

London, Ontario: When Casting was King

(Symbols of Perspiration)

To

the memory of

Alan Geoffrey Anderson

1920-1993

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 PREAMBULATIONS.....	1-4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1-4
PREFACE.....	1-4
A NOTE ON THE GENEALOGIES.....	1-5
REVISION HISTORY LOG	1-5
CHAPTER 2 INTRODUCTION.....	2-7
LONG POINT FURNACE	2-9
VAN NORMAN IRONWORKS AT NORMANDALE	2-10
SUMMARY SKETCHES OF THE NORMANDALE PERSONALITIES	2-12
CHAPTER 3 THE LEONARDS	3-15
THE SAUGUS POT - AMERICA’S “FIRST” CASTING.....	3-15
THE LEONARDS - THE ST THOMAS ERA	3-16
THE LEONARDS - THE LONDON ERA	3-20
THE LEONARDS - SUBSEQUENT GENERATIONS.....	3-23
LEWIS CORYDON LEONARD.....	3-23
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWIN WOODMAN LEONARD, D.S.O. (1883-1917).....	3-23
CHAPTER 4 THE GLOBE FOUNDRY	4-25
MURRAY ANDERSON	4-25
THE RISE OF LONDON EAST.....	4-26
DOUGLAS ANDERSON, BROTHER	4-28
SALE TO SAMUEL CRAWFORD	4-29
THE LONDON & PORT STANLEY RAILWAY.....	4-30
TODAY AT LILLEY’S CORNERS	4-31
CHAPTER 5 THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY	5-33
THE BEGINNINGS OF LONDON’S LARGEST TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY MANUFACTURER	5-33
GENERAL STEEL WARES AND CAMCO.....	5-35
JOHN MCCLARY, PRESIDENT OF LONDON LIFE	5-36
JOHN MACKENZIE MOORE	5-37
BEACON LODGE.....	5-38
THE FLIGHT OF THE SIR JOHN CARLING IN 1927	5-39
WILLIAM MOIR GARTSHORE	5-40
A SIDEBAR ON SIR ADAM BECK	5-43
CHAPTER 6 STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS.....	6-47
LONDON WATERWORKS	6-47
THE VICTORIA DISASTER	6-48
CHAPTER 7 EMPIRE BRASS AND EMCO.....	7-51
CHAPTER 8 THE NORTH AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT & GENERAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	8-54
CHAPTER 9 WEBSTER MANUFACTURING.....	9-57
WEBSTER MANUFACTURING AND THE SALE OF THE CAE INDUSTRIES AUTOMOTIVE PARTS GROUP	9-58
CHAPTER 10 MISCELLANEOUS OTHER LONDON FOUNDRIES.....	10-63
CHAPTER 11 EARLY FOUNDRIES AND IRONWORKS	11-65
THE MAKING OF CAST IRON OBJECTS.....	11-65

BOG IRON	11-66
THE EARLY PRODUCTION OF IRON	11-66
LES FORGES SAINT-MAURICE	11-67
LANSDOWNE IRONWORKS	11-67
THE COLBORNE IRONWORKS	11-67
THE MARMORA IRONWORKS	11-67
THE HOUGHTON FURNACE	11-68
CHAPTER 12 A.G. ANDERSON AND PATTERNMAKING.....	12-70
ALAN GEOFFREY ANDERSON (1920-1993).....	12-70
WHAT ARE PATTERNS?	12-73
EARLY PATTERNMAKERS	12-74
19 TH CENTURY PATTERNMAKERS IN LONDON	12-74
20 TH CENTURY EMERGENCE OF THE JOBBING PATTERNSHOP.....	12-74
CHAPTER 13 EXCEPTIONAL FAMILIES WITH LONDON CONNECTIONS.....	13-76
MEREDITH	13-76
SAUNDERS	13-77
SIFTON.....	13-77
BLAKE	13-77
OSLER.....	13-77
CHAPTER 14 SELECTED GENEALOGIES	14-78
INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS AND CAUTIONS.....	14-78
(MURRAY) ANDERSON	14-78
BASSETT	14-79
BAYNES	14-80
BECHER	14-80
BECK	14-80
BERTRAM	14-81
BETTS	14-82
BLAKE	14-82
BRICKENDEN	14-83
CAPRON.....	14-84
CARLING.....	14-84
CRONYN	14-86
ENGLISH	14-87
FITZGERALD	14-88
GARTSHORE.....	14-90
GIBBONS.....	14-91
GOODHUE	14-91
GUNN	14-92
HARRIS	14-93
HELMUTH	14-94
HENDRIE.....	14-94
HESPELER	14-95
IVEY	14-96
JEFFERY	14-97
LABATT	14-97
LAWSON	14-99
LEONARD.....	14-99
LITTLE	14-101
MCCLARY	14-102
MEREDITH	14-105
MINHINNICK	14-106
MOORE	14-107

OSLER.....	14-107
PORTE.....	14-109
REID	14-110
RYERSE	14-110
SAUNDERS	14-114
SIFTON.....	14-114
SMALLMAN.....	14-116
STEVENS	14-117
TILLSON	14-117
VAN NORMAN	14-118
WOODMAN	14-118
CHAPTER 15 REFERENCES	15-121
CHAPTER 16 INDEX.....	16-126
REVISION HISTORY LOG	16-128

Chapter 1 Preambulations

Acknowledgements

It seemed that whenever I had “thought” I had uncovered something of historical interest, further investigations often revealed the lingering fingerprints of Fred Landon. No doubt many local historians have experienced this also. I was not fortunate enough to ever know him personally, but am impressed by the quality and breadth of his research. He has left a great legacy.

I must thank my children Jennifer, Lee, and Blake, and my wife Penny, for their encouragement and support of my interest in local history. They were/are always very gracious about allowing me to express my delight over some seemingly trivial historical fact that would truly glaze the eyes of less sympathetic mortals.

Preface

The majority of this research occurred between 1996-2002. With 2005 being the year of London’s sesquicentennial as an incorporated city, it seemed like a good year to aim for to complete and possibly publish this work. *Well, 2005 never happened. It is now 2017, the sesquicentennial for London has come and gone and Canada’s sesquicentennial is now upon us. It is time to get this long suffering and lingering work “out there”, so I can rest in peace. (figuratively I hope) ☺*

In 1993 Alan Geoffrey Anderson, the founder of A. G. Anderson Ltd, died. In 1998, the company celebrated its 50th anniversary. The idea for this book grew from the first event, and was originally intended to be a company history celebrating the latter. However, the larger contexts of place and time, i.e. the heritage and history of London, asserted themselves, destroying any notion of schedule. In short, what started as a History of A. G. Anderson Ltd, is no such thing.

The author recognizes that the meandering subject matter may be unsatisfying to many. However, if any defense can be raised, it perhaps is found in Bronwen Wallace's poem

"A Simple Poem for Virginia Woolf".¹

In it she states that her initial intention was a poem –
"...perfectly round hard as an egg",
but that

*"...ordinary details intervene
between the poem I meant to write
and this one where the delicate faces
of my children faces of friends,
of women I have never even seen
glow on the blank pages
and deeper than any silence
press around me
waiting their turn"*

Bruce Hutchison, in his forward for *"The Unknown Country"*, also admits surrender to a self-directing work:

"At the start this book had a plan, but the writer soon forgot it and is confident the reader will not discover it."

Adapting the concluding statement of Hutchison's forward, *"If the reader knows even a little more about London and its Metal Casters after reaching the end of this book, the job will have been worth doing, and the original plan well lost."*

The impact of Metal Casters upon the history and development of South-Western Ontario, and London is most significant, and largely unrecognized. The hope is that this effort will bring a wider appreciation of our metal casting heritage, and at the same time be a satisfactory monument to the memory of Alan Geoffrey Anderson.

A Note on the Genealogies

The genealogies assembled during this research, are drawn from a variety of sources. If you are using these for family history purposes, then be sure to perform your own verification. My apologies if there is something here that is wrong or that you would just as soon have deleted, or corrected, or sourced. Please contact me at kingcasting@chandossier.com

Revision History Log

Because the intention is to update this manuscript incrementally, there is a Revision History Log at the end.

1-5_____

¹ 15 Canadian Poets X2 page 478. It can also be found online at a-simple-poem-for-virginia-woolf-by-bronwen-wallace

Chapter 2 Introduction

Londoners of recent times, when identifying the economic engines of their city, are likely to mention such endeavours as “Trust Companies or Life Insurance”; “Medicine or Education”; “Locomotives or Cornflakes”. In the latter 1800’s however, the answers might reference “the garrison”, “the breweries”, the oil refineries”, “the cigar makers”, “the railways”, or various “foundry based industries”. The foundry industrialists were great capitalists and great entrepreneurs. Their role usually went well beyond their own manufacturing concerns to include politics, infrastructure development, and capital deployment.

Many well-known London families were in some way associated with the foundries, either by marriage, or investment, or employment. In fact, they could hardly avoid it. Names such as McClary, Leonard, Anderson², Carling, Ivey, Labatt, and Cronyn will soon surface in any cursory library search. The foundry industrialists’ names can also be seen in the directorships of Railways, Trust Companies, and Insurance Companies. They appear as board members of various civic societies, in military units, and in politics.

The major foundries of yesteryear fulfilled a somewhat different role from those of today, in that they were producers of specific products, such as stoves, or steam engines, or farm machinery. Metal casting was the principal method of obtaining the various shapes required to manufacture the intended product, and therefore the foundry was a manufacturing department working in conjunction with other departments to achieve a final product. Many firms would therefore have some kind of casting ability in-house. Today, most foundries are specialized providers of castings designed not by them, but by their customer for inclusion in that customer’s products. So, where the foundry’s customer of yesteryear was either the end user, or a distributor, the foundry customer of today is usually another company in the manufacturing chain.

All the old 19th century foundries are gone: the McClary/GSW/Camco enterprise; the great Leonard Company; and the EMCO foundry, to name the better-known ones, but there were many others as well. As of the 1990’s, there are but three, all with 20th century beginnings: The Wells Foundry; A. G. Anderson Limited (*2017 update: AGA Ltd is still operating but renamed under new ownership as it was first sold to Americast, and then to Bradken*); and Ramsden Manufacturing.

Wells, specializing in iron, has been in operation since 1917 and holds the distinction of being the oldest foundry currently in operation in London. Anderson, founded as a pattern shop in 1948, has been casting ferrous alloys since 1967, and is the city’s largest metalcaster. Ramsden, specializing in aluminum, produces castings in permanent iron molds, rather than in sand molds, and has done so since 1946. (Ramsden’s use sand cores when required.)

It is easy to conclude, falsely, that the foundry industry is an industry of yesterday, hanging on to the vestiges of low-tech manufacturing. For certain, metal casting has been around since the dawn of civilization, but many foundries of today employ sophisticated metallurgical and manufacturing technology. The reason that foundries will continue to play a key role in our

1-7_____

² This Anderson is Murray Anderson (See Chapter 7), owner of the Globe Foundry, who was the first mayor of the City of London, and a director and president of the London and Port Stanley Railway. He bears no relation to Alan or Geoffrey Anderson.

society is due to the unique properties of metals (eg strength, corrosion resistance, workability, heat resistance, abrasion resistance, conductivity, etc), and also because the foundry processes can produce more complicated shapes more cost effectively than any other metal shaping technology. (The reason that more complicated shapes can be produced is because the various mold components, being of sand, are sacrificial. That is, they get destroyed with each casting, meaning that there is no requirement that the mold disassemble intact for extraction of the part being made. For example, this allows for the casting of a complex interior chamber where the sand can simply be shaken out.) One of the other significant advantages of metals is their recyclability, a fact that becomes more important as world resources dwindle.

One might ask why the foundries of old failed. It mainly relates to changes in the market. One either metamorphosed or folded. For instance, McClary was a stove manufacturer, and heating and cooking technologies altered drastically with the advent of electricity and gas. McClary's amalgamation with other appliance manufacturers under the GSW banner was a response to the changing nature of the markets. This moved them into "appliances" and during the 1980's many such companies simply could not remain competitive.

In the case of Leonard, their product was mechanical power generation, and during the first half of the 20th century, gas engines and electricity replaced their steam engines and boilers. Their last island of refuge was boilers for heating, but the Leonards did not evolve in the direction of their market, and folded after a brief run with The John Thompson Company of Britain. Emco, on the other hand, starting as a plumbing foundry, successfully redefined its role to be a player in the building materials and distribution markets, and continues to be a successful company even though it ceased casting metal in the 1990's.

Over the last 50 years London has changed so substantially, that its metalcasting heritage is no longer visible. The great McClary works is now replaced by Wellington Square. Likewise, the Leonard works land is now occupied by the London Free Press building. Even our new market (1999) broke faith with our metalcasting heritage by excluding a bell. John Law Brass and Bell Founders had cast a 650 lb. bell for the original market building, which he had proudly proclaimed as the biggest bell hung in the area.³

The story of metalcasting in London, Ontario really begins with the Leonards, who came to London/St Thomas from the United States by way of Normandale and The Long Point Furnace. There were other characters associated with Normandale besides the Leonards, who also had a significant impact on the industrial development of South Western Ontario. (For a brief synopsis, see [*"They Sleep Amongst Us and We Hardly Know"*](#).)

So, this story begins with the Leonards, and with Normandale, and with the Long Point Furnace.

1-8_____

³ The market was built in 1853, and John Law established his Bell and Brass Works on Richmond Street near Dundas in 1854. It is not known exactly when the bell was hung.

Long Point Furnace

In 1812 Noah Fairchild discovered [“Bog Iron”](#) along the shores of Lake Erie, and recognizing the economic potential that could be achieved with some capital and some technical know-how, arranged to have an English ironmaster, John Mason,⁴ develop the site.⁵ Although Mason did manage to build a rudimentary furnace that produced a few tons of iron, he died in 1820,⁶ and his widow sold the “works” to Joseph Van Norman (and partners) in August of 1821, for £25 currency, and future considerations.

Van Norman was an American Iron Founder, born in 1796 in Sussex, N.J., and with two brothers, plus various partners that included Hiram Capron and George Tillson, they significantly rebuilt the furnace, and were soon producing iron.^{7, 8, 9}

It is somewhat unclear who took the lead role in the partnership; the Capron family history accords Capron the key role usually associated with Van Norman.¹⁰ However, an 1894 letter of E. D. Tillson indicates a lesser role for Capron.¹¹ (Note that Tillson was related to the Van

1-9_____

⁴ Many accounts of John Mason at Long Point mention his odd response about “not putting on his breeks for any man” when requested to clean up to show the works to Lt. Governor Gore and John Harris. This John Harris is the hydrographic surveyor who had married Amelia Ryerse. The couple eventually moved to London and built Eldon House.

⁵ (Tillsonburg-Scholtz), p. 1

⁶ (Wills-London District) See Petition & Will # 84.

⁷ (Capron letter 1823) In this letter held in the UWO library, from Hiram to his American parents, he states that the furnace is making about 3000 pounds of iron a day, and \$200 worth of wares. He says he owns more than a quarter of the operation, and that his 3 partners George Tillson, Joseph Van Norman, and Isaiah White own 50%. A man by the name of W. Short had a claim against Capron for the balance.

⁸ The role of *Isaiah White* is not understood. There is never any mention of him in the traditional Normandale published literature, but that he was a partner cannot be disputed. He is referred to as a partner in Capron’s letter of 1823(Capron letter 1823), and White, who died intestate, on 8 Dec 1825, had his assets valued for the court by Hiram Capron. Among the assets is an eighth share of the Furnace, valued at £1561. See London District Surrogate Registry 1800-1839 Will # 128(Wills-London District). However, a petition to the Crown dated 15 January 1823, requesting permission to take the Bog Ores, was only signed by Van Norman, Capron and Tillson. see (Patterson-Long Point Furnace) (Note that at this time Land Patents reserved all mineral rights to the crown. The request was granted as far as patented lands went but did not address the issue of Crown Lands.) Perhaps White’s death somehow precipitated the breakup of the partnership. (Note that the Capron letter is reprinted in (Forks of the Grand-Smith) p. 29.)

⁹ (Howison-Upper Canada) p. 161. Howison made an excursion around Upper Canada in 1821, and of Long Point he wrote: “*The projection of land termed Long Point, from which the adjacent country derives its name, extends twenty-five miles into the Lake. The base of Long Point abounds with rich iron ore; and a foundery(sic) has recently been erected there, which will soon be put in operation, and cannot fail to prove a most beneficial establishment to the people of the western parts of the Province, who at present purchase, at a very high rate, the iron ware which the merchants procure from the village of Three Rivers below Montreal.*”

¹⁰ (Forks of the Grand-Smith) p. 28. Author Smith’s neighbour was the granddaughter of Hiram Capron, and according to this account, Capron had the first contact with Mason’s widow, and then went back to the US to get partners and financial backing. He persuaded Theophilus Short, his ex-employer, to invest some money, and then in his travels to other iron works, collected various partners. George Tillson was an excellent patternmaker who could invest money by selling his farm; Joseph Van Norman, an excellent moulder, also joined; another partner, whose role is not stated, was George White. (could this be Isaiah White?) Capron, since he best understood the business, was to be the superintendent. Van Norman, acting for the partners, transacted the deal with Elizabeth Mason for the land and works.

¹¹ (Leonard Papers) letter of E. D. Tillson to F. E. Leonard in book # 1840 in box # 5290. Upon Elijah Jr’s death, his son Frank sent out a book of memoirs to many people, one being George Tillson’s son, Edwin Delevan Tillson. Tillson responded on Nov 13, 1894, and said that “*My father (George Tillson) in company with Joseph Van Norman were(sic) the first to purchase the old Long Point Furnace property from the estate of an English Gentleman who*

Normans, having married Mary A. Van Norman, daughter of Whiting F. Van Norman, a brother of Benjamin and Joseph Van Norman, so his story might be biased towards the Van Norman version.)¹²

Elijah Leonard's Memoirs state: "*The Normandale Furnace, as it was called, was established by an Englishman named Capron some years before. He did not make the business pay and sold out to the Messrs. Van Norman.*" Of course, this is partially wrong because Capron was a Yankee, although Mason was English. However, Mason died, and so it is suspected that Leonard meant to say that the Yankee Capron sold his interest to the Van Norman brothers, likely around 1825.

It is the author's feeling that in the beginning Capron was the majority shareholder or at least represented the majority of shares, and that the company at first bore the Capron name. However it is quite likely that Van Norman was the more influential of the partners, and finally ended up controlling the company. (See the subsequent sketch on Capron)

Van Norman Ironworks at Normandale

Normandale is well known as the site of the first Ironworks in South Western Ontario, on Lake Erie, near Long Point, in the County of Norfolk, where the Van Normans and partners commercialized Mason's Furnace. The name Normandale actually came a bit later, as a town emerged to support the foundry enterprise associated with the longest standing partner, Joseph Van Norman, under whose name the enterprise operated for most of its productive life. It is well known that Normandale was a significant economic and industrial enterprise, employing 300 persons, and producing critical pioneer products in the 1820's, 30's and 40's. It is less well known, however, for the crucial, albeit indirect, role it played in the development of many other communities. This occurred as the original group of Yankee partners and employees dispersed throughout South Western Ontario applying their entrepreneurial energy and expertise.

Consider the following achievements of these Normandale pioneers:

- Tillsonburg owes its name and beginnings to George Tillson, a founding partner and patternmaker, who established a forge and sawmill there in the 1820's.
- The first reeve of Dereham Township and the first (1850) warden of Oxford County¹³ was Benjamin Van Norman, a brother and business partner to Joseph. He established the first grist mill in Tillsonburg.
- Paris, Ont was founded by Hiram Capron, another founding partner, who developed the Gypsum deposits at the forks of the Grand and Nith rivers around 1829. Capron became the first Reeve of the Village of Paris in 1850.¹⁴
- Philip Van Brocklin, a Normandale moulder, is regarded as the industrial father of Brantford, and was its mayor in 1850.
- Elijah Leonard Jr, with his father and Philip Van Brocklin, started the first foundry in St Thomas, in 1834.

1-10—

had commenced to build a furnace at Long Point and then died, and my father and Van Norman bought the property in 1822 and afterwards took in a young American lad named Hiram Capron from Rochester who had some money as a partner. In 1825 Capron and my father sold their interest to Joseph Van Norman. Capron went to Paris and my father came to Tilsonburg"(sic).

¹² (Hamlet-Eff), p.19

¹³ (Hamlet-Eff) p.13.

¹⁴ (Forks of the Grand-Smith) p. 53

- Elijah Leonard Jr also started the first foundry in London, in 1838. He was London's mayor in 1857, and a member of the first Canadian senate at Confederation.
- Over the years, Joseph Van Norman's furnace employed about 300 persons annually, bringing great benefit to the region. He also was involved in infrastructure development, viz. canals and roads, and served on the Norfolk County council.

George Tillson was adept at patternmaking, and they were soon turning out a variety of castings, including large kettles for boiling maple syrup, large potash kettles, plows, sleigh shoes, and stoves.

Their stoves were particularly noteworthy, and are both rare and prized today. They were box style and bear some variant of the "Van Norman" name, such as "J. & B. Van Norman".^{15,16,17,18,19}

Through the years they likely could produce more iron than they could cast into molded objects, and so would produce "pig iron" for use as a re-melt material. In fact, as other foundries populated Upper Canada, some would obtain their pig iron from Normandale. Joseph Van Norman actually involved himself with other partners in other locations to begin foundries that could use the Normandale pig iron, and thus be closer to the eventual markets. One such example is a venture with Frederick R. Dutcher in York (Toronto).^{20,21,22}

By the late 1820's, the forces first involved at Normandale had scattered. Joseph himself also started other interests away from Normandale, even though it was his main business. Both Tillson²³ and Capron^{24,25} were gone, and White had died. So in 1829, Elijah Leonard Sr., who by then was in New York State, was induced to come to Long Point, along with his son Lewis, to run the Normandale enterprise.²⁶ Leonard was an "Ironmaster"²⁷, and from various accounts it

1-11
¹⁵ (OHS vol XX 1923-Leonard) Frank Leonard shows a picture of a Van Norman stove that was in his possession.

¹⁶ (OHS vol XXXVIII 1946-Kirby) Van Norman took out Upper Canada patent # 153, in Toronto, June 1, 1835. The Niagara Parks Commission supposedly has a stove at Fort Erie.

¹⁷ (Bronson-LFP 1972), first stoves for the London Courthouse came from Normandale.

¹⁸ (Ritchie-Van Norman) There is a Van Norman stove at Upper Canada Village.

¹⁹ The Eva Brook Donly Museum in Simcoe, Norfolk County, has a Van Norman stove.

²⁰ (Canadian Biography-XII), p898.

²¹ (Molten Metal, Barnwell) p. 30. This was a very early foundry, operating prior to 1828. At some time a partnership was formed with Frederick R. Dutcher, William A. Dutcher, William B. Sheldon, Samuel Andruss, and J. and B. Van Norman. In 1833 almost a ton of iron was melted a day, and about 80 people were employed. Also see Montreal Gazette, May 7, 1833.

²² (York-Firth) p.60n The Dutcher firm went out of business sometime between 1836 and 1843, and its foundry possibly taken over by James Good.

²³ (Canadian Biography-VIII) Van Norman, p.897. Tillson left Normandale in 1825 and settled on the Otter River founding what eventually became Tillsonburg.

²⁴ (Grand River) p. 176. Capron built a mill at the juncture of the Nith and Grand Rivers.

²⁵ (Historic Ontario) p. 14. Hiram Capron left Normandale in 1828, and settled at the "Forks of the Grand" in 1829. He developed the local deposits of gypsum to manufacture Plaster of Paris, and became known as "King" Capron. This settlement thus became known as Paris. Reference (Galt&Dumfries) pages 208-211 give an interesting account of the naming of Paris by Hiram Capron.

²⁶ (Threshing, GuelphU) p.18

²⁷ The strict English meaning of "Master" in this context is as the "business owner", who has control over his workers and indentured apprentices, in a "master/servant relationship". Many North Americans use this term in the context of being 'master of one's trade', but this certainly would not have been the usage in the 19th century. A person with such skill was a "journeyman", being one who had completed an indentured apprenticeship under a

appears that the Long Point Furnace was put on a solid operational footing under the Leonards' stewardship. However, for reasons not entirely clear, most likely due to ownership, the Leonards left Normandale in 1834 to start their own foundry in St Thomas.

And as for Normandale? At its peak it employed 400 persons²⁸ and produced 750 tons of wrought and cast product annually,²⁹ but by 1847, ore and fuel supplies had dwindled such that Joseph Van Norman moved on to that other great Upper Canada ironworks, situated in the wilds of Marmora (See Chapter 12). The furnace at Normandale finally was shut down in 1853, whilst under the charge of Romaine Van Norman, Joseph's eldest son.³⁰

Summary Sketches of the Normandale Personalities

George Tillson, an American born in Massachusetts, (1782-1864) married Nancy Barker (1792-1865) in 1809. He came to Normandale with Joseph Van Norman in 1821, and was responsible for many of the patterns used at the works. He was the father of Edwin Delevan Tillson (1825-1902), the second generation developer of Tillsonburg. The Tillson's and Van Norman's intermarried, with Edwin marrying Mary, the daughter of Whiting Van Norman, and George's daughter Harriet marrying Benjamin Van Norman.

In 1825 George Tillson sold out his interests in the Normandale enterprise to Hiram Capron.³¹ He had just previously purchased 600 acres in partnership with Benjamin Van Norman and his nephew Harvey Tillson on the banks of the Big Otter Creek. There he built a dam and a forge and a sawmill. The little hamlet, known as Dereham Forge, eventually became Tillsonburg.³²

Hiram Capron (1796-1872) was a Yankee from Vermont. He had been a bookkeeper at an Iron Works near Rochester, NY. He married Mary DeLong (1800-1853) in 1824. Hiram was a partner in the Normandale venture. His family's account of his role differs from the generally accepted Van Norman version. It maintains that it was Capron, not Van Norman, who took the lead role in getting the venture started. His letter of 1823 to his parents must be regarded as the best evidence available indicating that he had a major position in the partnership. In addition, the foundry did operate for a while under his name, as Capron & Co.

1-12_____

"master". Leonard did own a foundry in Constantia, NY, and so would have been properly referred to as an "ironmaster", but that was not his position at Normandale.

²⁸ (**Long Point, Owen**) p. 457 (note that this reference confuses Elijah Sr. and Jr.)

