 m. John Bell (1834-1867); Edward (the rake of the family who died in the poor house); Griffith (1832-1897) m. Anne Siddall (1804-1901); Daniel b. 1835 m. Eliza Haskett; William (1838-1934) m. Catherine McCandless; Joseph (1840-1912) m. Phoebe Grant (1842-1932); Mary b. 1845 m. (1) William Graham (2) A. G. Sinclair; and Benjamin b. 1848 m. Esther Walker.

PHILLIPS, John b. 1822, his wife Charlotte b. 1819, and their children Phoebe, Lewis, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, ranging in age from 15 to 2, are listed in the census of 1852 as Welsh Baptist immigrants living in McGillivray Township within the limits of the Settlement. They, no doubt, purchased land from a previous owner a year or two before. Since they are not listed in the 1861 census they could only have remained for a few years in this location.

REECE, Reece b. 1821, a tailor by trade, married Rachel Halford (1820-1907) in 1842 in Wales. The bride's family were saddlers in comfortable circumstances who looked with disfavour on their daughter marrying a poor tailor. In these circumstances the young couple decided to emigrate to Canada and in 1843 they came to Hamilton where Reece set up a tailor shop. Association with their countrymen and the attractiveness of life on a bush farm led the Reece's to take up land in the Welsh Settlement in 1847. Reece was a very welcome settler; he tailored for the Welsh people and they in return chopped for him. His family belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church; there were six children: Sarah b. 1843 m. (1) Joseph Revington (2) John Daniels; Joseph b. 1844 m. Mary Parry; Thomas b. 1847 m. Catherine Williams; Elizabeth b. 1850 m. William Moses; Harriet b. 1853 m. George Pimperton; and Esther m. William McLean.



More Welsh Immigrants

Upper Left - Martha Walters Rosser; Upper Right - John Rosser Jr.;
Lower Left - Rachel Daniels Hughes; Lower Right - Edward Hughes.

ROSSER, David (1809-1876) married his cousin Rachel Matthews (1810-1870). He was a boy of 13 when the family emigrated to Upper Canada in 1821. After pioneering on land obtained from the Crown he sold it and bought another bush farm on the 7th Concession of McGillivray Township. He became a charter member of the Ailsa Craig Baptist Church when it was established. There were ten children in the family, Mary (1828-1839); Margaret m. Edward L. Johns; Philip b. 1835 m. Sarah Johns b. 1833; David (1836-1912) m. Phoebe Nicholls (1853-1933); Mary (1840-1841); William b. 1841 m. Jessie Craig; John (1843-1874); Rachel (1845-1929) m. Joseph McGeary (1839-1913); Edward (1846-1924) m. (1) Jessie Morton (2) Rachel Walton (1860-1941); and Thomas (1851-1868).

ROSSER, John Jr. (1800-1883) married Martha Walters (1808-1880). John Rosser was a young man of twenty-one when he emigrated to Upper Canada but he had already spent thirteen years of his life toiling in the mines. As soon as his father's homestead was established, he began clearing his own land which adjoined his father's farm on the east. In 1829 he married and in the early 1830's he and his wife joined the Baptist Church and remained active workers in it for the rest of their lives. Mr. Rosser held the office of Deacon for many years. There were six sons in the family, William (1830-1888) m. Elizabeth Alway (1832-1902); John (1832-1896)

m. Elizabeth Hughes (1833-1901); Philip (1833-1893) m. Ann Daniels (1837-1900); Matthew (1835-1915) m. Martha Owen (1843-1914); Thomas (1840-1844); and Benjamin (1843-1926) m. Saloma L. Gustin (1846-1935), granddaughter of John Gustin who built the first mill in the Long Point Settlement.⁴⁸

ROSSER, John Sr. (1775-1863) married Margaret Matthews (1776-1862). John Rosser worked as a labourer in the coal mines of Wales, under the dangerous and severe conditions prevailing in the early 19th century. Opportunities for improving his status were almost entirely lacking and he and his family seemed doomed to an existence of serfdom until his brother-in-law, John Matthews, brought them to Upper Canada. The latter half of his life John Rosser spent as a pioneer farmer. He lived long enough in the new land to enjoy the fruits of his labours and to see his family prospering beyond his fondest hopes. He and his wife joined the Baptist Church in 1831 and remained faithful members the rest of their lives. Two sons, William (1802-1839) and Benjamin (1807-1837) died of contagious diseases while still young men and unmarried. Sons John, Thomas, Philip, David, and Matthew as immigrants obtaining Crown grants are listed separately. Daughters

⁴⁸ E. A. Owen. Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement. William Briggs, Toronto. 1898.

Margaret and Rachel married other Welsh immigrants, Thomas Eynon and Thomas Morgan respectively, and are listed with their husbands.

The tenth child, Susan (1818-1901) married John Dorman (1818-1904) on 2 January 1840. John was a brother of Jeremiah Dorman who married Catherine Matthews mentioned above. He pioneered on land obtained from the Canada Company, but sold his farm and kept hotel in Carlisle for several years. The family moved to Eastern Michigan in 1858, in 1867 to Muskegon County, and to Muskegon City in 1874 where they resided for the rest of their lives. They are buried in Oakwood cemetery there. They were members of the First Baptist Church of Muskegon. There were six children in the family, Jane b. 1840 m. T. D. Horton of Laketon, Michigan; Margaret b. 1842 m. J. M. Cole of Greenville, Michigan; Thomas b. 1845, also of Laketon; Miriam (1848-1870) m. Mr. Bangs; John W. b. 1851 of Ballard, Washington; and Philip d. 1904.

ROSSER, Matthew (1813-1883) married two sisters (1) Sarah Treharne (1814-1864), (2) Hannah Treharne b. 1815 who by a previous marriage to Mr. Zavitz had one daughter Elizabeth and one son Charles. Matthew inherited the original Rosser homestead from his father and moved to it after the death of his parents.

He had, however, pioneered on a lot of his own before this. The eight children in the family all belonged to the first wife. They were John (1842-1925); Thomas b. 1844 m. (1) Phoebe Moore, (2) Marguerite Sinclair, (3) Margaret McCowan (1851-1941); Matthew (1845-1924) m. Elizabeth Bell (1847-1918); James (1846-1926) m. Mina Black d. 1944; Joseph (1848-1926) m. Mary Stewart (1847-1926); Margaret (1852-1928); Hannah (1855-1920) m. Byron McKay (1854-1929); and Charles (1857-1924) m. Cecily Patterson (1869-1953).

ROSSER, Philip (1805-1893) m. Anna Maria Edwards (1810-1875), daughter of Richard Edwards (1773-1863) and Elizabeth Watts d. 1848. Richard Edwards had left Wales in his youth to work in England. He had married there and had a large family of twelve children. In 1819 he and the four oldest children came to Upper Canada and settled at Charlotteville in the Long Point Settlement. In 1822 he returned to England and brought out his wife and the eight younger children. In later life, he and his wife moved to Lobo to live among the children who had settled there. They are buried in the Edwards cemetery on the third concession of Lobo. Initially the Welsh attended the Lobo Baptist Church and that is where Philip Rosser met his wife.

Richard Edwards was the nephew of Robert Edwards, a bachelor, who was lost at sea when returning from America to England. He was reputed to have owned considerable property in

what is now Lower New York City. In the 1920's this colourful bit of tradition was recalled and many of the Edwards' descendants supported an ill-fated movement to secure the Edwards' fortune which by that time was supposed to have reached a truly fabulous sum.

Philip Rosser pioneered on the lot he secured from the Crown. There were eight children in the family, John (1836-1915) m. Jane Ferguson (1839-1921); Elizabeth (1838-1930) m. Griffith Griffiths (1830-1912); Ben H. (1840-1884) m. Agnes Smith who married Fred Haines of Port Stanley after her husband's death (she was a descendant of Abraham Smith the first Loyalist settler in Norfolk County); William (1842-1886) m. Esther Harris (1841-1913); Sarah Ann (1844-1942) m. William Moore; Margaret (1846-1925) m. Rev. Dr. C. C. McLaurin (1854-1941); Mary (1849-1919) m. J. C. Burtch (1843-1886); and Philip Henry (1851-1929) m. Minnie Fysh (1855-1941).

ROSSER, Thomas (1811-1867) married Ann Bell (1808-1887).

Thomas Rosser had learned the meaning of hard work in Wales and was ready to begin clearing his own land in his early teens. In mid life he married Ann Bell, daughter of John Bell (1778-1864) and Ann Cairns (1777-1865). The Bells were a family of shepherds from Northumberland County, England. Their oldest daughter Elizabeth (1804-1880) m. George Shipley (1803-1889) who emigrated

to Canada in 1830 to join his older brothers (John, William, Edward) who previously had settled in London Township. Five years later, other members of the Shipley and Bell families (Ann Bell included) joined their relatives in Canada. Thomas Rosser and Ann Bell had no children of their own, but they raised a nephew Matthew Rosser, and a niece Barbara Bell, and also took into their home the orphaned Elizabeth Griffiths when her mother died and for a while they employed her older brother Griffith Griffiths.

ROWLAND, John b. 1833 came to the Settlement in the 1850's and worked as a carpenter. In 1861, he and his wife Hannah had three children Mary b. 1855, William b. 1856, Thomas b. 1859.

ROWLAND, Rev. William who had preached for some time in St. Thomas became the settled pastor of the First London Welsh Baptist Church in 1864 and remained there until 1872. The Church built a parsonage for them on land donated by Matthew Rosser. Miss Rowland played the first organ in the Church. He was the last Welsh speaking preacher and the Church prospered greatly under his leadership.

THOMAS, John I. (1804-1850) and his bride Mary Jones (1810-1884) left the vicinity of Aberayron in Cillan Aeryon Parish, Cardiganshire, and came to Upper Canada probably in 1839.

John Thomas had emigrated to Upper Canada in 1837 and obtained 100 acres in East Williams Township from the Canada Company. He built a little shanty and cleared a small piece of land on which he sowed some wheat in the spring. Unfortunately his house was burned and he lost everything but the clothes he was wearing. After this he journeyed back to Wales, married his sweetheart, and together they set out to pioneer anew on his bush farm. They were Baptists and had ten miles to walk to the First London Welsh Church which they attended regularly. Although their location was on the periphery of the settlement they kept close contact with their compatriots. They had five children, David (1840-1910) m. Sarah Evans; Hannah b. 1841 m. Hugh Wyatt; Mary b. 1843; Margaret b. 1845; and William (1850-1941) m. Mary Campbell (1850-1912). Nancy Moss b. 1774 lived with them.

THOMAS, R. b. 1825, came from Wales to the Welsh Settlement in 1858 and purchased a lot in Lobo Township. His wife's mother N. Voss b. 1801, accompanied them and lived with them. In 1861 they had four young children, two born in Wales and two in Canada. They did not remain long in the community.

TREHARNE, Thomas (1789-1874) and his wife Mary Jenkin (1790-1875), daughter of David and Sarah Jenkin, were natives of Carmarthenshire, South Wales. Eleven children were born to them

while they lived in Wales and a twelfth after their arrival as an emigrant family to Upper Canada in 1832. They came first to Queenston where they met John Matthews, then a resident of nearby Stamford. Matthews helped arrange for the accommodation of the family and directed Thomas Treharne to the Welsh Settlement where he was able to purchase a lot from the Canada Company in 1834. He took his family there in 1835. He was a member of the Baptist Church for fifty years, for forty-four of which he was deacon. His oldest daughter Ann, who was married to David Walters, also a native of Carmarthenshire, migrated with them. His daughter Elizabeth remained in Stamford to work for John Matthews when the family moved to East Williams. When Benjamin Matthews came to visit his uncle, he fell in love with Miss Treharne and eventually claimed her as his bride. Daughters Sarah and Hannah were the wives of Matthew Rosser, and Mary of Thomas Daniel. These five were the oldest in the family and are mentioned in the sketches of their respective pioneer husbands. The other seven children were: Thomas (1821-1912) m. Mary Ann Zavitz (1831-1888); Margaret (1823-1894); Janet b. 1825 m. Malcolm Gray b. 1820; John (1827-1909) m. Lydia Owen (1839-1909); Rachel (1830-1911) m. Philip Lumby (1834-1909); David (1832-1920) m. Marinda Fortner (1848-1919); and Catherine (1834-1918) m. John Zavitz (1833-1876).

WALTERS, David b. 1810, and his wife Ann Treharne b. 1811, came to the Welsh Settlement with the Thomas Treharne family in 1834 and settled on a lot adjacent to that of his father-in-law. There were eleven children in their family, all born in Canada, Janet m. Abram Zavitz; Thomas b. 1832 m. Betsy Crawford b. 1836; David b. 1835 m. Rachel Zavitz b. 1838; Mary b. 1838 m. Ellis Stoner; James b. 1840; John b. 1843 m. Janet Moore; William b. 1845; Joseph b. 1847; Isaac b. 1849 m. Martha Edwards; Sarah b. 1852 m. Duncan Patterson; and Margaret Ann b. 1857.

Thomas Walters Sr. who died on 11 October 1843, aged 81 years, buried in Poplar Hill cemetery, was David Walters' father. He probably came to Canada at a later date to live with his son.

WALTERS, William (1769-1850) was a lawyer belonging to the firm of Walters and Geach in Newport, Wales. He was married to Mary Philips, daughter of Squire Philips, a man of considerable means. Mr. Walters became, in time, independently wealthy but lost very heavily through bank failures. He was able to save very little money from the crash but retained three properties in the parish of Risca in the County of Monmouth, - four acres of land with four houses on it known by the name Pen rhiw Mynych, one house on one-quarter acre of land, and 20 acres of land known by

the name Tir Cribbarth. The houses were erected in the year 1809; the stone above the lintel of the door in each case bore the inscription T.R. 1809, the initials being those of the mason's name, Thomas Richard.

After the bank failure, Mr. Walters decided to come to America and left Wales in March 1816, leaving his wife and family of seven children in Monmouthshire. He eventually arrived in the Talbot Settlement of Upper Canada where he obtained the east half of Lot 37 in the Second Concession of Westminster Township. When he had a habitation ready in 1818, he sent for his wife and family, but they did not arrive until 1819. After John Matthews founded the Welsh Settlement, William Walters obtained land beside his countrymen and moved to London Township in 1824 leaving his Westminster farm to his sons. Mrs. Walters died soon after coming to Canada and is buried in the Brick Street cemetery near London. It is said she died of a broken heart, brought about by all the adversity they had suffered. William Walters was a very great asset to the Welsh Settlement and played a leading part in the community as long as he lived. He was trusted and honoured and his advice was much valued. He was a Deacon in the Baptist Church for many years. His partner Geach proved unreliable, was transported for forgery and in the end very little was realized from the properties. The Walters children were the twins

William (1804-1840), m. Annie Hunt, and Walter (1804-1890), m. Sarah Scott (1818-1907), both of whom lived in Westminster and are buried in the Brick Street cemetery; Martha m. John Rosser Jr.; Mary m. Abraham Miller who had settled on the second farm west of John Rosser Sr. in 1830;⁴⁹ Nancy m. (1) Rev. Mr. Powell, a Baptist minister who was drowned on a Sunday when crossing the Thames west of Delaware on his way to preach,⁵⁰ (2) Mr. Fisher who later moved to Cass City, Michigan; Elizabeth m. George Ashwell who operated a foundry at Melrose; and Ann m. Samuel Carew.

WILLIAMS, Lorenzo b. 1831 and his wife, five years younger than he, emigrated from Wales about the year 1857 and lived near Glan-deboye where Mr. Williams obtained work with the farmers of the neighbourhood. The children in the family were Catherine b. 1858 m. Thomas Reece, John b. 1860, Ettie, and George.

WILLIAMS, William, who married Sarah Morgan (1801-1862), was one of the first to join the original Welsh group. It is not known exactly when he came to Canada, but he was married to Sarah Morgan in 1824. An only son, William, was born in 1825.

⁴⁹ The Miller family moved to McGillivray Township in the early 1860's where they became charter members of the Baptist Church in McGillivray when it was formed from the First London Baptist Church in 1864.

⁵⁰ After this tragedy a daughter Mary Powell was raised by John and Martha Rosser. When she grew up she married Thomas Rowell, a brother of Hon. Newton W. Rowell.

Their farm was listed in the 1842 census under the name of Sarah Williams and it is recorded that she had one boy then in the 14 to 18-year-old group. No doubt William Williams had died before that time, but there is no record of his death on his wife's tombstone. In later life Mrs. Williams lived in Siddallsville with her sister Rachel O'Neill. William Williams Jr. m. Minabelle (Elizabeth) Walton b. 1830. In 1851 he purchased the east half of Lot 35 in the 5th Concession of McGillivray, but continued to live in Siddallsville where he kept hotel. Early in the 1860's, he moved with his family to the Western States. At that time they had six children, Elizabeth b. 1853, Sarah b. 1854, William b. 1855 (died before one year and buried in the Denfield cemetery), Pauline b. 1856, William b. 1859, and Serena b. 1860.

SINGLE INDIVIDUALS

From time to time, immigrants came to the Settlement and for one reason or another did not establish themselves permanently. In 1842 the Rev. William H. Thomas arrived and the Welsh were overjoyed at the prospect of having a settled minister of their own tongue which they had not had since they were visited by Harry Jones in the 1820's and possibly by Edward Jones in the 1830's. John Rosser Sr. sold to him for a nominal sum the east half of the north half of Lot 27 in Concession 14 of London Township

which had been the farm of his deceased son William. Plans were made to erect a house thereon and the minister accompanied Thomas Morgan to London with the ox wagon to get the necessary materials. On the way home the two became intoxicated and the scandal resulting therefrom suddenly ended the career of the new minister in the Welsh Settlement.

Working as labourers for several years were Evan Richards who died in 1870 at the age of 43 and was buried in St. George's cemetery; James Griffith b. 1836; Evan Morgan b. 1834 who, with his wife Hannah b. 1837, lived in the Denfield district in 1861; John Jones with his wife Mary located in Siddallsville in 1861; James Thomas in 1861, 18 years old and working for Malcolm Gray of Lobo; and S. Jones b. 1792, with his young son. William Davis a carpenter, Thomas Jones a blacksmith, and Henry Davies a tailor in Ailsa Craig, were others who spent many years in the Settlement. George Griffith is listed in the 1861 census as a farmer having emigrated from Wales. Since he was then 47 years old and a bachelor it is unlikely that he married; no descendants have been located. Francis Jones (1827-1894) m. Eleanor Jane O'Neill (1826-1890), daughter of Henry and Mehilla Shoff O'Neill, and his brother Samuel b. 1832, in Canada of Welsh-Irish stock, both of whom moved from the Ottawa Valley to Clandeboye about 1850, should also

be mentioned. They were carpenters and some of the beautiful pieces of furniture now cherished as heirlooms were turned out in their shop. Coffins were a specialty with them, as well as farm tools, wagons, and implements. Joshua Jaynes was another Canadian whose grandfather was Welsh but had moved to Tipperary, Ireland, from where Jaynes' father had emigrated to the township of March in the Ottawa Valley.

These were the people who formed the Welsh Settlement in Upper Canada. Under Canadian conditions their Welsh nationalism was lost in a generation and their descendants were woven into the fabric of Canadian society. There was a grave danger that the founders of the Settlement, who first ventured into the wilds of the Canadian forest, would soon be completely forgotten. This study has brought together information on the Welsh settlers and in the succeeding section records the names and locations of all the people who settled in the district of the Welsh Settlement.

LAND LOCATIONS OF ALL SETTLERS IN THE WELSH NEIGHBOURHOOD

Although the original group of Welsh settlers were located on lots contiguous to one another, the rapid influx of other settlers precluded later comers from obtaining land adjoining that of their compatriots. For the most part, the Welsh immigrants who settled in the district after 1830 secured land, as close as possible to the original group, in the neighbouring townships of McGillivray, East Williams, Lobo, and Biddulph. The boundaries of the district (Fig. II) have been drawn arbitrarily and include territory beyond that of the actual Welsh Settlement mainly because of the author's interest in the wider area.

Listed alphabetically in Table IV are the names of all the land grantees of the district, and the location of their lots may be found on the accompanying Fig. II. Since some settlers sold or transferred their property before receiving deeds and others had their claims cancelled, the names of all individuals who held the land at any time before Crown or Canada Company deeds were issued have been included in the table, with the possible exception of heirs who had names identical with their fathers. Approximately 6,500 acres of **virgin** land (nearly one-ninth of that included within the marked area of Fig. II) was obtained by Welsh immigrants. However, it should be remembered that in addition a number of others who

lived in the Settlement at a later date bought land from individuals who had already obtained clear titles to the property. Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes, the people listed fulfilled their settlement duties and received deeds to the property. Settlers petitioning for grants of land in the townships of London and Lobo usually stated either the date of their immigration to Upper Canada or the date of locating on the land. A number give both dates. Since these two events nearly always occurred in the same year, only one date is included in the table under the heading "Location". Recorded differences between immigration and settlement are mentioned in the footnotes. Some discrepancies are apparent, but it must be remembered that the petitions were often filed from ten to fifteen years after settlement, and a settler asked to give his year of location on the spur of the moment would sometimes be a year or two out. Dates given for purchasers from the Canada Company are those of the entries in the company's books at the time of sale, usually just prior to settlement on the land. There are, however, a few cases of absentee speculators and of squatters whose legal rights were not obtained until some time after their settlement. The reference column gives a detailed reference number followed by a capital letter within parentheses, indicating the general reference, and superscript arabic numerals

referring to footnotes. The general reference key is as follows:

- (A) Public Archives of Canada, E Series, Land Petitions, Upper Canada. (Detailed reference gives file number, petition number, and year of presentation of petition to the Executive Council.)
- (B) Public Archives of Canada, Canada Company Register of Contracts, Huron Tract. (Detailed reference gives entry number.)
- (C) Ontario Archives, Crown Land Township Papers.
- (D) Public Archives of Canada, Canada Company Register of Contracts. (Detailed reference gives entry number.)
- (E) Public Archives of Canada, Canada Company Register of Leases, Huron Tract. (Detailed reference gives entry number.)
- (F) Public Archives of Canada, Canada Company Register of Leases for Ten Years, Huron Tract. (Detailed reference gives entry number.)
- (G) County of Middlesex, Registry Office, London, Patent Book.

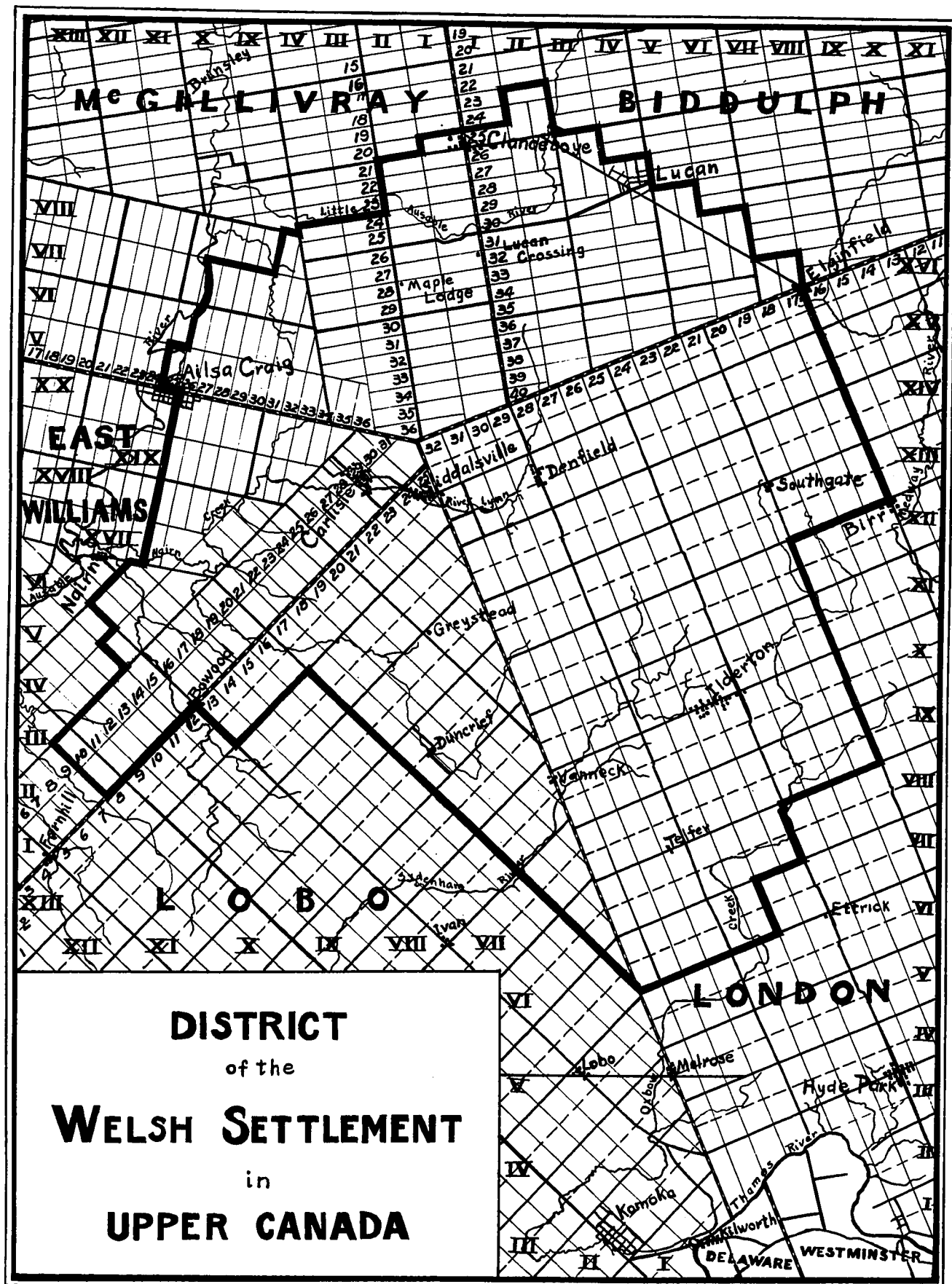


Figure II

Table IV

Pioneers in District of Welsh Settlement

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Adamson, Isaac	20	1	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1a}
	21	1	McGillivray	1834	445(B)
	22	1	McGillivray	1834	445(B)
	23	1	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1b}
	24	1	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1c}
	25	1	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1d}
	21	2	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1e}
	22	2	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1f}
	23	2	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1g}
	24	2	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ^{1h}
	25	2	McGillivray	1834	445(B) ¹ⁱ
Alway, William	31	1	E. Williams	1833	315(B) ²
	34	5	McGillivray	1842	366(E) ³
Anderson, Alex.	29	19	E. Williams	1840	1515(B) ⁴

1. Sale agreement cancelled, lots resold to (a) Pat Flannagan, (b) John Flannagan, (c) John Cunningham, (d) Wm. Bice, (e) Pat Flannagan, (f) Wm. Bice, (g) Wm. Bice, (h) Wm. Simpson, (i) Wm. Simpson.
2. Purchased by George Shipley (1841) to whom deed issued (1848).
3. Transferred to Thomas Jones (1845) to whom deed issued (1853)
4. Deed issued to John McIntosh (1850).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Anderson, James	28	19	E. Williams	1842	261(E) ¹
Armstrong, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	11	London	1829	112(D)
Atkinson, John	37	4	Biddulph	1836	1155(B)
	36	4	Biddulph	1838	1307(B) ²
Atkinson, Richard	37	3	Biddulph	1835	781(B)
Atkinson, Thomas	35	3	Biddulph	1833	365(B)
	30	3	Biddulph	1840	1649(B)
Attwood, James	20	9	Lobo	1836	A.20-6-1836(A),(C)
	21	9	Lobo	1836	A.20-6-1836(A),(C)
Avery, Charles	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	11	London	3	
Avrill, David	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 23	12	London	1822	A.15-23-1828(A)
Barber, George	29	2	McGillivray	1839	1422(B) ⁴
	29	3	McGillivray	1839	1422(B) ⁵
Barber, James	28	3	McGillivray	1841	1739(B) ⁶

1. Lease cancelled (1849), lot resold to Dougald Leitch.
2. Deed issued to Jane Sadler and Elizabeth Hodgins (1857).
3. Deed issued to Nathum (Nathan) Avery (1834). Ref. - Public Archives of Canada, Upper Canada Land Papers, Grants, S series.
4. See Jacob Frolick. Deed issued to William Barber (1845).
5. See George Robson. Deed issued to James Barber (1845).
6. See George Shipley.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Barns, Whiting	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	10	London		B.1-34-1841(A)
Batie, Adam	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	7	London	1824	B.21-114-1838(A)
Baty, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	9	London	1820	B.18-344-1835(A)
Beaton, Dan	29	4	McGillivray	1843	689(E) ¹
Beattie, Adam	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10	Lobo	1833	(C) ²
Beeten, James	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	11	London	1824	B.21-47-1837(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	12	London	1824	B.21-47-1837(A)
Benett, Margaret	13	13	Lobo		(G)
Benn, Hugh	8	SLR	Biddulph		(G)
Bennett, Edward	18	6	Lobo	1849	(C)
Berry, P.	11	NLR	Biddulph	1839	1487(B)
Berryhill, Quintin	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	15	London	1828	B.4-153-1848(A),(C)
Bice, Gilbert	28	2	McGillivray	1850	1835(B) ³
Bice, Wellington	27	2	McGillivray	1847	239(E) ⁴

1.. Sale agreement cancelled (1846), lot resold to John Wilson.

2. Sold to Edward Charlton (1846), to whom deed issued (1847).

3. See Richard Seal.

4. See John Forbes. Transferred to Artemas Bice (1854) and deed issued to George Lintot (1854).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Bice, William	22	2	McGillivray	1846	2520(B) ¹
	23	2	McGillivray	1846	2520(B) ¹
	25	1	McGillivray	1846	2520(B) ²
Blow, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	7	London		(C) ³
Bowman, Henry	27	5	McGillivray	1843	522(E), 650(F) ⁴
	28	5	McGillivray	1843	522(E), 650(F) ⁴
Bowman, Hugh	27	20	E. Williams	1846	2514(B) ⁵
Boyd, John	37	1	Biddulph	1844	2340(B)
Boyd, Robert	38	1	Biddulph	1844	2341(B) ⁶
Boyd, William	36	1	Biddulph	1844	2339(B)
Brown, Charles	2	NLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)
Dutton, Stephen	3	NLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)
and	5	NLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)
Stover, Frederick	8	NLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)
	2	SLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)

1. See Isaac Adamson.

2. See Isaac Adamson. Deed issued to L. Fulford Bice (1848).

3. Lease transferred to John McDonald (1845). Sold to George J. Goodhue (1848).

4. See Wm. Ross. Deed issued to Thomas Bowman (1855).

5. See Samuel Harres. Deed issued to Josh. Bowman (1860).

6. See William Lumby and Henry Sifton.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
	3	SLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)
	5	SLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B)
	11	SLR	Biddulph	1830	124(B) ¹
Brown, Duncan	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	12	Lobo		(C) ²
Brown, John	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	12	Lobo		(C) ³
Bryce, Archibald	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	13	London		(G)
Brydon, William	26	7	McGillivray	1840	1495(B)
Buckley, T. H.	28	6	McGillivray	1862	2182(B) ⁴
Bull, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	13	Lobo	1842	4253(D)
Burwell, Mahlon	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	13	Lobo	1820	(G) ⁵
Calvert, William	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	8	London	1827	C. 3-129-1846(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	8	London	1832	1406(D)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	12	London	1839	3660(D)
Caldwell, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	9	London	1820	C. 3-8-1844(A)
Cameron, Samuel	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	7	Lobo		(C) ⁶

1. Nathaniel Paul's name also entered for this lot but cancelled (1841).
2. Sold to Joseph Walker (1853) to whom deed issued (1862).
3. Sold to William Parker (1854) to whom deed issued (1856).
4. See James Craig.
5. Part of compensation for surveying Lobo Township. Public Archives of Canada, Land Book K, page 487.
6. Claim sold to Arch. J. Caverhill (1848).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Campbell, Duncan	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	9	Lobo	1833	(C)
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	9	Lobo		(G)
Campbell, Duncan	10	2	E. Williams	1836	1132(B) ¹
	11	2	E. Williams	1841	1678(B)
	12	2	E. Williams	1844	52(F) ²
Campbell, John	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17	9	Lobo		(C)
	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 17	9	Lobo		(C)
Carey, William	26	2	McGillivray	1845	568(F) ³
Carling, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	7	London	1832	1543(D)
Carter, Gilbert	27	1	Biddulph	1835	785(B)
Carter, Richard	28	1	Biddulph	1835	786(B) ⁴
Casey, Henry	38	5	Biddulph	1846	1044(F) ⁵
Caughlan, Edward	35	4	Biddulph	1836	807(B)
Caverhill, Arch. J.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	7	Lobo	1848	(C) ⁶

1. Purchased by Alex. Campbell (1846) to whom deed issued (1847).
2. See William Muir.
3. See George Morgan. Transferred to Hy Cunningham (1848) to whom deed issued (1854).
4. Sold to John Hodgins (1843) to whom deed issued (1858).
5. Deed issued to John Gilfoy (1855).
6. See Samuel Cameron.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Caverhill, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	7	Lobo	1836	(C) ¹
	17	8	Lobo	1842	(C) ²
Charlton, Edward	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	9	London	1819	C.18-115-1833(A)
	25	9	London	1854	(C) ³
Charlton, Edward	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	10	Lobo	1837	3165(D)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	11	Lobo	1838	3459(D),(C)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	11	Lobo	1844	(C) ⁴
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	10	Lobo		(G)
	17	11	Lobo		(G)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	12	Lobo	1844	3717(D) ⁵
	19	12	Lobo	1845	(C) ⁶
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10		1846	(C) ⁷
	16	11	Lobo		(G)
	20	11	Lobo		(G)

1. Sold to Arthur G. Garden (1842).

2. See Arch. Graham

3. Jeremiah Robson's request to purchase S $\frac{1}{2}$ (1831) not allowed.

4. See Daniel Cottrill.

5. See Wilson McCann.

6. Claim of John Jefferson to SW $\frac{1}{2}$ purchased (1845).

7. See Adam Beattie.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Charlton, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	10	Lobo	1833	(C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	10	Lobo	1833	(C)
Clarke, Alexander	19	2	E. Williams	1840	1527(B)
Clunis, John	26	18	E. Williams	1842	250(E)
Collison, Robert	9	SLR	Biddulph	1846	2513(B)
Cottrill, Daniel	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	11	Lobo		(C) ¹
Coursy, John	37	2	Biddulph	1833	325(B)
Coursy, Richard	32	2	Biddulph	1835	780(B)
Coursy, Thomas	38	3	Biddulph	1833	326(B)
Craig, David	27	6	McGillivray	1835	703(B)
Craig, David Jr.	25	5	McGillivray	1843	708(B) ²
	26	5	McGillivray	1843	708(B) ²
Craig, James	28	6	McGillivray	1843	2182(B) ³
Cranstoun, James	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	16	London		(C)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	16	London	1842	(C) ⁴
Crawford, Hugh	18	3	E. Williams	1832	192(B)
Cummings, Henry	11E	SLR	Biddulph	1839	1430(B)

1. Sold to Edward Charlton (1844) to whom deed issued (1844).

2. See James Espie.

3. Deed issued to T. H. Buckley (1862).

4. See John Morrow.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Cunningham, Hy	26	2	McGillivray	1848	568(F) ¹
Cunningham, John	24	1	McGillivray	1843	2242(B) ²
Cunningham, William	27	1	McGillivray	1840	1545(B)
	24	2	McGillivray	1865	2501(B) ³
	25	2	McGillivray	1847	2501(B) ³
Daniels, Thomas	12	1	E. Williams	1834	476(B)
Darcy, Dennis	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	SLR	Biddulph	1849	2435(F)
Davidson, James	6	NLR	Biddulph	1851	1499(B) ⁴
Davies, Thomas	35	1	Biddulph	1832	221(B) ^{5a}
	35	2	Biddulph	1832	221(B) ^{5b}
Davis, Abraham	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	5	McGillivray	1843	691(E) ⁶
	35	20	E. Williams	1844	1084(E) ⁷
	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	5	McGillivray	1845	754(F) ⁸