²⁹ (**Marmora-Philpot**) p. 86

³⁰ (**Leonard-Memoirs**)

³¹ (**OHS vol XXXVI 1944-Patterson**) In 1823 JVN moved to Port Dover, founding the Dover Forge under the name of Van Norman and Lamont. Meanwhile the Long Point Furnace was carried on by Hiram Capron under the name of Capron & Co. In 1825 George Tillson sold his interests to Capron. In 1827 Van Norman bought out Lamont in Port Dover, and on May 7, 1828 with his brother Benjamin, he bought the Long Point Furnace from Capron. Thereafter the firm was known as Van Norman & Co. On Jan 1, 1836 JVN bought out his brother Benjamin, and when the operation finally closed in 1853 it was known as J. Van Norman & Son. (See (**St Thomas-Liberal**) Feb 4, 1836)

³² (**Tillsonburg-Scholtz**) p. 1-3

Capron sold out to Van Norman in 1828 and moved to the juncture of the Nith and Grand Rivers, where there were substantial gypsum deposits. These he developed, and soon he was the wealthiest man in the entire area. He erected the first gristmill in Paris in 1832. Although Capron was a very influential and well-regarded person, he for the most part shunned political life. However, when Paris was incorporated as a village in 1850, he was elected the first Reeve, a position he held again in 1851 and 1854.³³ He is regarded as the founder of Paris, and was known as “King” Capron.

His original home was purchased by John Penman, who made extensive alterations, and named it *Penmarvian*.³⁴

Isaiah White was a partner in the Normandale Furnace but is not identified in the traditional Normandale literature. When he actually joined the partnership is not clear. He is mentioned in Capron’s letter of 1823. White died in 1825, and his will indicates that he had an eighth share.

Joseph Van Norman (1796-1888) was from New Jersey. He married Roxilana Robinson in 1817, and came to Long Point in 1821. Although Tillson and Capron were his partners, he is generally credited with being the main force in the Normandale enterprise, and certainly was associated with it from beginning to end. Capron had bought out Tillson in 1825, and Joseph with his brother Benjamin bought out Capron in 1828. By 1836 Joseph had bought out Benjamin. He eventually took his son Romaine into partnership with him.

He was a man of great energy. Apart from the foundry enterprise, he built a lighthouse at Long Point in 1830. In 1834 he took a large force of men and cut a channel through Long Point. From 1840-48 he built plank roads connecting Point Dover with Hamilton and Otterville. These activities were no doubt self-serving, by improving access to the area for the transport of raw materials and finished goods.

When Normandale’s resources began to dwindle, he turned his attention to The [*Marmora*](#) Ironworks, and expended significant energy and capital in a failed attempt to make it successful. There was also a short-lived attempt to set up an operation at The [*Houghton*](#) Furnace after Marmora.

He was one of the first councilmen for the County of Norfolk, and also served as a councilman for the town of Tillsonburg. Prior to the union of 1841, he stood as a candidate for the Parliament of Upper Canada.

Around 1863 he moved to Tillsonburg, and dabbled in a few businesses there, finally passing away in 1888.

Benjamin(1799-1869) was Joseph’s brother and came out to Normandale with him. He did not start out as a partner however. In 1825, he married George Tillson’s oldest daughter, Harriet, and then moved with the Tillsons to what is now Tillsonburg. (Harriet died in 1841, and in the same year he married Hannah Burke)

He was very active in establishing the new settlement, and opened a shop there plus a post office, probably to sell wares from Normandale.

1-13_____

³³ (Brant History-Reville) p. 408.

³⁴ (Boyle-Under Roof) p. 34 Pen and Ink sketch of Penmarvian.

Lewis Leonard (1813-1901), the eldest son of Elijah Sr, accompanied his father to Normandale in 1829. He did not follow his brother Elijah Jr and father to St Thomas in 1834, but rather, managed a store of Benjamin Van Norman's in Tillsonburg. While there, he fell in love with one of George Tillson's daughters, Tamson, but she died in 1838 just before they were to marry.

"To be completed...."

Chapter 3 The Leonards

“It has been said that where there’s iron there’s a Leonard”³⁵

The Leonard family has been associated with ironmaking from the earliest of times in both the Old World and the New. As Huguenots, they were ironmakers in France in the 1500’s, and at some point settled in Wales, again employed for their skills with iron. Then, as immigrants to the New World, they were part of the early iron industry of the 1640’s in New England.

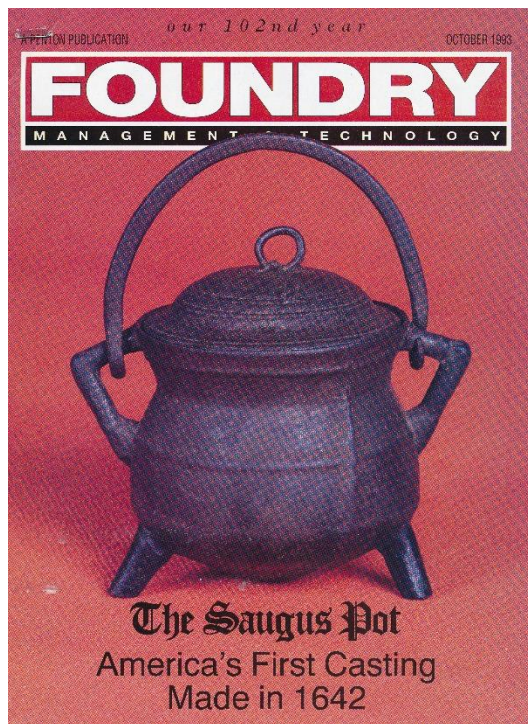
Elijah Leonard Jr. established London’s first foundry in 1838 and for 116 years it remained under family control until closing its doors in 1954. The Leonards were important contributors to the development of the city and country, involved in numerous other endeavours, both civic and private. Elijah Jr. in particular was deeply involved in politics, and was the third mayor of the City of London in 1857.³⁶ Not only was he elected in 1862 to the Legislature for the Province of Canada, he was also appointed to the senate of the New Dominion at Confederation.

The Leonard story begins with the 17th century emigration from Wales to New England, with the trek to London involving stays in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York State, Normandale, and St Thomas.

The Saugus Pot - America’s “first” casting

In the Lynn Public Library in Lynn, Massachusetts, there resides a small pot, a kettle really, known as the Saugus Pot. This kettle is held forth as the oldest known casting in North America, and is thought to have been cast in the 1640’s at the Saugus Iron Works.³⁷

It is an elegant little creation, considering when and how it was made. Its connection to London is by way of the fact that the first London founders, the Leonards, trace their iron founding ancestry back to



1-15_____

³⁵ (**Saugus Ironworks**) p. 15 This saying is attributed to Dr Fobes, the author of a *Topological Description of the Town of Raynham*, (Massachusetts), in the 18th century.

³⁶ (**Miller, London**) p. 228

³⁷ (**Foundry M&T, Oct 1993**), p. 22. This reference and others claim this pot to be the first casting made in America, at the Saugus Iron Works, in 1642. However, that this is totally the case is doubted by this author (GRA). Firstly, the Works were not really started until at least 1645, and further, it is hard to imagine that such a difficult casting would have been their first. Such a startup operation would have had lots of initial failures and most likely would have begun with easier castings, specifically ones more vital to the operation of the works itself. However, it is very conceivable that this Pot was made at Saugus soon after the works were up and running, perhaps in the 1646 – 1650 time frame. Apart from Chemical and Metallurgical analysis indicating it to be consistent with the type of iron that would have been made at Saugus, there is no direct evidence supporting these claims, beyond the Hudson

this time and place in Massachusetts³⁸. Two brothers, James³⁹ and Henry, had come to New England from Wales, and it is known that Henry was at Lynn, engaged with the Iron Works there, from its beginning in the 1640's.⁴⁰ James' year of arrival in Lynn is uncertain, although he was known to be there in 1651. (Most accounts mention their arrival at Taunton, MA in 1651,⁴¹ without noting that they had already been at Lynn.) The two brothers erected the first forge in the Plymouth Colony at Taunton in 1652. Of course, nothing directly ties them to the Saugus Pot, but given their expertise and their association with the early days of Saugus it is reasonable to assume that they were associated with its creation or with those who actually created it.

The New England States were the main crucible for European technology, and in those early days of settlement there was a very vigorous foundry community in which the Leonards would have been well immersed.⁴² Six generations later, in 1829, Elijah Leonard Sr. brought this iron founding knowledge, passed from father to son, to South Western Ontario. Upper Canada was just really opening up in the early 1800's and because many of the iron necessities were imported from England, or Lower Canada, there were great opportunities for skilled and entrepreneurial tradesmen like the Leonards to supply the settlers' needs in the frontier that was to become Ontario.

So, overlooking the lack of definitive evidence regarding the Saugus Pot's origin, it is symbolic of the blue chip origins of the iron founding industry in London, Upper Canada. It also reflects the central role that iron founding played in the life of the pioneer, providing stoves to plows to pots.

The Leonards - the St Thomas Era

In 1834 Elijah Sr. formed a partnership with his son Elijah Jr. and Philip Cady Van Brocklin to operate a foundry in St Thomas.⁴³ Van Brocklin was a moulder that Leonard knew at Normandale. The original location of their foundry was a disused axe factory leased from Anson Paul⁴⁴ in Hog's Hollow, somewhere near the New England Mills.⁴⁵ The attractiveness of this site was its waterpower. The means of starting this enterprise consisted of \$100 from Elijah Sr, \$50 from Elijah Jr, and two plow point patterns from Van Brocklin! No doubt a good measure of Yankee ingenuity was also thrown in by all! Fortunately, the premises already had a water-

1-16_____

family legend. If it is not the first casting, then it could very likely be the oldest American made casting known to be in existence.

³⁸ (**Lynn History**) p. 206

³⁹ Elijah Leonard descends from James.

⁴⁰ (**Leonard Genealogical Memoir**) p.16.

⁴¹ (**Goodspeed**) p. 885 in a biographical sketch says that the Leonards settled in Taunton Mass in 1637. However, the Ibbotson Leonard Sketch in (**London Coronation 1953**) claims that James Leonard came to Taunton in 1652.

⁴² There was a lot of interest in England in the establishment of an iron industry in the New World, not as might be expected to support colonization, but so that goods could be made and sent back to the motherland. This was because the English industry was facing a growing shortage of timber for charcoal, and they saw the forests of the New World as virtually inexhaustible. Further, they had established ironworks in Ireland to utilize the vast forests there, but the Irish, viewing this as more English exploitation, destroyed many of the ironworks during the rebellion of 1641. (from a Saugus Ironworks National Park Service pamphlet)

⁴³ (**Canadian Biography-VIII**) p 499

⁴⁴ (**Talbot Regime-Ermatinger**) p. 225

⁴⁵ (**Miller, St Thomas Vignettes**) p. 179. Also see the excellent map on inside back cover.

driven blacksmith bellows contraption that could be contrived to work a makeshift furnace. The threesome partnership did not last long however, being dissolved Sept 4, 1834.⁴⁶ Elijah Jr. became the sole owner, with Elijah Sr. moving towards semi-retirement, and with Van Brocklin moving on to Paris. According to the memoirs of Elijah Jr, when he bought out Van Brocklin, money was out of the question, and a fur cap became a major item of the consideration! Anson Paul would not renew the lease, and so in 1835 Leonard Jr. purchased a lot up the hill east of Port Stanley Street on Centre Street, opposite market square and there erected a building.^{47,48} Because there was no waterwheel, horses were required to run the bellows. In those early days, the melt stock would have been scrap iron and perhaps some “pigs” from Normandale. Later, there would have been the option of pig iron from England, having served as ballast on immigrant ships. The foundry produced mill gearing, stoves, andirons, plows and kettles, and operated under the name of E. Leonard Jr. and Company.⁴⁹ Apparently, Elijah Sr. had given over the active reins to his son.

After the partnership split with the Leonards, Van Brocklin moved on to Paris, most likely to see what Capron had been doing. He got married there, and began selling stoves and tinware. In 1839 he moved to Brantford and continued selling stoves. However, by 1844 he had started a foundry and machine shop, and the 1850 directory indicates that the P.C. Van Brocklin & Co, were Iron and Brass Founders, machinists, tin and copper smiths, and lumber merchants! It is said that Van Brocklin was the father of industry in Brantford. In 1850 he also found time to serve as mayor.

In 1849 he was joined by C. H. Waterous,⁵¹ who took one quarter of the business. The depression after the railway boom in 1857 forced Van Brocklin to sell out, and Messrs Ganson, Goold, and Bennett were taken in, with the business carrying on as Ganson Waterous & Co. By 1864 Goold had left and Wilkes had joined, and by 1874 the company had finally become a stock company called “The Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd.”

During the civil war, Van Brocklin returned to the States (Buffalo), but came back to Paris in 1865. In 1879 he returned to New York State, and in 1889 moved to Reading, Pa, where he died in 1902. Although he dabbled with inventions in the States, he never regained the energy levels or successes that he had managed in Canada.

(There was a connection between the Waterous and the Van Normans, as a granddaughter of Joseph married Julius Waterous.)

(see picture of Woodman in Simcoe's Choice)

1837 was the year of the Rebellion,⁵² and thus was a worrisome time for the Leonards. Being Americans, plus holding Reform sympathies in Col. Talbot's country, they suffered a certain amount of suspicion and persecution from local authorities. The Leonards were arrested four

1-17—

⁴⁶ (St Thomas-Liberal) 18 Dec 1834.

⁴⁷ (Talbot Settlement-Paddon), p. 125.

⁴⁸ (Leonard-Memoirs) p.9

⁴⁹ (Canadian Biography-XII) p. 553.

⁵⁰ (Leonard Papers) Notes from PCVanB's son, John F. Van Brocklin, Nov 1922, in scrapbook # 1891.

⁵¹ (Brant History-Reville) p. 670-674. This account differs slightly to that in the Leonard Papers, in that it emphasizes the Waterous importance to the Van Brocklin enterprise.

⁵² (Miller, London), p. 24

times on trivial charges,⁵³ an example being over the store of cannonballs they used as a re-melt material. None of the charges resulted in conviction, however.

The rebellion was due to the growing class of immigrants being dissatisfied with the control of Upper Canada by the “Family Compact” “Tory” establishment. The Dissenters were “Reformers”, led by Lyon MacKenzie King, and were in large part self-made, probably Methodists, and perhaps Temperance minded. The Rebellion was very ill fated, but did lead to certain political reforms, including the Act of Union of 1840. This Act resulted in Upper Canada and Lower Canada being joined together as the Province of Canada in 1841, with one legislative assembly, having equal representation from the new “Canada East”, and “Canada West”.

The political uncertainty of the Rebellion years also created a general economic depression making it very difficult for anyone working in manufacturing or commerce.

In fact, when the rebellion broke out, Leonard said that he couldn’t even afford to buy a load of hay for the horses that drove the bellows.

The times were indeed troublesome and apprehensive. Elijah Jr.’s grandfather Stone lived in Monroe MI, and Leonard seriously contemplated moving there.

Elijah Leonard Jr.’s future father-in-law, Elijah Crocker Woodman, was captured as a rebel at the raid on Windsor in December of 1838, and after a trial in London, was exiled to Van Diemen’s land.⁵⁴ This is a very tragic story, and is well chronicled by Fred Landon.⁵⁵ Elijah Crocker died on the ship *Young Eagle* at lat. 31° 03’ South, and long. 97° 10’ West on the 13 June 1847, on his way home.⁵⁶ On the 15th of June, the exact day of his daughter Emeline’s marriage⁵⁷ to Elijah Leonard, the second mate, Mr Chase, diarized: “*At four P.M. we buried Mr. Woodman in latitude 34° 54’ S., Longitude 77° 08’ W. There was not any chance of getting into land under four or five days, so we thought it best to bury him at sea rather than among the Spaniards.*”

No doubt Emeline wanted her father to attend her wedding, and it seems her desire may have, in this spiritual way, been fulfilled.

Of course one can’t leave the subject of the rebellion without mentioning the hanging of 6 men in London in early 1839. Joshua Doan and Amos Perley, whose graves can still be seen in the Quaker cemetery at Sparta, were among them. Elijah Crocker Woodman perhaps felt lucky at the time to have escaped with penal servitude, but alas the end was the same.

1-18_____

⁵³ (Leonard-Memoirs)

⁵⁴ (Miller, London) p. 33-34.

⁵⁵ (Van Diemen-Landon) Elijah Woodman had actually been living in London since 1836, and was jailed in June of 1838 for his suspicious Reform sympathies. Upon his release in August he made his way to the States, with his oldest son, Francis, likely with the intentions of moving there. However, after his son returned home, Elijah became involved with some “patriots” who were planning an attack on Windsor. He was subsequently captured during this abortive effort, and brought to London for incarceration and trial.

⁵⁶ (Woodman Diary – Leonard) letter from second mate Chase regarding death of E.C.W.

⁵⁷ Elijah’s daughter Emeline married Elijah Leonard Jr. on June 15, 1847, just two days after her father’s death. The family certainly would not yet have known of his passing, and likely did not yet know he was homeward bound. Although he was pardoned in 1845, he had considerable difficulty obtaining passage home, as he was not able-bodied enough to work on a ship. The family received a letter from the second mate in 1848 informing them of the circumstances.

- Saratoga Co., Sempronius, Cayuga Co. and Constantia, Oswego Co., N. Y. (Gurdon⁶, John⁵, Samuel⁴, Abishai³, John², John¹)
57. *Hannah Van Duzer, 1762-1847.
58. Abraham⁵ Aylesworth, 1755-1825; W. Greenwich, R.I., and Saratoga Co., N.Y. (Benjamin⁴, Philip³, Arthur², Arthur¹)
59. *Catherine Crydenwise, 1764-1802; Half Moon, Saratoga Co, N. Y.
60. Elihu⁶ Humphrey, ca. 1764- d. 1850-1855; Simsbury, Conn; Lexington, Greene Co., N.Y. (Major Elihu⁵, John⁴, John³ John², Michael¹)
61. *Elizabeth Burgess, ca. 1770/1772 -d. 1855/60; Conn; and Lexington, Greene Co., N. Y.
- 62-63*



ELIJAH C. WOODMAN

From the New-York Daily Tribune, February 8, 1848, p. 3:
 DIED: On the 13th of June last, on board the Young Eagle (Capt. Lathrop), Elijah C. Woodman, of London, C.W. aged 62 years. Mr. Woodman was a native of Maine, but emigrated in early life to Canada. He took an active part in the rebellion, for which he was transported to Van Diemen's Land. After suffering incredible hardships for more than five years, he was pardoned by the Queen; but was obliged to remain an exile there, suffering much from privation and want, until March last, when Capt. Lathrop kindly gave him a passage. He has left a wife and several children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father, from whom they had been cruelly separated for nearly ten years. While looking daily for his return, they received the tidings that he had found a grave and a resting place from his troubles in the Indian Ocean.

- Contributed by John D. Morrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The above obituary image was taken from the Family Tree Maker CD#204 “Genealogical Records: The Ontario Register Vol II, 1780s -1870s” From Thomas Wilson, Hunterdon House. *(It says he was put in to the Indian Ocean, but it is more likely that it was the Pacific, just off the coast of Chile, based on the letter and coordinates given by the second mate.)*

As a result of the rebellion and also because of the perceived threat from the Yanks, a British garrison was established in London in 1838. This affected both the economy and security of London in a positive fashion, and was a key factor in Elijah Jr.’s decision to remove to London, which he did that same year.

It appears that the St. Thomas foundry was left in the hands of Elijah Jr.’s brothers Lyman and Delos, along with Van Brocklin (and John Sells.⁵⁸ The brothers lasted until 1842,⁵⁹ their fortunes after that not being well known. Lyman appears to have become a farmer in Yarmouth Twp, dying in Malahide Twp in 1895. Delos’ whereabouts is uncertain, although judging by the births of his children, he was in London in the 1850’s, and then moved to the States, firstly to New York State, and then to Illinois. John Sells continued the operation under the name of *Leonard & Sells*,⁶⁰ eventually buying Leonard’s interests in 1851.⁶¹ John Sells was actually Elijah Jr.’s brother-in-law, having married his sister Mary Maria in 1841.

The Leonards - the London Era

Leonard Jr. moved to London in 1838 and built a foundry on the South-East corner of Ridout and Fullarton Streets, across the road from John Harris’ Eldon House (built in 1834). Leonard’s business prospered in London. His neighbour, John Harris, had charge of the courthouse and he gave Leonard the contract to supply various castings, such as sills, lintels, washers, etc., for the new jail begun in 1843. There was also a good trade providing stoves, andirons, and fixtures for the barracks.

In 1843 Elijah Leonard Jr. visited Cleveland and purchased a steam engine. Soon he had copied the design and began making units for sale.⁶² It was not until 1865 that Leonard seriously pursued the steam engine and boiler making market,⁶³ however, it is believed that this initial effort in the ‘40’s was the first steam engine operation in Western Ontario.^{64,65}

1-20_____

⁵⁸ Sells is a well known Elgin County name. The Ida Haggan Papers, vol. 4b, p 22 notes a Hugh Sells with a foundry in Vienna, Elgin County. There is also a machinist, L. S. Sheldon. A Pioneer History of Elgin County (p153) notes a Foundry and Machine Shop by the name of Sells and Sheldon in Vienna in 1857. A relation between Hugh and John Sells is suspected but not known. A Lucien Sheldon appears in Aylmer in 1887 as owner of the Aylmer Iron Works. John Sells had died in 1874 in St Thomas.

⁵⁹ (Leonard-Memoirs)

⁶⁰ (St Thomas Standard) Oct 16, 1845

⁶¹ (Canadian Biography-XII) p. 552

⁶² (Talbot Regime-Ermatinger) p. 245 By 1845 Leonard was advertising the manufacture of Steam Engines at his own works, and had supplied them to Paul & Rhykert in St Thomas, Mountjoy’s Veneer Mill in London, and the Tanneries of E.W. Hyman, and of Simeon Morrill.

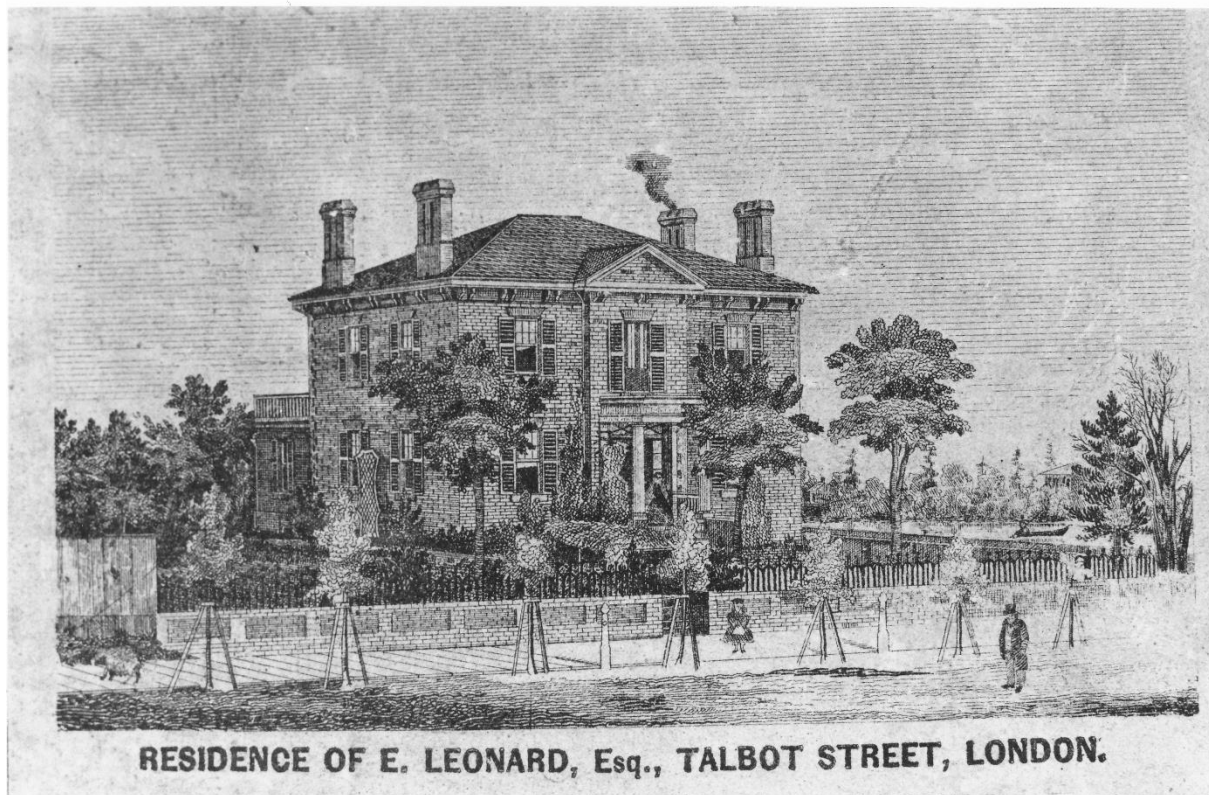
⁶³ (London Advertiser) Wed Oct 14, 1868

⁶⁴ (London Coronation 1953) p. 97

⁶⁵ (York-Firth) p. 80 Steam engines in Foundries plus manufactories in York are described in a report from 1833, predating Leonard by several years.

During the 1840's Leonard manufactured a great variety of goods, such as threshing machines for the agricultural markets. The coming of the railroads in the 1850's drew them into railway related products. In fact, in 1852, Elijah Sr., in probably his last major active contribution, managed to obtain a contract for 200 boxcars from the Great Western Railway. This undertaking required the addition of a second plant, and so in 1853 they erected a Car Shop at York and Waterloo Streets.^{66,67} They did have trouble, however, casting the wheels, and delivered the cars without axles and trucks.⁶⁸

Elijah Leonard Jr. had been living in a cottage on Fullarton St. next to his foundry, but with the increased business arising from the railway boom, he felt confident in building himself a home commensurate with his station. This late Regency home, called Locust Mount, built in 1853-54, stood at 661 Talbot Street,⁶⁹ and suffered a fire Nov 4, 2000. The Black Locust trees from which the manor derives its name were a gift from his Eldon House neighbour, John Harris, but unfortunately they succumbed to insect attack prior to Elijah's death in 1891.



from Tremain's map of 1862, courtesy J.J. Talman RC, UWO

After Emeline's death in 1895, it was rented by the executors to various tenants, including the London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, and then to the Harding Girls School.

1-21_____

⁶⁶ (Goodspeed) p.369

⁶⁷ (Londonheritage) The 1972 edition has an 1855 map on the inside front cover which clearly shows the *E. Leonard Car Factory* on the south side of York Street just east of Waterloo, where the London Free Press building now stands. (This map was eliminated from the 1991 reprint.)

⁶⁸ (Canadian Biography-XII) p. 553

⁶⁹ (Londonheritage) # 24

Katherine (Cronyn) Brown⁷⁰ purchased it in 1903, and at some point renamed it “Westerley”. It then passed to Mr. & Mrs C. W. Dearberg in 1938.⁷¹
For a while it served as apartments, and in recent years became a fraternity house.

About the time that Leonard built Locust Mount he also began his political career, serving as a member of the municipal council from 1854 to 1856, and as London’s 3rd mayor in 1857.⁷² (*See Frank Hunt essay, p77 for plow point candidate note*)

Also, it was the time that the railway boom ended and a general economic depression began. Leonard had become quite reliant on the railways, so much so that he had virtually abandoned his previous customers and markets. To make matters worse, the railroad had given rise to many new foundry competitors, because raw materials, such as pig iron from Britain, could be brought by train from Hamilton, or Montreal. Further, this new-found mode of shipping finished goods meant that competition could also come from farther afield.