1. See George Morgan and William Carey.
2. See Isaac Adamson
3. See William Simpson.
4. See William Morgan and J. McIlhargy.
5. Sale agreement cancelled (1835), lots resold (a) to George Matthews (b) to James Hodgins.
6. Lease cancelled (1844), lot resold to Abraham Davis again.
7. Lease cancelled (1845), lot resold to John Leich.
8. Deed issued to Wm. Williams (1851).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot.	Conc.	Township	Date	
Deacon, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	14	London	1821	D.18-164-1835(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	15	London	1842	4280(D) ¹
Deacon, Joseph	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	15	London		(G)
Deacon, Ralph	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	13	London	1819	D.21-42-1838(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	13	London	1830	207(D)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	13	London	1834	2220(D)
Deacon, Ralph Jr.	21	16	London	1821	D.4-111-1848(A)
Deacon, William	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	15	London		D.3-8-1844(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	14	London	1842	4281(D)
Deacon, William Jr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	15	London		(C)
Delamarter, Harrison	12	NLR	Biddulph	1842	1848(B) ²
Dewar, Duncan	18	2	E. Williams	1842	247(E) ³
Dewar, Hugh	16	13	Lobo		(C) ⁴
Dorman, Jeremiah	29	7	McGillivray	1845	2444(B)
	30	7	McGillivray	1845	2444(B)
Dorman, John	30	8	McGillivray	1841	1733(B) ⁵

1. Deed issued to John Deacon, Jr. (1855).
2. Purchased by Wm. H. Ryan (1853) to whom deed issued (1857).
3. Deed issued to Malcom McIntyre (1848).
4. Sold S $\frac{1}{2}$ to John McKechan (1851) to whom deed issued (1861).
5. Purchased by Thomas Rosser (1847) to whom deed issued (1850).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Dormand, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	14	London	1827	D.6-19-1851(A),(C)
Douglas, Andrew	31	5	McGillivray	1854	1529(B) ¹
Douglas, George	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	10	London	1841	3971(D)
Douglas, Thomas	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	10	Lobo	1848	(C) ²
Dunn, Edward	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	10	Lobo	1831	608(D)
Dure, Duncan	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	12	Lobo		(C) ³
Dutton, Stephen			Biddulph	1830	4
Edwards, John	37	5	Biddulph	1842	121(E)
English Episcopal Church and School House	1 E. Cor.	NLR	Biddulph	1852	3260(B)
Espie, James	27	20	E. Williams	1834	520(B) ^{5a}
	28	20	E. Williams	1834	520(B) ^{5b}
	25	5	McGillivray	1835	708(B) ⁶
	26	5	McGillivray	1835	708(B) ⁶

1. See Peter McEwen⁵.

2. See Thomson Wilson.

3. Sold to William Parker (1859) to whom deed issued (1866).

4. See Charles Brown.

5. Sale agreement cancelled (1835), lots resold (a) to Samuel Harres (b) to Samuel Harrison.

6. Purchased by David Craig, Jr. (1843) to whom deed issued (1846).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Evans, James	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	13	London	1821	E.18-41-1834(A)
Evans, John ¹	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	15	London	1819	E.18-15-1833(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	15	London	1839	3518(D)
Eynon, Thomas	28	1	E. Williams	1833	304(B)
Eynon, Thomas Jr.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	13	Lobo	1842	4234(D)
Eynon, Watkin	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	13	Lobo	1842	4235(D)
Eynon, William	31	6	McGillivray	1845	967(F) ²
Ferguson, Arch.	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	2	E. Williams	1848	2744(B)
Fergusson, D.	25	2	E. Williams	1843	975(E)
Fisher, John	29	20	E. Williams	1834	521(B)
	30	20	E. Williams	1834	521(B)
	29	5	McGillivray	1835	700(B)
Fisher, William	30	5	McGillivray	1840	1494(B)
Flannagan, John	23	1	McGillivray	1844	2293(B) ³
	1	NLR	Biddulph		(G)

1. Enlisted at age 19 from County Armagh, Ireland, in His Majesty's Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, served three years.
2. Lease cancelled, lot resold to Benjamin Lumby.
3. See Isaac Adamson. Deed issued to C. Russell and I. B. Skinner (1852).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Flannagan, Pat	20	1	McGillivray	1844	2268(B) ¹
	21	2	McGillivray	1844	2268(B) ²
Forbes, John	27	2	McGillivray	1842	239(E) ³
Fox, Michael	9	NLR	Biddulph	1838	1369(B)
Francis, Daniel	30	2	E. Williams	1839	1434(B)
Francis, Evan	31	2	E. Williams	1842	252(E)
Fraser, Alex	34	20	E. Williams	1837	1267(B)
	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	8	Lobo		(G)
Fraser, Hugh	17	4	E. Williams	1840	1539(B)
Frolick, Jacob	29	2	McGillivray	1833	414(B) ⁴
Fry, John	23	2	Biddulph	1847	1464(B) ⁵
Garden, Arthur G.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	7	Lobo	1842	(C) ⁶
Gibson, James	33	1	Biddulph	1854	266B(E) ⁷

1. See Isaac Adamson. Deed issued to Robert Hodgson (1854).
2. See Isaac Adamson. Deed issued to Timothy Schram (1852).
3. Transferred to Wellington Bice (1847), to Artemas Bice (1854), and deed issued to George Lintot (1854).
4. Sale agreement cancelled, lot resold to George Barber.
5. See John Morgan. Deed issued to John Rosser (1850).
6. See Thomas Caverhill.
7. See Robert Shane.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Gibson, Michael	26	1	McGillivray	1840	1544(B)
	32	1	Biddulph	1840	1330(B) ¹
Gilchrist, Alan	19	1	E. Williams	1833	317(B)
	18	1	E. Williams	1837	1261(B) ²
Gilchrist, John	23	2	E. Williams	1849	2581(F)
Gilfoy, John	38	5	Biddulph	1855	1044(F) ³
Gillies, Donald	16	1	E. Williams	1833	305(B)
	13	2	E. Williams	1849	245(E) ⁴
Goodhue, Hon. G. J.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	7	London	1848	(C) ^{5a}
	18	1	E. Williams	1857	1261(B) ^{5b}
	28	19	E. Williams	1859	2300(F) ^{5c}
Goodwill, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	7	London		(C) ⁶
Graham, Alexander ⁷	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	10	London		G.4-41-1847(A)
Graham, Arch.	17	8	Lobo	1834	(C) ⁸

1. See John Purdy.
2. Deed issued to Hon. J. G. Goodhue (1857).
3. See Henry Casey.
4. See David Jones.
5. See (a) John McDonald, (b) Alan Gilchrist and (c) Dougald Leitch and Duncan McCallum.
6. Sold to James Ramey (1861) to whom deed issued.
7. Emigrated to Upper Canada in year 1800.
8. Peter Graham sold to Thomas Caverhill (1842) to whom deed issued (1861).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Graham, Duncan	28	4	McGillivray	1843	692(E) ¹
Grant, Charles	29	18	E. Williams	1838	1323(B) ²
Grant, Thomas	30	1	Biddulph	1836	1175(B)
Grant, William	29	1	Biddulph	1836	1147(B), 1232(B), 1657(B)
Griffies, Thomas	28	4	McGillivray	1845	860(F) ³
Harres, Samuel	27	20	E. Williams	1835	709(B) ⁴
Harrison, Frederick	23	1	E. Williams	1833	309(B)
	24	1	E. Williams	1833	309(B)
	25	1	E. Williams	1833	309(B)
	26	1	E. Williams	1833	309(B)
Harrison, Samuel	28	20	E. Williams	1839	1436(B) ⁵
Hartwick, Abraham	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	12	London		(G)
Hartwick, John H.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	12	London	1821	H.18-271-1835(A)
Hartwick, Nelson ⁶	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	12	London		H.19-92-1836(A)
Hartwick, Peter	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	12	London	1819	H.20-121-1837(A)

1. Lease cancelled (1845), lot resold to Thomas Griffies.
2. Purchased by Alex. Stewart (1851) to whom deed issued (1852).
3. See Duncan Graham. Lease cancelled (1846), lot resold to William Jones.
4. See James Espie. Deed cancelled (1839), lot resold to Hugh Bowman.
5. See James Espie. Deed cancelled (1855), lot sold through bargain sale to Donald McNaughton (1847), (G).
6. States that he was born in Upper Canada.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Haskett, James	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	11	London	1833	2071(D)
Haskett, Thomas ¹	26	16	London	1824	H.21-75-1838(A)
Hay, Thomas	NE $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	9	Lobo		(G)
Hedley, John	32	13	London	1823	H.16-50-1830(A),(C)
	22	10	Lobo	1837	(C)
Herbert, Hon. and Rev. William	30	1	McGillivray	1832	206(B) ²
	31	1	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	32	1	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	33	1	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	34	1	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	35	1	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	30	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	31	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	32	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)

1. Emigrated from Ireland to Upper Canada in year 1822.
2. The Honourable and Reverend William Herbert lived at Spofforth near Harrogate, Yorkshire, England. Although he held this section of land in McGillivray for close to 20 years, it is almost certain that he did nothing to develop it. The southern part containing 1096 acres, named "Gladshiein Farm", was sold in one block to James L. Robinson who also appears to have been a speculator. (See County of Middlesex, Registry Office, Registrant Index up to 1860, McGillivray). 100 acre lots were not parcelled out until the 1850's.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Herbert, Hon. and Rev. William	33	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	34	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	35	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	36	2	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	30	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	31	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	32	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	33	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)

2. cont'd. It is difficult to determine who the pioneers were since some of the farms changed hands several times within a few years. The following people would appear to be the first real settlers, although it is possible that clearings may have been made and buildings erected on some lots before they purchased the land or, on the other hand, they may have held it for a time undeveloped: (G)

Name	Lot & Conc.	Purchase	Name	Lot & Conc.	Purchase
Anderson, Paris	33-2	1851	Hughes, Edward	30-2	1859
Boyd, Robert	32-1	1864		33-3	1855
Boyd, William	31-1	1853	Hutchinson, Jos.	35-3	1854
Brophy, Thomas	31-2	1856	O'Neill, David	36-3	1854
Davis, Abraham	36-2	1856	Ovens, Stuart	32-2	1857
Donaldson, John	30-4	1852	Pemperton, John	35-2	1851
	31-4	1852	Peters, Absolam	32-4	1853
Farish, Andrew	30-3	1851		33-4	1853
Grimshaw, Thomas	33-1	1852	Peters, Calvin	32-3	1853
	34-1	1852*	Priestly, James	36-5	1851
	35-1	1852**	Stevenson, Wm.	31-3	1848
Harding, Philip	34-2	1851	Williams, William	E ¹ / ₂ 35-5	1851
Henry, William	30-1	1861	Wilson, Thomas and George	34-3	1855

* Sold to John W. Rosser, 1860

** Sold to William Patterson, 1857.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Herbert, Hon. and Rev. William	34	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	35	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	36	3	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	30	4	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	31	4	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	32	4	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	36	5	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 rem.	5	McGillivray	1832	206(B)
	32	4	McGillivray	1835	770(B)
Hill, Stephen ¹	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	13	London	1821	H. 19-82-1836(A)
Hobbs, Richard ²	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	13	London	1831	H. 3-35-1845(A)
Hodgins, Adam	39	3	Biddulph	1833	366(B) ³
	36	2	Biddulph	1836	1048(B)
	36	3	Biddulph	1836	1111(B)
	30	2	Biddulph	1836	1152(B) ⁴
	33	2	Biddulph	1839	1046(B) ⁵

1. Served for eight years as a private in the 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.
2. Emigrated from Ireland to Upper Canada in year 1825.
3. Deed issued to James Hodgins (1837).
4. Sale agreement cancelled (1840), lot resold to Robert Silly.
5. See James Hodgins ⁶.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Hodgins, Edward	29	2	Biddulph	1849	2382(F) ¹
Hodgins, Elizabeth	36	4	Biddulph	1857	1307(B) ²
Hodgins, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	14	London	1825	H. 3-6-1844(A)
Hodgins, George	28	2	Biddulph	1840	1504(B)
	1	SLR	Biddulph	1842	1340(B) ³
Hodgins, Henry	6	SLR	Biddulph	1842	2090(B) ⁴
Hodgins, James	31	3	Biddulph	1835	757(B)
	32	3	Biddulph	1835	757(B) ⁵
	31	2	Biddulph	1835	758(B)
	33	2	Biddulph	1836	1046(B) ⁶
	33	3	Biddulph	1836	1049(B)
	39	3	Biddulph	1837	366(B) ⁷
	1	SLR	Biddulph	1838	1340(B) ⁸
	35	2	Biddulph	1839	1414(B) ⁹

1. See John Hodgins, James Stanley and Edward Roberts.
2. See John Atkinson. Deed issued in partnership with Jane Sadler.
3. See James Hodgins 8.
4. Deed issued to John McDonald (1853).
5. Deed issued to Francis Ryan (1854).
6. Sold to Adam Hodgins (1839) to whom deed issued (1840).
7. See Adam Hodgins 3.
8. Deed issued to George Hodgins (1842).
9. See Thomas Davies.

Table IV - continued

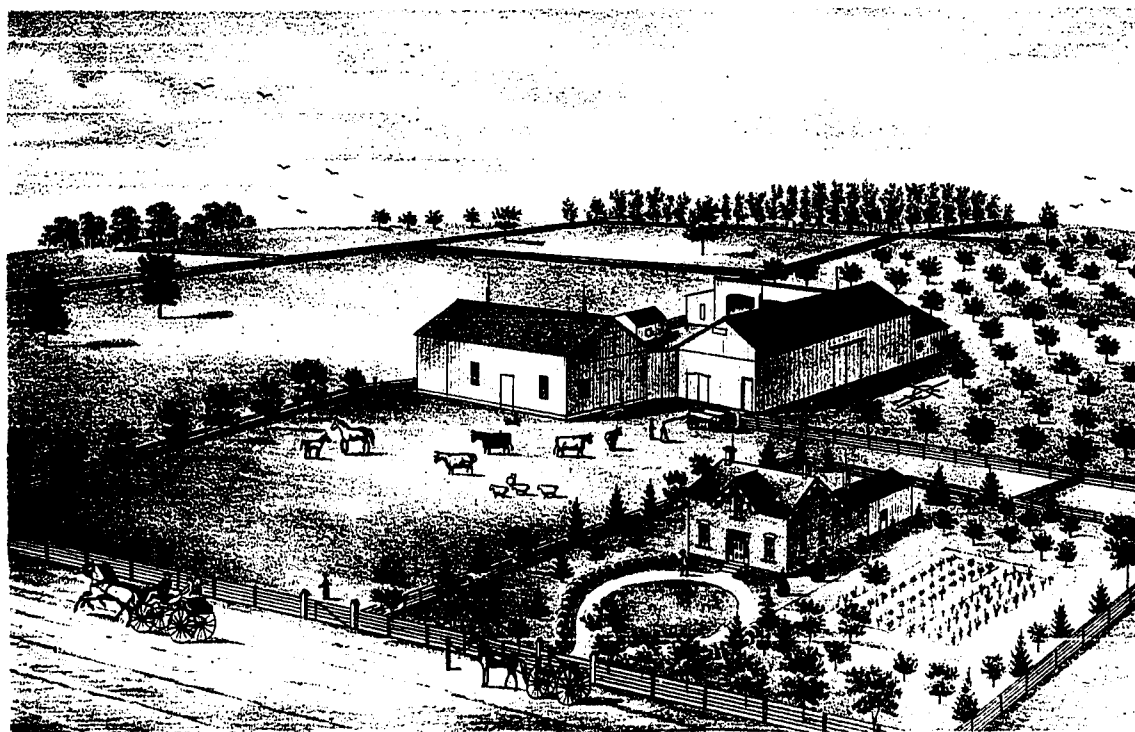
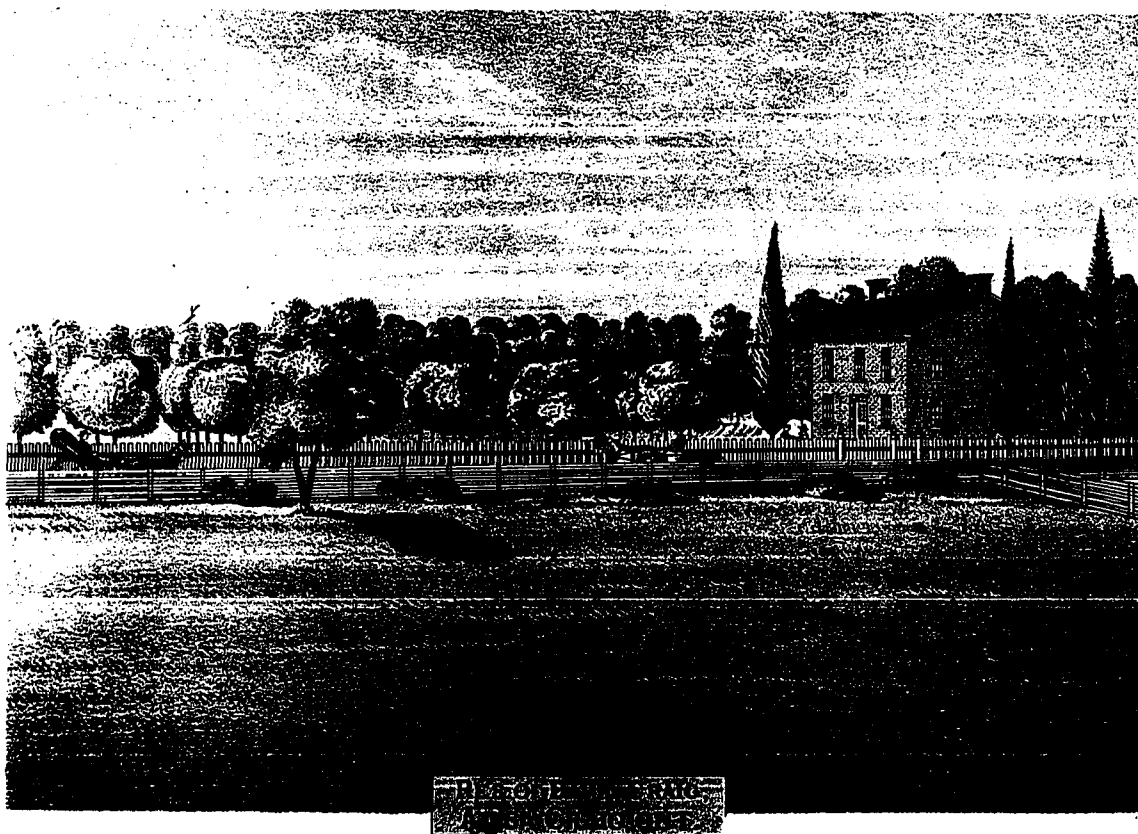
Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Hodgins, John	10	NLR	Biddulph	1844	2318(B) ¹
	24	16	London	1847	4985(D)
	4	SLR	Biddulph	1847	1341(B) ²
	38	4	Biddulph	1848	2715(B)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	13	London	1819	H. 16-46-1830(A),(C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	15	London	1832	H. 2-52-1843(A)
	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	14	London		(G)
Hodgins, John	34	2	Biddulph	1836	1047(B)
	34	3	Biddulph	1836	1110(B)
	28	1	Biddulph	1843	786(B) ³
	29	2	Biddulph	1849	2382(F) ⁴
Hodgins, John D.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	13	London	1828	H. 4-116-1848(A),(C)
Hodgins, John D.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	13	London	1830	H. 1-61-1842(A),(C)
Hodgins, John D.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	14	London	1840	3890(D)
Hodgins, Robert	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	10	London	1827	H. 4-119-1848(A),(C)
Hodgins, Thomas Sr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	15	London	1831	H. 4-146-1848(A),(C)

1. Deed issued to James Kelly (1856).

2. See Nathaniel Ryan.

3. See Richard Carter.

4. See James Stanley and Edward Roberts. Transferred to Ed. Hodgins (1849) to whom deed issued (1858).



RES. & FARM OF ROBERT W. JACKSON, CON. 9, LOT 21, TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.