Things became so difficult that he was forced to close the foundry in 1859 due to lack of work, and worse, he had to give the Sheriff a “receipt” for Locust Mount. Fortunately, he was able to retain his grand home.

Coupled with all this there were other problems for Elijah. He was deemed to have a conflict of interest because of his directorships with the London and Port Stanley Railway, and the London and Lake Huron Railway, whilst also being Mayor of the City, and whilst his “front” company, *Ryno & Welstead*, was winning contracts to supply equipment to them. These allegations were made by a fellow L.&P.S. director, William Barker, who also was the mayor in 1856 and also happened to be defeated by Leonard in the 1857 mayoralty race. An investigation yielded damning conclusions, but because of the apparent bias of the committee, Leonard was able to weather the political storm.⁷³ In addition to these woes, his sister Sarah Anna’s husband, Henry Black, the treasurer of Elgin County, absconded with public funds, leaving Elijah, a guarantor, partially responsible.^{74,75}

The general economic malaise of the late 1850’s ended with the coming of the American Civil War in 1861, and Leonard was able to reopen his factories.

Leonard returned to making agricultural machinery, particularly threshing machines and sawing machines.⁷⁶ The latter part of the decade, however, saw his commitment to a new product line that would become the company’s signature product – steam engines and boilers. Later, as Leonard’s moved further into the twentieth century, steam engines faded and the emphasis moved towards boilers and pressure related equipment.

1-22_____

⁷⁰ Most likely this is Katherine Jane Hume Cronyn (1868-1938), daughter of Verschoyle Cronyn (1833-1926), and wife of George Tyler Brown. (1864-1926)

⁷¹ (**LPL paper XVIII**) p. 36

⁷² (**Miller, London**) Foundryman Murray Anderson was the first mayor in 1855, with William Barker being the second in 1856.

⁷³ (**L.&P.S. Railway-Ferris**) p. 78. Interestingly the investigation also charged that “inferior Long Point iron was used in the manufacture of the Car Wheels”. See also the **London Free Press and Daily Western Advertiser**, July 18, 1857.

⁷⁴ (**Miller, St Thomas Vignettes**) p.79 The county clerk was William McKay, and he helped with the return of the money. (GRA note: It is believed that McKay and Black and Leonard were all related through marriage, as McKay had married Susan Sells, the sister of John Sells, who had married Elijah’s sister.)

⁷⁵ (**Canadian Biography-XII**), p.553

⁷⁶ (**London Advertiser**) Wed Oct 14, 1868 sketch on London Manufacturers.

To be completed

The Leonards - Subsequent Generations

Lewis Corydon⁷⁷ Leonard

L. C. Leonard (1813-1901) was the eldest son of Elijah Leonard Sr. He had come from Constantia N.Y. with his father to work at Normandale. He appears in various references and seems to have been successful in his own right, outside of the foundry business. Apparently he went to Tillsonburg after Normandale and managed Benjamin Van Norman's store there, sometime in the 1830's.⁷⁸ He had taught school in Simcoe for a couple of winters and also in Vermillion, OH, in 1838-39. He also worked in various foundry concerns in Ohio, and is believed to have started up his own iron business there, with financial assistance from his brother Elijah Jr., but this venture failed. In 1850 he moved to London, and again with the help of his brother, became a dealer in stoves and lamps, with a store on Richmond Street, between Dundas and North (North is now Queens).⁷⁹ In 1864 he resided on Talbot between Hitchcock (now Maple St) and Kent. This would have been somewhere between Locust Mount and the Leonard Foundry on Ridout. About 1868 he gave up the Stove and Tin business and became involved in the oil refinery business in London East.⁸⁰ His businesses must have done fairly well because he was one of the founding directors of London Life, and was on the first executive committee charged with finding the first employee and manager, George Case.⁸¹ In the 1870's he served as an alderman, and in the 1880's his address was Dufferin Street.⁸² During this period he was very active with The Huron & Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, serving as both President and Treasurer. Lewis died in 1901, having outlived two wives and three sons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Woodman Leonard, D.S.O. (1883-1917)

Edwin Woodman Leonard, of the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, and son of Frank Leonard and Alice Ibbotson, also came to a tragic early end, as did his aforementioned namesake and great-grandfather, Elijah Crocker Woodman.

Edwin, a bachelor, worked in the family firm and was very much part of the social scene in London. He spent a lot of time with the horses and hounds at the Hunt Club.

In 1917, he was mortally wounded at the taking of Vimy Ridge, April 9.

There is a memorial plaque to Edwin Woodman Leonard in the Cronyn Memorial Church at Queens and William in London.(Cronyn-**Memoir**). It bears his last words to the officer who attended him; "I am finished, take over and carry on."^{83, 84}. Vimy Ridge is a touchstone for

⁷⁷ His name is spelled "Croydon" in most accounts. However, tombstones for family members with this name give it as "Corydon".

⁷⁸ (Tillsonburg-Scholtz) p. 1

⁷⁹ (London Directory 1863-64) p. 42

⁸⁰ (Goodspeed) p. 410

⁸¹ (London Life) p. 14. There were 105 original shareholders and 15 elected directors.

⁸² (Goodspeed) p. 229. P. 254, p. 406

⁸³ (Cronyn-Church) p.199

⁸⁴ (Middlesex-Law) p. 49. London lawyer Capt F. H. Greenlees was standing beside Colonel Woodman Leonard, D.S. O., when Leonard was killed.

Canada's coming of age as a nation. In 1915 a French force 150,000 strong failed to take the Ridge. The English mounted a similar unsuccessful attack in 1916, and so by 1917, Vimy had earned a reputation of being unassailable. Of the 100,000 Canadians who made the assault on Easter Monday of 1917, 3598 young men out of the 10,602 casualties met their maker at Vimy. Against all odds these courageous Canadians took the heavily defended ridge 61 metres up from the flat Douai Plain in the first decisive victory of the first Great War.

Shortly after, and partly because of Vimy, Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden announced his intention to introduce Conscription. The Canadian forces at Vimy were volunteers (Ontario-WWI), p. liv.

Edwin's brother Ibbotson, as well as 70 others from the Leonard factory went overseas in defence of the Empire.⁸⁵ The loss of one of their shining youth was a large blow to the community.

As an interesting aside, Ibbotson commanded the First Hussars, and one of his cavalry lieutenants was none other than the famous Billy Bishop. Bishop soon left the horses and the muck for the Royal Airforce, to eventually become the top flying ace of the First Great War, and was awarded the Victoria Cross.⁸⁶

We must never forget

⁸⁵ (London Coronation 1953) p. 97

⁸⁶ (Cronyn-Other Days) There is another London connection to Bishop. Cronyn, p. 19, states (1914) "The 7 C.M.R.(Canadian Mounted Rifles) was constantly giving riding instructions, and so, because of a cooperative Adjutant as well as because of my friendship with Colonel Ibbotson Leonard, I was admitted into a class whose instructor was Billy Bishop (later one of the great fighter pilots of the war). This contact resulted in Bishop's becoming a guest at our family home on a number of occasions." Cronyn, like Bishop, also left the infantry for the Royal Flying Corps.

Chapter 4 The Globe Foundry

Murray Anderson

Murray Anderson (no relation to AGA) played a significant role in the growth of London in the last half of the 19th century. He not only established the Globe Foundry, but he was the first mayor⁸⁷ of the City of London, and the generally acknowledged founder of London East, twice serving as mayor of that town. Anderson was a natural leader of men, and rose to the top of most organizations that he was associated with.

He was born in Lundy's Lane in 1814 of UEL descent. His father Charles Anderson fought as a colonel on the British side during the war of 1812. A British officer, General Murray, requested Charles to name his son after him.^{88,89} Murray Anderson began his adult life as a tinsmith apprentice with the firm of Jackson & Nickerson in Hamilton.⁹⁰ Murray came to London in 1835 for a year, after which he returned to Hamilton. He returned to London in 1840, eventually establishing a foundry called *M. Anderson & Co.* at the corner of Richmond and Fullarton⁹¹ for the production of stoves.

Around 1854 James Elliot⁹² built Anderson's large brick residence on the Northeast corner of Adelaide (438) and Governor's Road (Dundas St) on land Anderson had purchased in 1851.

1-25_____

⁸⁷ (**LFP**) Looking Over Western Ontario, Orlo Miller, Nov 30, 1935. In 1855 Anderson and Elijah Leonard were both elected aldermen for Ward 2. At the first meeting of council, Anderson was chosen Mayor by a majority of councillors.

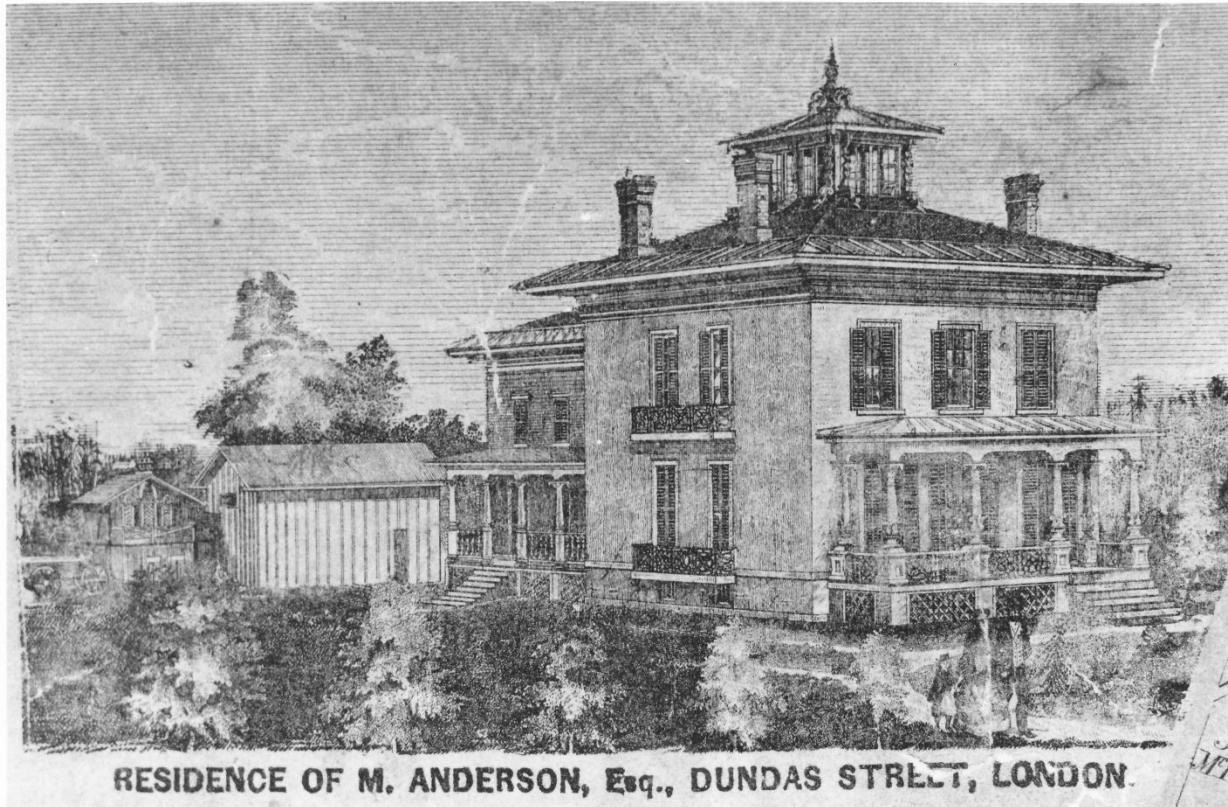
⁸⁸ (**LFP**) Obituary, Mar 7, 1898.

⁸⁹ (**Carnochan-Niagara**)p. 248 obit "Died at Brighton, England, 1832, Lieutenant-General John Murray, formerly of the 100th regiment, late 99th, who distinguished himself in Canada during the late war with the United States, particularly at the storming and capture of Fort Niagara on 19 December, 1813."

⁹⁰

⁹¹ (**Reflections**), inner front cover map, 1855 map by Samuel Peters.

⁹² London and its Men of Affairs, 1915, p. 82. Elliott also built the Market. See p 118.



From Tremaine's Map 1862, Courtesy J.J. Talman regional collection, UWO

In 1856, on the southwest corner, where the Police Station now stands, Anderson built the Globe Foundry. Fanshawe Pioneer Village has a beautiful little box stove produced in Anderson's foundry, sporting the patent date of 1851.

The Rise of London East

Although London Township was settled in the early part of the 19th century, settlement in London proper around the forks of the Thames really began later, in 1826. The delay was due to the fact that John Graves Simcoe had set the centre of the township in reserve in the failed hope of making it the capital of Upper Canada.^{93,94}

1-26

⁹³ (**Simcoe's Choice**) The best accounting of the circumstances relating to Simcoe's intentions is given in two essays in this collection.

⁹⁴(**Norfolk-Pearce**)P. 23, 25. An interesting sidebar is that Simcoe proceeded with Fort Norfolk at Turkey Point, and the Town of Charlotteville on Lake Erie with the express purpose of providing a naval defence for his projected capital at London. Having served in the Revolutionary war, Simcoe was all too mindful of the threat from the South. His Fort on Lake Erie eventually played an important role in the war of 1812.

The land sat in reserve until there was a need for a capital for the London District (being an area stretching from Georgian Bay to Lake Erie), and this occurred in 1826, after a fire ruined the court house in the previous capital of Vittoria.⁹⁵

So, the area was surveyed and the new courthouse was started. The eastern boundary was initially Wellington St, but later, when London incorporated as a village in 1840, this boundary moved out to Adelaide Street, beyond which lay London Township and the future site of London East.

Once the survey for the settlement around the forks was complete, London grew rapidly, becoming a village in 1840, and a town by 1848. In 1855, with the population at 10,000, it established itself as a City, with Murray Anderson the first “city” mayor, serving a one-year term. (He had already been the reeve of London village)

The foundry being just west of Adelaide, was technically in the town of London, while the house was in the township. London East really did not exist as a distinct municipal entity at this time. However, it was the establishment of the foundry that first gave rise to the community that became London East.⁹⁶ The foundry quickly employed about one hundred men, and these workers built their houses on cheap lots in London Township. Other industries soon followed and settled east of Adelaide, most notably refineries, during the oil boom of the 1860’s and 70’s. Thus London East began to emerge as a separate community, with Murray Anderson generally recognized as its founder. It is hard to believe, but as many as 52 oil refineries existed in London East during these times!⁹⁷ These beginnings established the industrial and working class character of London East.

With Murray Anderson as a community leader, London East was incorporated as a village in 1874. In 1881 it became a town, and Murray Anderson served as mayor in both 1882 and 1883.^{98,99} As a symbol of its industrial nature, in 1875, the village chose a Steam Engine as part of its Corporate Seal. However, following a disastrous fire in 1883, that burned down the Imperial Oil Refinery, and what with no adequate water system or fire protection, there was a strong move, led by London East Mayor of 1884, Charles Lilley,¹⁰⁰ to amalgamate with the City of London. This succeeded in 1885¹⁰¹, and put an end to the fire fighting inadequacies. The Leonards also had industrial interests in London East, with Lewis Leonard owning the Crescent Oil Refinery, and Elijah being an owner in the London East Chemical Company.¹⁰²

However, the Globe Foundry was the seed that lead to the industrialization and population of the township just outside of London’s boundary, and without it and Murray Anderson’s leadership, it

1-27_____

⁹⁵ (**Middlesex-Phelps**) P. 4. Phelps gives a precise account of the circumstances surrounding the reservation of the land at the Forks of the Thames. The London District was created in 1798 and covered a vast area that included present day Middlesex, Oxford, Norfolk, Elgin, Huron, Perth, and Bruce counties...Also see (**Reflections**), p.8.

⁹⁶ (**Goodspeed**), p.410

⁹⁷ (**Lutman, N&E**), p. 56

⁹⁸ (**Ross Thesis-London East**) in 1883, the entire council was elected by acclamation

⁹⁹ (**London Advertiser**) July 6, 1882. A piece on the London East Council refers to “Mayor Anderson”.

¹⁰⁰ Lilley defeated Anderson for mayor in 1884.

¹⁰¹ Boosters of London East, the Town, are always careful to refer to this as an “amalgamation”, i.e. the merger of two corporate equals, rather than as an “annexation”. Annexation is what happened to the village of London West (Petersville).

¹⁰² (**Ross Thesis-London East**) p. 19. In 1866 the Oil refinery was on Hamilton Road. In 1875, a James C. Leonard was also involved. Presumably this is Lewis’ son. Elijah also made staves for oil barrels at his foundry location on York Street.

is unlikely that London East would have emerged as a formal corporation. The area would probably have remained undistinguished, eventually succumbing to the inevitable expansion of the City's boundaries.

Douglas Anderson, brother

It is worth noting that his brother Douglas Anderson (the foundry manager) died in a terrible industrial accident on Saturday, February 16, 1856 at the *M. Anderson & Co Foundry* at the corner of Richmond and Fullerton when a boiler exploded. This explosion killed five persons and seriously injured nine others. The others fatally wounded were James Mills, Daniel Taylor, James Little, and Robert Neil.¹⁰³ The London Free Press and Daily Western Advertiser reported eyewitness accounts that were horrifying in the extreme. Apparently the roof raised several feet before collapsing the whole building upon the 30 workers. Windows were shattered in the vicinity, and hunks of the boiler were found a distance from the foundry. An immediate inquest attached no blame, and although there was no direct evidence, the theory was that a safety valve on the fairly new boiler had become defective.

As an historical sidebar, the newspaper reported that the boilerman, David Taylor, was a coloured man, who was "owned" by an American steamboat captain, from whom he had learned his trade. This was just a few years before the American Civil War, and so the circumstances of Taylor coming to Canada make for interesting speculation. This would have been just after the U.S. President Millard Fillmore had signed into law what became known as the Fugitive Slave Bill. Under this bill, any slave could be accused of being a runaway, and arrested and sentenced by a magistrate swiftly, without a jury and without being able to testify in his own defence. Because of this, there was an immediate exodus of Negroes to Canada, and along with those that took the underground railway to the Chatham area, many found refuge just southeast of London in Ingersoll and Norwich.

{According to Miller's history of St Paul's, in 1855 more than 700 fugitives from slavery marched from the barracks grounds to attend a service in St Paul's Church on the occasion of the celebration of Emancipation Day (August 11, anniversary of the enactment of Britain's anti-slavery legislation of 1832).¹⁰⁴ This subject of runaway slaves cannot be left without mention of the Wilberforce Settlement (now Lucan) in the 1830's in which Canada Company Land was provided for a black colonization project organized by Quakers. In London itself there was the "Fugitive Chapel" established in 1852, and of course the visit to the city by John Brown in 1858.¹⁰⁵ Fred Landon wrote significantly about the various Black settlements in South Western Ontario.}

In an account by J. W. Holland¹⁰⁶, James McMullin, sexton of St Paul's, was in the church belfry across the street at the time of the explosion, and the force blew open the trapdoor at his feet, almost causing him a serious fall.

One can also speculate that perhaps this terrible accident accounted for Anderson's low political profile after his one year term as mayor, and for the re-construction of the foundry on the

1-28

¹⁰³ (McKenzie Notices), p.178 (note that a subsequent correction in The Ontario Register, Vol VI, page 119, - CD 204 - says that it is John (not James) Little, aged 36. He is buried at St George's Cemetery in London Township.)

¹⁰⁴ (Gargoyles) p. 79.

¹⁰⁵ (Illustrated 1900) p. 89-90

¹⁰⁶ (LPL paper XXIV) p.18

outskirts of London, under a new name, away from the center of town, and close to his home. Anderson however still maintained a warehouse and office in downtown London, on Dundas Street, west of Talbot.

At some point, in the late 1850's, Anderson took William Sanford and Sanford's uncle Edward Jackson, in as partners, and for a short while the business in London East operated under the name of Anderson, Sanford & Company. However, Jackson passed away, and William, who had married Jackson's daughter Emmeline, withdrew from the business when his wife died, a mere 18 months after the marriage. Sanford went back to Hamilton and started a rather large business in textiles, and went on to become a senator of the Dominion.¹⁰⁷

Rather sadly, another accident occurred Sept 21, 1868, at the new location, causing the death of another worker.^{108,109} Thomas Comer was struck in the head by a bolt when the boiler again exploded, mortally wounding him and injuring seven others. Great hunks of the boiler were found several hundred yards away. The inquest found that the steam gauge was allowed to get out of order and the boiler was getting too much pressure. The statement of findings concluded that *"it is regretted that proprietors of such establishments are not by law compelled to cause the boilers, with their necessary appliances, to be thoroughly inspected and put in good order at stated periods by competent mechanics."*¹¹⁰ Elijah Leonard was involved in the inquest's activities.

One might wonder why boilers were necessary. Boilers were used to drive steam engines, which in turn drove industrial machinery. In a foundry there was a particular need to operate the bellows, which supplied the air blast to the cupola. If there was an associated forge, then there would also likely be a need to power a trip hammer. In previous days these may have been accomplished by horse-power, (as was the case in Leonard's early Works¹¹¹), or by a water wheel, (as was the case at Normandale). Electricity did not come to London until the 1880's, and then it was mainly used for lighting, and streetcars. The electrification of London's industry only really began in earnest after 1910, the year that Sir Adam Beck brought power from Niagara Falls.

Sale to Samuel Crawford

In 1870 Anderson sold the foundry to Samuel Crawford,¹¹² who soon flattened the wood structure, replacing it with a large brick foundry, called the *Globe Agricultural Works*, manufacturing primarily agricultural implements and stoves. The London City Directory for 1872-73 gives the name as "The Globe Works" with proprietors Crawford, Mahon, & Mahon.

1-29_____

¹⁰⁷ (Ontario History –Middleton/Landon)p.125

¹⁰⁸ (Goodspeed), p266

¹⁰⁹ (London Old Boys 1905) Frank W. Lilley of Columbus Ohio reminisces: "I remember quite well in the summer of '68 when Murray Anderson's foundry at the corner of Dundas and Adelaide, went skyward, and had I remained on the corner five minutes longer, I would have gone with it. My father and I had just driven away from the foundry corner and reached Maitland Street, going west, when we heard a terrific report like a Japanese bombardment, and looking back, saw the air full of smoke and debris."

¹¹⁰ (London Advertiser) Sept 21-29, 1868

¹¹¹ (Pond-18th Century Power) Leonard's foundry in London was initially powered by a horse. He purchased a steam engine in 1843 in Cleveland. He copied and improved upon the design, and started making his own for sale.

¹¹² (Dominion Mechanical), according to this source, Globe Agricultural Works was established by Sam Crawford in 1870 sharing ownership with B. Cronin and "other capitalists".

There was a fire in 1882, and Crawford's business went through various incarnations with different partners, including Charles Deere, of the John Deere Plow Co.¹¹³ Crawford died in 1889. The Crawford/Deere partnership is dealt with in the chapter on *The North American Agricultural Implement and General Manufacturing Company*. In 1892 Messrs F. W. Coles, Jno. Ferguson, and Robert Watson, purchased and operated the Adelaide and Dundas plant as the Globe Casket Works for the manufacture of coffins, caskets, and roughboxes.¹¹⁴ It amalgamated with Dominion Manufacturers in 1913, a company that operated several other businesses. The building was finally razed in the early 1970's, making way for the new Police Headquarters in 1974.

The London & Port Stanley Railway

Murray Anderson had also been one of the original stockholders in the London & Port Stanley Railway, which was incorporated in 1853, and he served as president, for almost 20 years.¹¹⁵ There were about 30 stockholders, including Elijah Leonard Jr., John K. Labatt, and Thomas Carling.¹¹⁶ A Locomotive purchased in 1856 was named the "*M. Anderson*" in honour of director Murray Anderson.¹¹⁷ The arrival of railways spurred the industrialization of London, in particular the Oil and Iron industries. Unfortunately, the foundry industry at large was hard pressed to provide castings of sufficient strength and quality for such a safety related application as transporting people at high speeds. There were many, many accidents. In fact, the *M Anderson* was involved in the first accident on the L.&P.S.R. in 1856 when an axle broke. Fortunately the accident was minor as the train was moving slowly, and the passengers walked back to London. Accidents resulted not only from faulty wheels and brakes and axles, but also from a variety of other factors. One such factor was the heating and lighting of passenger cars by wood stoves and kerosene lamps. On Feb 29, 1874, near Komoka, a passenger coach on a Great Western Railway train caught fire and 9 people were incinerated, 3 suffered fatal injuries and many were injured. One of those seriously injured happened to be the wife of Sam Crawford, the man who had purchased the Globe foundry from Murray Anderson.¹¹⁸

The L&PSR has a colorful history that included scandals, wrecks, municipal ownership, electrification, steamships, excursion runs, and coal haulage. In the glory days of Port Stanley, the L&PSR carried over 900,000 passengers a year. In 1965 it was sold to Canadian National Railways, who abandoned the St. Thomas to Port Stanley portion in 1982. According to his obituaries, Murray Anderson was involved with two other railways as well, being The Great Western Railway, and The London, Huron and Bruce Railway.¹¹⁹

1-30

¹¹³ (T&D, Architecture), p 288.

¹¹⁴ (Illustrated 1900); p 154, picture.

¹¹⁵ (LFP) Obituary, Mar 7, 1898.

¹¹⁶ (Goodspeed) p.196

¹¹⁷ (L.&P.S. Railway-Andreae) p. 14.

¹¹⁸ (Goodspeed) p. 199

¹¹⁹ The London Free Press, Mar 10, 1898 obit states: "He was the active agent in the building of the old Great Western Railway; for it was on one of his frequent trips to New York City that he fell in with the president of the New York Central Railway, then newly constructed, and who induced Mr Anderson to get the charter of the line that was projected between London and Hamilton changed to run all the way between Windsor and Niagara Falls. As a

However, the true extent of this involvement is not known. His son-in-law J.H. Flock had some role to play in the latter railway, but again the significance is not known.

Today at Lilley's Corners

If one visits the Adelaide and Dundas area now, there are but few reminders of these earlier times. Anderson died in 1898, and his house on the NE corner was demolished a few years later. On the SW corner the police station now stands where once metal was cast and caskets made. At one time the NW corner was Cronyn land. There were two main Cronyn buildings associated with this corner: "Firleigh" and "The Pines".

The Pines¹²⁰, a big grey stone house, was built around 1846 by Rector Benjamin Cronyn (future Bishop of Huron) on the north side of Dundas just west of Adelaide, "in the middle of the block" facing the extensive glebe to the south. The estate's lands extended to Adelaide and north to English Creek, and the Parson lived there until about 1853. His son, Verschoyle Cronyn, later built his mansion "Firleigh" on the estate at the corner of Adelaide and Dundas.

The Pines passed out of Cronyn hands in 1853, but eventually returned when it was purchased by John Labatt as a wedding gift for his daughter, Frances Amelia, upon her marriage to Hume Blake Cronyn in 1892. They renamed their home "Woodfield" after the place in England where they were engaged. Woodfield was demolished in 1968, but the name survives by reference to the neighborhood to the north.^{121,122}

On the building at the SE corner of Dundas and Adelaide there are the cast iron letters indicating Lilley's Corners. (most likely cast at the Globe). The area went by this name for a while because of the telegraph office and post office¹²³ in Charles Lilley's building, but the "post office" name was formally changed to London East in 1876. A small architectural delight around the back on Marshall Street is the livery stable building, which still stands. (notice the row of small horse stall windows on the west side.) It was built by George Lilley as the Crown Livery Stable, to service the Crown hotel on Dundas Street.¹²⁴

1-31—

condition for this being done, the N.Y. Central took \$800,000 in stock, and the road was built for their western connection."

The London Advertiser Mon, Mar 7, 1898 states: "Mr Anderson also took a prominent part in projecting and developing the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway."

¹²⁰ (Armstrong, Forest City), there is a good picture of "The Pines" on p. 53.

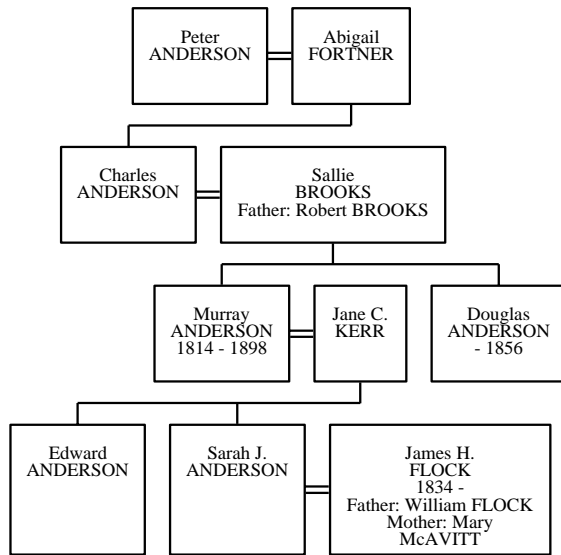
¹²¹ (Brackets & Bargeboards) p. 53

¹²² (LPL paper XVIII), article by Madaline Roddick "Site of Woodfield 1846-1968"

¹²³ (Miller, London) p. 150. Shows an advertising notice from Charles Lilley, Postmaster, London East.

¹²⁴ (Lutman, N&E), p.80

Family of Murray Anderson



Chapter 5 The McClary Manufacturing Company

The beginnings of London's largest turn-of-the-century manufacturer

Yukon Triple Heater



In the entrance to A. G. Anderson Limited there once stood a beautiful Yukon Triple Heater, manufactured by the McClary's in the last century. It stood as a tribute to this great London metalcasting firm, and also as a reminder of London's significant and proud metalcasting heritage.

Anyone unfamiliar with the extent and magnitude of the McClary operation during the last half of the 19th century and the early part of the 20th, typically finds the story to be incredulous, due in large part to the absence of any remaining visible traces of their existence.

Consider the following facts:

- The entire block that is known as Wellington Square was devoted to the McClary Stove factory.
- There was also a second large plant on Adelaide Street, just north of the South branch of the Thames.
- In 1900 the McClary foundry and metal shop were considered the largest stove operation in the British Empire.
- In 1905 McClary employed 1200 people,¹²⁵ when the entire city population was just over 40,000. The workforce eventually reached 1500 people.
- A Company picnic on July 14, 1914 at Port Stanley attracted 4000 people¹²⁶.
- In 1919 the annual sales were \$7 million dollars,¹²⁷ and the company was the single largest employer in the city.¹²⁸

¹²⁵ (T&D, Architecture), p. 60

¹²⁶ John McClary also happened to be a director of the London and Port Stanley Railway!

¹²⁷ (T&D, Architecture), p. 6

¹²⁸ (Andreae, Industrial Heritage) p.21

Two brothers, Oliver and John, were the prime movers in the beginnings of the McClary Enterprise, but the exact “start” of the business seems dependent upon which founder’s story one reads.

Oliver McClary, (1816-1902), came with his parents and older siblings in 1817 from Pennsylvania to a farm near Nilestown in Westminster Township. There, John McClary was born in 1829.^{129,130,131}

Most major accounts of the beginning of the McClary enterprise were written in the late 19th/early 20th century, and essentially state that John McClary(1829-1921) “launched into business with an older brother, Oliver, in 1851, under the firm name of J. and O. McClary.”¹³² The implication is that the company started with John McClary’s involvement, but in reality it was started by Oliver in 1847. Most accounts favoring John were written when John was firmly established as the prime moving force of the company.

Accounts that are biased towards Oliver McClary state that the company got its start in 1847, when Oliver began peddling, and perhaps manufacturing, kitchen utensils and tin ware.

The 1847 date is born out by early McClary advertisements that state “*est. in 1847*” or “*founded 20 years before the birth of the nation*”.¹³³ Interestingly a later advertisement in the 1923 Old Boy’s Reunion book (2 years after John died) also supports the 1847 date. **Insert picture**

John had come to London at the age of 18 from the Nilestown farm to take up an apprenticeship as a tinsmith. However he soon left for the California Gold Rush of 1849 where he tinsmithed and prospected for about 18 months. A disastrous fire in San Francisco encouraged his returned to London in 1851. By this time Oliver had already been peddling tinware and the like for a few years, and would have built up a clientele, plus established business contacts. J. & O. McClary began in 1851 in a small shop at York and Wellington in which they manufactured tinware and ploughs.¹³⁴ John supervised the 5 or 6 craftsmen while Oliver sold in the sparsely settled market from Windsor to Brantford to Stratford.¹³⁵ The population was expanding, and there was a great need for kitchenware and heaters and cooking stoves.

Oliver of course was quite older, being 35, while John was only 22. Oliver was already established in some fashion, and surely would have been the prime figure in any partnership. Thus in his mind, certainly, the enterprise was founded by him in 1847, and during its early years this was reflected in the firm’s advertisements.¹³⁶

By reading what is left unsaid in various documents, plus the comments of a surviving family member, it seems that Oliver and John never quite saw eye to eye. Oliver McClary’s obituary is fairly emphatic about Oliver’s early role, ending with the sentence: “*During his business career, Mr. McClary paid close attention to the interests of the big concern that he founded, and never*

1-34_____

¹²⁹ (Goodspeed), p. 896. The American McClary’s have an illustrious history including a connection to President John Quincy Adams.

¹³⁰ (Miller, London) p. 13. The relation to President John Adams (1735-1826) and President John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) is proudly proclaimed on a memorial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

¹³¹ (Ontario History –Middleton/Landon) vol III, P 35

¹³² (Ontario History –Middleton/Landon) vol V, p.868 offers a typical example.

¹³³ (Goodspeed) p.369 Indicates that the original company started by Oliver in 1847, and that J. & O. McClary started in 1851.

¹³⁴ (Goodspeed), p. 369.

¹³⁵(Moore-OGS)

¹³⁶ (Miller, London) see page 139, for a letterhead from 1877 indicating firm established in 1847.

sought public office of any kind".^{137,138} This of course being in direct contrast to John, who was involved in various other enterprises and who maintained a high public profile.

With time however, as Oliver grew older, and as John's drive and personality began to dominate the company, the written histories seemed to understate Oliver's role. Oliver's son George played a prominent role in the business for a time, but seems to have faded from view for reasons unknown. However, there is no doubt that the greatness of the company came primarily from the efforts of John and later, from his son-in-law William Moir Gartshore.

When the Great Western Railway reached London from Hamilton in 1853, it allowed for the importation of pig iron from Britain in bulk. Pig iron was an excellent ballast for the ships carrying immigrants, and so about this time the McClary's purchased a small foundry and operated it under the name of "The Ontario Stoveworks".¹³⁹ In 1871 the partnership incorporated provincially as the McClary Manufacturing Company with \$3 million in capital stock, mostly held by the family. They soon took over the entire Wellington/King/York/Clarence block, and had what was called the largest stove factory in the British Empire. In fact there was even an overhead passage to the trackside of York Street to what was likely shipping and receiving premises.

In 1882 they obtained their Dominion Charter.

Growth was so rapid that a second plant at Adelaide and Nelson Streets, just north of the river, was opened in 1904.

The foundry operations were moved to the Adelaide Street location, while the Wellington street works kept the manufacture of tin and enamelware. (check this – it may be reversed)

By 1910, warehouses were owned and operated in nine cities across the Dominion:

Vancouver(1894), Edmonton(1910), Calgary & Saskatoon(1909), Winnipeg(1880), Hamilton(1904), Toronto(1879), Montreal(1879) and St John(1901).

Oliver McClary, of failing health, retired in 1882, and died in 1902.

On Jan 6, 1869, there was special benefit night at City Hall for Mrs. John Norsworthy and her children. John had died in the McClary works (Dec 12, 1868), and the benefit was held so that the mother and children might return to England.

The works were destroyed by fire Nov 30, 1888, but were quickly rebuilt on the same site.

General Steel Wares and Camco

John stayed at the helm until his death in 1921, at which time his son-in-law, Col. William Moir Gartshore, became president. It seems that Gartshore however, had been running the company for quite a few years. In 1927, six companies were merged to form General Steel Wares (GSW). They were: *Sheet Metal Products* of Toronto (1867); the *Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company* of Montreal (1858); *McClary's* (1847); *E.T. Wright* (1881); *A. Aubry et Fils Limitee*

1-35_____

¹³⁷ (LFP) Obit, Dec 6, 1902

¹³⁸ (Campbell, Pioneer Days) Apparently, Oliver did serve on the London Town Council in 1851, though he might not have actually "sought" the office. P. 127.

¹³⁹ (McClary Genealogy),p131

(1874); and *The Happy Thought Foundry Company*¹⁴⁰ of Brantford (1855). At this time the family received \$6 million for their shares. The reasons for the sale to GSW are not known, but may have related to the issue of succession, or to the fact that the cooking market was changing so rapidly, as electricity and gas became more widespread. No doubt there were tremendous pressures on the business given these threats. Gartshore would have been 74 in 1927, and there was no clear family successor. A relative who may have been able to assume the mantle soon fostered discontent in the workplace, and so it seems was dropped from consideration. What is known, is that the negotiations with GSW had left Gartshore's "nerves shattered" and had placed him under a severe "mental strain".¹⁴¹

The factory on the original Wellington Street was closed in 1954, and the land was sold for the construction of Canada's first enclosed shopping mall - Wellington Square. (Construction began in 1958, and it is reported "that Mayor Allan Johnson mounted a gigantic diesel power shovel and started - with skill - the excavation")

The GSW Adelaide Street plant became part of a 1977 merger with General Electric, to be known as Camco, which closed in 1987.

A. G. Anderson Ltd supplied the Wellington Street factory of General Steel Wares from 1952 until its closing, as well as the GSW and Camco plant on Adelaide Street.

John McClary, President of London Life

The London Life Insurance Company was founded in 1874. The first few years were quite tumultuous as the industry was fairly new, and the management had to essentially create the company as they went along. By 1884 there were still some difficulties, including an impairment of capital, meaning that there was less surplus in the company than had been paid in by the shareholders. Mr. J. G. Richter was hired as a full time manager to put the company on a better footing. Although he was deemed by many to have been an excellent manager, by 1886/7 certain board members did not support him or the President Mr. Joseph Jeffery, which lead to them both being removed and replaced. However this situation was short-lived, as a new board that included John McClary, re-appointed Mr. Jeffery to President, and Mr. Richter to Manager and Secretary.

Many wealthy Londoners gravitated to the Savings and Loans, Trust, and Insurance companies, as a place to invest their money. London Life's board connected to the Leonards through Lewis Corydon Leonard (term: 1874-78), and to EMCO through Charles Ivey (term: 1940-1968), however, it is not known how much, if any, of these two family fortunes were actually invested. No doubt John McClary would have been looking for a place to grow his burgeoning fortune, and so he became prominent at London Life, very quickly being elected Vice-President in 1886. In 1894 Mr. Jeffery became ill and died, and was succeeded as President by John McClary, who held this position for the next 25 years. During his tenure, life insurance held rose from about \$4 million to \$100 million. Mr. Albert Oscar Jeffery succeeded him in 1920, with McClary being made an honorary president.¹⁴²

1-36

¹⁴⁰ (**Brant History-Reville**) According to this source, written in 1920, The William Buck Stove Co (first known as the "Victoria Stove Works", was established in 1852, and produced the "Radiant Home" and "Happy Thought" Stoves. The company was purchased by the McClary Company, just prior to the 1920 publication.

¹⁴¹ (**Gartshore-Leaves**) see the letters pages 161-165.

¹⁴² (**London Life**) various pages plus appendix A.1

It was said that in the early part of the century John McClary was the richest man in London. His interests in other financial institutions included *The Ontario Loan & Debenture Company*,¹⁴³ in which he also followed Joe Jeffery as president, and *The London & Western Trusts Company*.^{144,145}

Interestingly, John's brother Oliver's great grandson, J. H. "Jake" Moore¹⁴⁶ joined the London Life Board in 1976, and played a key role in guiding the company through the dramatic ownership uncertainties of the late 1970's.

John MacKenzie Moore

The McClary family had an interesting connection to one of London's best known architects, John MacKenzie Moore, by way of his marriage to Oliver's daughter, Louisa Mary McClary. Moore also served a term as mayor in 1926-27.¹⁴⁷

The architects Robinson, Tracy, Durand, Moore, Henry, and Munro were associated at various times with the firm founded by Robinson, and it is this group who were responsible for many of the gracious Victorian homes and buildings that populate the center of our town.

In addition, John M. Moore, also designed and built many of London's factories and office buildings.¹⁴⁸

A short list of his buildings includes:

- i) the rebuilding of the McClary foundry after the fire of Nov 30, 1888.
- ii) the design of the new McClary plant on Adelaide Street in 1903, as well as some of their branch plant warehouses and offices.
- iii) the Empire Brass manufacturing company in 1907 (EMCO).
- iv) the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company's London factory (Kelloggs).
- v) the D. S. Perrin biscuit factory.
- vi) the London Life Insurance Company (1927). (Of which his wife's uncle, John McClary, had been president)
- vii) four structures at UWO.
- viii) the Hotel London.
- ix) the Arthur E. McClary homes ,(400,408,410 Queens).
- x) the Charles W. Leonard house (360 Queens).

1-37_____

¹⁴³ (**Goodspeed**) p. 399. Ontario Loan only dealt with Real Estate loans, and interestingly enough, in 1887, Joe Jeffery was the president, and John McClary the vice-president.

¹⁴⁴ (**Gartshore-Leaves**) p. 134.

¹⁴⁵ (**Ontario History –Middleton/Landon**) McClary was a founder of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company in 1870, was one of its directors from the beginning and its president for twenty-seven years before his death. He was also a director of the London and Western Trusts Company Limited, from the date of its organization.

¹⁴⁶The line from Oliver to Jake is as follows:

1 Oliver McCLARY 1816 - 1902

+Martha COOMBS 1831 - 1871

2 Louisa Mary McCLARY 1858 - 1945

+John Mackenzie MOORE 1857 - 1930

3 John McClary MOORE

+Phyllis HENDERSON

4 John Henderson "Jake" MOORE 1915 -

¹⁴⁷ (**Miller, London**) p.229

¹⁴⁸ (**T&D, Architecture**)

Moore's son, John McClary Moore was the purchasing manager of McClary Manufacturing, and left the firm when it became part of GSW in 1927. Moore's grandson, "Jake" Moore, was the well known London philanthropist and one time president of Labatt's and Brascan. It was the Moore's who gifted their 700 pieces of art to London on the proviso that an art gallery be built at the forks of the Thames.

Beacon Lodge

John McClary's grand home, called "Beacon Lodge" at the corner of High Street and McClary Ave, was built by the architect Samuel Peters in 1864, prior to the Moore connection to the McClary family. The original belvedere¹⁴⁹ that once surmounted the roof had long been removed, but recently has been restored.¹⁵⁰ In its day, this property was a seven acre estate, and just down the hill at 95 and 97 High Street still stand the two cottages John had built for his daughters, Catherine (Gartshore) and Theresa (Gunn). In fact, # 97 is the house in the portrait of Catherine's daughter Edna Theresa, painted by Paul Peel in 1890. (Starving artists, like Peel, would have had to schlep around doing "commission" work for wealthy folk, to provide income)



Paul Peel, 1890, Edna Theresa Gartshore at 97 High St

1-38

¹⁴⁹ **(Brackets & Bargeboards)** *Belvedere*: A roofed but open-sided structure, similar to but larger than a lantern, from which a good view could be obtained; this feature also served to light a loft or attic.

¹⁵⁰ **(Tausky, Site to City)** Most books show the structure without the belvedere, however a drive-by shows that the present owner has recently and proudly restored the original belvedere.

The Flight of the Sir John Carling in 1927

In 1927 Lindbergh successfully crossed the Atlantic and instantly became the darling of the civilized world. There followed a frenzy of similar expeditions, or stunts, to claim some kind of aviation “first”, for the purposes of garnering wealth, or fame, or promotional exposure. One such proposed trek involved a non-stop flight from London, Ontario to London, England, - from “*The Heart of the Empire to the Soul of the Empire*”.¹⁵¹ The Carling Brewery put up a \$25,000 cash prize, with the expectation of world stage advertising because the plane was to be named “*The Sir John Carling*”. There was terrific interest in this venture, not just in Canada, but in America and England as well. Suffice it to say that the plane went down somewhere over the Atlantic, with the loss of the two adventurers, Captain Terence Bernard Tully, pilot, and Lieutenant James Medcalf, navigator. How monumentally shortsighted this “advertising” scheme must have seemed to its promoters in hindsight! Art Carty, one of the promoters, had Anne Mary Tully and her two sons staying with him, during the flight, and together they anxiously awaited the news that never came.

The Carling Brewery began in London in the 1840’s, primarily to provide the soldiers at the British Garrison with liquid refreshment. Sir John Carling, a Father of Confederation, and the son of the brewery founder, Thomas, was likely the most influential and important Londoner of the 1800’s.

How does all this tie into Metal Casting? Well, hardly at all, except on two small accounts. Firstly, the previously mentioned John MacKenzie Moore, of the McClary family by marriage, happened to be mayor at the time, and Moore allowed the city to become the official sponsor of the flight once it was realized that it was illegal under the Liquor Control Act of Ontario for a brewery to engage in this kind of advertising. Without this rescue by the city, the flight would not likely have happened.

Secondly, it was Sir John’s great grandson, Leonard Innes Carling, who was given the honour of christening the plane. Another great grandfather of the lad’s, through his mother Estelle Louise Leonard, happened to be that first London foundryman Senator Elijah Leonard Jr. (Young Leonard Carling’s great great grandfather was Elijah Crocker Woodman of Van Diemen fame). The plane had been painted green and gold, and young Leonard, amidst a lot of fan-fare, released a number of pigeons from a cage draped with a Union Jack. One can’t help but think of a second draped flag when Captain Leonard Innes Carling died during the Second Great War, in Italy, in 1943, leaving a wife and daughter. The daughter, Susan Leonard Carling, married John Frederick Bassett Jr, of another well-known Canadian family. (These were the parents of the Canadian tennis player, Carling Kathrin Bassett Seguso.)

Sir John had died in 1911, sixteen years before the ill-fated flight of his namesake. He likely was not amused.

Today the memory of this flight lives on, as the valor of the two men who died by water, Tully and Medcalf, is proclaimed by two lakes bearing their names in the Thunder Bay-Sioux Lookout region of Northern Ontario.¹⁵²

1-39_____

¹⁵¹ (**Simcoe’s Choice**) see Alice Gibb essay, “*Death or Glory*”

¹⁵² (**Corfield-London Flying**) p.50. this book gives a thorough account of the circumstances surrounding the Sir John Carling.

William Moir Gartshore

Actually, Catherine McClary's husband, William Moir Gartshore, who was president of the McClary firm from the time of John McClary's death until the GSW merger, often receives credit for much of the McClary success, a fact acknowledged in some of the letters of John McClary.¹⁵³ He seemed to be highly valued by his father-in-law and the workforce alike.

William M. Gartshore's own father, John, was a pioneer iron founder. In 1838 he established the Dundas Foundry & Machine Shop,¹⁵⁴ which came to be known as John Gartshore & Son, Iron & Brass founders in Dundas, C.W. (The "& Son" was William's elder brother, Alexander (1839-1904))

John Gartshore business involved the manufacture of mill supplies, and in fact, even erected mills, including, in 1854, the City Flour Mill at the south end of Talbot Street in London, for Charles Hunt.

John Gartshore achieved prominence in the collaboration with Thomas C. Keefer on the design and construction of the Hamilton Pump-House. Today this pump house is a preserved industrial heritage site because of its industrial and historical significance.¹⁵⁵

There, at the Dundas Works, from 1867 to 1870, William learned the trade of patternmaking. In 1869 his father sold the business and moved to Toronto to start the Toronto Car Wheel Co, and William and his brother John J. Gartshore soon followed. In 1873, the father died, and William, aged 20, was sent to London to be the manager of the London Car Wheel Co, of which his elder brother Alexander was the secretary.

If Normandale can be considered a main bloodline for Ontario's Foundry/manufacturing heredity, then so should the shops of John Gartshore, founded in Dundas in 1838. The skilled tradesmen at Gartshore's *Dundas Foundry and Machine Shop* were renowned for their training and expertise, and were highly regarded. Many, including Gartshore's sons, went on to either start their own businesses or play major roles in established foundries. The sum contribution of engineering know-how, equipment, and machinery towards the war efforts, towards the railways, and towards the industrialization of the province is exhaustive.¹⁵⁶

- Both Robert McKechnie and John Bertram were apprentices there and went on to establish McKechnie & Bertram in 1863, the forerunner of John Bertram & Sons. This enterprise produced very large and sophisticated machine tools and specialized machinery. It employed over 1200 people during WWII.¹⁵⁷
- In 1870 John Gartshore established the Toronto Car Wheel Company, and the associated London Car Wheel Company.
- Alexander Gartshore, the eldest son, founded what became the Gartshore-Thompson Pipe and Foundry Co. in Hamilton. This became one of the Canada Iron Foundries (Canron) in 1939, and evolved into their Special Products Division.

1-40_____

¹⁵³ (Gartshore-Leaves)

¹⁵⁴ (Scarff thesis-Gartshore) Gartshore had a partner called James Bell Ewart.

¹⁵⁵ (Iron in Canada) p. 37,179

¹⁵⁶ (Gartshore-Leaves)

¹⁵⁷ (Molten Metal, Barnwell), p. 94

- William Moir Gartshore, the youngest son, went on to manage the great McClary enterprise in London. He was also president of The Happy Thought Foundry, and one of the founding stockholders in the 1906 reorganization of Empire Brass (Emco).
- John Inglis was a Gartshore man who(or his son) took over the Wellington Foundry in 1859, eventually moving to Toronto where it became John Inglis and Sons.
- Another Gartshore “graduate”, Robert Whitelaw, established a foundry at Beachville in 1856, which later became the Oxford Machine and Foundry Co. of Woodstock.¹⁵⁸ Whitelaw left his Guelph area farm in 1844 to take up a Gartshore apprenticeship after which he left for the States. In 1857 after returning to Canada, he entered the foundry of Thomson & Muirhead of Beachville, which he eventually became the owner of. He moved the enterprise to Woodstock in 1874.¹⁵⁹
- The Moffatts, Thomas Sr and Thomas Jr who established the Moffat Stove Company in Weston, were once employed at Gartshore’s.
- Capt Wm Foley, of the Goldie and McCulloch Company (later Babcock-Wilcox), was a Gartshore man.

In 1876, William M. Gartshore joined the McClary Company, and shortly thereafter, in December of 1876, married the boss’s daughter, Catherine Florence McClary.

McClary only had two daughters, no sons, and his other son-in-law, Theresa Maria’s husband William Alexander Gunn, also worked in the family firm.

William Gartshore was very active in military and public affairs. Prior to coming to London he had been a private in the Queen’s Own. In London he joined the Seventh Fusiliers as a Lieutenant, and was part of the force that went to quell the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. In 1886 he transferred to the Cavalry, rising to become colonel of the No 1 District First Hussars in London, finally retiring in 1900.

He was director of the Western Fair Board for thirty years, and president for 15.

He also served two terms as a city alderman. His two attempts to become city mayor, however, were not successful. In a very unfortunate circumstance in 1916, he actually was declared mayor, but a recount indicated a tie. The City Clerk, Sam Baker, who supported his opponent, Dr H. A. Stevenson, cast the deciding ballot.¹⁶⁰ Col. Gartshore held the mayor’s chair for a scant 15 days.^{161,162}

A family member who knew Gartshore recalls him saying that “15 days was all he needed to get done what he wanted to.” Perhaps the action referred to involved the controversy surrounding J. H. Glaubitz¹⁶³, a brilliant but unpopular Prussian engineer employed by the city. Dr Stevenson had been mayor prior to the election, and because it was wartime, there was a certain mistrust of people of Germanic descent. E. V. Buchanan recounts¹⁶⁴ that Stevenson refused to sign

1-41—

¹⁵⁸ (Threshing, GuelphU) p.21

¹⁵⁹ (Cyclopaedia-1886) p. 267

¹⁶⁰ (LPL paper XVIII), p. 25

¹⁶¹ (Reunion London 1988) p. 65

¹⁶² Actually one wonders why he wasn’t elected, given the fact that he was supposedly so well liked by the McClary workforce, which was far and away the largest employer in the city. At various time his opponent Stevenson had been supported by the Labour unions of London.

¹⁶³ (East of Adel. - Noon) p. 56, There is a picture of Glaubitz circa 1911 driving the first gasoline powered vehicle ever purchased by London for a city official.

¹⁶⁴ (Buchanan-Waterworks) p. 72.

Glaubitz's paycheck, as Glaubitz, a rumoured spy, was on suspension for suspected subversive activities. In the few days that Gartshore was mayor, he signed the cheques, thus ending the furore.

In another reference¹⁶⁵ to Stevenson, Buchanan, who was the General Manager of the P.U.C. remarks: *"The most trouble I had with commissioners was with two medical doctors, the brothers Stevenson. William was a surgeon, and brother Hugh was his anaesthetist. Hugh was the politician and not at all normal but very successful at getting himself elected. He was Mayor for three years and on the P.U.C. for six years, then he ran for the provincial legislature as a labour candidate against Sir Adam Beck and succeeded. The chief plank on his platform was twenty-five cent return fares to Port Stanley on the L.&P.S. It seemed to make no difference to the electorate that the Provincial Government had no jurisdiction on L.&P.S. rates or fares as the railway operated under a federal charter. On the morning of that election day Adam Beck called me and asked me to drive him to the polling booth. He was in good spirits and never thought that he would be defeated by this demagogue. But he was."*

Gartshore was a very staunch and generous supporter of Victoria Hospital, and because of his philanthropy, the Nurses' Residence, on South Street, which he contributed towards, was called the "Gartshore Residence" in his honor.¹⁶⁶

When he died in 1931, he was greatly mourned, and the hearse transporting his remains to Dundas for burial went past the old works, which GSW had closed for the day, for a last look. One of his pall bearers was none other than Col Ibbotson Leonard, the president of that other great London foundry.