DISTRICT FARMS

From Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ontario,
by H. R. Page and Co., Toronto, 1878.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location			Date	Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township		
Hodgins, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	13	London	1821	H. 14-221-1825(A),(C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	13	London	1831	H. 19-22-1835(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	16	London		H. 21-84-1838(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	15	London		(G)
Hodgson, Robert	20	1	McGillivray	1854	2268(B) ¹
Hodgson, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	8	London	1839	3648(D)
Hogan, Michael	35	5	Biddulph	1843	955(E) ²
Hotson, Alexander	28	7	McGillivray	1852	1015(F) ³
Huckins, Abijah	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	10	London	1820	H. 20-70-1836(A)
Huckins, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	11	London	1821	H. 21-91-1838(A)
Hugh, Edward	27	1	E. Williams	1833	362(B)
Hughes, David	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	15	London	1822	H. 17-139-1832(A)
Hughes, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	10	London	1821	H. 3-100-1846(A)
Hughes, Joseph	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	11	London	1840	3743B (D) ⁴
Hughes, Richard	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	15	London	1822	H. 17-140-1832(A)
Hutchinson, Arch. Jr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	9	London	1821	H. 4-144-1848(A),(C)
Jackson, Robert	21	9	London	1833	1889(D) ⁵

1. See Pat Flannagan.

2. Transferred to John Ryan (1848) to whom deed issued (1854).

3. See John Johnston.

4. Located first in 1819 on N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 17, Con. 11, London, H. 21-76-1838(A).5. Deeds issued for S $\frac{1}{2}$ to Wm. Jackson and for N $\frac{1}{2}$ to Thomas Jackson (1839).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Jayne, Joseph ¹	32	7	London	1818	J.22-14-1840(A)
Jaynes, William	24	12	Lobo		(C) ²
Jefferson, John	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	12	Lobo		(C) ³
Jeyns, William	27	4	McGillivray	1845	753(F) ⁴
Johnston, John	28	7	McGillivray	1845	1015(F) ⁵
Jones, David	13	2	E. Williams	1842	245(E) ⁶
Jones, John	31	7	McGillivray	1845	1188(F) ⁷
Jones, Thomas	34	5	McGillivray	1845	366(E) ⁸
Jones, William	28	4	McGillivray	1846	1062(F) ⁹
Kelly, James	10	NLR	Biddulph	1856	2318(B) ¹⁰
Kennaird, Hugh	26	19	E. Williams	1841	1742(B) ¹¹
Kennedy, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	9	London	1819	K.18-16-1833(A)

1. Emigrated to Upper Canada in year 1798.
2. Sold to James Moore (1845) to whom deed issued (1852).
3. Sold claim to Edward Charlton (1845) to whom deed issued (1853).
4. See Edmund Russell. Transferred to George McFarlane (1849) to whom deed issued (1852).
5. See Donald McDonald. Transferred to Alexander Hotson (1852) to whom deed issued (1854).
6. Transferred to Donald Gillies (1849) to whom deed issued (1853).
7. See George Shanklin.
8. See Wm. Alway.
9. See Thomas Griffies. Transferred by Alex. Jones to Aaron Marret (1853) to whom deed issued (1855).
10. See James Hodgins ¹, p.120.
11. Sale agreement cancelled (1853), lot resold to Arch. McKellar and John Priestly.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Kent, David	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	13	London		S. 5-55-1849(A) ¹
Kilfoil, Edward	34	5	Biddulph	1842	1821(B)
Leich, John	35	20	E. Williams	1845	2458(B)
Leitch, Dougald	28	19	E. Williams	1849	2300(F) ²
Lewis, George	35	1	Biddulph	1854	397(E) ³
Lintot, George	27	2	McGillivray	1854	239(E) ⁴
Littlewood, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	14	London	1827	L. 22-45-1840(A), (C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	11	London		(G)
Lloyd, William	SW $\frac{1}{4}$ 23	12	London	1821	L. 16-20-1830(A), (C)
Lumby, Benjamin ⁵	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	9	London	1827	L. 22-56-1840(A)
	39	1	Biddulph	1834	518(B) ⁶
	31	6	McGillivray	1846	1174(F) ⁷
Lumby, John	29	6	McGillivray	1847	1284(F) ⁸

1. See Michael Shoff. Property shared with Patrick Smith.
2. See James Anderson. Transferred E $\frac{1}{2}$ to D. McCallum (1852). Deed for entire lot issued to Hon. J. G. Goodhue (1859).
3. See George Matthews. Deed issued in partnership with Humphrey Taylor.
4. See John Forbes and Wellington Bice.
5. Emigrated from England to Upper Canada in year 1823, located first N $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 30, Conc. 5, London, L-3-5-1844(A).
6. Deed issued to Charles Sifton (1842). Benjamin Lumby held in addition Lot 29, Conc. 6, Biddulph, 2007(F).
7. See William Eynon. Transferred to John Lumby (1855) to whom deed issued (1856).
8. Deed issued to Benjamin Lumby (1855).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Lumby, William	38	1	Biddulph	1836	1148(B) ¹
Lynde, Asa	26	20	E. Williams	1834	488(B) ²
MacConnell, William	25	1	Biddulph	1833	347(B)
	26	1	Biddulph	1833	347(B)
Macdonald John	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	8	Lobo	1835	(C)
MacDougall, John	17	13	Lobo	1833	(C)
MacIlhargey, John	19	16	London	1822	M. 18-325-1834(A)
Maclean, Duncan	18	4	E. Williams	1833	306(B)
MacNeal, Alex.	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	6	Lobo	1837	(C)
MacNeil, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	9	London		(G)
MacQueen, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	9	London		(G)
Marrett, Aaron	28	4	McGillivray	1853	1062(F) ³
Matthews, Benjamin	27	16	London	1821	M. 17-232-1831(A)
Matthews, Edward	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	9	London		M. 18-498-1835(A)
Matthews, George	35	1	Biddulph	1842	397(E) ⁴
Matthews, John Jr.	29	16	London	1821	M. 16-174-1831(A)

1. Sale agreement cancelled, lot resold to Henry Sifton.

2. Also Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, Conc. 20, E. Williams, 360(B)

3. See William Jones.

4. See Thomas Davies. Deed issued to Humphrey Taylor and George Lewis (1854).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Matthews, John Sr.	30	14	London	1830	534(D)
	28	15	London	1830	534(D)
	30	16	London	1830	534(D)
	31	15	London	1831	1
Matthews, Philip Jr.	32	16	London	1821	M. 2-27-1843(A)
Matthews, Philip Sr.	28	16	London	1821	(C)
Maxwell, Thomas	37	6	Biddulph	1852	1516(B) ²
Mayo, William	36	5	Biddulph	1843	39(F)
McAdam, Andrew	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	7	London	1820	Mc. 4-183-1847(A),(C)
McAlpin, Donald	26	3	McGillivray	1843	423(E) ³
McArthur, John ⁴	28	12	London	1824	Mc. 14-109-1824(A)
McBain, Donald	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	13	Lobo		(C) ⁵
McBean, Duncan	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	8	Lobo	1835	(C) ⁶
McBean, Hugh	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	9	London	1832	1647(D)

1. Public Archives of Canada, E. Series, Petitions for Leases, Upper Canada, 1797-1838, page 133, Clergy Reserve Lot. Deed issued to Benjamin Wilson.
2. See William Ryan.
3. Transferred to George Windsor (1852) and deed issued to James Windsor (1854).
4. Emigrated to Upper Canada at age of 23 from Edinborough, Scotland, (1817). Resided first at Waterloo.
5. Disputed sale to brother-in-law John McEwen.
6. Sold to William McBean (1845) to whom deed issued (1846).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
McCaffrey, Hugh	34	1	Biddulph	1842	2167(B)
McCall, Alex.	7	NLR	Biddulph	1839	1492(B) ¹
McCall, Dugald	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	6	Lobo	1837	(C)
McCallum, Duncan	23	3	E. Williams	1843	458(E) ²
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	19	E. Williams	1852	2300(F) ³
McCallum, Neil	31	20	E. Williams	1846	993(F) ⁴
McCandless, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	10	London	1838	3467(D), 6580(D)
McCann, Wilson	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	12	Lobo	1840	3717(D) ⁵
McCarthy, David	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	15	London		Mc.5-100-1849(A) ⁶
McConnell, Andrew	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	15	London	1818	(C)
McConnell, George	17	16	London	1819	M. 17-82-1832(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	15	London		(C)
McDonald, Alexander	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	8	London	1827	Mc.4-317-1848(A),(C)
McDonald, Donald	28	7	McGillivray	1843	885(E) ⁷
McDonald, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	7	London	1845	(C) ⁸

1. Purchased by P. McIlhargy (1847) to whom deed issued (1851).

2. Transferred to Finlay Stewart (1851) to whom deed issued (1854).

3. See Dougald Leitch. Deed issued to Hon. G. J. Goodhue (1859).

4. See Arch. McDougald. Lease cancelled (1849), lot resold to Arch. Stewart.

5. Deed issued to Edward Charlton (1844).

6. Deed issued to Dennis and John McCarthy (1849).

7. Lease cancelled (1857), lot sold to John Johnston (1845) and transferred to Alex. Hotson (1852) to whom deed issued (1854).

8. See John Blow. Deed issued to Hon. G. J. Goodhue (1848).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
McDonald, John	6	SLR	Biddulph	1853	2090(B) ¹
	4	NLR	Biddulph	1863	1431(B) ²
McDougald, Arch.	31	20	E. Williams	1835	693(B) ^{3a}
	32	20	E. Williams	1835	693(B) ^{3b}
McEwen, Ewen	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	13	Lobo		(G)
McEwen, Peter	32	5	McGillivray	1835	701(B) ⁴
	31	5	McGillivray	1840	1529(B) ⁵
	33	5	McGillivray	1840	1529(B) ⁶
McFarlane, Duncan	16	3	E. Williams	1832	189(B)
	15	1	E. Williams	1838	1319(B)
	17	2	E. Williams	1847	2644(B) ⁷
McFarlane, George	27	4	McGillivray	1849	753(F) ⁸
McGillis, Angus ⁹	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	13	Lobo		(C)
McIlharey, Archibald	18	16	London	1822	M.18-323-1834(A)

1. See Henry Hodgins.
2. See James Portt. Deed issued in partnership with George Portt.
3. Sale agreement cancelled, lots resold (a) to Neil McCallum (b) to Arch. Stewart.
4. Sold to John Walton (1847). Commuted to lease no. 5878 (1857).
5. Deed issued to Andrew Douglas (1854).
6. Sold to John Walton (1847), deed issued to Thos. Walton (1857).
7. See John Stewart 8.
8. See William Jeys.
9. Private in flank company of Stormont militia.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
McIlhargy, J.	6	NLR	Biddulph	1847	1499(B) ¹
McIlhargy, Pat	7	NLR	Biddulph	1847	1492(B) ²
	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	SLR	Biddulph	1848	2165(F)
McIntosh, John	29	19	E. Williams	1850	1515(B) ³
McIntosh, William	19	9	Lobo	1834	(C) ⁴
McIntyre, Hugh	15	2	E. Williams	1832	196(B)
McIntyre, Malcom	15	3	E. Williams	1833	297(B)
	16	4	E. Williams	1845	2475(B)
	18	2	E. Williams	1848	247(E) ⁵
McIntyre, Peter	17	3	E. Williams	1831	179(B) ⁶
	27	18	E. Williams	1844	2263(B)
	27	19	E. Williams	1844	2367(B)
McKeaver, William	17	5	Lobo		(G)
McKechan, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	13	Lobo	1851	(C) ⁷
McKechan, Peter	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	12	Lobo		(C)

1. See William Morgan. Deed issued to James Davidson (1851).

2. See Alex. McCall.

3. See Alex. Anderson.

4. Sold S $\frac{1}{2}$ to John McIntosh (1847).

5. See Duncan Dewar.

6. Deed issued to Malcom McIntyre (1854).

7. See Hugh Dewar.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
McKellar, Arch.	28	18	E. Williams	1845	2390(B)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	19	E. Williams		(G) ¹
McKenzie, John	19	3	E. Williams	1834	480(B) ²
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	2	E. Williams	1844	2366(B) ³
McLaughlan, Hugh	17	1	E. Williams	1844	251(E) ⁴
McLean, Charles	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	10	London	1842	4205(D)
McLean, Duncan ⁵	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	11	London	1841	(C)
McLean, Hector	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	9	London		Mc. 3-3-1844(A)
McMahon, George	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	13	London	1822	Mc. 4-28-1847(A)
McNab, Peter	24	3	E. Williams	1834	523(B)
	25	3	E. Williams	1834	523(B)
	24	2	E. Williams	1835	684(B)
McNaughton, Donald	28	20	E. Williams	1847	(G) ⁶
McNaughton, John	30	6	McGillivray	1851	966(F) ⁷
McNaughton, Peter	33	20	E. Williams	1847	363(B) ⁸

1. See Hugh Kennaird.

2. Deed issued to John Stewart (1841).

3. Deed issued to John Topping (1856).

4. See David Waldon.

5. Squatter in 1841, pleads to be allowed to purchase land on grounds of having raised orphan boy, Donald McIntosh; deed issued (1865).

6. See Samuel Harrison.

7. See John Evan Owens.

8. See Calvin Ward. Deed issued to Duncan McNaughton (1849).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location			Date	Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township		
McRae, Donald	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	11	London	1842	4152(D)
McTavish, Angus	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	8	Lobo	1835	(C)
Miller, Abraham ¹	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	14	London	1830	M. 18-430-1834(A)
Miller, Joseph ¹	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	13	London		M. 19-137-1836(A)
Milne, William	25	10	London		2
	26	10	London		
	27	10	London		
	28	10	London		
Minto, James	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	11	London		(C)
Mitchell, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	14	London		M. 8-39-1856(A)

1. States that he was born in Upper Canada.
2. It does not appear that Lieutenant William Milne, who received this grant of 800 acres, settled on the land himself. His son, Henry W. Milne, did, however, occupy lot 28 and inherited it from his father in 1863. The remaining lots were sold, apparently without improvement, to the following settlers who pioneered them. (G).