Gartshore had lived in one of South London's mansions, "Beechwood" at 80 Ridout Street South, which came up for auction in 1891 after the death of the widow owner, Mrs. John Birrell. The place was actually in the short possession of Mr. McCormick, but seeing as his wife "didn't want to live in the sticks", he offered it to Gartshore who purchased it from him. After Gartshore's death the mansion passed to his widow and then to his daughter Mrs. Edna Theresa Cleghorn. When she died in 1967 the property was left to the Victoria Hospital Trust and was maintained as a nurses' residence until demolished in 1972.^{167,168,169}

1-42_____

¹⁶⁵ (Buchanan-Roses) p. 99.

¹⁶⁶ (Gartshore-Leaves), p. 118

¹⁶⁷ (Lutman, S&W), p. 49

¹⁶⁸ Note that Mrs Edna Catherine(Cleghorn) McHardy-Smith, the daughter of Edna Theresa (Gartshore) Cleghorn, states that Beechwood was never used as a nurses' residence.

¹⁶⁹ Paul Peel (1860-1892), the London born, internationally renowned artist who died so young, painted a portrait of Edna Theresa Gartshore in 1890. At the time he was residing in Paris, but came home to sell some paintings. Sixty paintings were put to auction, with the now priceless "The Venetian Bather" only fetching \$325. Some of Peel's work is at the gallery in London, but the Gartshore painting is held privately by descendants of Edna. The fact that Edna's portrait is a commissioned work likely influences the low interest in it. Peel suffered from that condition of only being appreciated at home after his death, while the rest of the world recognized his genius very early on. The house he grew up in, originally at the corner of Horton and Richmond, is now at Fanshawe Pioneer Village. It contains copies of some of his paintings, and coincidentally, also contains two McClary stoves.

Edna Theresa Gartshore had married Dr Allen MacKenzie Cleghorn. He was a professor of Physiology at Harvard and died in England in 1916 of Pneumonia whilst a Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

London Heritage, edited by Terrence Honey, says that “The attempt to save Beechwood gave impetus and solidarity to the preservation movement in London, which since 1974 has had a Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC)”.¹⁷⁰¹⁷¹

In 1929, the new London City Hall was opened, and to honour some of the city’s builders, nine portraits in oils were unveiled in the council chambers. Three “McClary” men, John McClary, John M. Moore, and Col. W. M. Gartshore were among these nine.¹⁷²

A Sidebar on Sir Adam Beck

The Becks and the Gartshores were loosely related by marriage. Adam Beck’s daughter Marion had married Strathearn Hay¹⁷³ whose grandfather was William Hendrie. William Hendrie’s sister Isobel had married William Gartshore’s older brother, Alexander. In truth, Sir Adam couldn’t stand the Hendries, and was exceedingly upset about his daughter marrying one of “them”.¹⁷⁴ Beck had often clashed with a cabinet colleague, Col Sir John Strathearn Hendrie, who was an uncle to his future son-in-law! Beck actually clashed with many people because of his forceful character and antagonistic nature. A story is told of him meeting one cut from similar cloth when Winston Churchill visited London fresh from the Boer War. He stayed with the Becks one night at Headley, and afterwards Adam was known to remark “I began to wonder who the hell owned the house.”¹⁷⁵

With the Hydro projects, Beck’s vision was that they should be publicly owned, thus putting him in basic philosophical conflict with powerful capitalists such as Hendrie, who felt that they should be developed by private interests, as had been the railroads. Hendrie was no insignificant figure; not only was he a former mayor of Hamilton, he rose to become the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. That Beck prevailed greatly aided the province in its industrialization and modernization. Power from Niagara under public ownership was significantly more universal and cheaper by half than ever could have been accomplished by private means.

Beck had been offered a knighthood two previous times before he finally accepted his name being put forward by Premier Sir James Whitney in 1914. Knighthoods were bestowed by the King on his birthday, and unfortunately for Beck the occasion was somewhat marred because Hendrie, his fellow Hydro Commissioner was also made a Knight Bachelor at the same investiture.¹⁷⁶

1-43—

¹⁷⁰ (**Londonheritage**) 1991 Addenda, also see sketch # 7.

¹⁷¹ LACAC was the forerunner to LACH, the London Advisory Committee on Heritage.

¹⁷² (**Gartshore-Leaves**) p. 128. The other six, all ex-mayors, were: Charles Smith Hyman, Joseph C. Judd, George Taylor, Samuel Stevely, Frederick Rumball, and Sir Adam Beck.

¹⁷³ (**Ontario History –Middleton/Landon**) v.3, p3.

¹⁷⁴ The marriage failed but produced one child, Lillian Strathearn Hay (1927 – bef1971). Marion married John Holland in 1935, and she died in 1944 at the young age of 40. The mother Lilian, Marion and her daughter all died very young.

¹⁷⁵ A similar experience with Churchill is recounted in (**Lions-Wilkinson**), p252. Apparently Churchill stayed at Craigleigh in Toronto, the home of Sir Edmund Boyd Osler. “He did not shine as a house guest. The pillows did not suit; neither did this and neither did that. When told the family never dressed for Sunday supper Winston replied “I do” and did. Edmund considered youth an insufficient excuse for bad manners, and forever after referred to Churchill as the “young pup””. Apparently this is also what Mackenzie King referred to Churchill as; King was less than impressed with Churchill after their first meeting; but of course history showed the “young pup” to have the heart of a lion.

¹⁷⁶ (**Beck-Plewman**) p. 153

Sir Adam also had his own foundry connection. His father Jacob started a foundry in the late 1830's near Preston, a few miles from Doon. Later he moved this to Preston, 3 miles north of Galt. There he invented and manufactured a much-improved waterwheel using underslung buckets.^{177,178} In 1843 Jacob took into partnership John Clare, who soon became his brother-in-law. The partnership dissolved in 1853, and John went on to establish that great Preston firm known as Clare Brothers and Company. After Jacob's first wife died, he married Adam's eventual mother, Charlotte Hespeler, the sister of Jacob Hespeler¹⁷⁹ after whom the town was named in 1845. (It is of interest to note that Lt-Col John Walker of London fame took as his second wife, Laura Hespeler, a daughter of Jacob, thus connecting him to Adam Beck) In 1854 Jacob moved to a place on the Nith River, which eventually became the town of Baden, where Adam was born in 1857. There he established an iron foundry, and built a dam to power a grist and flour mill. No doubt Adam worked in his father's factories and eventually applied such knowledge to harnessing the greatest water power source of all, Niagara Falls. Jacob Beck lost his businesses and property to a creditor, and "friend", James Livingstone in 1879, after which the Becks left for Detroit where they started up again. Adam, however, stayed behind, and went to Toronto where he worked in the James Morrison Brass Foundry. Following this he began a cigar box manufactory with his older brother William, and a cousin, William Hespeler. Of course London was an important producer of cigars, and so it was cigars that eventually brought Beck to London in 1884.¹⁸⁰

Sir Adam also had a significant impact on London's water supply. In 1909, there was a serious water shortage relating to the Springbank supply, and a scheme was proposed to obtain water from the river. Sir Adam vigorously opposed river water, and guaranteed that he could obtain an additional 1,000,000 gallons for no more than \$100,000 from artesian wells. (The river filtration system was to cost \$440,000). At his own expense he drilled wells and constructed a plant that the city ran under test for a year. Even though his costs were \$106,000 and that he managed to provide double the amount of water promised, he refused any more than the \$100,000 he originally had guaranteed.^{181,182}

Beck was a man devoted to Public Service, but one can't leave his story without mentioning his benevolence with regards to victims of tuberculosis. Marion, their daughter, had been stricken with TB, and so Adam and Lady Beck organized the London Health Association and built a large Sanatorium at Byron, called the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium. For many years they devoted many hours and many dollars to this cause. Interestingly the Sanatorium also provided another foundry connection to Beck. Living behind his Richmond Street Headley mansion, at 782 Wellington was Col Ibbotson Leonard, who Beck was grooming to succeed him as president of the London Health Association.¹⁸³ In 1926 Carty produced a "London's Centennial" booklet,

1-44

¹⁷⁷ (Beck-Plewman) p. 5.

¹⁷⁸ (Molten Metal, Barnwell) p. 135.

¹⁷⁹ (Boyle-Under Roof) P. 42. Sketch of Jacob Hespeler's homestead.

¹⁸⁰ (Bixby-CommInd) p. 72. The company was known as the William Beck & Co. Ontario Cigar Box Works, 173& 175 Albert St. It was originally established in Galt in 1880, and came to London in 1884. It manufactured cigar boxes, veneer and thin lumber.

¹⁸¹ (Beck)

¹⁸² (Buchanan-Waterworks), p. 25-28 A stricter account of these events is given by Buchanan. Beck's wells were situated at what is now Thames Park.

¹⁸³ (Beck-Plewman), p. 439

titled, "Milestones, 1826-1926". Therein is an article by Health Association President Leonard on Beck's significance to London, in which he calls the Sanatorium "Beck's Monument". Another position in which Ibbotson Leonard succeeded Beck was as Master of the Foxhounds at the London Hunt & Country Club. Beck held the position for 25 years, from 1897-1922, and Leonard followed, from 1923 to 1952.¹⁸⁴

Lady Beck, born Lilian Ottaway (1878-1921) was a very gracious and benevolent woman, who tempered Adam's character somewhat. It is said that she was held in high regard by all and was Adam's best friend and advisor. Lady Beck's father, Cuthbert Ottaway was a famous English cricketer and barrister who died when Marion was very young. Her mother, Marion (Stinson) Ottaway remarried to Peter Duncan Crerar. One of their sons, Henry Duncan Graham Crerar, became Major General and Chief of Staff of the entire Canadian army in WWII. (It is through the Crerar's that Beck relates to the Blake's and Cronyn's of London, as H.D.G.C. married Marion Verschoyle Cronyn, granddaughter of Verschoyle Cronyn and Sophy Eliza Blake) The Becks and the Gartshores were also connected through Victoria Hospital as both were prime movers in the early part of the 20th century. In fact Gartshore was Chairmen of the Hospital Board for 16 years between 1911 and his death in 1931. Both Sir Adam and Lady Beck were active with the hospital; and because of all their community and charitable work, South Street was renamed to Ottaway Avenue (Lady Beck's maiden name); however, the original name has since been restored.¹⁸⁵ In 1949 the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium was renamed the Beck Memorial Sanatorium, and the City also named two schools, Lady Beck Public School, and Sir Adam Beck Collegiate at Dundas and Highbury, in their memory.¹⁸⁶ Because of changing demographics, both schools have since closed, and the current buildings as well as the Sanatorium no longer carry the Beck name. This rude abuse can only be borne out of ignorance.

Adam Beck died in 1925. There was an incredible outpouring of affection and grief. When Lady Beck died in 1921, all the power in the province was turned off for a few minutes. At some point during Sir Adam's funeral Ontario Hydro again turned off all the power in the province within a 400-mile radius. What an incredible tribute to an incredible man. We truly today cannot appreciate the greatness of this man's deeds for the public good. More than any other person before or since, he has positively affected the lives of Londoners.

1-45_____

¹⁸⁴ Interestingly, Carty also published "The London Centennial Review", "An Authentic Record of the City's growth from 1826-1926". In this there is a profile on Philip Pocock, styling him as "Beck's Chief Lieutenant". Pocock entered his father's shoe business in 1872, and operated the business with his brother J. W. Pocock from 1876-1890 in which year the London Shoe Company was incorporated. Philip continued as president and managing director. True North Molds, which sprung from a division of A. G. Anderson Ltd, now occupies a building erected by the London Shoe Company at 430 Industrial Road.

¹⁸⁵ The LMHS Centennial Review mentions the name change, (p.52), and various city directories reference it also, eg Vernon's of 1946.

¹⁸⁶ Of course, the two schools were built at different times, with Lady Beck Public School being dedicated on Nov 26, 1930, and Sir Adam Beck High School some years earlier. Lady Beck Public School had its origin in a small one room school known as SS No. 23 in London Township, located on the Gore Road just south of Hale Street. Growth lead to a new school at Pottersburg, (Hale and Dundas) to which Lady Beck had donated a steel flag pole in 1908. Further growth lead to public school classes being held in the Beck high school, which eventually resulted in the public school being built on the same property.

One is reminded of Beck when reading what Doug Mackenzie wrote of Lord Selkirk¹⁸⁷: *“As for Selkirk he died a disappointed man at Pau, France in 1820. Few reformers faced with the realities of the world they wished to improve could hope for complete success in their ventures. Selkirk suffered the common fate of most visionaries who try to realize their dreams: his success was partial, his detractors many, and disappointment affected his health. But, as a practical-minded reformer, he deserves far greater recognition and credit, especially in Canada and his native Scotland, for trying to better the lot of that small portion of mankind which was within his power to help.”*

Pretty much, the same can be said about Sir Adam, who died thinking of his failures, with many detractors not unhappy to see his departure from life, public or otherwise.

¹⁸⁷ (**Baldoon-MacKenzie**) p. 74. Thomas Douglas, the fifth Earl of Selkirk was responsible for settlements in PEI, Baldoon (1804), which is now Wallaceburg, and the Red River Settlement.

Chapter 6 Stevens, Turner & Burns

The Stevens, Turner & Burns Company (ST&B) is mostly known for winning the 1878 contract to supply the city with its first waterworks system¹⁸⁸. It also gained recognition for manufacturing a famous threshing machine called the “McCloskey Separator”, in the early 1880’s,¹⁸⁹ and for their involvement in bringing electric lighting to London.¹⁹⁰ However, this story is really about Tom Stevens, for he seemed to be the main force in S,T&B, and related ventures, that eventually culminated in the company known today as Emco. The Emco story is given in a later Chapter.

Thomas Allin Stevens was born in England in February 1845,¹⁹¹ and came to London to take a position as an apprentice pipe fitter and plumber with his uncle, John Rogers.¹⁹² In 1871 he and William P. Turner opened a plumbing shop on Richmond Street, and in 1876¹⁹³ took on another partner, a mechanic named James Burns, to form the company known as Stevens, Turner & Burns.¹⁹⁴ It seems that Turner supplied the financial resources to the endeavour. They occupied the old Darvill foundry building^{195, 196} on King Street between Talbot and Ridout, and had the capability to make both iron and brass castings.

London WaterWorks

It would have been at this time and in this location that they received the waterworks contract. The entire waterworks project involved a dam, a pumphouse, a 6,000,000-gallon reservoir, water powered pumps, 31 miles of mains, 180 hydrants, valves, and about 1000 services. S,T&B’s responsibilities included constructing the reservoir; supplying the hydrants, valves, pipes; and laying the pipe. Tom Stevens carried a revolver when he rode out on horseback to distribute the paychecks.¹⁹⁷ Water was turned on in January 1879.

The decision to power the system by two water driven turbine wheels proved to be optimistic, and so in 1881 S,T&B began to build steam engines to power the pumps, these being installed in 1882.

The beautiful Cottage Style pumphouse, designed by architect William Robinson, still stands in Springbank Park. One might think that the pumphouse was at the river because it was drawing water from the Thames. However, this was not the case. The valley provided a natural

1-47_____

¹⁸⁸ (Goodspeed), p. 275

¹⁸⁹ (Threshing, GuelphU)

¹⁹⁰ (Goodspeed), p. 282. The Ball electric Light Patent was secured for Canada in 1881 by Messrs Stevens, Turner & Burns, Fitzgerald & Fellows, John Walker, T. H. Tracey, all of London, and J. B. Scovill, of Boston.

¹⁹¹ (Emco75years) This reference says he was born in 1850, but his obituary says he was born Aug 11, 1845.

¹⁹² (Emco-A brief History), (Emco, 1968 Booklet)

¹⁹³ (Dominion Mechanical), says that firm was established in 1871. Goodspeed, however says 1876, but the difference is likely due to the adding of partners and the variations in the formal name.

¹⁹⁴ (LFP) Jan 7, 1930. His obit says that “in 1872 he began in business for himself manufacturing plumbing supplies. In 1874 this business developed into S,T&B”.

¹⁹⁵ (Threshing, GuelphU), p. 16

¹⁹⁶ (Goodspeed), p. 370

¹⁹⁷ (Emco75years) p. 13

watershed for Coomb's Springs. One can still see the water seeping out of the ground by the river at Springbank Park (thence its name). Water was collected in a series of underground drainage tiles which fed into various holding ponds, one of which still exists near Storybook Gardens. From the ponds the water was channeled to the pump house next to the river that housed the turbine wheels, to be powered from the dam specially constructed for this purpose. The collected spring water was then pumped up to a reservoir on "Chestnut Hill" high above the park, from where it could feed the city by gravity.¹⁹⁸ In 1881, Tracy designed the second pump house along similar lines to house the steam driven pumping equipment. John M. Moore (see the Emco chapter as well as the McClary chapter) was apprenticing in Robinson's firm at the time, and became the engineer and Supervisor of the London Waterworks in the 1890's.¹⁹⁹

The Victoria Disaster

Interesting speculation can be made about the poor decision to power the pumps by water rather than by steam, as it indirectly led to London's greatest ever disaster, the sinking of the Victoria in 1881. Thomas Wastie, Chief Engineer of the fire department, had laid down the specifications for the waterworks system and stated the necessity for a steam driven pump. However, waterpower was chosen in an effort to reduce operating costs. This meant that a dam would have to be constructed, which was placed near the pump house (upstream of the present Springbank dam). Because of this dam, it was possible to run fairly large paddle wheelers from the Forks to Springbank Park, and so several steamers were built to provide excursion runs. The river steamer Victoria was one such craft, capable of carrying 350 persons, but on Victoria Day, May 24, 1881, an estimated 600 were on board. On a trip back to the Forks, the Victoria went down, with the loss of almost 200 souls. The death toll was high because as the craft took on water and listed, the boiler shifted, bringing down the second deck upon the unfortunate souls below. One of those lost was Albert Wastie, 19, the son of the engineer Thomas Wastie, who had originally recommended "steam power sans dam". As is well known, the water driven pumps were replaced by steam in 1881, but the dam remained.²⁰⁰ If Wastie's recommendation had been taken in the first place, the dam likely would not have been built, and thus the Victoria would never have been plying those waters, and Wastie would have kept a son.

(need a sub title)

In 1881 S,T&B moved to a new building at Bathurst and Richmond.²⁰¹ There they became involved in the making of farm equipment, notably threshing machinery, and portable steam engines. They also made stationary saw mill engines and other saw mill machinery. Most likely the steam engine business was an outgrowth of the waterworks project. They had the rights to build the famous "Canadian Thresher" or "McCloskey Separator" patented in 1881 by John McCloskey of Fingal. In 1885, David Darvill & Co obtained the rights

1-48

¹⁹⁸ (T&D, Architecture)

¹⁹⁹ (T&D, Architecture), p. 197

²⁰⁰ (Andreae, Industrial Heritage) p. 30. The pumps were converted to electric power in 1911. The dam had been re-built and concrete abutments added in 1899, but ice destroyed it in 1918. There was no need to re-build the dam and all that remains now are concrete remnants.

²⁰¹ (Evans-Old Industries) contains a picture of this building.

to build this thresher, and called it the “McCloskey Thresher”.²⁰² Stevens was one to have various business relationships, and in this case his relationship with Darvill involved occupying his original premises, and then for reasons unknown, relinquishing the Thresher rights to him. The Feb 1884 edition of the Dominion Mechanical & Milling News mentioned that the upcoming *North American Implement & General Manufacturing Company* was to be an amalgamation in 1884 of the *Globe Agricultural Works, S,T&B*, and the *Plummer Waggon and General Mfg Co.*²⁰³ More is stated about this new company, in the chapter on the *North American Agricultural Implement & General Manufacturing Company*, but suffice it to say that the other shareholders included some very heavy hitters, such as John Labatt, Benjamin Cronyn, F. A. Fitzgerald (President of Imperial Oil), Charles Deere (President of the John Deere Plough Company), and Charles Murray (President of the Ontario Investment Association).²⁰⁴

It appears as if the amalgamation either was never practically consummated or was quickly aborted, because the S,T&B firm seemed to continue. Turner retired in 1886, and around 1890 the firm’s name was changed to Stevens & Burns.²⁰⁵

After successive annual losses, the firm closed in 1894.²⁰⁶ However, Tom Stevens opened another foundry in 1896 under the name of Stevens Manufacturing, at 376 Richmond Street,²⁰⁷ to produce brass and iron plumbing fixtures. He also became the agent for a broad range of fixtures offered via an extensive catalogue.

In 1902 the management of company turned over to A. W. Mann,²¹⁵ but the nature of this change is not known.

In 1903²⁰⁸ Stevens, along with partners J. R. Minhinnick and George Trudell, formed Empire Manufacturing, with a factory at 443 Talbot Street near Queens.²⁰⁹

Minhinnick was a well-known Londoner whose residence on Grand Ave in London South became the original Parkwood Hospital. He was one of the incorporators of the Imperial Oil Company in 1880, along with T. H. Smallman, W. M. Spencer, and F. A. Fitzgerald, all of London.²¹⁰ He also happened to be a vice president of Carling Brewery, another London firm.²¹¹ Minhinnick would have gotten to know Tom Stevens during the waterworks days, as Minhinnick, along with John Carling and R. Lewis were appointed as the city’s first water commissioners.

Empire Manufacturing thrived, and was incorporated in 1906. That same year land was purchased on the rural outskirts of London, on the Governor’s Road, at the present site of Emco. This story continues in the chapter on Emco.

1-49_____

²⁰² (**Threshing, GuelphU**), p. 5, p.24 picture of McCloskey Separator built by Darvill, also pictures of portable steam engines built by S,T&B.

²⁰³ (**Dominion Mechanical**)

²⁰⁴ (**Monetary Times, Oct 5, 1883, p. 373**)

²⁰⁵ (**Threshing, GuelphU**), p. 17

²⁰⁶ (**Emco-A brief History**)

²⁰⁷ (**Emco-A brief History**)

²⁰⁸ (**LFP**) Obituary, Jan7, 1930 says that this partnership occurred in 1902.

²⁰⁹ (**Emco, 1968 Booklet**)

²¹⁰ (**LondonBush-Cunnningham**)

²¹¹ (**Goodspeed**), p. 926

Chronology

1873 Stevens opens up plumbing shop on Richmond street with William Turner

1876 James Burns joins firm and it becomes Stevens, Turner and Burns on King Street between Talbot and Ridout, in the old Darvill foundry building.^{212, 213}

1878 receive london waterworks contract.

1881 began building steam engines to pump water

In 1881 they moved to a new building at Bathurst and Richmond,

1884 announced amalgamation of the Globe Agricultural Works, S,T &B, and the Plummer Waggon and General Mfg Co.²¹⁴

1886 Turner retires and firm becomes Stevens and Burns.

1894 business closed after successive annual losses.

1896 Tom Stevens opened a foundry – Stevens Manufacturing - at 376 Richmond Street²¹⁵.

Brass and iron fixtures.

1902 Management of company turned over to A. W. Mann²¹⁵.

1903 Stevens, Minhinick and Trudell form Empire Manufacturing. Factory on Talbot Street near Queens²¹⁶

1906 Empire Manufacturing incorporated

1906 purchased land in the rural outskirts of London on Governor's Road.

1908 Empire Manufacturing moved to its present Dundas Location

1920 Name changed to Empire Brass

1921 19

1946 Empire Brass became a public company

1957 Name changed to Emco

1992 Foundry closed, sold to Chinese

1-50

²¹² (Threshing, GuelphU), p. 16

²¹³ (Goodspeed), p. 370

²¹⁴ (Dominion Mechanical)

²¹⁵ (Emco-A brief History)

²¹⁶ (Emco, 1968 Booklet)

Chapter 7 Empire Brass and Emco

A 1967 issue of “The Spigot”, an Emco in-house newsletter, began with the old saying

*“for want of a nail, the shoe was lost;
for want of a shoe, the horse was lost;
for want of a horse, the battle was lost.”*

The point being made was that attention to detail is important, and that lack thereof to things seemingly insignificant can have major consequences. The course of history turns on things as simple as a word not spoken, or some act incredibly inconsequential when taken alone. In 1878 Stevens, Turner & Burns won the contract to supply London with its first waterworks. This could have very easily been lost to one of the other 120 bidders,²¹⁷ and if it had, the great company called Emco would likely have never come into existence, but *“for want of a contract”*.

Emco’s corporate lineage is as follows:

1871 Stevens & Turner
1876 Stevens, Turner & Burns
1886 Stevens & Burns
1896 Stevens Manufacturing
1903 Empire Manufacturing
1906 Empire Manufacturing Co. (incorporated, new principals)
1920 Company name changed to Empire Brass
1957 Company name changed to Emco.
1973 Emco purchased by Masco

The Empire Manufacturing Company commissioned architect John M. Moore, (future mayor, and ex-waterworks commissioner) to design and build their new factory at 1108 Dundas Street in 1907.²¹⁸ Production began there in April of 1908.²¹⁹

The beginnings of Emco are given in different sources, either as the year of formation of Empire Manufacturing(1903),²²⁰ or the year of its incorporation(1906). Most official company literature gives 1906 as the first year.²²¹

The 1903 company was a partnership of Tom Stevens, John Minhinnick, and George Trudell. The 1906 company was formed under provincial charter, and the letters patent included the following names:

Thomas Allin Stewart, George Trudell, George McElroy Reid, William Moir Gartshore, Charles Henry Ivey, John O’Donnell Dromgole,²²² James Cummings Duffield, and Jemima Stevens. It

1-51_____

²¹⁷ (Emco-A brief History)

²¹⁸ (T&D, Architecture), p. 356.

²¹⁹ (Emco-A brief History)

²²⁰ (Emco, 1968 Booklet)

²²¹ (Emco75years), (Emco Annual Report 1991)

²²² Anyone entering the old Sebastian’s on Richmond Street might notice the name “Dromgole & Co” in the entranceway tile. John O’Donnell Dromgole was a lawyer working with Ivey

was likely Minhinnick's death in 1906 that precipitated the company reorganization. It is very interesting to see Gartshore's involvement (see McClary chapter). His son-in-law, John M. Moore, is the above mentioned architect for the new building. For some odd reason, Steven's biography²²³ lists the stockholders as Stevens, Ivey, Reid, John Herald, and J. A. Nellis, but the letters patent are pretty clear.

The name Ivey has been synonymous with the company for many years. Charles Henry Ivey performed the legal work relating to the 1906 incorporation, and received shares for his efforts in lieu of fee payment.²²⁴ (as likely did Dromgole)

In 1911, his son, also Charles Henry Ivey, joined the company, having just graduated from Engineering at McGill. He eventually became president in 1946, after he and his brother Richard purchased a large block of Steven's shares, thereby gaining control. As president, Charles Ivey replaced Chester Stevens, who had taken over upon the death of his founding father Tom in 1930²²⁵. He also appointed Tom's grandson, John H. (Jack) Stevens, as his vice president. In 1954 Jack Stevens succeeded Charles Ivey as president, and Charles became Chairman of the Board.