Name	Lot and Concession	Date of Purchase
John Little	N 1/2 25-10	1844
Timothy Loft	S 1/2 25-10	1842
Wm. Lipsett	N 1/2 26-10	1844*
Robt. Gibson	S 1/2 26-10	1842
Wm. Robson	N 1/2 27-10	1844
John McKinney	S 1/2 27-10	1844

*Came from Ireland with family in spring of 1844. Petitioned for clergy reserve lot 31, conc. 7, London, since it was in neighbourhood of relatives. (C).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Monaghan, James	26	4	McGillivray	1841	1738(B)
Moore, James	24	12	Lobo	1845	(C) ¹
Morgan, David Jr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	15	London	1822	M. 17-300-1832(A)
Morgan, David Sr.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	15	London	1821	(C)
Morgan, George	26	2	McGillivray	1844	74(F) ²
Morgan, John	23	2	Biddulph	1839	1464(B) ³
Morgan, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	15	London	1822	M. 18-253-1834(A)
Morgan, William	6	NLR	Biddulph	1840	1499(B) ⁴
Morrow, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	16	London	1836	(C) ⁵
Morton, James	27	7	McGillivray	1843	2184(B)
Morton, John	26	6	McGillivray	1835	704(B)
Morton, Robert	32	6	McGillivray	1843	2222(B)
Muir, William	12	2	E. Williams	1842	256(E) ⁶
Nixon, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	10	London	1832	N. 18-29-1834(A) N. 21-6-1837(A)
Noble, John Jr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	8	London	1819	N. 22-7-1839(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	9	London	1832	1648(D)

1. See William Jaynes.

2. Lease cancelled (1845), lot resold to William Carey.

3. Purchased by John Fry (1847), deed issued to John Rosser (1850).

4. Purchased by J. McIlhargy (1847), deed issued to Jas. Davidson (1851).

5. Sold to James Cranstoun (1842), to whom deed issued (1853).

6. Lease cancelled (1844), lot resold to Duncan Campbell.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Noble, John Sr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	8	London	1819	N.19-19-1836(A)
O'Neill, Francis	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	14	London	1819	O.4-30-1848(A),(C)
O'Neill, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	14	London	1819	O.4-28-1848(A),(C)
O'Neill, Henry	21	14	London	1819	O.4-31-1848(A),(C)
O'Neill, James	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	14	London		O.4-40-1848(A),(C)
O'Neill, John	23	13	London	1819	O.22-21-1840(A)
O'Neill, Thomas	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	14	London	1819	O.4-29-1848(A),(C)
O'Neill, William ¹	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	12	London	1819	O.14-50-1826(A),(C)
Ord, Ralph	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	9	London	1819	O.4-25-1848(A),(C)
Owens, John Evan	30	6	McGillivray	1845	966(F) ²
Palmer, Elisha	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	7	London		P.2-44-1844(A)
Parker, William	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	12	Lobo	1854	(C) ³
	NW $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	12	Lobo	1859	(C) ⁴
Patrick, Thomas	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	11	London	1829	P.4-14-1847(A)
Paul, Nathaniel	10	SLR	Biddulph	1831	170(B)
	11	SLR	Biddulph	1831	170(B) ⁵

1. States that he was "an emigrant settler from Ireland in year 1818, under the leader Mr. Richard Talbot".
2. Deed issued to John McNaughton (1851).
3. See John Brown.
4. See Duncan Dure.
5. See Charles Brown et al. Sale agreement cancelled (1841).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Petrie, Joseph Jr. ¹	21	12	London	1832	P. 17-15-1832(A)
Phillips, David	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	13	Lobo	1841	3893(D)
Pierce, Ephraim	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	11	London	1819	P. 21-41-1838(A)
Pierce, Oliver M., Sr.	24	11	London	1818	P. 15-39-1828(A)
Pierce, Oliver M.	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	11	London	1818	P. 21-52-1838(A)
Pierce, Samuel N.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	11	London	1822	P. 21-71-1839(A)
Porter, Richard	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	10	London	1839	3514(D)
Portt, James	4	NLR	Biddulph	1839	1431(B) ²
Priestly, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	19	E. Williams		(G) ³
Purchase, Samuel	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	13	London	1825	P. 18-186-1835(A)
Purdy, John	32	1	Biddulph	1838	1330(B) ⁴
Quirk, Timothy	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	15	London	1818	Q. 20-2-1837(A)
Ramey, James	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	7	London	1861	(C) ⁵
Reeve, William B.	24	12	London	1839	3658(D)
Richardson, Reuben	22	12	London		(C)
Roberts, Edward	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	13	London	1828	R. 3-80-1846(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	13	London		(C)

1. U. E. Loyalist stock.

2. Deed issued to George Portt and J. McDonald (1863).

3. See Hugh Kennaird.

4. Purchased by Michael Gibson (1840) to whom deed issued (1863).

5. See Wm. Goodwill.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Roberts, Edward	29	2	Biddulph	1843	38(F) ¹
Roberts, George	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	15	London	1846	(C) ²
Robson, Andrew	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	11	London	1831	(C) ³
Robson, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	13	London	1820	R. 18-44-1833(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	13	London	1820	R. 18-44-1833(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	12	London	1831	600(D) ⁴
	29	3	McGillivray	1833	355(B) ⁵
Robson, James	28	13	London	1839	3670(D)
	18	13	Lobo		(G)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	8	London	1820	R. 18-46-1833(A),(C)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	8	London	1820	R. 18-46-1833(A),(C)
Robson, Jeremiah ⁶	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	11	London	1819	R. 22-48-1840(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	13	London		(C)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	12	Lobo		(C) ⁷

1. Lease cancelled (1845), lot resold to James Stanley.
2. Adam Hodgins request to purchase filed 1821, renounced 1837.
Wm. Haskett asked to have land put up at auction 1837. Jeremiah Robson's request allowed, he sold claim to George Roberts.
3. Assignment from Oliver Wilson (1831).
4. Edward Dunn made application for purchase of this lot in name of Rev. Mr. Boswell, 1 Jan. 1831. (C).
5. Sale agreement cancelled, lot resold to George Barber.
6. See Edward Charlton³.
7. Sold to Arthur Thirwell (1848) to whom deed issued (1861).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Robson, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	10	Lobo	1833	(C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	12	Lobo		(C) ¹
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	15	London	1837	(C) ²
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	9	London	1820	R. 21-64-1838(A),(C)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	10	London	1820	R. 21-64-1838(A),(C)
Robson, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	12	London	1820	R. 18-43-1833(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	12	London	1820	R. 18-43-1833(A)
Robson, John	19	7	Lobo	1835	(C) ³
Robson, Robert	29	12	London		R. 4-95-1848(A),(C)
Robson, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	10	London	1821	R. 16-59-1831(A) R. 12-54-1819(A)
	20	8	Lobo	1831	1057(D)
Ross, William	27	5	McGillivray	1835	705(B) ⁴
	28	5	McGillivray	1835	705(B) ⁴
Rosser, Benjamin	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	14	London	1821	R. 16-55-1831(A)
Rosser, David	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	14	London	1822	R. 17-91-1832(A)
Rosser, John Jr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	14	London	1821	(C)
	23	2	Biddulph	1850	1464(B) ⁵

1. Sold to Robert Robson, the younger (1849).
2. Sold claim to George Roberts.
3. Deed issued to Thomas Robson (1847).
4. Sale agreement cancelled (1845), lots resold to Henry Bowman.
5. See John Morgan and John Fry.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Rosser, John Sr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	14	London	1821	(C)
Rosser, Matthew	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	15	London	1822	R. 22-54-1840(A)
Rosser, Philip	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	14	London	1820	R. 16-56-1831(A)
Rosser, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	14	London	1822	R. 17-90-1832(A)
	30	8	McGillivray	1847	1733(B) ¹
Rosser, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	14	London	1821	R. 16-54-1831(A)
Routledge, Joseph	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	8	London	1818	R. 18-155-1835(A)
Routledge, Thomas Jr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	7	London	1819	R. 17-104-1832(A),(C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	7	London	1832	1417(D)
Rowell, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 25	13	London		(C) ²
Russell, G.	23	1	McGillivray	1852	2293(B) ³
Russell, Edmund	27	4	McGillivray	1843	721(E) ⁴
Ryan, Caleb	36	6	Biddulph	1839	1473(B)
Ryan, Edward	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	14	London	1825	R. 2-30-1843(A)
Ryan, Francis	32	3	Biddulph	1854	757(B) ⁵
Ryan, John	35	5	Biddulph	1848	955(E) ⁶

1. See John Dorman

2. Sold to Joseph Rowell (1845) to whom deed issued (1850).

3. See John Flannagan. Deed issued in partnership with I. B. Skinner (1852).

4. Lease cancelled (1845), lot resold to William Jeyns.

5. See James Hodgins

6. See Michael Hogan.

Table IV - continued

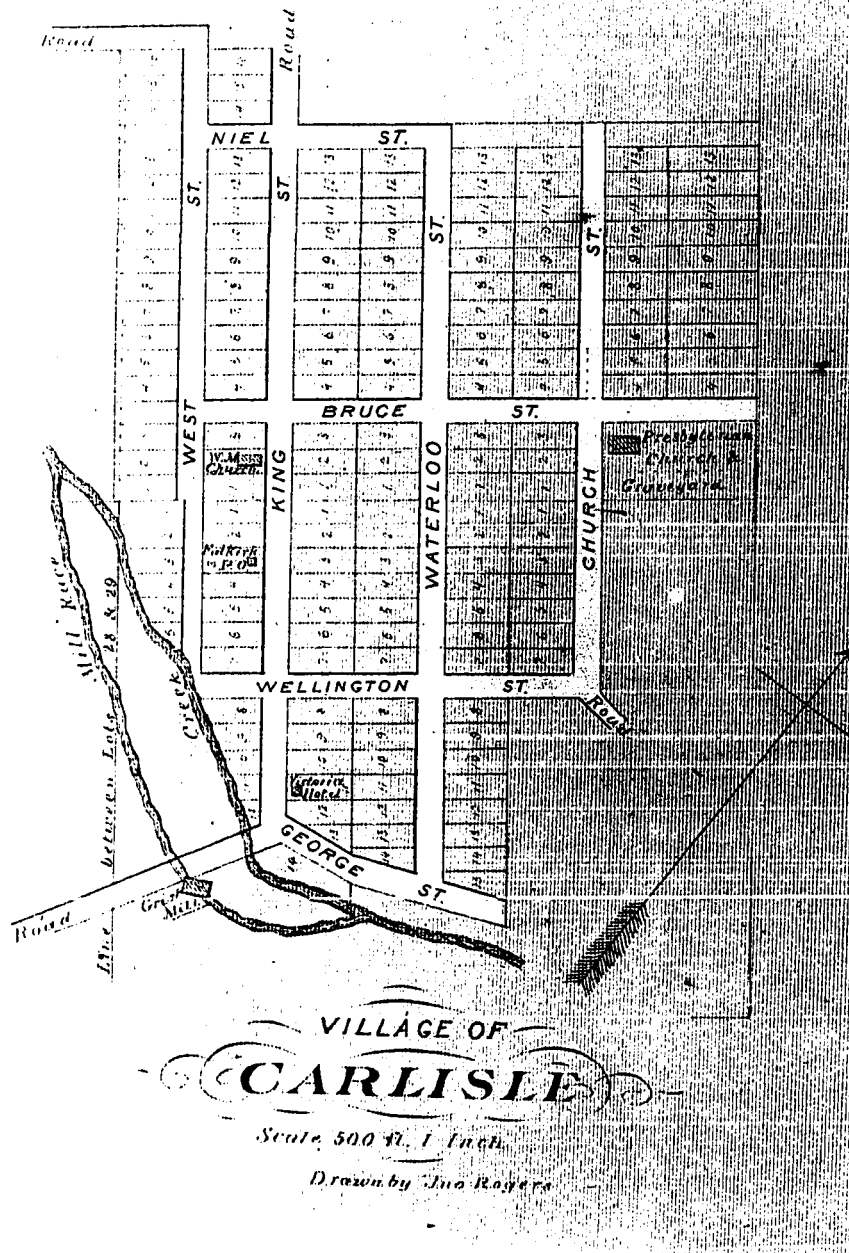
Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Ryan, Nathaniel	4	SLR	Biddulph	1838	1341(B) ¹
Ryan, William H.	37	6	Biddulph	1840	1516(B) ²
	12	NLR	Biddulph	1853	1848(B) ³
Sadler, Jane	36	4	Biddulph	1857	1307(B) ⁴
Schram, Timothy	21	2	McGillivray	1852	2268(B) ⁵
Scott, Andrew	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	10	London	1819	S. 20-169-1837(A)
Scott, George	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	8	London		(C)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	8	London		(C)
Scott, Henry	28	8	London	1818	S. 22-91-1840(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 32	9	London	1820	S. 20-170-1837(A)
Scott, Richard	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	10	London	1820	S. 20-171-1837(A)
Seal, George	25	4	McGillivray	1842	367(E)
Seal, Richard	28	2	McGillivray	1842	1835(B) ⁶
Seales, Robert	31	1	Biddulph	1837	1276(B)
Shane, Robert	33	1	Biddulph	1842	266B(E) ⁷

1. Deed issued to James Hodgins (1847).
2. Deed issued to Thomas Maxwell (1852).
3. See Harrison Delamarter.
4. See John Atkinson. Deed issued in partnership with Elizabeth Hodgins.
5. See Pat Flannagan.
6. Deed issued to Gilbert Bice (1850)
7. See Aaron Sutton. Deed issued to James Gibson (1854).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Shanklin, George	31	7	McGillivray	1844	13(F) ¹
Shibley, Schuyler	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	13	Lobo	1844	(C) ²
Shipley, Edward	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	13	London	1819	S. 20-142-1837(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	11	Lobo	1833	(C)
	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	12	Lobo		(G)
Shipley, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	15	London	1830	S. 3-113-1846(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	11	Lobo	1833	1986(D)
	28	3	McGillivray	1833	392(B) ³
	29	1	E. Williams	1837	1260(B)
	30	1	E. Williams	1837	1260(B)
Shipley, John	31	1	E. Williams	1841	315(B) ⁴
	32	14	London	1819	S. 20-143-1837(A)
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 21	12	Lobo		(G)
Shipley, Lionel	23	11	Lobo	1835	2773(D)
	23	12	Lobo		(G)
Shipley, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	13	London	1819	S. 20-144-1837(A)
	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	13	London		(C)

1. Lease cancelled (1847), lot resold to John Jones.
2. Donald Gillies states that lot was located to James Crawford in 1821. Neil Gillies settled, built house, and cleared four acres thereon but had no legal title. Shibley bought at public sale.
3. Sale agreement cancelled, lot resold to James Barber.
4. See Wm. Alway.



CARLISLE VILLAGE PLAN

From Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex, Ontario,
by H. R. Page and Co., Toronto, 1878.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Shoebottom, George	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	14	London	1820	S. 1-73-1842(A),(C)
Shoebottom, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	14	London	1821	S. 4-159-1848(A),(C)
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	14	London		(G)
Shoff, Michael	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	13	London		S. 5-55-1849(A) ¹
Short, Reginald	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	7	London	1819	S. 4-234-1848(A)
Siddall, John ²	24	13	Lobo	1831	S. 18-213-1834(A),(C)
	25	13	Lobo	1831	S. 18-213-1834(A),(C)
Sifton, Charles	39	1	Biddulph	1842	518(B) ³
Sifton, Henry	38	1	Biddulph	1842	312(E) ⁴
Silly, Robert	30	2	Biddulph	1840	1505(B) ⁵
Simpson, John	E $\frac{1}{3}$ 17	7	Lobo	1833	(C)
Simpson, William	W $\frac{2}{3}$ 17	7	Lobo	1833	(C)
Simpson, William	24	2	McGillivray	1846	2501(B) ⁶
	25	2	McGillivray	1846	2501(B) ⁷
Skinner, I. B.	23	1	McGillivray	1852	2293(B) ⁸

1. Inherited by Patrick Smith and David Kent (1849).

2. Emigrated from England to Upper Canada (1818), located lot 7, conc. A and S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 7, conc. B, London, S. 14-140-1825(A).3. See Benjamin Lumby ⁶.

4. See Wm. Lumby. Lease cancelled (1843), lot resold to Robert Boyd.

5. See Adam Hodgins ⁴.

6. See Isaac Adamson. Deed issued to Wm. Cunningham (1865).

7. See Isaac Adamson. Purchased by Wm. Cunningham (1847), to whom deed issued (1852).

8. See John Flannagan. Deed issued in partnership with C. Russell (1852).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Smith, John	14	2	E. Williams	1842	257(E)
Smith, Patrick	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	15	London	1820	S. 15-40-1828(A)
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	13	London		S. 5-55-1849(A) ¹
	27	3	McGillivray	1843	1289(B) ²
Stanley, Edward	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	15	London	1824	S. 17-42-1832(A) S. 14-7-1824(A)
Stanley, James ³	25	16	London		(C)
	38	2	Biddulph	1832	238(B)
Stanley, James	39	2	Biddulph	1832	238(B)
	29	2	Biddulph	1845	810(F) ⁴
Stanley, John	23	16	London		(C) ⁵
Stephenson, Hugh	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	9	London	1819	S. 19-126-1836(A)
Stephenson, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	11	London	1819	S. 21-23-1837(A)
Stevenson, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	10	London	1819	S. 20-189-1837(A)
Steward, Alex.	27	2	E. Williams	1836	1131(B)
	29	18	E. Williams	1851	1323(B) ⁶

1. See Michael Shoff. Property shared with D. Kent.

2. See Dennis Sutton.

3. Emigrated to Upper Canada 1825.

4. See Edward Roberts. Lease cancelled (1849), lot resold to John Hodgins.

5. John Stanley Sr. died when heirs were too young to take out patents.

6. See Charles Grant.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Steward, Donald	21	3	E. Williams	1839	1454(B)
Steward, Duncan	33	19	E. Williams	1836	1123(B)
Steward, James	21	2	E. Williams	1836	1122(B) ¹
Steward, John	28	2	E. Williams	1839	1433(B)
	29	2	E. Williams	1839	1433(B)
Steward, William	16	2	E. Williams	1834	522(B)
Stewart, Angus	20	2	E. Williams	1842	2094(B)
Stewart, Arch.	32	20	E. Williams	1844	2350(B) ²
	27	17	E. Williams	1846	26(E) ³
	31	20	E. Williams	1849	2477(F) ⁴
Stewart, Finlay	22	3	E. Williams	1843	2224(B)
	23	3	E. Williams	1851	458(E) ⁵
Stewart, John	30	19	E. Williams	1840	1520(B) ⁶
	31	19	E. Williams	1840	1520(B)
Stewart, John	19	3	E. Williams	1841	480(B) ⁷
	17	2	E. Williams	1842	249(E) ⁸
	19	4	E. Williams	1846	2525(B)

1. Purchased by Robert Webb (1839), to whom deed issued (1854).

2. See Arch. McDougald.

3. See Thomas Treharne.

4. See Neil McCallum and Arch. McDougald.

5. See Duncan McCallum.

6. Deed issued to Colin Stewart (1849).

7. See John McKenzie².

8. Lease cancelled (1847), lot resold to Duncan McFarlane.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Stiles, Selah Jr. ¹	27	12	London	1831	S.16-158-1831(A)
Stilson, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	10	London	1819	S.21-116-1839(A)
Stilts, Angeline ²	14	13	Lobo	1820	(C)
Stilts, Anthony ³	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 15	13	Lobo	1820	(C)
Stonehouse, David	18	11	Lobo	1833	(C)
Stonehouse, George	19	11	Lobo		(G)
Stover, Frederick			Biddulph	1830	4
Stringer, Henry ⁵	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	15	London		(C)
Stubbins, Thomas	40	1	Biddulph	1844	1047(E) ⁶
Sumner, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	11	London		(C)
Sumners, Robert	20	1	E. Williams	1833	310(B)
	21	1	E. Williams	1833	310(B) ⁷
	22	1	E. Williams	1833	310(B) ⁷
Sutherland, Alex.	26	17	E. Williams	1841	1749(B)