Jack Stevens and Charles Ivey worked well together and were friends. As such they also started up the Company known as Pumps & Softeners, which occupied the old Ford Motor Co. plant at Waterloo and Pall Mall. Coincidentally, today this building still has an Ivey affiliation, being occupied by the law firm Siskind, Cromarty, Ivey, and Dowler.

Charles was a member of the Board of Directors of London Life, having been elected in 1940 to take over William Gorman's position, a position he held until 1968.

Charles Ivey's son, Peter,²²⁶ joined the company in 1945, and became president in 1962. Charles resigned as Chairman of the Board at this time, but stayed on as a director. Peter continued as president until 1968 when, after 62 years, the reins were finally handed to someone outside the Ivey/Stevens families, namely Norman Chapman.

In 1973 the Iveys divested themselves of the company by selling their interests to the Manoogian family who, through their firm, Masco Corporation, still controls Emco today by way of a 43% ownership of shares.²²⁷

During both wars, the factory was converted to war production.

Emco is well known for its aggressive international acquisition strategy. This started in 1916 when National Plumbing Supplies was acquired. By 1981 they were manufacturing in 8 countries, and marketing their products in more than 100 nations.²²⁸ One of the more interesting acquisitions was that of the *John Stevens Company* of Winnipeg in 1928. This company had been set up by Tom Steven's son John in 1886 to sell mobile steam engines and plumbing supplies in western Canada. John's son Jack joined the company at this time, and went on to

1-52—

²²³ (Ontario History –Middleton/Landon) V4, p. 427.

²²⁴ (Emco75years)

²²⁵ (LFP) Obituary, Jan 7, 1930. One of the Honorary pall bearers was Col. W. M. Gartshore.

²²⁶ (Londonheritage) It was the Peter Ivey family who, in 1952, purchased the beautiful Brough house, the original home of Parson Charles Brough, across from the University gates. The Iveys preserved the historical integrity of the property through out their ownership.

²²⁷ This sale to a known and friendly company was orchestrated by senior management.

²²⁸ (Emco Annual Report 1981)

become president and a director, and so the name Stevens has also been associated with the firm for many years.

In 1922 the name was changed to Empire Brass Manufacturing Limited. In 1946 the company went public, and in 1957 it changed its name to Emco.

In 1997 the company that grew from a brass foundry had sales of \$1.26 billion, and profits of \$30.6 million. About 300 of the worldwide workforce of 3300 are in London.

Emco makes and distributes a range of building materials and plumbing supplies.²²⁹ Recently, however there has been a shift to less reliance on new construction and traditional plumbing markets, and more emphasis on HVAC, PVF²³⁰ and waterworks products. The 1998 purchase of Wamco,²³¹ a major distributor of valves, fittings, and meters to the waterworks industry, is an ironic return to the company's roots.

It should be noted that in 1992, the heart of the original operation, the brass foundry portion of Emco London finally closed, and the equipment was sold to the Chinese, who carted it home lock, stock, and barrel.

Forever Gone. Perhaps all for the want of a nail....

²²⁹ (LFP) D1, Feb 19, 1998

²³⁰ HVAC is Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioning equipment. PVF is Pipe, Valves, and Fittings.

²³¹ **London Times** Nov 1998, p 7

Chapter 8 The North American Agricultural Implement & General Manufacturing Company

In terms of industrial significance, this company was of little consequence due to its short life. However, interest arises because of the list of heavy hitters on its provisional board of directors, and the reasons why they came together.

On Sept 11, 1882, the Globe Agricultural Works was destroyed by fire²³² The manager, Mr Mahon, says loss was \$45,000, with insurance only covering for \$27,000.

It seems that the company stayed closed. The Aug 10/1883 issue of the Monetary Times reports that

“The North American Agricultural Implement & General Manufacturing Company Ltd is to be formed from the Globe Works(recently stopped), Plummer Wagon Company, and Westbrook and Fairchild of Winnipeg. The provisional directors are:

Dr W. W. Woodruff, Samuel Crawford, John Labatt, Benjamin Cronyn, all of London, H. S. Westbrook and Frank Fairchild of Winnipeg, and Charles Deere, and M. Rosefield of Moline, Illinois.”

In 1882 the Globe Agricultural Works burned down, and it appears as if it did not re-open. The Feb 1884 edition of the Dominion Mechanical & Milling News mentioned that the upcoming North American Implement & General Manufacturing Company was to be an amalgamation of the Globe Agricultural Works, S,T &B, and the Plummer Waggon and General Mfg Co.²³³ The final form or participants in this merger are not known.

Taylor, vol I, p. 169

In 1883 a private banker joined the directorate of the North American Agricultural Implement and General Manufacturing Co., a large merger of London area firms.²³⁴

Taylor, vol II p 171

The first major consolidation was the North American Agricultural Implements company at London in 1883. Although the firm quickly moved out of implement manufacturing completely, the merger of several firms in diverse lines of production, including, besides implement makers, a foundry and a wagon manufacturer. And it was organized around American patents, its directors including Charles Deere of the John Deere Plough Co. who became president, and the president of the Moline Wagon Co. of Illinois. Also included were Charles Murray, president of the notorious Ontario Investment Association, one private banker, an Winnipeg distributors, and the brewer John Labatt.

Taylor, vol II, p.50.

Joint Venture of the early 1880's.

The North American Agricultural Implement Co established in London in 1883, was based on the patents of the John Deere Plow Co, and the Moline wagon Co., and its board of directors included both the presidents of these firms. But it soon abandoned the field and moved to other forms of toolmaking.

1-54

²³² (Goodspeed), p.268

²³³ (Dominion Mechanical)

²³⁴ (Monetary Times, Aug 10, 1883, p.149)

In the years around confederation, much of Canadian technology was based on “stolen” American Patents, because the Americans had no patent protection in Canada. The Americans had a difficult time working in our lucrative implement market because of this. As Canadian patent laws started to evolve there was a move by large American manufacturers to enter the Canadian market by joint venturing, hoping to protect and exploit Yankee know-how with Canadian production capability.

Chronology

1870 Globe foundry sold to Sam Crawford.

Date? North American manufacturing Company's business was established by Samuel Crawford²³⁵. Afterwards he took in partnership James and John Mahon.

Note that an 1872 directory says the props of the Globe Works were Crawford, Mahon and Mahon

1881 the Messrs mahon obtained complete control and ran I under the style of the "Glove Co"

Sept 11, 1882 Globe Agricultural Works destroyed by fire²³⁶ Mr Mahon says loss was \$45,000 only insured for \$27,000.

1883 firm go into difficulty, and the business passed into the hands of the North American Implement & General Manufacturing company. The first major consolidation was the North American Agricultural Implements company at London in 1883.

1888, (about) name changed to North American Manufacturing Company. Mainly making wagons.²³⁷

²³⁵ (Goodspeed), p.377

²³⁶ (Goodspeed), p.268

²³⁷ (Goodspeed), p. 277

Chapter 9 Webster Manufacturing

Webster Manufacturing has an interesting legacy, in that it was one of the first London Auto Parts Manufacturers. It also is of significance because of how it met its demise, by way of the “leveraged buyout”, the scourge that doomed many business during the 1980’s. Their forte was zinc die-cast parts such as door handles, mirror housings, and steering column components. In its day, it was known as the largest producer of automotive door handles in North America. Magnesium Products of Strathroy owes its beginnings to Websters.

William Gourlay Webster, a civil engineer, was born in 1884. He came to London in 1914, and was engaged in Railway Construction, and various other civil engineering endeavours. He founded Webster Air Equipment Co Ltd in 1930, to make air compressors and spray painting equipment, and several of these components required die-casting in zinc.

Besides running the operation at 1161 King St, William Webster found time to serve as an MLA from 1943 to 1948. During this time he was in the provincial cabinet, and was also Chairman of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario.

His son John Burt Webster, born in 1918, succeeded him in 1950.

The Websters also had two other companies: Hartley Bay Co Ltd of Hartley Bay, and Power Lawn Mowers Ltd of London Ontario.

In 1955 Webster entered the automotive parts market. In 1974, with 350 employees and \$11 million in sales, the company was sold to CAE.

In 1981 the Magnesium Division was formed as part of CAE Webster Ltd in Strathroy, to specialize in the production of lightweight magnesium diecast parts for automotive application.

In 1987 it employed 120 persons, and had sales around \$25 million, and became its own independent operation. The Magnesium operation has been a world leader in the manufacture of magnesium parts for automotive application.

In 1988 the CAE autoparts group, consisting of CAE Accurcast (Aluminum) in Wallaceburg, CAE Webster Ltd (zinc) in London, and CAE Magnesium Products Ltd in Strathroy was sold to Meridian Products.

Webster Manufacturing and the sale of the CAE Industries Automotive Parts Group²³⁸

A summary of events from 1987 to 1989

In August 1987 CAE Industries Ltd. announced the appointment of Wood Gundy Inc. to seek buyers for its automotive parts manufacturing subsidiaries which were engaged in high pressure diecasting. The actual decision had been made months earlier so that at the time of the announcement everything was in place for Wood Gundy to actively seek buyers.

The three operations were CAE Webster Ltd, London, CAE Accurcast Ltd, Wallaceburg, and CAE Magnesium Products, Strathroy, which manufactured zinc, aluminum and magnesium automotive products respectively.

While each of the operations operated autonomously, the legal ownership structure was that CAE Webster was a wholly owned subsidiary of CAE Industries and in turn CAE Accurcast Ltd. was a wholly owned subsidiary of CAE Webster Ltd, and CAE Magnesium products was a division of CAE Webster Ltd. CAE Accurcast was founded in 1969 and purchased by Webster Manufacturing in 1975.

CAE stated the reason for selling the companies was to focus on their core business of high technology electronics and aerospace products and services. While not publicly acknowledged by CAE, some financial analysts were critical of the company for the poor return on investment it generated from the automotive parts businesses. It was clear from the segmented information in the Annual Report that the automotive businesses were requiring a disproportionately large percentage of the corporation's annual capital investment as compared to their contribution to operating profits.

Earlier in 1987 CAE had sold CAE Diecast Ltd. of St. Catharines to Alcan Aluminum. With the contemplated sales announced in August 1987, CAE would extract itself from the automotive parts business which it first entered in 1974.

The three companies to be sold were in various stages of their life business cycles. CAE Magnesium Products was experiencing high growth in a relatively new material product area and by the early 1990's would become the largest supplier of magnesium automotive diecasting parts in North America.

1-58

²³⁸ This italicized summary of events was prepared by Allan Goodhand who, as Vice President of Finance for both CAE Webster Ltd. and CAE Magnesium Products in 1987, had significant involvement in assisting prospective buyers and lenders in the due diligence process. Mr Goodhand was a shareholder in the leveraged buyout purchase of the companies and served as CFO of the newly formed company, Cygnus Industries Inc.

This summary has been included in its entirety because of its future historical significance, and because it provides insight into the business climate of the 1980's. Mr. Goodhand joined A. G. Anderson Limited in 1989, and at time of writing (2002), the position of Vice President of Finance in all the associated Anderson companies.

CAE Aluminum was a well-established company experiencing fast growth in an expanding product area.

CAE Webster, at one time North America's largest manufacturer of automotive chrome plated zinc door handles, was facing challenges in a mature product area. Chrome handles were being replaced with body colored handles and zinc door handles were being replaced with plastic handles.

Given the relative attractiveness of the three companies, it was CAE's stated strategy to sell all three companies as a package deal.

From a short list of approximately seven prospective buyers who agreed to consider purchasing all three companies, the Rodger Lammers Company came closest to making an offer CAE could live with.

The Rodger Lammers Company of Dallas Texas was a private investment firm which acquired businesses for its own account. The company consisted of Rodger Lammers and three partners, one of which was his brother Jeffery.

The company had previously acquired two companies, by way of a leveraged buy out, in the home building industry. These companies had combined annual sales of \$335 million. The purchase of the CAE group of companies was to be a leveraged buyout and was dependent on the buy-in of the five senior managers, being the Presidents of the three operations and the two Vice Presidents of Finance.

The process to put financing in place and reach a final agreement with CAE Industries took from September 1987 to March 31, 1988 when the sale was completed. The purchasers used the assets of the debt free companies as collateral to arrange what must be one of the most highly leveraged purchases of its kind in the 1980's.

A newly formed company called Cygnus Industries Inc., with the Rodger Lammers Company and the five senior managers as owners, purchased the three automotive companies for \$42.8 million with an incredibly low \$500,000 down payment. The balance of the purchase price was financed through four financial institutions and CAE Industries.

CAE agreed to hold a 8-year subordinated note for \$4.5 million with no principal payments due for the first three years and interest payable subject to defined available earnings. The remaining \$37.8 million was obtained from four banks, the lead bank being the Sanwa Bank of Japan, followed by Bankers Trust, BT Bank of Canada, and Gold Dome.

At the time of the sale, the three automotive companies had annual sales of \$91 million and employed 750 employees.

During the six-month period that was required to arrange the financing, the Canadian dollar was strengthening against the US dollar. CAE Webster's sales, unlike the other two companies, were almost exclusively priced in US dollars. It had been the writer's practice to purchase

forward contracts to lessen the impact of a rising Canadian dollar. Once negotiations had started for the sale of the company neither CAE Industries nor the Rodger Lammers Company would put up the necessary collateral to cover the purchase of forward contracts. Without the currency protection Cygnus Industries pretax profit fell short of projection by over \$1 million over the 12 month period from the start of negotiations.

The combined impact of the strengthening Canadian dollar, high interest and financing fees, and a shortfall in sales volume put the company in a perilous condition by the end of its first year of operation. With no possible way of obtaining additional financing the companies lenders were putting incredible pressure on the company to reduce costs and improve operations.

It must be mentioned that between July 1987 and December 1988 the Webster Division did an outstanding job of improving productivity and reducing costs. Some of the measures included rearranging the equipment into work cells thereby eliminating 6 material handlers, significant reductions in machine set up times, salaried staff was reduced 30% and a move to JIT manufacturing eliminated most quality control staff and the need for a 20,000 square foot warehouse for holding finished goods inventory. However these measures were not enough.

In February 1989 the lenders sent in their team of turnaround experts to see if their investment could be salvaged. Under pressure the owners put another \$2 million of personal equity into the company believing the situation could be salvaged with the banks cooperation.

However by the fall of 1989 it was more than evident the company could not remain in business. Also by that time two of the original managers, being the writer and the President of the Accurcast Division, had left the company. Behind the scenes the banks had been negotiating with one of the original prospective buyers of the CAE automotive group of companies, Meridian Technologies Inc. In quick succession Rodger Lammer and his partners resigned as directors of the company and the assets of the Magnesium Products and Accurcast divisions were sold to Meridian Technologies, with the proceeds going to the banks. The writer was told, but cannot substantiate, that the price paid for the assets was \$20 million.

What remained of Cygnus Industries were the assets and operations of the Webster division and the liabilities of all three divisions. In addition to the debt owed to the banks and CAE Industries, the payables to suppliers including suppliers of magnesium and aluminum alloys exceeded \$10 million. Cygnus Industries was forced into bankruptcy the day after the sale of assets to Meridian Technologies.

What transpired after this became somewhat messy with suppliers obviously feeling they had been cheated and legal actions commenced against the banks and the three remaining directors. The last the writer had heard on these matters in the mid 1990's is that the legal actions had not been resolved.

In summary no one benefited from the sale of the CAE automotive group to Cygnus Industries except Meridian Technologies who was able to buy assets at attractive prices and CAE Industries who although they never collected on their \$4.5 million note did manage to receive cash from the sale that exceeded the book value of the companies.

On the downside all of the shareholders, save the two who left the company in early 1989, lost their investment in Cygnus Industries. The suppliers to the three companies incurred losses of over \$10 million. The banks incurred substantial losses. And sadly over 200 employees of the Webster division lost their jobs and severance pay. Adding insult to injury it took over 5 years to wind up the pension plan by which time the accounting and legal fees had significantly reduced the pension amounts. The assets of the Webster plant were sold by public auction on April 24, 1990. The 92,000 square foot plant on King Street has since been occupied by various tenants.

Observations

1)

It is my understanding that most leveraged buyouts require about 10% of the investment to be funded by the buyer. It was amazing that Cygnus Industries was able to make this deal work with shareholders investing only \$500,000 of their own money, being approximately 1% of the purchase price. What helped make this high leverage possible was CAE Industries desire to divest itself of the automotive subsidiaries and to show its shareholders that it made a profit on the sale. When a buyer could not be found willing to pay CAE's asking price, the leveraged buyout, requiring CAE to hold a \$4.5 million note, became palatable.

2)

The Rodger Lammers Company knew nothing of the automotive parts business. For them this was a leveraged buy out opportunity. With luck the company could be taken public in 5 to 10 years and the shareholders would reap a return of over 100 times their investment. Critical to their purchase decision was their assessment of the strength of the management team. They followed a common strategy in leveraged buy outs, which is to make the senior management owners.

A leveraged buy out strategy on its own, is not necessarily good or bad; the fatal flaws in this case were the failure of the Rodger Lammers Company to understand and appreciate the currency risks, the unreasonably high degree of leverage, and the overly optimistic financial projections prepared to secure financing. The word "greed" belongs somewhere in a highly leveraged buy out scenario.

3)

A leverage buyout has the impact on a company of a significant emotional event, forcing management and by extension all employees, to operate from a position of fear. Such circumstances can truly lead to making significant operational improvements at an incredible speed.

One of the first things the Rodger Lammers group did once the serious purchase negotiations began was to provide each of the senior managers with a half dozen books of required reading. These books described in detail the best manufacturing practices in place throughout Japan and North America. Had the outcome of the purchase been different and had Cygnus survived, I have no doubt that the massive improvements made to the Webster operations could have served as a

textbook case of the kinds of productivity improvements possible in a mature manufacturing operation.

4)

The amount of due diligence performed by the lenders of mezzanine financing was a true eye opener to how well a company may not recognize its vulnerabilities or understand the dynamics of its business environment.

Chapter 10 Miscellaneous Other London Foundries

Note! This chapter is very incomplete!

In the London Daily Advertiser, Jan 4, 1873 there is an advert for the Ontario Iron and Brass Foundry, Simcoe Street, near the premises of the Ontario Car Company. Thomas Cowie & Co.

The London Foundry

Established in 1881.

In 1914 had 110 employees see picture on p. 73 of London Ontario, 1914.

According to the Commercial Industries of Canada,

Darvill established his foundry in 1859.

The Ontario Car and Foundry was est in 1871 originally was the ont car co and London car wheel co. by 1890 it had 275 employees and 16 acres.

John Law est 1854 at richmond and dundas, and move in 1877 to 121 Clarence, between the railway and york st. Note 121 clarence doesn't seem to jive with the location.

p. 65 London Machine tool Co.

Messrs Yates and Gibson, York St est 1882 on York St between Talbot and Ridout.

Regarding McClary, he was also involved in a wagon works, which involved a Pavey, who may have been his father in law. See goodspeed p.377

Chapter 11 Early Foundries and Ironworks

The early enterprise of most interest to London and area is the Van Norman Iron Works at Normandale on Lake Erie in Norfolk County, but there were some very significant earlier ones, especially in Lower Canada. These, and others are discussed below, but first, a bit about the early founding processes and products.

The making of Cast Iron Objects

In pioneer days the process of achieving cast objects, such as kettles or plow-points, involved the following:

- i) iron ore is mined, usually “bog iron” taken from stream banks, or marshy areas.
- ii) A carbon source is produced, usually in the form of charcoal, obtained from burning trees in an oxygen starved environment.
- iii) In the presence of heat and oxygen, the iron ore is reduced by the carbon to produce molten iron. Oft times a fluxing agent would also be added to the charge. This charge of iron ore, charcoal and flux would be loaded into in a hot furnace. A blast of air would raise the temperature to a very high degree, and the molten iron would collect at the bottom of the furnace. The blast of air would come from large bellows, usually powered by a water wheel, or animals of burden. A simple explanation of the chemical reactions and equations is given here: [the chemistry of making iron](#)
- iv) Wood patterns resembling the final cast object must be fashioned, against which the sand moulds are made. The patterns are removed and the sand mould is assembled so as to receive and contain molten iron.
- v) Molten Iron is poured into the mould and allowed to solidify. The sand mould is broken open and the iron object is then removed, cleaned up and prepared for use.
- vi) (Of course, the wood pattern can be used again to make another sand mould for the next cast part)
- vii) Molten Iron would also be cast into pigs for subsequent refinement into “bar iron” that was suitable for forge work such as that carried out by a blacksmith. These pigs might also be inventoried for later re-melting, or sold to other foundries as a raw material.

The term “Ironworks” is usually reserved for those enterprises that accomplished all the above, and in particular included the furnace, which would have to operate the best part of the year, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day when “in blast”. The Ironworks very often included a forging operation.

The term “Foundry” usually emphasizes the moulding and casting operations, and concentrates less on the actual iron making and more on the final product.

Ironworks typically were located near the ore source and required the support of an entire village, which would spring up to support the endeavour. It took several hundred people to dig the ore, cut the forest, make the charcoal, haul the raw materials, operate the furnace, make the patterns, make the sand moulds, pour the castings, clean the castings, distribute the final products, run the power house, and operate the forge.

Bog Iron

Bog Iron is a chemically deposited hydrated ferric oxide, the iron having been leached from the soil or sand. In simple terms the reaction of decaying matter upon iron salts in stream beds can result in iron being released into solution in the water. At the surface it is oxidized, and is deposited along the banks, or in the beds of swamps. Hence the name “Bog Iron”. Because these ores are simple compounds, they can be easily reduced to iron by heating with charcoal in the presence of forced air (blast furnace). In usual iron production, a flux such as limestone is used to combine the earthy impurities into a glassy liquid slag that can be tapped off separately, but these bog irons seemed to be fluxed satisfactorily by just the ash in the charcoal. Certain New England Bog Iron smelters used local fluxing agents, such as Oyster shells, or Gabbro.

The Early Production of Iron

The basic site requirements to establish an ironworks in the 17-1800's were:

1. the availability of water power;
2. the availability of easily dug iron ore;
3. a carbon source close by, (ie charcoal from trees);
4. a hillside in which to build the furnace so that it could be toploaded;
5. and a means to get the product to market.

This means that prior to the steam engine, Ironworks had to be located near a source of waterpower, or engage animals to work in treadmill fashion. Waterpower was definitely required if any large amounts of power were required. The main use of this power was to operate bellows for the blast furnace and to run trip hammers if the site also included a forge. Bog Iron was certainly easily dug, and could be easily reduced to iron.

Charcoal, from trees, was the carbon source of choice because it was easily obtainable, though this eventually gave way to “coke” derived from coal.

There was a very significant support industry engaged in digging and hauling ore, chopping and hauling wood, and producing the charcoal.

The making of Cast Iron by smelting ore with charcoal in a blast furnace was devised in Belgium in the 15th century, and a blast furnace was erected in Sussex, Britain in 1496. Of course, the blast furnaces in Britain soon devoured most of the surrounding forests, and by the 17th century there was an acute shortage of charcoal. Although there was an abundance of coal, for reasons not understood at the time, the iron made with coal could not be converted to wrought iron, because the Sulphur in the coal was absorbed into the iron. This problem was not solved until 1709, when it was discovered how to convert coal to coke. The process involved partly burning the coal, thus driving off the Sulphur. At any rate, by the time Normandale started, the British had already moved from charcoal to coke smelting, meaning that they didn't need to be near forests. And with the invention of the steam engine by James Watt et al, in the late 1700's, they were also freed of the water location constraint. Coke and Steam gave the necessary freedom and foundation for an expansion of ironmaking to support the industrial revolution. By the time that Van Norman produced his first pound of iron, there were at least 250 blast furnaces operating in England. **(Ironworking-Gale)**

Les Forges Saint-Maurice

The very first Ironworks in “Canada” was in New France, Les Forges Saint-Maurice, near Trois-Rivières. Although (**Forges Saint-Maurice**) indicates its life-span as 1729-1883, it really didn’t get off the ground until 1743 when it was taken over by the Crown. It then produced iron continuously for the next 140 years.

There were some other early “Quebec” or Lower Canada furnaces, namely one on the Batiscan River constructed in 1798; the Radnor Works (1860); The Moisie River Ironworks (1867); and the Hull Ironworks (1872).²³⁹

Lansdowne Ironworks

The first Ironworks in Upper Canada was the Lansdowne Iron Works at Furnace Falls (now Lyndhurst) on the Gananoque River, established in 1801 by Wallis Sunderlin. Normandale was probably about the fourth or fifth iron producer in what is now Canada. The Lansdowne Ironworks was both a furnace and forge that met with limited success. It used local bog iron, and was destroyed by fire in 1811. Attempts in 1815-16 to re-establish the works to supply the Kingston dock-yard were ended with the agreement between Britain and the United States to limit armaments on the Great Lakes.

The Colborne Ironworks

The Colbourne Ironworks in Gosfield Township, Essex County, also enjoyed a large deposit of bog iron. The operation was started by two Ohio iron men, Eleakim Field and B. P. Cahoon²⁴⁰ around 1831. They soon were producing 4 to 5 tons of pig iron a day, and supplied a variety of cast products about the Windsor area.²⁴¹ According to the St Thomas Liberal, of February 1836, *“the Colborne Furnace at Gosfield, U.C., formerly owned by Field & Cahoon, will carry on under the name of B. D. Townsend & Co.”*

The Marmora Ironworks

Marmora was a greenfield industrialization project undertaken by Charles Hayes with the initial encouragement of the government and reigning class of Upper Canada in the early 1820’s. An entire village sprang to life in the wilds, about 30 miles north of Belleville. There, the Crowe River was harnessed by 6 large water wheels to drive the furnace bellows as well as mills and other equipment. The first blast of the furnace was made in 1822. At one point the furnaces

1-67—

²³⁹ (**Iron in Canada**) pp 9-14.

²⁴⁰ (**Sparta-Buck**) Appendix B, p.7. Benjamin Parker Cahoon was called into court to be examined at the Court Marshall Trial of Joshua Gilliam Doan. He was sworn in as the Proprietor of the Colborne Furnace, and was present, (but not a participant) during the attack on Windsor by a “Party of Armed Brigands” from Detroit on the morning of the 4th December, 1838. Doan, a Quaker from Sparta, was subsequently hanged in London.