1. United Empire Loyalist stock.

2. United Empire Loyalist, wife of Anthony Stilts, daughter of Benjamin Lockwood of Gore District, Barton, Hamilton.

3. Served in 1813 as a private in Lincoln militia, from Glandford, Wentworth.

4. See Charles Brown.

5. A private in a flank corps of the 3rd regiment of Lanark militia in 1812. Settled in Southwold in 1820.

6. Deed issued to John Walker (1852).

7. Deed issued to Thomas Sumners (1851).

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Sutton, Aaron	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	14	London	1819	S. 21-3-1837(A)
	33	1	Biddulph	1840	1651(B) ¹
Sutton, Dennis	27	3	McGillivray	1837	1289(B) ²
Sutton, Michael	25	3	McGillivray	1842	240(E)
Sythe, John	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	9	London	1832	S. 22-111-1840(A)
Talbot, Edward	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	15	London	1837	T. 19-26-1836(A) T. 20-53-1837(A)
Talbot, Hon. Thomas	32	15	London		3
Talbot, Richard S.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	14	London	1820	T. 18-88-1835(A)
Taylor, Andrew	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	8	London	1819	T. 21-24-1838(A),(C)
Taylor, Humphrey	35	1	Biddulph	1854	397(E) ⁴
Taylor, Robert	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	8	London	1819	T. 21-1-1837(A)
Telfer, Adam	30	9	London	1819	T. 18-87-1834(A)
Telfer, Thomas	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	9	London	1819	T. 18-86-1834(A)
Tenant, David ⁵	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	13	London	1821	T. 4-43-1847(A)
Thirwell, Arthur	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	12	Lobo	1848	(C) ⁶

1. Sale agreement cancelled, lot resold to Robert Shane.
2. Deed issued to Patrick Smith (1843).
3. Col. Talbot's name entered against this lot together with lot 17, conc. 7, lot 19, conc. 12, and lot 19, conc. 11 on Mahlon Burwell's survey map of London township dated 31 May, 1819. Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Map Division.
4. See George Matthews. Deed issued in partnership with George Lewis.
5. Native of Upper Canada.
6. See Jeremiah Robson ⁷.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Thomas, John I.	11	1	E. Williams	1837	1252(B)
Toppin, John	32	19	E. Williams	1840	1256(B) ¹
Topping, John	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	2	E. Williams	1855	2366(B) ²
Trahan, Thomas	14	1	E. Williams	1834	475(B)
Treharne, Thomas	27	17	E. Williams	1842	26(E) ³
Varley, James	29	1	McGillivray	1840	1518(B)
	28	1	McGillivray	1840	1569(B)
Waldon, David	17	1	E. Williams	1842	251(E) ⁴
Walker, John	40	1	Biddulph	1852	1047(E) ⁵
Walker, Joseph	SE $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	12	Lobo	1853	(C) ⁶
Walters, David	13	1	E. Williams	1834	473(B) ⁷
Walters, Thomas	10	1	E. Williams	1834	477(B)
Walters, William ⁸	31	16	London		W. 18-131-1834(A)
Walton, George	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	7	London		(C)

1. See Robert Webb.

2. See John McKenzie.

3. Deed issued to Archibald Stewart (1846).

4. Transferred to Hugh McLaughlan (1844), to whom deed issued (1855).

5. See Thomas Stubbins.

6. See Duncan Brown.

7. Deed issued to C. W. Woodman (1839).

8. Emigrated to Upper Canada 1819.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Walton, John	32	5	McGillivray	1847	701(B) ¹
	33	5	McGillivray	1847	1529(B) ²
Walton, Thomas	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 27	13	London	1827	W.18-67-1833(A)
Ward, Calvin	33	20	E. Williams	1833	363(B) ³
Webb, Robert	32	19	E. Williams	1837	1256(B) ⁴
	21	2	E. Williams	1839	1122(B) ⁵
Webb, Samuel	22	2	E. Williams	1842	172(E) ⁶
Whaley, John	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ 26	11	London	1823	W.15-33-1828(A)
Whillans, William Jr.	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	11	London	1824	W.2-31-1843(A)
Whillans, William Sr.	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	11	London	1824	W.22-28-1840(A)
Whillins, John	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 19	10	Lobo	1834	(C)
White, Thomas	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 26	8	London	1819	W.18-178-1834(A)
Williams, William	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	5	McGillivray	1851	754(F) ⁷
	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	5	McGillivray	1851	(G) ⁸
Wilson, Benjamin	31	15	London		(G) ⁹

1. See Peter McEwen 4.

2. See Peter McEwen 6. Deed issued to Thomas Walton (1857).

3. Purchased by Peter McNaughton (1847), deed issued to Duncan McNaughton (1849).

4. Purchased by John Toppin (1840), to whom deed issued (1856).

5. See James Steward.

6. Deed issued to Robert Webb (1854).

7. See Abraham Davis 8.

8. See Hon. and Rev. Wm. Herbert.

9. See John Matthews Sr.

Table IV - continued

Purchaser of Land	Location				Reference
	Lot	Conc.	Township	Date	
Wilson, Christopher	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	12	London	1819	W.4-39-1847(A)
Wilson, John	29	4	McGillivray	1845	996(F) ¹
Wilson, Moore	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	12	Lobo	1840	3790(D)
Wilson, Oliver	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	11	London		2
	S $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	11	London		(C) ³
Wilson, Thomas	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	11	London	1823	W.18-138-1834(A)
Wilson, Thomson ⁴	21	10	Lobo		A.20-6-1836(A) W.21-22-1837(A),(C)
Wilson, William	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 29	9	London	1819	W.19-53-1836(A)
Windsor, George	26	3	McGillivray	1852	423(E) ⁵
Wintermute, Anna ⁶	19	13	Lobo	1835	W.19-15-1835(A)
Woodman, C.W.	13	1	E. Williams	1839	473(B) ⁷
Young, John	34	4	Biddulph	1837	1225(B) ⁸
Young, Simon	33	4	Biddulph	1839	1420(B)
Young, Thomas	32	4	Biddulph	1839	1421(B)

1. See Dan Beaton.

2. Public Archives of Canada, E Series. Petitions for Leases, Upper Canada, 1797-1838. Clergy reserve lot leased.

3. Ibid. Lease assigned to Andrew Robson (1831).

4. Served in Royal Artillery, petitions with James Attwood, settled on lot 13, conc. 1, Lobo, and later exchanged N $\frac{1}{2}$ of this lot for S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 13, conc. 2, Lobo. N $\frac{1}{2}$ this lot resold to Thomas Douglas (1848).

5. See Donald McAlpin. Deed issued to James Windsor (1854).

6. United Empire Loyalist stock.

7. See David Walters.

8. Deed issued to Simon Young (1854).

John MatthewsWill

In the Name of God Amen

I John Matthews, a native of the County of Glamorgan, in the Principality of Wales in Great Britain, at present of the village of Stamford, in the Province of Upper Canada yeoman, being in good health of body, and of a sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and making void all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made; and as to such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to invest me, I dispose of the same as followeth:- That is to say, first I will that my lawful debts and funeral expenses be immediately paid. Next I give and bequeath unto my Brother Philip Matthews, and unto my nephew John Matthews, and unto my nephew Philip Rosser, all of the Township of London in the said Province yeomen, whom I hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint to be joint Trustees and Executors of this my last Will and Testament; I say, I give and bequeath unto the said joint Trustees and Executors, the whole of my property and interest in the Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada consisting of Eighty six shares of the Capital stock of the said Incorporated Bank, as also any future shares or interest I may possess therein, together with the Dividend or Dividends due thereon; upon the following Trusts; and to, and for the uses, intents and purposes herein after mentioned, expressed, and declared, of and concerning the same - That is to say upon Trust, and to the use, intent, and purpose that they the above named Trustees and Executors or the survivor or survivors of them; shall suffer the said property invested in the Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada to remain there as it now is, to bear interest - and upon this further Trust, use, intent, and purpose; that they the above named Trustees and Executors, or the survivor or survivors of them, shall from time to time as the same shall become due, demand and receive the dividend or interest money arising and accruing from the said property; the amount of which Dividend or interest money shall be appropriated and applied as shall hereinafter be directed - That is to say, first any sum or sums of money which may be wanted to pay for the title deeds of two lots of land located in the

John Matthews - Will

Township of London aforesaid by my two nephews Matthew Rosser and Philip Matthews the younger shall be taken out of the said dividends and interest money - secondly, any sum or sums of money which may be wanted to pay the taxes on the wild land devised in this my last Will and Testament, until the Devisees therein named shall have attained the age of twenty one years, shall be taken out of the said Dividends or interest money - Thirdly, any sum or sums of money which may be wanted to defray the expenses incident to the management of this trust estate shall be taken out of the said dividends or interest money - and as to what shall remain of the said dividends or interest money, my within named Trustees and Executors or the survivor or survivors of them are hereby directed and requested, yearly, and every year to divide the same equally between my two Brothers, Matthew Matthews and Philip Matthews, and between my three Sisters, Rachel, widow of the late David Hughes, Sarah, wife of David Morgan, and Margaret wife of John Rosser, during their respective life time and in case of the death of either of my said brothers or sisters, then the part of such deceased brother or sister shall be paid to his, or her children who may then be stated residents in the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, share and share alike - and upon this further Trust, use, intent, and purpose That is to say, after the death of my said two brothers Matthew and Philip Matthews, and after the death of my said three sisters, Rachel, widow of the late David Hughes, Sarah, wife of David Morgan and Margaret wife of John Rosser, the whole of the above mentioned property shall be sold out of the aforesaid Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada by the said Trustees and Executors or the survivor or survivors of them, and the whole amount of the net proceeds thereof shall be divided between those children of my aforesaid brothers and sisters who shall then be stated residents in the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid share and share alike - and whereas I have previous to the execution of this my last Will and Testament, vested in David Thorburn and Richard Woodruff, their Executors and Administrators by an indenture of settlement in Trust, as an annuity for Sarah Fettes, now my beloved wife during the term of her natural life; (reference thereto had will more fully and at large appear) Fifty one shares of the Capital stock of the said Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada,

John Matthews - Will

to and for the use of the said Sarah Fettes now my beloved wife, as a life annuity, and whereas the said fifty one shares of the said stock given for the purpose aforesaid, will upon the death of my said beloved wife, revert to my estate, and will be transferred by the said Trustees David Thorburn and Richard Woodruff on the books of the said Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada to me if living, or if deceased to my executors; now therefore I give and bequeath the said fifty one shares of Captial stock unto my said brother Philip Matthews and unto my said nephews John Matthews and Philip Rosser, Trustees and Executors of this my last Will and Testament, upon the following trust, use, intent, and purpose - that is to say, that they, my said Trustees and Executors, or the survivor or survivors of them shall with as little delay as possible after the death of my said beloved wife, cause to be transferred on the books of the said Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada, the said fifty one shares of stock to Emma Agnes Williams, daughter of Cecilia Williams, and grand-daughter of my cousin Isaac Williams of the City of Bristol in Great Britain, for her own proper use and benefit. I give and bequeath to the above named Emma Agnes Williams, and to her heirs and assigns, subject nevertheless to this proviso, "That the leasehold property herein after mentioned being vested in the said David Thorburn and Richard Woodruff in trust for the said Sarah Fettes, now my beloved wife, and she being to enjoy the profits arising therefrom during her natural life" I therefore give and bequeath after the death of my said beloved wife, unto the said Emma Agnes Williams my leasehold property aforesaid, situate in the village of Stamford aforesaid consisting of two acres of land, be the same more or less, with the buildings thereon erected, which I hold by lease and quit rent for the term of nine hundred and ninety nine years from the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church land in the said village of Stamford to be holden and enjoyed by the said Emma Agnes Williams, her heirs and assigns during the remainder of term of the said lease - and in the event of my said beloved wife surviving the said Emma Agnes Williams, then and in that case, I give and bequeath the above described leasehold property in the said village of Stamford, after the death of my said beloved wife to my aforesaid Trustees and Executors upon the following Trust, use, intent and purpose; that is to say, that they my said

John Matthews - Will

Trustees and Executors, or the survivor or survivors of them, shall with as little delay as possible after the death of my said beloved wife, sell the lease of the said property, and divide the net proceeds thereof equally between my two Brothers, Matthew Matthews and Philip Matthews and between my three Sisters, Rachel, widow of the late David Hughes, Sarah, wife of David Morgan and Margaret, wife of John Rosser, share and share alike - and if either of my said Brothers or Sisters should have died before the division of the proceeds of the said leasehold property, then, and in that case, the part of such deceased Brother or Sisters shall be divided between those of their children who shall then be stated residents in the Province of Upper Canada, share and share alike - and in like manner, if the said Emma Agnes Williams should die before my said beloved wife, then and in that case, the whole amount of the said fifty one shares of Capital stock of the said Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada, shall after having been transferred to my said Trustees and Executors remain in the said Bank to bear interest, and shall be appropriated, and applied in all respects, to the same purposes, and shall be subject to the same mode of management and final division as the rest of my Capital stock in the said Incorporated Bank of Upper Canada - I also give and bequeath unto the above named Emma Agnes Williams for her own proper use, and benefit, four shares of Capital stock which I possess in the Incorporated Commercial Bank of the Midland District and my said Trustees and Executors, or the survivor or survivors of them are hereby directed and requested to cause the said four shares of Capital stock to be transferred on the books of the said Incorporated Bank of the Midland District, to the said Emma Agnes Williams, within three months after my death - I also give and bequeath unto the said Emma Agnes Williams all my books and printed papers for her own use and benefit - I give and bequeath unto Sarah my said beloved wife, to, and for her use, benefit, and advantage, all my property of a personal nature not herein before bequeathed, to be hers and her heirs and assigns to be applied and disposed of as she my said beloved wife shall think most advisable - I give and devise unto Rachel Morgan, eldest Daughter of David Morgan the younger my nephew, and of Sarah Hughes his Wife, the South half of my freehold lot of land, number thirty, in the sixteenth concession of the Township of

John Matthews - Will

London aforesaid, and to her heirs and assigns in fee simple forever - I give and devise to William Allway Eldest Son of William Allway the elder, and of Elizabeth Morgan his wife my niece, the north half of my freehold lot of land, number thirty in the said sixteenth concession of the Township of London, and to his heirs and assigns in fee simple forever - I give and devise to Mary Matthews my niece, Wife of Benjamin Lumby for, and during the term of her natural life, the north hundred acres of my freehold land, being part of lot number twenty eight in the said sixteenth concession of the said Township of London and after her death to her heirs and assigns in fee simple forever - I give and devise unto Sarah Morgan my niece, Wife of William Williams, for and during the term of her natural life, the north half of my freehold lot of land number thirty in the fourteenth concession of the said Township of London, and after her death, to her son William Williams and to his heirs and assigns in fee simple forever - I give and devise unto Rachel Morgan my niece, Wife of Thomas O'Niel, for and during the term of her natural life, the south half of my freehold lot of land number thirty in the said fourteenth concession of the said Township of London, and after her death to her heirs and assigns in fee simple forever - I give and devise unto John Matthews, son of the within named John Matthews my Trustee and Executor, and of Mary Hughes my niece his Wife, the South hundred acres of my freehold land on lot number twenty eight in the fifteenth concession of the said Township of London, and to his heirs and assigns in fee simple forever - If it should so happen that I die possessed of a greater amount of stock than what is already bequeathed in this my last Will and Testament, in the Incorporated Commercial Bank of the Midland District, I give and bequeath the same to the above named Emma Agnes Williams, and my said Trustees and Executors are hereby directed to transfer any such amount of stock as aforesaid on the books of the said Bank to the use and benefit of the said Emma Agnes Williams, in the same manner, and at the same time as the four shares already bequeathed to her in this my last Will and Testament - Any other property of which I may die possessed, whether real or personal, or any land or lands which may revert to my Estate I bequeath and devise the same to my within named trustees and executors to be by them applied for the sole benefit and behalf of my within named Brothers and Sisters, and such of their

John Matthews - Will

children who shall be stated residents of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, at their own discretion, - and I do hereby repeat that I constitute, nominate and appoint, the within named Philip Matthews, John Matthews and Philip Rosser, to be my joint Trustees and Executors of this my last Will and Testament which I this day have written with my own hand, at the village of London in the London District, and Province of Upper Canada aforesaid - In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine -

(Signed) John Matthews

Signed, sealed, published and declared, as the true last Will and Testament of the said John Matthews, in the presence of us, who in his presence and in the presence of each other, and by his desire, have hereunto set our names as witnesses

(Signed) Lawrence Lawrason

Lawrence Lawless

David MorganWill

In the name of God Amen. I David Morgan of the Township of London, in the Province of Canada Yeoman being sick and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, praised be God for same, do make publish and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: First I commend my Soul to Almighty God who gave it and my body I commit to the earth to be decently interred at the discretion of my Executors herein after named and as to such worldly estate as God of his goodness hath bestowed upon me, I give and dispose as follows (that is to say) I give and devise all my Estate situated in the 15th Concession lot Number Twenty nine South half containing ninety nine acres in the said Township of London to my two Sons David Morgan and Thomas Morgan share and share alike, the East half along the side road to Thomas Morgan and the West half to David Morgan. - And all the rents, profits, issues and Emoluments from the said Estate is to be to the benefit and maintenance of my beloved wife Sarah Morgan during the term of her natural life. And after her decease to my two Sons as aforesaid and their Heirs for ever And further that my Sons and each of them is to have no right to sell bargain, transfer and convey the said Estate to any person or persons at any time, unless my Sons shall bargain sell and transfer the said Estate to each other.

I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah the sum of One pound five shillings Currency and the small Sugar Kettle. - I give and bequeath to my daughter Rachel the sum of One pound five shillings Currency. - I give and bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth the sum of One pound five shillings Currency - I give and bequeath to my daughter Hannah the sum of One pound five shillings Currency - I give and bequeath to my daughter Charlotte the sum of One pound five shillings Currency all which sums are to be paid unto my six daughters in Cash or produce by my two Sons after the decease of my beloved wife and my two Sons to receive rent and benefit from the said Estate. I also give and bequeath to my Son Thomas Morgan the Clock, the Fanning Machine, and the Chaldron Kettle And lastly all the rest residue and remainder Goods and Chattels and effects being of what kind or nature so ever I give and bequeath to my said beloved wife Sarah whom I do constitute, nominate and appoint

David Morgan - Will

my sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking and making void all and every other Will and Wills at time heretofore by me made, and do declare this to be my last Will and Testament: And also I constitute nominate and appoint John Rofser Junior and Thomas Rofser together with my said above named Executrix beloved wife to be my Executors for which trouble they are to have no recompense untill the Resurrection of the Just.

In Witnefs whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Twenty seventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred Forty seven.