²⁴¹ (**Landon-American Frontier**) p. 51. Also see The Canadian Emigrant, Sept 29 and Mar 1, 1832 for more on these furnaces. Note that the Mar 1, 1832 ad appears in many issues of the time, and the spelling of “Colbourn”, “Colbourne” varied in these ads until settling down in 1834 to “Colborne”.

were capable of 3 tons per day, and 400 people lived in the settlement. The ability to make iron and iron products was seen as essential to the development of Upper Canada, not only from an economic perspective, but also from a militaristic one. In fact, in late 1822, Hayes had already performed some experiments in cannon making, producing prototypes that most likely were of more hazard to the user than to any foe.²⁴² Innumerable difficulties befell the enterprise, relating to distance, intemperance, under-capitalization, and the high cost of development and production. The powers of the day soon tired of his requests for assistance, and by 1825, Hayes, unable to procure further backing, was bankrupt. The Ironworks fell into the hands of his major creditor, Peter McGill. For the next 20 years McGill tried to both make a success of it while all the while trying to unload it. A success it never was, but by 1847, Joseph Van Norman, who had made a lot of money at Normandale, became the new “Ironmaster”, paying \$21,000 for the privilege. Van Norman could see the incredible potential, but alas, he too failed for the same reason that had reduced the fortunes of all the previous owners: it was just too expensive and too difficult to get the product to market, there being no decent roads or canals out of the bush.²⁴³ For Van Norman, however, there were two other negative factors: the first being that the hard-rock ore at Marmora was significantly harder to reduce than the bog irons of Normandale;²⁴⁴ secondly, British pig iron, used as ballast on the immigrant ships, was becoming very cheap and easily available as far west as Hamilton, due to navigational improvements along the St Lawrence. The best Van Norman could do, after extensive plant renovations and road building, was to sell pig iron at Lake Ontario for \$30- \$35 per ton. British pig iron was being laid down in the same place for half that amount.²⁴⁵

The Houghton Furnace

In 1854 Van Norman abandoned Marmora, and began another furnace at Hemlock in Houghton Township, using various equipments he removed from Normandale for this purpose.^{246,247} This was in response to an opportunity to provide a chilled iron²⁴⁸ necessary for making railway

1-68—

²⁴² (Marmora-Philpot),p.34

²⁴³ (Iron in Canada) p. 10. To get to market, Van Norman had to build a 9-mile road to the Trent River. The goods were then taken by boat across Rice Lake, transferred to carts for the twelve miles of travel to Cobourg, and again put on ships.

²⁴⁴ (OHS vol XX 1923-McCall) P. 95. Difficulties related to the sulphur content, and required significantly more charcoal per ton as well as higher temperatures.

²⁴⁵ (Ontario History –Middleton/Landon) vol I, p. 509.

²⁴⁶ (OHS vol XXXVI 1944-Bannister)

²⁴⁷ It seems that JVN left Normandale in the charge of his son whilst he was at Marmora, and it is speculated that as it became obvious that Marmora was a financial failure, and because Normandale was basically mined out, he looked for an opportunity to re-create Normandale at Houghton, resulting in the 1853 shut down of Normandale and the 1854 re-location of the equipment to Houghton.

²⁴⁸ It is believed that all Van Norman was doing at Houghton was converting the local ore to Pig Iron, with the expectation that the chemistry was conducive to producing chilled iron. This iron would have then been delivered to a Hamilton area foundry for re-melt and casting into wheels. Normal cast iron has a greyish look when broken because of the free graphite within the ferrite/pearlite structure. If the chemistry is so adjusted, and the molten iron is allowed to solidify quickly (ie “chill”) then the graphite does not come out of solution, but combines with the iron to form carbides, plus pearlite/martensite, which are all harder than the normal ferrite/pearlite/graphite matrix. Such an iron when broken is not grey, but “white”. So the wheel maker was hoping that as he cast the wheels the outer surface would have cooled quick enough to keep the carbon in solution. He may have even tried to help the chilling process by including pieces of iron (chills) in the sand mold at the working surface of the wheel.

wheels, for the Great Western, and it was felt that the bog ore along Lake Erie was suitable. However, for metallurgical reasons the Houghton iron was rejected, and the venture failed. This last effort depleted his resources, and his career as an iron founder ended. He moved to Tillsonburg, and although he dabbled in a few things like bricks, lime, and shingle making, he essentially retired and lived his last days with his niece Mary²⁴⁹ who had married George Tillson's son, Edwin Delevan. There, in 1888, Joseph Van Norman died. Regrettably, his pioneering contribution to the industrialization of this region is not properly recognized.

1-69

Chilled iron is still used today for certain abrasion applications, but virtually all railway type wheels are now made of steel.

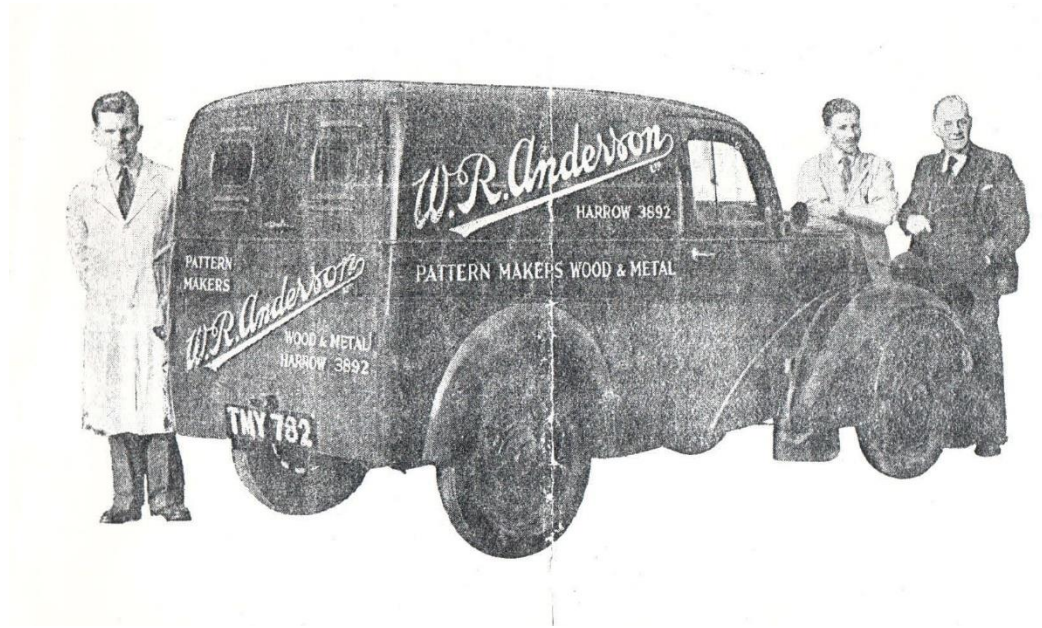
²⁴⁹ (**Hamlet-Eff**) p.19. Mary was Whiting F. Van Norman's daughter. Other sources (eg (**Canadian Biography-VIII**)) mistakenly state that she is the daughter of Joseph Van Norman. This relationship has also been confirmed through private communication with descendents.

Chapter 12 A.G. Anderson and Patternmaking

Alan Geoffrey Anderson (1920-1993)

Alan Geoffrey Anderson came to Canada from England with his wife and 2 young children in 1947.

He was a patternmaker who learned his trade in his father's shop in Edgware, in the north-west London borough of Harrow.



His first shop, in 1948, was on Jack Ramsden's property at 1178 Frances Street, London Ontario.



Some of his first customers were Ramsden's, Spramotor, Pumps and Softeners, Dennisteel, London Concrete Machinery, International Harvester (Chatham), Stratford Brass, Webster Bros, Wells Foundry.....

This was just after the war, the economy was booming, and many skilled immigrants were coming to Canada from Germany, England, Belgium, France, Italy. So the shop in those early days was filled with these exceptional, hardworking, people.



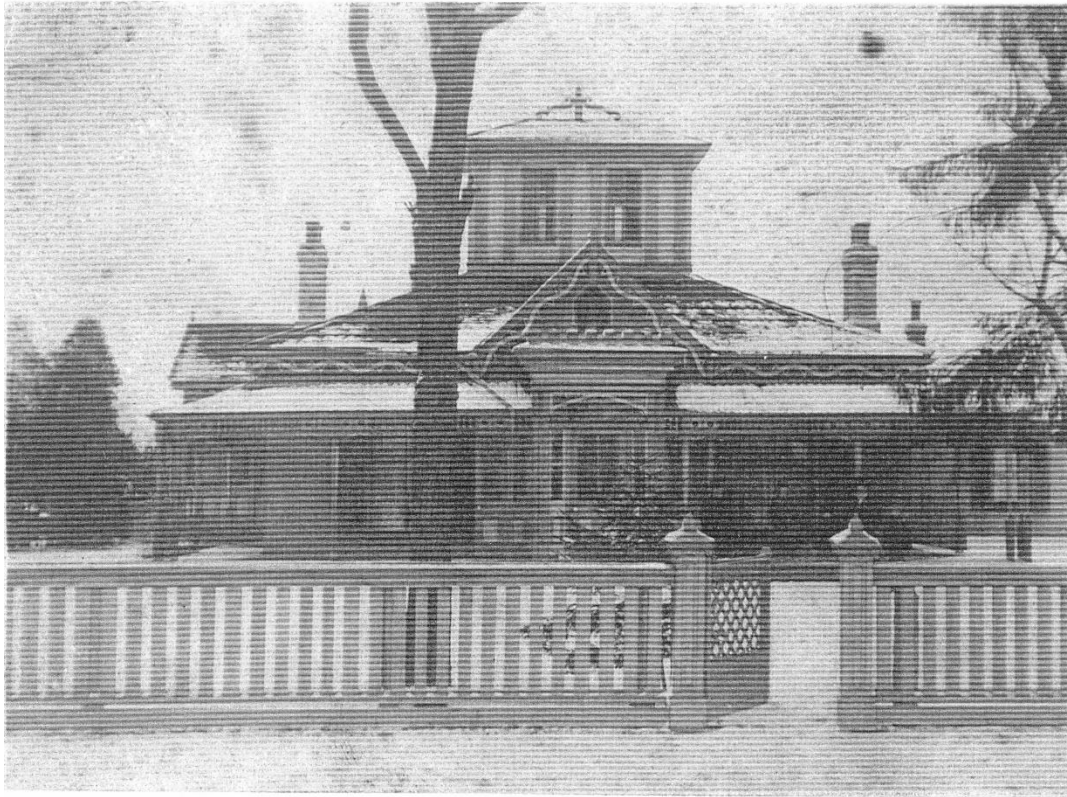
In 1951 AGA moved to a larger building, at the Rear of 1180 Oxford Street. At this time this would have been part of London Township. The building was originally a livery/carriage shop in the 2-story mansard style. It still exists today, but has been added to and fancied up!

One can see in this picture that there were once 2 carriage size doors, but the one on the right has been altered to a window and a man door.

Here are a couple of pictures from its heyday. The house in front, at 1180 Oxford Street, was the residence of J. Coote.



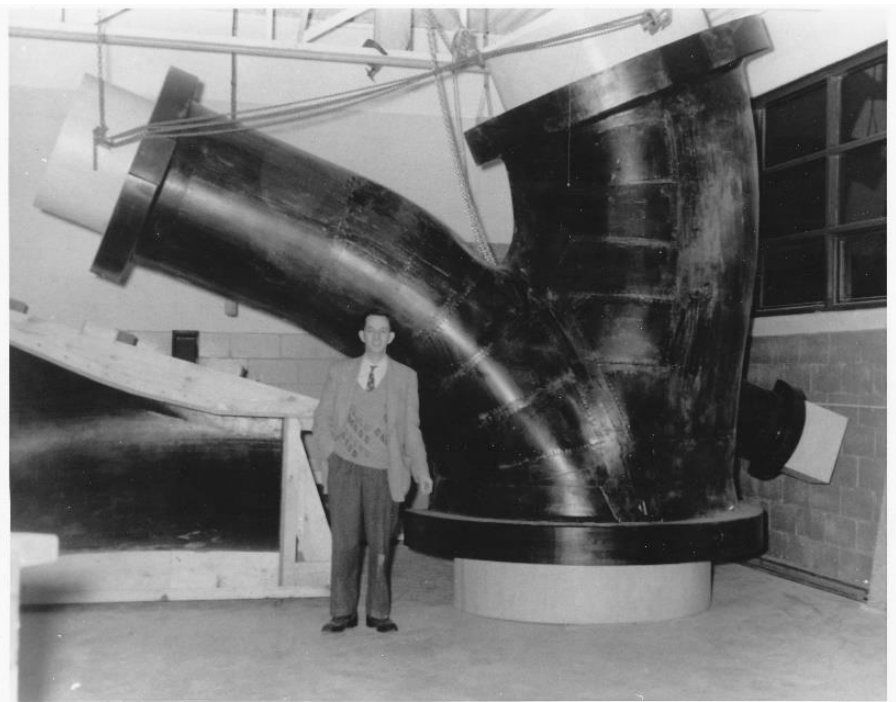
J. Coote residence at 1180 Oxford St with Rear building



1180 Oxford Street, London Twp.

In 1956 the proprietorship was incorporated as A.G. Anderson Ltd.

The company grew quickly and gained a reputation for making large patterns. This is a picture of AGA standing by a pattern for Dominion Engineering Works in Montreal in 1956/57. It is a pattern for a branch of a Pelton impulse turbine for the massive hydro electric power station at Kitimat, BC, to generate power for the green field Alcan aluminum smelter built there. Canadian Steel Foundries in Montreal molded and poured the casting.

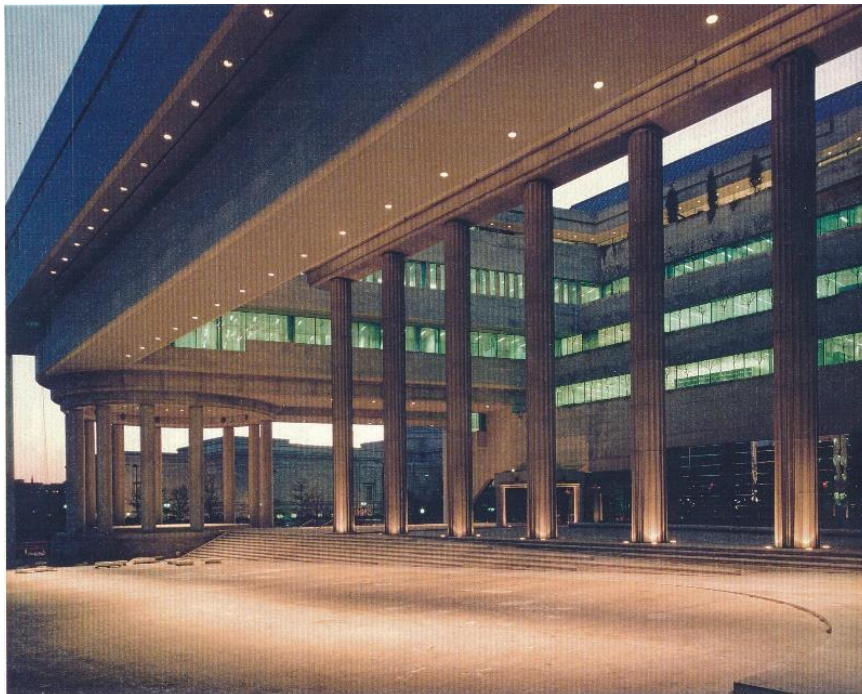


Alan Anderson with Branch pattern 1956

Another move occurred in 1962 to the Porter Cable building at 3040 Osler Street. Here there was sufficient land for expansion, and several have since occurred.

The first was in the late sixties to accommodate a specialty foundry venture. The foundry quickly grew to be the dominant part of the business, and it is what the company in recent times is most known for, even though it also continues to be a pattern shop and a machine shop.

During the 1980's the company started up an Engineered Tooling Division to take advantage of its CAD/CAM expertise. This Division was relocated down the street to 430 Industrial Road. (the old London Shoe Co, then GasBoy Co plant). In 1996 this Division became its own legal entity - True North Molds Ltd, which is still (2017) in operation.



Interestingly enough, when the Canadian Embassy was being built in Washington in the late 1980's, A. G. Anderson Ltd supplied (design, patterns, casting, machining) all the architectural castings, including the six 4' diameter and 54' high columns. The names of all the employees at the time are cast onto the interior surface of these columns. The embassy occupies a prestigious place on Pennsylvania Avenue, and it was said at the time that the site was a thank you from the US

government for sneaking the American hostages out of Iran in 1980.

In the late 2000's AG Anderson Ltd was sold to Americast, who subsequently sold it to Bradken.

What are patterns?

“Patterns” made of wood, plastic, or metal, are the tools used by foundries with which to fashion their sand moulds. Patternmaking was (and is) a highly skilled trade. Before CAD databases, the starting point usually was a blueprint of the final machined casting to be produced. The sacrificial aspect of sand molding meant that castings could be fairly complicated with undercuts and complex internal geometry (think a car's engine). Sacrificial, in that the casting could be easily extracted from the sand mould simply by destroying the mould. However, the pattern itself which creates the sand mould, has to be extracted without damaging the mould or the pattern. So ,the patternmaker had to decide on the various bits of tooling required to allow the

pattern to be withdrawn from the mould and to allow various other bits of sand (eg cores) to be fashioned for assembly into the final mould. In addition, the casting shrinks upon cooling. So the patternmaker also had to incorporate into the pattern a metal-dependent shrink factor; draft on faces in line with the extraction; and any designated machining allowance. Not only all that, he had to understand the moulding process being employed by the given foundry, so that the pattern equipment would function properly with their mould and core making machinery.

Early Patternmakers

Patternmaking as a specific trade, only came into existence in the mid 18th century. Before that, whatever patterns the foundry might need were made by wood carvers, mill wrights, and the moulders themselves. The emergence of the trade was basically a response to the huge demands for industrial castings brought on by the industrial revolution.

George Tillson of Normandale fame, styled himself as a patternmaker, as did the McClary man, William Moir Gartshore.

19th century Patternmakers in London

From Polk's London City Directory 1881:

There were no jobbing patternshops listed. The following individuals gave their occupation as "patternmaker". They would have been working for manufacturers that had inhouse foundries.

Abram, John C.
Adams, Frank
Baynes, Oswald @ George White
Conning, Andrew
Conning, James
Essex, William @ Stevens, Turner, Burns & Co
Fairbarn, Walter
Goward, James
Herrick, James
Malloch, Wm @ Stewart & Co
Parker, Wm T.
Quinn, John J. @ McClary Mfg

20th Century emergence of the Jobbing Patternshop

A non-comprehensive sampling of 20th century Vernon London City Directories (owned by the author) provides the following listings:

1927 Pattern Makers

Childs, J.A. & Son

Jones, W. T.

Pettet Pattern Works (shows up under “Cabinet Makers”, not “Pattern Makers”!)

1935 Pattern Makers

Childs’ Pattern Works

Magee Machinery

Pettet

1946 Pattern Makers

Childs Pattern Works

Magee, Harry

Pettet

1967 Pattern Makers

Anderson, A.G .Ltd

Gudgeon Bros Ltd

Pettet Pattern Works

Chapter 13 Exceptional Families with London Connections

Note! This chapter is very incomplete!

An “exceptional” family is one that has produced multiple extraordinary persons each having left their mark on the country or on mankind in some significant fashion. Such families obviously are much rarer than exceptional individuals, and are usually “claimed” by several different locales. At any rate, the following exceptional families (*Meredith, Saunders, Sifton, Blake, Osler*) have some connection to London, however tenuous, and I frequently came across them in my researches.

There is much written about each of these families, so the treatment here, although incomplete, won’t be exhaustive.

Meredith

The patriarch of the Merediths was John Walsingham Cooke Meredith, (1809 -- 1881) who met his untimely end in the Victoria Disaster on the river Thames. He had come to Canada from Ireland in 1834, having already been preceded by three cousins none of whom had settled in London.

The first son, Sir William Ralph Meredith (1840-1923), was the Chief Justice of Ontario and also leader of the opposition in the provincial parliament. In politics he was a proponent of a strong central government and “deprecated any efforts on the part of provincial governments to weaken it for selfish ends”. He was involved in the Joseph Hammersley Sifton murder trial of 1900, and was also a counsel for the defense in the Donnelly murders. He also was the Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He received his knighthood from Queen Victoria in 1896.

John Stanley Meredith, (1843-1920) was the Manager of the Merchants Bank in Montreal, and retired to London.

The third son, Edmund Meredith, Q.C.,(1845-1923) was mayor of London 1883-84.

Hon Richard Martin Meredith (1847 - 1934) was the fourth son, and became the Chief Justice and President of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. He was also Chancellor of the University of Western Ontario.

Sir Henry Vincent Meredith, the fifth son, (1850- 1929) was prominent in banking, being the President and Chairman of the Bank of Montreal, and also President of the Royal Trust Company. He became Sir Vincent in 1916.

Thomas Graves Meredith, (1853-1945) was the city solicitor for London. He was chairman of both Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., and Canada Trust Co.

Notable “cousins” held similar positions of power and influence in Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec. These included two brothers, Edmund Allan Meredith (1817 – 1819), a brilliant Deputy Minister of the Interior during Sir John A. MacDonald’s tenure; and Sir William Colles Meredith (1812 - 1894), a Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec.

The Meredith clan was certainly well connected, being related by marriage to the Carlings, the Jarvis’s, the Oslers, the Allans, and the Gibbons.

Saunders
Sifton
Blake
Osler

Chapter 14 Selected Genealogies

Introductory Comments and Cautions

In the preparation of this work a significant amount of genealogical data were collected. About 40 of the 1200 different surnames (covering 5000 individuals) are mainlined below. Many of these families here have a strong London base, but some merit inclusion due to their relevance to the history presented. It is interesting to note how often the early London families intertwine.

As a rule, persons born after 1930 are not included, except in cases where the people are well known and the information is available in published or archival sources. These genealogies for the most part are a by-product of the research and as such have not been verified except where there was some relevance to the text. The information comes from published sources, private communications, cemetery monuments, and publicly accessible archives. The data did take a lot of digging and correlating amongst different sources, so should be useful to someone. However, anyone using this data for genealogical purposes should independently verify it.

My apologies if there is something here that is wrong or that you would just as soon have deleted, or corrected, or sourced. *Please contact me at kingcasting@chandossier.com*

(Murray) Anderson

Murray Anderson is unrelated to the author

Descendants of Peter Anderson

1	ANDERSON, Peter	1750 -		
..	+FORTNER, Abigail	1755 -	Father: FORTNER, Benjamin	Mother: DOUGLAS, Isabella
..... 2	ANDERSON, Charles	1773 - 1849		
.....	+BROOKS, Sallie	1775 - 1876	Father: BROOKS, Robert	Mother: SILVERTHORN, ?
.....	3	ANDERSON, Murray	1814 - 1898	
.....		+KERR, Jane C.	1816 - 1897	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Edward J.	1841 - 1896	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Sarah J.		
.....		+FLOCK, James H.	1834 - 1920	Father: FLOCK, William
.....	5	FLOCK, Edward W. M.	1861 - 1926	Mother: MCAVITT, Mary
.....		+FLOCK?, Mary		
.....	5	FLOCK, May B.	1865 - 1940	
.....	5	FLOCK, Isaac A.	1867 - 1898	
.....	4	ANDERSON, William Kerr	1846 - 1863	
.....	3	ANDERSON, Douglas	1823 - 1856	
.....	3	ANDERSON, Alex	1819 -	
.....	3	ANDERSON, Thomas	1820 - 1892	
.....		+CLARKE, Elizabeth	1822 - 1908	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Mary Ann	1848 - 1901	
.....		+VANCUMBER, Louis		
.....	4	ANDERSON, Charles W.	1849 - 1897	
.....		+HIGGINS, Ella		
.....	4	ANDERSON, Cordelia	1851 -	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Robert Henry	1852 -	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Thomas Jehu	1856 - 1925	
.....		+DELLOW, Isabelle	1859 - 1926	
.....	5	ANDERSON, Jessie	1888 - 1953	
.....	5	ANDERSON, Reuben	1890 - 1959	

.....	5	ANDERSON, Robert	1898 - 1957	
.....	5	ANDERSON, Thomas Douglas	1900 - 1971	
.....		+BROWN, Roberta Louise	1905 -	
.....	5	ANDERSON, Mary	1903 - 1983	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Clarissa Ellen	1858 - 1942	
.....	4	ANDERSON, Elizabeth	1860 - 1950	
.....	4	ANDERSON, James Murray	1862 - 1921	
.....	3	ANDERSON, Peter	1813 -	
.....	3	ANDERSON, Mary	1818 - 1892	
.....		+STONE, A. C.	1819 - 1883	
.....	4	STONE, Charles Arnold	1852 -	
.....		+JANE, Eliza	1852 - 1922	
.....	5	STONE, Herbert Charles	1875 - 1911	
.....	4	STONE, Margaret		
.....	4	STONE, Willie	1855 - 1856	
.....	3	ANDERSON, Son		
..... 2		ANDERSON, William		
.....		+OSBURN, Rebecca		
.....	3	ANDERSON, William Douglas		
..... 2		ANDERSON, Mary	1784 - 1848	
.....		+LUNDY, James	Father: LUNDY, William	Mother: SILVERTHORN, Nancy
..... 2		ANDERSON, Andrew		
..... 2		ANDERSON, Martin		
..... 2		ANDERSON, Elizabeth		
.....		+DEFIELD, Joseph		

Bassett

This family is related by marriage to the Leonards.

Descendants of John Bassett

1 BASSETT, John				
..... 2		BASSETT, John White Hughes	1915 - 1998	
.....		+BRADLEY, Eleanor Moira		
.....	3	BASSETT, John Frederick, Jr.	1939 - 1986	
.....		+CARLING, Susan Leonard	1941 -	Father: CARLING, Leonard Innes Mother: COOPER,
Charlotte M.				
.....	4	BASSETT, John Carling	1961 -	
.....	4	BASSETT, Victoria Elizabeth	1962 -	
.....		+WALKER, ?		
.....	4	BASSETT, Carling Kathrin	1967 -	
.....		+SEGUSO, ?		
.....	4	BASSETT, Heather Elaine	1969 -	
.....	3	BASSETT, Douglas G.		
.....		+BASSETT?, Susan		
.....	3	BASSETT, David E.		
.....		+BASSETT?, Marian		
.....		*2nd Wife of BASSETT, John White Hughes:		
.....		+MACDONALD, Isabel Glenthorne		
.....	3	BASSETT, Avery I.		
.....	3	BASSETT, Sarah G.		
.....	3	BASSETT, Matthew		
..... 2		BASSETT, Elizabeth		
.....		+SMITH, ?		

Baynes

Baynes is included because he is one of the first persons in London whose trade was “patternmaking”. A pattern then would have been made of wood, around which a foundry sand mould would have been fashioned.