Be it remembered that Margaret the daughter of the within named Testator was omitted on the other side which ought to be placed between line thirty and thirty one on the other side, and therefore are inserted here before the Signing, Sealing and publishing of this Testament and the sum of One pound five shillings Currency I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret in the same manner as above mentioned.

Signed, Sealed published	)	
and declared by the said	)	
Testator, David Morgan, as	)	
and for his last Will and	)	
Testament, in the presence	)	
of us, who, at his request,	)	The mark of
in his presence, and in the	)	
presence of each other have	)	X
subscribed our names as	)	
Witnefses thereto.	)	David Morgan

(Signed)

Philip Rofser
Matthew Rofser
Wm. Walters
William Rofser

William WaltersWill

In the name of God Amen. I William Walters of the Township of London in the County of Middlesex in the Province of Canada yeoman being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory (blessed be God for the same) do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and following that is to say, First I commend my Soul to Almighty God and my body to be buried at the discretion of my Executrix and Executor hereinafter named. First I give and devise unto my son Walter Walters all that Fifty Acres of Land in the said Township of Westminster the Northwest Angle of Lot Number Thirty seven in the second concession of the said Township by him the said Walter paying the legacies described mentioned and declared according to the tenure of the Bond bearing date the thirteenth day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty eight.

Secondly I give and bequeath to my daughter Ann the wife of Samuel Carew the sum of one pound currency. Thirdly I give and bequeath unto my Grandsons, David, William, James and Samuel the moiety or the one half of the sheep which they have now on share. Fourthly I give and bequesth unto my Grandsons William, John and Matthew the sons of John Rosser of the township of London the sum of Five pounds each currency. Fifthly I give and bequesth to my Granddaughter Mary Powell, Four pounds currency when she attains the age of Twenty years. Sixthly I give unto my said son Walter after he pays the above legacies that he shall have Twenty pounds currency out of the last instalments specified in the Bond aforesaid mentioned. And lastly as to all the rest residue remainder and remainder of my personal Estate being of what kind or nature soever I give and bequeath the same to my daughter Martha whom I hereby nominate and appoint together with Thomas Rosser of the Township of London to be Executrix and Executor in trust of this my last Will and Testament; hereby revoking and disannulling all former wills by me made heretofore at any time. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this eleventh day of September in the year of our Lord God One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-nine.

Signed Sealed published and declared by the within named Testator William Walters to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us at his request William Williams, Matthew Rosser and Thomas Morgan as Witnesses in his presence and in the presence of each other.

William Williams
Thomas Morgan
Matthew Rosser

Wm. Walters

John MatthewsLetters

New York 5th October, 1824.

Dear Brother:

Although I told you not to expect any letter from me until I returned, upon second thought I shall write you a few lines from this place, where I am arrived in safety. I have been at Philadelphia and have settled my affairs there with Chandler Price Esq. This gentleman is my agent to receive the interest of what money I have in the funds of the United States.

I hope to embark for England on board of the Deleware, "Captain Hamilton", 8th October, and shall return I hope about the latter end of June or beginning of July. Little need be said now in addition to what I have already said to you, save to repeat my entreaties that you render yourselves easy in your minds until you see me arrive and don't give way to any gloomy apprehensions, or any unfounded reports which may be spread to terrify you. Give my affectionate love to all our relatives, and let all of them be vigilant in the discharge of their duty to their Creator, to the world, and to themselves. If I live to come once more among you, and remain among you a few years longer, I hope to see your hardships lessen from year to year, and the means of rendering you comfortable, and more abundant than could be expected at your first settling. I mean on my way up next year to bring a good quantity of wool along with me; so that the winter after this, to have you better clothed. This with a few articles of ready made clothing for the older women which shall be made up in Wales will afford a temporary relief, let it be well understood by you all that nothing short of growing wool and flax among ourselves, and working it up into clothing among ourselves will ever render us permanently comfortable in this respect. What I shall bring with me from Wales will be very trifling, and even that must be made up into garments, for no piece goods can be brought through the States into Canada, therefore no dependence; no relaxation of labour, ought to take place in consequence of this; what few things I shall bring will be for the older women.

Whenever it shall please Providence to remove me from this world, you will have to take particular care of the papers in

John Matthews - Letters

the small round trunk as I have already told you. The title deed of the house at Llanclathian and the lease of the property at Clyndy are in the possession of Mr. William Bevan. I lament greatly that incapability in all my relatives to manage any business (which requires any learning, and a knowledge) of worldly transactions. I never have had it in my power to remedy that evil; and I regret to see so little disposition among the young people to acquire any information of this sort. These are the direct effects of that kind of vassalage in which both we and our forefathers have been bred in for many generations past and nothing but time and industry will be able to banish these evils from among your posterity. However, when the event alluded to shall take place you must do as well as you are able. You must depend principally upon the integrity of others, of your own I have no doubt. Colonel Talbot and Colonel Burwell will I am sure give you every necessary instruction. Consult them whenever it is needful, and follow their advice. Chandler Price Esq. who has a power of attorney from me for the management of my little concern here is also a good man, and will render you every service when needed; as also my worthy friend and former protector Benjamin Morgan Esq.

Although I write to you in this manner, I trust that Good Providence which has hitherto watched over me will still lengthen out my days for a few years longer to be of use among you.

I wish you to go now and then to Southwold during my absence and see how they come on. I have full confidence in young John Rosser and am persuaded of his wishes to do well; experience is the only thing wanting with him. Tell him upon no account to lay hold of more work than he can easily accomplish; I remain,

Your affectionate Brother,

John Matthews

John Matthews - Letters

Stamford 16th September 1837.

To my two brothers
Matthew Matthews and
Philip Matthews

My Dear Brothers,

When this letter falls into your hands, I shall in all probability be numbered with the dead. I have been in a manner compelled for want of more suitable persons to name both of you as well as my two nephews John Matthews and Philip Rosser to be my Trustees and Executors, a charge I am aware, you will all deem yourselves, for want of a little more knowledge of the business of this world, as very unfit persons to perform. But I have endeavoured as much as possible to simplify the duty laid upon you in such a manner, that you will have no great difficulty therein. You will therefore be very careful to follow exactly the instructions I am going to give you, as well as those contained in my last Will and Testament, which will be found in a tin case locked with a brass padlock in one of my trunks, together with all my papers of value, which are sealed under cover with this letter, all of which will be delivered to my Executors by my dear wife after my decease. Take the Will immediately without showing it to any one to the Surrogate at Queenston to have it proved and you will receive from the said Surrogate a letter of Administration as well as a copy of the Will, which you may read to any one you like but the Will itself you will show to no one, but unto the officer above named. When this is once done, both of you as well as my two nephews, your co-executors, are qualified by law to represent me, and to perform every act directed to be done in my Will as if those acts were performed by myself when living. But every act must be the joint act of all the Executors and Trustees, and not the act of one, two or three of them. By perusing often with attention the copy of the Will and this letter, you will at length perceive how you are to act and if you should be at a loss on any point consult Colonel Burwell, John Harris Esq., or some other intelligent and benevolent person, and do so on all occasions in other difficult matters. With regards to the business you will have to do with the two banks in the stock of which my capital is invested, you would perhaps do better by giving a power of Attorney to Andrew Mercer Esq. of Toronto or some other confidential person to do it

John Matthews - Letters

for you, and pay him a commission for so doing. You will perceive that the persons mostly interested in my succession are your two selves, my three sisters and those of your and their children who may be residents in this Province. With regard to my dear wife you will have but little trouble as to her having previous to our marriage settled a life annuity upon her, a copy of which I intend to send to you without delay. I think I need not recommend her to the kind attention of you all, because I am persuaded, that all of you are convinced that she is fully entitled to every kindness at your hands, with respect to my real estate or landed property you have nothing whatever to do therewith, save to inform the Devisees named in my Will of the dispositions made therein. Having the fullest confidence in your integrity and uprightness as well as in those of the two young men your co-executors, I should like much you would take this charge upon yourselves notwithstanding I am conscious it will give you some trouble and anxiety. I intend, and it is expressed in my will that every trouble you shall have been at shall be paid to the full from the dividends and interest money of my funded property. You need have nothing whatever to do with disappointed expectants if any such should be found. You will have simply to follow the written directions given in my will, and in doing so you will be under the protection and safeguard of the laws of the country, and may consequently disregard every clamour and every murmur. I must here repeat to you the caution already given "To allow no writing whatever belonging to my succession to go from your own hands". I am induced to repeat this admonition, by the remembrance of a paper being taken from my brother P. by the rapacity of one of my nephews, at my house in Southwold some years ago. You may read the copy of my Will as often as you choose to those you may deem proper, but do not let it go out of your hands as it might occasion you trouble and expense to procure another. Any person whatever on application to the court of probates may have as many copies of my Will as he chooses to pay for and to this court hungry expectants should be directed. Notwithstanding you are as much unfettered in the management of my trust estate as the nature of the case will admit, yet it will be expedient that some person conversant in accounts should keep a book account of every receipt and payment or disbursement you make, in a clear methodical manner, not only for your own satisfaction but for the satisfaction of all others. You might keep a kind of waste book yourselves, in which every receipt and every payment should be entered immediately as they are made, in a rough manner, and from this

John Matthews. - Letters

book transcribed into the one kept by the person whom you might employ, and who should be paid for his trouble. From what I have said already you may be able to perceive that your duty as Trustees and Executors of my last Will and Testament embraces two principal objects; first the management of my monied income, and secondly the employment of the monied property itself, consisting as is stated in my Will of eighty six shares of the Bank of Upper Canada, four shares of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and one thousand eight hundred dollars in the New-York State stock. - The funds invested in this last stock bear an interest of six per cent per annum. The funds invested in the stock of the two banks have hitherto paid eight per cent per annum, as well as occasional bonuses. The dividends of the profits of the two banks are made twice a year, and the interest of the New-York State stock is paid quarterly. Independently of the above property there will revert to my estate at the death of my dear wife fifty one shares more of the stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, as you find expressed in the Deed of Marriage settlement mentioned above, a copy of which shall be shortly sent to you. As the final division of the above monied property cannot take place during either of your two lives nor during the lives of our three sisters, your duty will be confined to the due administration of the income arising from it and by frequent references to the instructions contained in my Will, you hardly can fail in a right performance of it. The final division aforesaid will devolve upon my two nephews, your co-executors or their executors, after the eyes of the last of us shall have been closed. You will all four of you endeavour to understand the footing on which you stand with regard to those who are interested in my succession, and what I am now saying to you is intended as much as lies in me, to put you on your guard, against falling into any error through ignorance of what you should do. But I find every effort insufficient to convey an idea of every particular thing requisite to be known and done in the discharge of such a duty, and must therefore again recommend you to consult some experienced person as occasion requires. I have been diffuse and tiresome perhaps, in my instructions to you knowing your small acquaintance, and the still smaller acquaintance of my two nephews with the business I confide to your management. Show them what I have written and keep this letter by you for reference at any future period. You may perceive from the manner in which I have disposed of my property, that my wish and desire is to continue as far forward as possible to you and your posterity my assistance to establish you upon lands of your own so as to enable your descendants to gain an honest living by industry, and to become useful

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John Matthews . - Letters

members of society. It appears to me that this is practicable to some small degree by following the directions herein given as well as those contained in my Will, and it will be greatly in the power of my Trustees and Executors to promote these my views. However thwarted and harrassed I have been in the execution of this undertaking (and that from some of the individuals for whose benefit it was intended) I must acknowledge I shall quit it with regret, and if anything short of death had been able to cause me to abandon it I should have done so long ago. I do not say this in a spirit of resentment; I bear none toward any human being, and I pray that the wrongs done me as well as those I may have done to any one may alike be forgiven at that Tribunal, where we must all one day appear. I think I need say no more, save to remind all my young friends to be watchful over themselves; to be circumspect on their passage through life; to make piety and an entire submission to the will of the Creator their first and indispensable duty; for they also must give an account of the deeds done in the body. I might continue to say a great deal more to them in this strain, but shall leave them to consider what Moses and the prophets have said, for if they will not hear them, neither would they, although one were sent to them from the dead, I remain,

Your affectionate brother,

John Matthews

Addenda written later to these instructions on the next page.

John Matthews - Letters

Stamford 17th Oct. 1837.

My Dear Brother,

You will find enclosed two petitions for land, one for Benjamin Lumby, and the other for Matthew Rosser.

As soon as Colonel Talbot has done what is needful to them, be so good as to tell Matthew Rosser to send me his petition back by post under a cover to my address and I will get his Deed for him, if it is his wish.

You will also find enclosed herein a copy of my wife's marriage settlement, which you will please to lay up carefully, as in the event of my death before her own, my Executors might have need to refer to it. The original document is in her own possession, and another copy of it is in the possession of Richard Woodruff of St. Davids, one of the trustees. With regard to my last Will and testament, as well as all my other papers of value, they will be found in a tin case locked with a brass padlock in one of my trunks, and will be delivered to you by my wife in case of the event above alluded to. Enclosed with them will be found a letter containing such instructions as I judged necessary for you to be acquainted with.

I have sent you by Benjamin my old saddle and a set of scales and weights for the purpose of weighing medicine; of which I beg your acceptance. Your son will be able to give you every information you may desire respecting us, and therefore I need not say any more, save to desire you to give the kind love of both my Dear Wife and myself to all our relatives and friends.

Your affectionate Brother,

John Matthews

John Matthews - Letters

Stamford 28 August, 1838.

My Dear Brothers and Nephews,

Since writing the foregoing letter the removal of the property which I possessed in the New York State stock to the Bank of Upper Canada rendered it necessary that I should write my Will over again. You therefore can easily account for the several matters blotted out which had any reference in this letter to the property. I duly executed the said Will yesterday at this village, attested by three witnesses.

Yours very affectionately,

John Matthews

Address

Mr. Matthew Matthews, Philip Matthews,
John Matthews and Philip Rosser or either
of them.

John Matthews - Letters

Stamford 3rd June, 1843

My Dear Brother,

Enclosed you will find the title Deed for your son Philip's lot of land, which with my kind love you will please to deliver to him. No doubt he has been expecting it for some time, but I received it from Kingston no longer ago than yesterday. Be so good as to write me a few lines as soon as you receive it, and let me know how you all are. I am thankful to a good Providence for lengthening out my days to see the last title deed for your lands in your possession, and thereby to accomplish what I had in view by bringing you to Canada, namely to enable your children to go through life in a creditable manner by dint of honest industry. I now feel as it were discharged from almost all the business of this life, and I have little or no desire to prolong my career much longer in a world where I have met little else but trouble and anxiety. I have nevertheless but little cause for murmuring, having during a long life experienced the fatherly care of a faithful Creator.

My wife and myself are in the enjoyment of general good health but the infirmities of old age have overtaken me to a very great degree; my paralytic complaint especially annoys me much.

Our little niece Emma Williams returned to us a few days ago from Goshen in the state of Indiana, where her mother and stepfather reside. She desires me to give her kind love to all her kinsmen and kinswomen and friends in London.

Please to inform brother Matthew that I duly received his letter and tell him I have not forgot my promise to him, but shall endeavour to fulfil it after receiving the Bank Dividend of July. My wife joins me in affectionate love to you all. I remain,

Your affectionate brother,

John Matthews

John Matthews. - Letters

Stamford 10th November 1843.

My Dear Brother,

I wrote to you on the 4th of October, and enclosed a bill of twenty five pounds currency payable at sight to myself or order at the agency of the bank of Upper Canada in London, and requested you to acknowledge the receipt of it by return of mail. I have been waiting since that time and heard nothing from you. I beg of you without further delay to make inquiry at the post office after the said letter, and if it cannot be found there, please to call at the office of the agency of the Bank of Upper Canada and shew this letter to the cashier, begging of him to make a memorandum of the circumstance for his guidance in case the draft should be presented for payment through an improper chanel. The bill was drawn by Thomas McCormick Esquire, cashier of the Branch Bank at Niagara a few days ago before I sent it to you, and was endorsed by myself and made payable to you or order.

If the above letter has been duly received by you, there will be no need of taking any notice of what I have written here. All you will have to do is to write me a few lines for my own satisfaction.

My wife and myself are in the enjoyment of our usual health.

Remember us kindly to all our friends.

I remain

Your affectionate Brother

John Matthews

Pray write to me as soon as you receive this.

Welsh Letters

Lansamlet July 20th 1822.

Dear Brother and Sister,

I received your kind letter the 3rd instant. I was very glad to hear that you and all your family by the protection and mercy of the Almighty God were landed safe on your remaining land and so are all your brothers and sisters in the Lord and all your old neighbours and acquaintance over all the parish are rejoicing to hear that you are all safe and well after going through so many great dangers and difficulties and that you do keep meeting and Sunday school in remembrance of the great God that protected you on sea and land like old Jacob in Bethel. I read your letter to the Society and every Brother and Sister wished your prosperity in the Lord which is all our fountain on the Earth and in the World to come. Your mother in law is in good health and spirits to hear that you are all well and so is your brother Matthew and family. I read the letter to your sister Rachael when she cried for joy to hear you are all safe and well. Your father is in good health and attends meeting every Sunday. Mr. John Davies of the Church has been buried since the month of February last and the last sermon he preached was on your departure. He took his text in the 11th Chapter of the Hebrews and the 16th Verse. We are about the same number in the Church as when you left us and go on the same only we have great talk of enlarging the house. Mr. Smith's Colliery goes on very brisk they work 30 Weys per day there is 2 engines at work in the yard and another building on the new Pit (named by Mr. Smith "Charles Pit") between the yard and the Church your son's grave is made up tidy the inscription cut by Billy Cornelius I have settled with him for it. My dear brother and sister I hope that the Lord will give you strength to walk in the paths of life you and yours all the days of your lives I hope you will remember us all before the throne of Grace my days are just reckoned up. Morris Morris received a letter from his sister when she left Pennsylvania they were all very well at the time, this morning an accident happened in the double pit by which 10 people were burnt very bad, viz. Will Shone Rees, Mab Roch or Star, Will Rees or Ceven ai fab, Mab Shone Briant, Shone Morgan Rees o Bentre'r dwr, Mab Shone Leyson Mab Gwm Shone Rosser, Dai or Cwm a Shone or Cwm two brothers but there is hopes of their recovery all the Society's respects to you and

Welsh Letters

sincere wishes for your welfare all the Llwynbrooyde &
Gwernllwynwith people and most of the parish's respects and
good wishes to you so I remain your most unworthy brother
and family.

Signed: John Evans Park

Let me beg the favour of an answer as soon as convenient.

- - - - -

My best respects and sincere good wishes to you and yours.

F. Evans.

Welsh Letters

Translation from the Welsh of a letter to Philip Matthews,
Township of London, Upper Canada.

Swansea

February 21 ---- 1825

My dear brother and sister in the love of Jesus Christ,
It has been on my mind for some time past to send to you a few lines besides the letter that is generally sent by the society, but there have been many obstacles in the way, but I am very glad to have this opportunity, and hoping if the Lord give success that these lines will come to your hand and find you and your children in good health as I am and my family of the goodness and tenderness of our God. I am not in a position to sympathize much with your spiritual and religious circumstances in a land of untrodden wilderness. I am thinking about you and your children facing so much religious disadvantages as you are in, and thinking sometimes that your children shall be left (to become) indifferent in regard to the great things of the kingdom of God, except so far as they are obedient to you, because of the disadvantages named above. But there are different views (thoughts) in regard to your departure to the land of America; some (holding) that your departure is like to that of Elimelech and Naomi from the land of Israel. I, your most unworthy brother, think these thoughts too unbrotherly and unscriptural. When I look into the Bible I am forced to believe that the finger of God's is in this thing. Exodus; Chap. VIII, Verse 19. August Providence with the revolutions of its wheels is so strange that we blind things are not able to comprehend it until we go beyond the veil and see all the mysteries very clearly. "And He made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." Acts, 17. 26. When I think of the old promises of God I count the afore-mentioned thoughts as foolishness. "Rejoicing in the habitable part of his earth; and my delights were with the sons of men." Proverbs, 8, 31. The vast wilderness in which you now live (inhabit) was known to Him from before all the ages, but He did not delight in it because it was not inhabited; but it pleased Him to lead you and your children to inhabit it and now He delights in that part of the earth which you inhabit. "The Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; He will save, He will rejoice over thee with joy." Zeph. 3, 17. This also supports my feeble mind that God is able from these stones to furnish pillars to support His cause. And if His delights from eternity were with the sons of men who knows but that your children are of their number. We hope we shall embrace you and

Welsh Letters

your children in the love of Jesus Christ. There are many things on my mind that I would like to make known at greater length but opportunity will not allow. There is much disorder in these lines because the paper will not contain matters as I would like (to relate them). You will receive an account of things in general from the society's letter. The society has undergone a great change since the death of William Sims and John Evans. But I must bid you farewell as to seeing you face to face until the great morning when we shall all meet in the unity of faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Ephes. 4, 13. If you should consider me worthy to make mention of me in your prayers, I would be very grateful to you. If you should be pleased to send (write) let me know what effect the school and every means of grace have upon your children. And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly, &c, &c. Peace be upon you and your children and your children's children for ever and ever, Amen and Amen. We will sing like this here and you also sing there. -

O'er the dark and misty mountains
Peacefully my soul gaze o'er
Promises shall pour like fountains
Better days are yet in store
Heavenly Jubil

Let me see that fairer morn.

Remember me to all your folks and David Morgan Junior. Griffith Abram (Apram) sends his kind regard to you; also his family. They are all in good health and the old dame (dear sister) Cathrine Abram too.

Your unworthy brother and sister in Christ,

Evan and Margret Jenkins

I wish you would endeavor to keep the Welsh language although the English is more essential to you. The Lord has magnified the Welsh and their language above all the nations of the earth, in my opinion, and I am hoping that they will not be abased for all the ages of the world until He shall appear the second time upon the clouds.

Translated from the Welsh by Rev. E. L. Hughes, Detroit, Michigan.
The style of the original has been preserved so far as possible.

Welsh Letters

Llansamlet 20th August 1829

Dear Brother
and Sister:

We were very happy to receive your letter, which you dated June 20th, and which came to hand the 5th of this month. By this letter we understand that you are still in the land of the living and that you are enjoying your usual good health, of God's tender mercy. We were somewhat concerned about you until your kind letter came to hand, which gave us all cause for rejoicing, as we found that you were still living, and carrying on with the work, and still continuing with the Sabbath School. Your letter came to us in six weeks. We sent you a letter on the 20th of May, but you do not mention having received it, and perhaps you have written oftener to us and we did not receive yours.

Dear Brother and Sister, we wish that you may prosper in all things and be in health, even as your soul prospers.

We wrote to you in our last letter about the death of Brother John Roger who is the third to have departed, of those to whom you used to write since you went away from us; these are John Evans, Williams Sims and he. It is something to marvel at, as you will see, that his widow has come into the Society to us since his death. There were no signs of this about her during his lifetime. It is most likely that light came into her heart the night of the watchnight, (the night the prayer service is held at the house of the deceased the day before the funeral) (Note). However, she had no peace of mind until she came into the Society. It is wonderful how the Lord works: "He blesses the habitation of the just". He takes away the husband and calls the wife to support the ark in his place, so that the House supports the ark there right along.

The old brother, Thomas Thomas, of the Twyn, also has departed since about three months or more. And John Tom David bid us farewell also rather suddenly. He met his end (or because of this) in the Charles Pit. He was alive when brought home. He had ripened most wonderfully. He was a member of the Parish Church for a long time, and was a man of special

Welsh Letters

promise. He did not long survive his stepfather (John William) who met his death at the Double Pit. You may recall that we wrote to you about his death.

Tom, the son of Jack Philip, died about the same time that John was killed. He had been sick for a long time. His death was the result of an injury he sustained when mounting his horse. John, his brother, found religion lately. He attends at Bethel, the Meeting Place of the Dissenters, which has been built for some time now (as we told you before) off the turnpike road, near the home of Thomas Jones, the carpenter. You greatly desired, when you were here, that John Philip might get religion.

Dear Brother, we were very glad to hear that Mr. Walters had arrived there with you, together with Harry Jones. Tell me, is he - this Harry Jones - the minister from Pont-y-pool? We have not seen him here with us in a long time.

It is most likely that you ere long will obtain much help from the wild Indians (but tamed by religion) in your Society and in the Sabbath School, "For they saw him sitting, and clothed, and in his right mind". The colt, the foal of an ass is very quiet when the Gentle One comes to handle him. Much success to Him.

In our last letter we told you about the fiery revival that has spread generally over this country, and it still continues with us in the church, but it is not as powerful outside the walls. But one once in a while turns his face toward Zion. And we hope, dear brother and sister, that you have not been entirely wanting in the experiencing of the droppings of the Sanctuary, though in the land of Captivity, and that you may have had many warm days of sunshine in spite of heavy clouds. All the brothers and sisters, as one man, from Dan to Beersheba, wish to be most kindly remembered to you, and desire your success in all things.

Your mother is pretty well, and enjoying wonderfully good health. Your brother-in-law and their families also are in good health and wish to be remembered to you. Your brother

Welsh Letters

Matthew has moved to Morristown lately. He is following the occupation of gardening, and bids fair to make a greater success of this, for a time, at least. He has buried one child since you left, he wishes to be remembered to you, his brothers and sister, most kindly, and hopes you are happy. He has wished many a time that he might visit you if he could.

Everything moves along here just the same as you saw it when you were here. John Phillips is on the farm, but he is ailing most of the time; and Mr. Philip Rees and James Reid are in the Office. But James has some supervision over the farm because John Philip is ailing. Mr. Mills is at the Foxhole now, instead of Mr. J. Williams, (poor thing). Mr. Mills lives at the Foxhole now, as we told you in a previous letter. Mr. Mills comes to the coal mine with the Gentlemen (the significance of the Welsh word used here is not complimentary; it is about equivalent to the "pompous one" Note), but we are of the opinion that things cannot continue very long as they are at present. You inquired of us in your letter about the pompous one and his manner of conducting himself; so to satisfy you we shall give you a brief account of him. His chief aim is to find out the weak spot in the workman, and his chief delight is to handle the Spanner. He puts the screws on with a vengeance so that there is hardly a month that goes by without some change some place or other. The Shinews Pit - Mr. Scott's at the top of Wain-ddol, is now in his hands, and between the whole pits, and there is no one in the whole parish but himself, and the coal mines. He is putting the screws on so hard that the weak groan piteously. And there is no rest to be had over the Sabbath, with this gluttonous desire for wealth, He insists on mining coal every Sunday night, and wants to begin working at six o'clock, but the workmen have so far put it off until twelve, - for all the roarings of the lion. And poor creature that he is, he is not half well; he had a fall from his gig when driving nearly two years back, and he had not recovered yet. There is so much spirit in him that he will not stay in the house to get well, but is on the go like the raven, continuously pursuing the poor dove. But in spite of all this she will live. Yes, my brother, there is a door, which we open so that we may see of what spirit he is, and so we shall leave him for the present because there is but an offensive odor about him.

Welsh Letters

I shall now give you an account of the death of one who lived on the border of our county, but I was not acquainted with her. Her name was Susannah Symonds and she died about the time she gave birth to a male child. "Dear mother", she said, "I have often thought of that verse in 2 Kings 1, 4 - 'Thou shalt not come down from that bed on which thou are gone up, but shalt surely die', and I think that verse is about to be fulfilled in me at this time and I am in a strange agony of mind. I had the high privilege", she said, "of being one of the followers of Jesus, and to be of some assistance to them, but I am fearful now that it was but the scaffolding". She asked a brother to engage in prayer. He read Psalm 46, and as the Psalm was read she appeared to be drawing some comfort from the words in spite of all her fears. "The devil", she said, "tells me I shall live ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? that is his, and the evil effects of believing him". Then she desired us most earnestly to pray for her, and that the Lord might lift up his countenance upon her.

"Well, my dear Susanna", said her mother, "there is hope of the breaking of the dawn from the death of the cross, and from the great promises. It will not be long now before it will break".

She suffered greatly from inflammation, but when she had some respite she agonized in prayer, and requested every one to pray for her, that the Lord might shine upon her before she died. "To see thy strength and thy glory", she repeated three times, and added, "O, dispel the mist. Let a gentle breeze come from Calvary to dispel it. O, praise God for Calvary; there is hope for me". And at last the dawn came, it became very light. She received what she had so earnestly prayed for as she repeated the verse "O, that I might know the Saviour,
And in his blood be cleansed.
Then I would with firmness
My feet by him sustained".

When she had roused herself somewhat she said in a weak, but jubilant voice, "forgiving the five hundred just like the fifty". "He frankly forgave them both". "O, yes, dear mother", she said, "he not only is able to forgive, but he can forgive my great sins. Praise to his name forever and ever and ever.

Welsh Letters

Salvation swept o'er the barren land,
The blessings of the bond of peace,
O, wondrous grace, most wondrous grace."

She praised God for the wonderful plan of salvation to save sinners. Shortly afterwards the doctor came in, and after he had gone she inquired what he had said. "What did the doctor say, Mother?" she asked. The mother replied, "He said that you were dying today, my dear daughter". "O, he did", she said in a quiet tone, "then you had better tell John Symonds to come here". When John was coming in, she said, "Well, my dear John, there is here today but a breaking up and a separating caused by death. Yes, Yes, we are not to belong to one another any more; but we had the promise, yes, yes, up to this point was the promise (or tie). And as she said this she very deliberately removed the ring from her finger and gave it to her husband, adding, "give me your hand once more, dear John; take this, because it is not a token of union between us any more". Then she clapped her hands and praised God in joyous fashion, saying, "Praise be for ever and ever and ever. There is a relation and a union between me and One, be a token and a promise that shall not be broken nor severed. This is a bond that shall continue when all other ties shall be severed".

As everyone in the room was crying, she said, "Weep not for me today, I shall fear no evil". Then she thanked the doctor, "Dear Mr. Williams", she said, "you did your best, but I have a better physician than you today; yes, One that is able to save to the uttermost".

She then presented her little ones to her husband and to her mother, requesting above all that they might be brought up in the church.

After a while she said to her mother, "Well, mother, I am dying; my feet are getting cold. Is this death, dear Mother? I fear no evil. Praise God! The ground is firm, and the stately High Priest is here today, dear Mother. There is no evil. No, No, the bed of the river is made solid and Jesus leads the way." After this she said to her mother, "Dear Mother, did you ever see anything like this? Here I am today about to begin the Sabbath on a Saturday, and it is a Sabbath that shall never be followed by a Monday. This is the eternal

Welsh Letters

Sabbath. I had many little Sabbaths here, but I had much pain in them also, and sorrow as they ended, but from now on eternal Sabbath. Praise, Praise, forever!"

Dear Brother and Sister, we all wish you every happiness and let us beg on you to write us, as soon as it suits you, and please to direct your next letter to Evan Griffith, at the King's Head, Morristown.

We all wish to be remembered kindly to you,

We are, dear brother and sister, on behalf of the church of Llansamlet, your well-wishers and obedient servants.

We are about 400 almost in the Society at present.

Evan Griffith
Morgan Thomas
Evan Jenkin

Mr. Philip Matthews,
London Township
Delaware Post Office
Upper Canada
N. America.

Welsh Letters

Llansamlet 14th July 1831

Dear Brothers and Sisters:-

We received your kind letter on the 3rd of this month, which gave no small satisfaction to the minds of all of us, to hear of your good health and of your success. And we are hoping that this letter will find you all enjoying the same good fortune again, as we all do at the present time. Your letter gave us cause for double rejoicing, namely to hear of your good health and your temporal success and also of the powerful revival that is with you, and we hope it continues in its power until all the inhabitants of America have been won over entirely to the service of Christ. There is much reason to believe that great Promise that all the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. And it is a great privilege for us to breathe out the wish of our heart for the success of the kingdoms of our Mediator. The stone wonderfully increases continually and it will fill all the earth in due time, and Oh! that the blessed hour had arrived.

We wish your success as a church most heartily, we embrace you in our bosoms, and we hope you will be very gentle with the tender shoots - the poor babes who do not know much at present about the wiles of the enemy - we hope you will water them often and watch over them so that the foxes do not come in to destroy them. And the Lord establish you in all things.

A revival has been spreading with power in our territory also (as we informed you before) but we have cause to grieve because many of them were buried in the graves of lust. It is very evident that the wind carried some straw in as the furniture was brought in, and it has become necessary to take the broom and sweep them out because they do not belong to the Furniture of the Man of the House.

The old brethren and the old sisters all wish to be remembered to you, and earnestly desire your success in all things, as well as the church and the community. The neighborhood in general rejoices to hear from you. The old sister, your mother, is still living, and in wonderfully good health - coming from Lwynbrwydi to the Chapel almost every Sabbath. Your

Welsh Letters

brothers-in-law and their families are very well. Your brother Matthew and his family are well at present. He buried his wife lately. She was ill for a long time. She died of the decline (consumption). They all wish to be remembered to you.

We have built a gallery in our Chapel now, because the hearers complained that they had no room. We informed you before of the extension to fifty feet long and forty feet wide, and it has been furnished with chairs both downstairs and in the gallery. It will accommodate at present over 1600 persons.

The Swansea people have built a new church called "Trinity". They have Cryglas also. The new House is about sixty feet square, and has a gallery also. The Treforis people have enlarged their Chapel, about 35 feet square, and it also has a gallery. You see, Brother and Sister, that the Kingdom of the Mediator is extending and may it succeed.

Things continue here very much in the same way as you saw it, except that the cost of living is very high, and many unemployed. There is more upsetting among folks this year than ever in the memory of those now living. The price of wheat is from 28 shillings to 32 shillings a stack. Barley 25 shillings and oats 20 shillings.

Many of the great men who flourished in time past are now permitted to return to their parishes.

There are many frequent disturbances at present in England and Wales, because of all the oppression that is prevailing. The lords of the land exact heavy rents from their tenants, so that this results in high prices. The gentry go to France to spend their money, and to other places, and for this reason the country is greatly impoverished. There was an uprising among the workmen at Merthyr Tydfil, and the Cavalry was sent for, and arms to quell the disturbance. Many were killed on both sides, but none was killed in this parish. There was an uprising in Forest of Dean, also, that is in Gloucestershire, and many of the mob and of the cavalry-men were killed. There have been many uprisings in many other places also.

Welsh Letters

There is also a great amount of uneasiness in Parliament at present, in regard to a reform in the government, "Reform Bill", that is to establish (or appoint) more representatives in some places, and remove some in other places, and to lower the salaries which many of the persons in the employ of the government receive.

Sad news comes to us from Ireland at the present time, namely, that many of the Irish people are dying of starvation. They are making frequent contribution to aid them in almost every gathering of the people. We read in the paper an account of a contribution made by John Elias in an Association at Bala, that forty pounds were received in one meeting, and that there was not so much as sixpence in silver in the money received. It was all made up of halfpennies and pennies.

It has been decided to celebrate this year the Jubilee of the Sabbath School, that is because it is now fifty years since the school was started by the Rev. Robert Raikes of Gloucestershire. It was a matter of some discussion at first whether the day of the celebration should commemorate the birth of the above named man, or the birth of Mr. Thomas Charles of Bala, but the men of England won the day, because Rev. Raikes was the first to start the school, - the 14th of September is the day they have chosen for it, that falls on a Wednesday. There is some talk about observing Mr. Charles' day also, but no final arrangement has been made on this matter as yet. We trust you will also observe this day if this letter arrives in time to inform you of the plan, and who knows but the Lord will set the seal of His approval upon the commemoration, and that He will pour out the Holy Spirit abundantly upon all the assemblies of Zion. We seem to hear the sound of a great multitude coming through the Sunday School again. There are many today, as you know, who were brought up in the Sunday School, who are prominent in the field as workers for the Lord.

We wish to inform you that one exhorter is strongly inclined to visit you. He is a school teacher by the name of Edward Jones, and we would like to know whether it is advisable for him to visit you at this time. He might be serviceable

Welsh Letters

to you in two ways, namely, to teach things appertaining to the management of this world, and also of religious matters. We would like you to write to us more often, and if there be any obstacle in the way to permit you to do so, make it known to us in your next letter. Peace be upon you all, dear brothers and sister.

Please to direct as before. We remain your faithful servants, and earnestly wish your success,

Evan Griffith,
Evan Jenkin,
Morgan Thomas.

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