Descendants of Oswald Baynes

1	BAYNES, Oswald	1824 -		
..	+HARRIS, Margaret	1834 -		
..... 2	BAYNES, Henry	1856 -		
..... 2	BAYNES, Lizzie	1859 -		
..... 2	BAYNES, Amelia Jane	1860 -		
.....	+CAIRNCROSS, James Arthur	1859 -	Father: CAIRNCROSS, Walter	Mother: DIXON, Janet
..... 3	CAIRNCROSS, A. Roy	1885 -		
.....	+TAYLOR, Lucinda Amy			
.....	4 CAIRNCROSS, James Arthur			
.....	4 CAIRNCROSS, Amy Margery			
.....	4 CAIRNCROSS, Roy Taylor	1920 - 2004		
.....	+CAIRNCROSS?, Gloria			
.....	5 CAIRNCROSS, Lee			
.....	5 CAIRNCROSS, Joan	- 2002		
..... 2	BAYNES, Erma	1862 -		
..... 2	BAYNES, Oswald	1864 -		

Becher

Note that the Sarah Evanson Leonard mentioned here is not related to the Elijah Leonards of London. (as erroneously reported in the Eldon Diaries)

Sarah Evanson Leonard was the daughter of Richard Leonard, sheriff of the Niagara District.

Descendants of Henry Corry Rowley Becher

1	BECHER, Henry Corry Rowley	1817 - 1885		
..	+LEONARD, Sarah Evanson	- 1864	Father: LEONARD, Richard	
..... 2	BECHER, 7 kids			
..... 2	BECHER, Harry			
.....	+CAMPBELL, Katharine Moore	1849 -	Father: CAMPBELL, Duncan	Mother: PERKINS, Clara
.....	3 BECHER, Campbell			
.....	3 BECHER, Archibald V.	1877 -		
.....	+WILSON, Flora Adine			
.....	3 BECHER, Lorne			
	*2nd Wife of BECHER, Henry Corry Rowley:			
..	+STREET, Caroline		Father: STREET, Samuel	

Beck

Descendants of Frederick Beck

1	BECK, Frederick	
..	+MORLOCK, Barbara	1791 - 1870
..... 2	BECK, Jacob Friedrich	1816 - 1906

..... +HESPELER, Charlotte Josephine 1822 - 1896 Father: HESPELER, Johnna Glory Mother:
WICK, Barbara Anna
..... 3 BECK, Adam 1857 - 1925
..... +OTTAWAY, Lilian 1878 - 1921 Father: OTTAWAY, James Cuthbert Mother: STINSON,
Marion Elizabeth
..... 4 BECK, Marion Aura 1904 - 1944
..... +HAY, Strathearn Father: HAY, John D. Mother: HENDRIE, Elizabeth Strathearn
..... 5 HAY, Lilian Strathearn 1927 - 1969
..... *2nd Husband of BECK, Marion Aura:
..... +HOLLAND, John
..... 3 BECK, Louise 1847 - 1927
..... +DICKIE, James Francis Father: DICKIE, Francis Mother: MCLELLAND, Susan
..... 3 BECK, George
..... 3 BECK, William - 1896
..... 4 BECK, Horace 1894 - 1959
..... +DREW, Dorothy Gibbs
..... 5 BECK, dau
..... +BOLTE, A.A.
..... 3 BECK, Jacob Fritz 1861 - 1928
..... +KERR, Isabella Halyburton 1872 - 1949
..... 4 BECK, Louisa B. 1900 -
..... 4 BECK, Helen
..... *2nd Wife of BECK, Jacob Friedrich:
..... +BECK?, Spouse
..... 3 BECK, Charles
..... 2 BECK, Margaret
..... +CLARE, John
..... 3 CLARE, George A. 1854 -
..... +FINK, Catherine

Bertram

This family does not have a London Connection, but is associated with Gartshore's business in Dundas.

Descendants of Alexander Bertram

1 BERTRAM, Alexander
.. +AIMERS, Margaret
..... 2 BERTRAM, John 1829 - 1906
..... +BENNETT, Elizabeth - 1904 Father: BENNETT, Henry
..... 3 BERTRAM, Alexander 1853 - 1926
..... +SMITH, Millechamp Father: SMITH, Hugh T.
..... 4 BERTRAM, John Hugh 1878 -
..... 4 BERTRAM, Harry A.
..... 4 BERTRAM, Florence
..... +SHARP, Fred
..... 4 BERTRAM, Thomas
..... 3 BERTRAM, Henry 1856 -
..... +GRAHAM, Jennie Father: GRAHAM, Andrew Mother: SMITH, Jessie
..... 4 BERTRAM, Winifred
..... 4 BERTRAM, Jean
..... 4 BERTRAM, H. Graham
..... 4 BERTRAM, Aimers
..... 4 BERTRAM, Leonard H.
..... 4 BERTRAM, Bessie
..... 4 BERTRAM, Andrew A.
..... 3 BERTRAM, Jessie
..... +STERLING, James
..... 3 BERTRAM, Thomas A.
..... 3 BERTRAM, James Benner 1870 -
..... +BAIN, Mary Father: BAIN, Thomas Mother: WEIR, Helen

Betts

Descendants of John Betts

1 BETTS, John
 2 BETTS, Dr. Henry Augustus - 1876
 +OATES, Mary Father: OATES, James Stretch
 3 BETTS, Frederick Pimlott 1853 -
 +CRONYN, Sophy Blake 1861 - Father: CRONYN, Verschoyle Mother: BLAKE, Sophy Eliza
 4 BETTS, Marjorie Verschoyle 1889 - 1908
 4 BETTS, Hyla Hume - 1937
 +VANDROY, Madeleine
 5 BETTS, Peter V. V. 1920 -
 +MOORE, Flora Douglas
 6 BETTS, Leslie
 6 BETTS, Pamela
 6 BETTS, Douglas
 4 BETTS, Frederick Cronyn 1896 -
 +MOORE, Catherine Coleman Father: MOORE, Thomas
 4 BETTS, Mary Dorothea
 +SEELY-SMITH, Edward A. 1886 - Father: SEELY-SMITH, J. Mother: SEELY, Eugenia
 4 BETTS, Kathleen Cronyn
 +LILLEY, Leslie D.
 5 LILLEY, Daphne

Blake

The Blake's intermarried with the Cronyn's. The Blakes were a formidable family intellectually, and Edward Blake(1833-1912) was said to be one of the few men who could match Sit John A. MacDonald. Blake was premier of Ontario for a short while and then was leader of the opposition federally from.....

Descendants of Dominick Edward Blake

1 BLAKE, Dominick Edward
 .. +HUME, ?
 2 BLAKE, William Hume 1809 - 1870
 +HUME, Catherine
 3 BLAKE, Dominick Edward 1833 - 1912
 +CRONYN, Margaret 1838 - Father: CRONYN, Benjamin Mother: BICKERSTAFF, Margaret Anne
 4 BLAKE, Margaret Ethel 1873 -
 4 BLAKE, Sophia Hume
 4 BLAKE, Edward Francis
 4 BLAKE, Edward Hume
 4 BLAKE, Samuel Verschoyle
 4 BLAKE, Catherine Jane
 3 BLAKE, Samuel Hume 1835 - 1914
 +CRONYN, Sophia 1840 - Father: CRONYN, Benjamin Mother: BICKERSTAFF, Margaret Anne
 3 BLAKE, Sophy Eliza 1837 - 1909
 +CRONYN, Verschoyle 1833 - 1926 Father: CRONYN, Benjamin Mother:
 BICKERSTAFF, Margaret Anne
 4 CRONYN, Sophy Blake 1861 -

.....		+BETTS, Frederick Pimlott	1853 -	Father: BETTS, Dr. Henry Augustus	Mother: OATES,
Mary					
.....	5	BETTS, Marjorie Verschoyle	1889 - 1908		
.....	5	BETTS, Hyla Hume	- 1937		
.....		+VANDROY, Madeleine			
.....	6	BETTS, Peter V. V.	1920 -		
.....		+MOORE, Flora Douglas			
.....	7	BETTS, Leslie			
.....	7	BETTS, Pamela			
.....	7	BETTS, Douglas			
.....	5	BETTS, Frederick Cronyn	1896 -		
.....		+MOORE, Catherine Coleman		Father: MOORE, Thomas	
.....	5	BETTS, Mary Dorothea			
.....		+SEELY-SMITH, Edward A.	1886 -	Father: SEELY-SMITH, J.	Mother: SEELY,
Eugenia					
.....	5	BETTS, Kathleen Cronyn			
.....		+LILLEY, Leslie D.			
.....	6	LILLEY, Daphne			
.....	4	CRONYN, Hume Blake	1864 - 1933		
.....		+LABATT, Frances Amelia	1868 - 1941	Father: LABATT, John Kinder, Jr	Mother:
BIDDULPH, Catherine Matilda					
.....	5	CRONYN, Richard Hume	1894 - 1948		
.....		+MITCHELL, Dorothy H.			
.....	6	CRONYN, Peter Hume			
.....	6	CRONYN, Barbara			
.....		+JACKSON, ?			
.....	5	CRONYN, Verschoyle Philip	1895 -		
.....		+BRUCE, Dorothy Vivian		Father: BRUCE, W. H.	
.....	6	CRONYN, John Bruce	1920 -		
.....		+DUFF, Barbara		Father: DUFF, Noble	
.....	7	CRONYN, Marilyn Ruth			
.....	7	CRONYN, Hume Duff			
.....	5	CRONYN, Honor Hume	1899 - 1960		
.....		+COCHRAN, H. E.			
.....	5	CRONYN, Hume	1913 -		
.....		+TANDY, Jessica Alice			
.....	6	CRONYN, Christopher Hume			
.....	6	CRONYN, Tandy			
.....	6	CRONYN, Susan			
.....	5	CRONYN, Katherine			
.....	4	CRONYN, Verschoyle Francis	1865 - 1956		
.....	4	CRONYN, Edward	1866 - 1958		
.....	4	CRONYN, William Hume	1871 - 1948		
.....		+LEONARD, Alice Emilene	1886 - 1975	Father: LEONARD, Frank Elton	Mother: IBBOTSON,
Alice Louisa					
.....	3	BLAKE, Anne Margaret			
..... 2		BLAKE, Dominick Edward			

Brickenden

Descendants of Edward Brickenden

1	BRICKENDEN, Edward				
..... 2	BRICKENDEN, John				
.....		+MATCHAM, Annie Priscilla		Father: MATCHAM, Isaac	
.....	3	BRICKENDEN, George Frederick	1856 -		
.....		+PORTE, Alice Helena	1853 - 1924	Father: PORTE, Gilbert	Mother:
MCCORMICK, Ann					
.....	4	BRICKENDEN, George Arthur Porte	1896 - 1971		
.....		+MCCORMICK, Catherine Kezia	1896 - 1993	Father: MCCORMICK, George Gleeson	
Mother: BIRELY, Dorinda Elizabeth					

.....	5	BRICKENDEN, George McCormick	
.....	5	BRICKENDEN, Alice Dorinda 1920 -	
.....		+GREENWAY, Robert	
.....		*2nd Husband of BRICKENDEN, Alice Dorinda:	
.....		+FULLER, Oswald M.	
.....		*3rd Husband of BRICKENDEN, Alice Dorinda:	
.....		+HALL-HOLLAND, William	
.....	4	BRICKENDEN, Frederick Matcham	
.....		+FLANDERS, Ruth Ruston	Father: FLANDERS, Charles R.
.....	5	BRICKENDEN, George Frederick	
.....	5	BRICKENDEN, Charles Flanders	
.....	5	BRICKENDEN, John Sydney	
.....	4	BRICKENDEN, Alice Helena 1891 - 1895	
.....	3	BRICKENDEN, Mary Louise	
.....	3	BRICKENDEN, Jessie Harriet	
.....	3	BRICKENDEN, Angelina Jane	

Capron

Descendants of Joseph Capron

1	CAPRON, Joseph		
..	+ROBINSON, Sarah		
.....	2	CAPRON, Joseph 1760 - 1827	
.....		+COLE, Cynthia	
.....	3	CAPRON, Hiram 1796 - 1872	
.....		+DE LONG, Mary 1800 - 1853	Father: DE LONG, David
.....	4	CAPRON, Banfield	
.....	4	CAPRON, William	
.....	4	CAPRON, Jane	
.....	4	CAPRON, Emily	
.....		+BROOKE, Daniel Osborne 1823 -	
.....	5	BROOKE, George Hiram Capron	1856 - 1925
.....		+FITCH, Ida Schryver	Father: FITCH, John C.
.....	5	BROOKE, Emily	
.....	5	BROOKE, Daniel Osborne	
.....	5	BROOKE, Charles Edmund	
.....	5	BROOKE, Harold John	
.....	4	CAPRON, Mary	
.....	4	CAPRON, Charlotte	
.....	3	CAPRON, Horace 1803 - 1872	
.....	4	CAPRON, Cynthia C.	
.....		+BAIRD, Andrew H.	
.....	3	CAPRON, William - 1872	
.....	3	CAPRON, Hannah 1787 - 1858	

Carling

Descendants of Carling

1	CARLING		
.....	2	CARLING, William	
.....		+CARLING?, Margaret	
.....	3	CARLING, Thomas 1797 - 1880	
.....		+ROUTLEDGE, Margaret 1786 - 1871	Father: ROUTLEDGE, Thomas Mother:
ROUTLEDGE, Elizabeth			

.....	4	CARLING, William	1822 - 1879		
.....	4	CARLING, Thomas	1823 - 1834		
.....	4	CARLING, Isaac	1825 - 1895		
.....		+BALKWILL, Ann	1824 - 1903		
.....	5	CARLING, Thomas			
.....	5	CARLING, William			
.....	5	CARLING, Isaac Routledge	- 1934		
.....	4	CARLING, John	1828 - 1911		
.....		+DALTON, Hannah	1829 - 1909	Father: DALTON, Henry D.	Mother: DALTON?, Mary
.....	5	CARLING, Thomas Harry	1850 - 1935		
.....		+INNES, Nina M.	1860 - 1935	Father: INNES, George Mignon	Mother: CLARKE,
Elizabeth Anne					
.....	6	CARLING, John Harry Innes	1883 - 1972		
.....		+LEONARD, Estelle Louise	1888 - 1966		Father: LEONARD, Frank Elton
Mother: IBBOTSON, Alice Louisa					
.....	5	CARLING, Ida M.	1853 - 1915		
.....		+NICHOLSON, ?			
.....	5	CARLING, Louisa M.	1856 - 1937		
.....	5	CARLING, John A.	1862 - 1941		
.....	5	CARLING, Jessie Emma	- 1929		
.....		+MEREDITH, Thomas Graves	1853 - 1945		Father: MEREDITH, John Walsingham
Cooke Mother: PEGLER, Sarah					
.....	6	MEREDITH, J. Stanley	1888 - 1966		
.....	6	MEREDITH, R. Redmund			
.....	4	CARLING, Allan	1830 - 1832		
.....	3	CARLING, Isaac			
.....	2	CARLING, John			
.....		+HODSON, Anne			
.....	3	CARLING, Hannah	1792 - 1878		
.....		+BEVERLEY, George	1799 - 1882		
.....	4	BEVERLEY, Mary	1824 - 1915		
.....		+GRAY, William	1814 - 1896	Father: GRAY, Robert	Mother: COBB, Elizabeth
.....	5	GRAY, James Carling	1862 - 1928		
.....		+MACKEY, Julia	1867 - 1959		
.....	6	GRAY, Carling Mackey Beverley	1902 - 1988		
.....		+MCCLARY, Annie Matilda	1906 - 1995		Father: MCCLARY, Fred Decker
Mother: PEARSON, Maude Augusta					
.....	6	GRAY, Mary Victoria Harriet Ann	1905 -		
.....	6	GRAY, Estella May	1900 -		
.....	6	GRAY, Edna Muriel	1897 - 1992		
.....		+DEKAY, Percival	1895 - 1958		
.....	6	GRAY, Eleda Maud	1895 -		
.....		+BRADY, Marshall Elmer	1894 - 1970		
.....	6	GRAY, William Alva	1893 - 1974		
.....		+WILSON, Rosalie M.	1889 - 1978		
.....	5	GRAY, Hannah	- 1902		
.....		+FRASER, John	1848 - 1917	Father: FRASER, John	Mother: FRASER,
Jane					
.....	4	BEVERLEY, Ann	1822 - 1894		
.....		+HILDRED, Joseph			
.....		*2nd Husband of BEVERLEY, Ann:			
.....		+DOUGLAS, Wiliam Adlam			
.....	4	BEVERLEY, Christina	1827 - 1913		
.....		+WEST, William	1822 - 1890	Father: WEST, William	Mother: CARLING, Elizabeth
.....	4	BEVERLEY, Charlotte	1829 - 1893		
.....		+GRAY, James	1827 - 1912	Father: GRAY, Robert	Mother: COBB, Elizabeth
.....	4	BEVERLEY, Elizabeth	1831 - 1909		
.....		+MASON, John	1821 - 1894	Father: MASON, John	Mother: CARRICK, Mary
.....	5	MASON, George	1855 - 1936		
.....	5	MASON, Mary	1857 - 1952		
.....	4	BEVERLEY, Carling	1834 - 1834		
.....	4	BEVERLEY, George	1835 - 1844		
.....	3	CARLING, Mary	1798 - 1881		
.....		+COULSON, Joseph	1796 - 1878		

Cronyn

Descendants of Thomas Cronyn

1	CRONYN, Thomas	1768 - 1833			
..	+BURTON, Margaret				
..... 2	CRONYN, Benjamin	1802 - 1871			
.....	+BICKERSTAFF, Margaret Anne	1797 - 1866	Father: BICKERSTAFF, J.		
.....	3	CRONYN, Thomas	1827 - 1849		
.....	3	CRONYN, Jane	1829 - 1862		
.....	+BURROWES, R. Arthur				
.....	3	CRONYN, John	1829 - 1832		
.....	3	CRONYN, Verschoyle	1833 - 1926		
.....	+BLAKE, Sophy Eliza	1837 - 1909	Father: BLAKE, William Hume	Mother: HUME,	
	Catherine Honoria				
.....	4	CRONYN, Sophy Blake	1861 - 1946		
.....	+BETTS, Frederick Pimlott	1853 - 1930	Father: BETTS, Dr. Henry Augustus	Mother:	
	OATES, Mary				
.....	5	BETTS, Huyla Hume	1884 - 1929		
.....	+VENDROYE, Madeleine	1886 - 1947			
.....	5	BETTS, Mary Dorothea	1886 - 1961		
.....	+SEELY-SMITH, Edward A.	1886 - 1958	Father: SEELY-SMITH, J.	Mother:	
	SEELY, Eugenia				
.....	5	BETTS, Marjorie Verschoyle	1889 - 1908		
.....	5	BETTS, Kathleen Cronyn	1890 - 1967		
.....	+LILLY, Leslie Dalrymple	1888 - 1951			
.....	5	BETTS, Frederick Cronyn	1896 - 1938		
.....	+MOORE, Catherine Coleman	1912 -	Father: MOORE, Thomas		
.....	4	CRONYN, Benjamin Barton	1862 - 1934		
.....	+MCLAUGHLIN, Margaret	1870 - 1933			
.....	5	CRONYN, James Kerr	1892 - 1965		
.....	+BURTON, Isobel de St. Renny	1894 -			
.....	5	CRONYN, Marian Verschoyle	1894 -		
.....	+CRERAR, Henry Duncan Graham	1888 - 1965	Father: CRERAR, Peter Duncan		
	Mother: STINSON, Marion Elizabeth				
.....	5	CRONYN, Ida Anne	1896 -		
.....	+BOSWELL, William Hamilton	1892 -			
.....	4	CRONYN, Hume Blake	1864 - 1933		
.....	+LABATT, Frances Amelia	1868 - 1941	Father: LABATT, John Kinder, Jr	Mother:	
	BIDDULPH, Catherine Matilda				
.....	5	CRONYN, Richard Hume	1894 - 1948		
.....	+MITCHELL, Dorothy Henrietta	1897 - 1973	Father: MITCHELL, E.C.		
.....	5	CRONYN, Verschoyle Phillip	1895 - 1978		
.....	+BRUCE, Dorothy Vivian	1897 -	Father: BRUCE, Walter E. H.		
.....	5	CRONYN, Katherine Frances	1897 -		
.....	+HARLEY, John Robert Howard	1892 - 1970	Father: HARLEY, Alfred		
.....	5	CRONYN, Honor Hume	1899 - 1960		
.....	+COCHRAN, Hugh Eric	1895 - 1965	Father: COCHRAN, Robert		
.....	5	CRONYN, Hume	1911 - 2003		
.....	+#1, wife				
.....	*2nd Wife of CRONYN, Hume:				
.....	+TANDY, Jessica Alice	1909 - 1994			
.....	*3rd Wife of CRONYN, Hume:				
.....	+CRONYN, Susan Cooper				
.....	4	CRONYN, Verschoyle Francis	1865 - 1956		
.....	+PHILPOT, Mable Margaret	1876 - 1952	Father: PHILPOT, Harvey		
.....	5	CRONYN, Terence	1902 -		
.....	5	CRONYN, Hugh Verschoyle	1905 -		
.....	+HARRIS, Jean Pamela	1919 -	Father: HARRIS, Percy		
.....	4	CRONYN, Edward Samuel Blake	1866 - 1958		
.....	4	CRONYN, Katharine Jane Hume	1868 - 1938		
.....	+BROWN, George Tyler	1864 - 1926			
.....	5	BROWN, Barbara	1894 - 1922		
.....	+BENTLIFF, Hubert David	- 1935			
.....	5	BROWN, Mary Katharine	1898 - 1967		
.....	+HARE, Maynard Patrick Almon	1899 - 1952			
.....	4	CRONYN, William Hume	1871 - 1948		

.....		+LEONARD, Alice Emilene	1886 - 1975	Father: LEONARD, Frank Elton	Mother: IBBOTSON,
Alice Louisa					
.....	3	CRONYN, Margaret	1835 - 1917		
.....		+BLAKE, Dominick Edward	1833 - 1912	Father: BLAKE, William Hume	Mother: HUME,
Catherine Honoria					
.....	4	BLAKE, Margaret Ethel	1873 -		
.....	4	BLAKE, Sophia Hume			
.....		+WRONG, George Mackinnon	1860 - 1948	Father: WRONG, Gilbert	Mother:
MCKINNON, Christina					
.....	5	WRONG, Edward Murray	1889 - 1928		
.....		+SMITH, Rosalind		Father: SMITH, A.L.	
.....	5	WRONG, Margaret Christian	1887 -		
.....	5	WRONG, Harold Verschoyle	1891 - 1916		
.....	5	WRONG, Humphrey Hume	1894 -		
.....	5	WRONG, Agnes Honoria	1903 -		
.....		+ARMSTRONG, C. H. A.			
.....	4	BLAKE, Edward Francis			
.....		+BENSON, Ethel Mary		Father: BENSON, Thomas Moore	Mother: MCCAUL,
Mary Edith					
.....	4	BLAKE, Edward William Hume	1860 -		
.....		+MANNING, Georgie		Father: MANNING, Alexander	
.....	4	BLAKE, Samuel Verschoyle	1868 -		
.....		+CAMERON, Florence	1874 -	Father: CAMERON, John	Mother: MILLAR, Elizabeth
.....	4	BLAKE, Catherine Jane			
.....	3	CRONYN, Rebecca (Sophy)	1836 - 1901		
.....		+BLAKE, Samuel Hume	1835 - 1914	Father: BLAKE, William Hume	Mother: HUME,
Catherine Honoria					
.....	4	BLAKE, William Hume	1861 - 1924		
.....		+LAW, Alice Jean		Father: LAW, David	
.....	4	BLAKE, Katherine	- 1930		
.....		+RHINELANDER, T. N.			
.....	4	BLAKE, Mabel			
.....		+MOSS, Frank Heyden	1867 -	Father: MOSS, Thomas	Mother: HINCKS, Amy
.....		*2nd Husband of BLAKE, Mabel:			
.....		+MACKENZIE, Alexander	1860 - 1943		
.....	3	CRONYN, Benjamin, Jr	1840 - 1905		
.....		+GOODHUE, Mary Gomm	1846 -	Father: GOODHUE, George Jervis	Mother:
MATTHEWS, Louisa					
.....	4	CRONYN, Charles Bemis	1870 -		
.....	4	CRONYN, Mary Goodhue	1872 -		
.....	4	CRONYN, Benjamin Huron	1877 -		
.....	4	CRONYN, Frank Edward	1878 -		
.....	5	CRONYN, Nonie			
.....		+WILSON, ?			
.....	4	CRONYN, George Lewellyn	1881 -		
.....	4	CRONYN, Frances Muriel	1883 -		
.....	3	CRONYN, Francis	1842 - 1874		
.....		*2nd Wife of CRONYN, Benjamin:			
.....		+COLLINS, Martha	1828 - 1907		
.....	2	CRONYN, Thomas	1804 - 1859		
.....	2	CRONYN, Jane			
.....	2	CRONYN, Abigail			
.....	2	CRONYN, Edward			
.....	2	CRONYN, Saunders			

English

Descendants of Noble English

1	ENGLISH, Noble	1796 - 1872
..	+FORSYTHE, Elizabeth	1800 - 1864
.....	2	ENGLISH, Noble Franklin 1820 - 1874
.....		+WRONG, Hester Ann Chapman

..... 3 ENGLISH, Anna Elizabeth
 3 ENGLISH, Walter Murray 1861 -
 +CLARKE, Ellenor M. Father: CLARKE, John F.
 3 ENGLISH, Frances Henrietta
 3 ENGLISH, Jessica Olivia
 +SAGE, George Bloomfield
 4 SAGE, Walter Noble
 4 SAGE, Clarissa Hester
 *2nd Wife of ENGLISH, Noble Franklin:
 +SHAVER, Charlotte
 3 ENGLISH, Ida Louisa
 *3rd Wife of ENGLISH, Noble Franklin:
 +DENNIS, Martha - 1885
 *4th Wife of ENGLISH, Noble Franklin:
 +LYON, Mary Eliza 1825 - 1857 Father: LYON, Aaron Mother: SANFORD, Elizabeth
 3 ENGLISH, Edward N. 1851 -
 +MULKINS, Mary S. Father: MULKINS, H.
 4 ENGLISH, Stuart N. 1878 -
 4 ENGLISH, Edward L. 1879 - 1879
 4 ENGLISH, Theresa M. 1880 - 1885
 3 ENGLISH, Emma
 3 ENGLISH, Lydia E. 1849 -
 2 ENGLISH, John Caleb
 2 ENGLISH, Hannah
 +COOK, Charles
 2 ENGLISH, Lyman
 2 E., Wesley English 1845 -
 2 ENGLISH, Edgar R. 1843 -
 *2nd Wife of ENGLISH, Noble:
 .. +ENGLISH?, Eleanore

Fitzgerald

Descendants of Edward Fitzgerald

1 FITZGERALD, Edward 1759 - 1841
 .. +TALBOT, Margaret 1770 - 1857 Father: TALBOT, Thomas
 2 FITZGERALD, Esther
 +SALE, Edward
 2 FITZGERALD, Mary
 +TALBOT, William Roberts 1811 - Father: TALBOT, Thomas
 3 TALBOT, Thomas Nelson
 +FITZGERALD, Esther Father: FITZGERALD, William
 4 TALBOT, William
 +TALBOT, Jane - 1912
 5 TALBOT, Esther
 5 TALBOT, Harold
 5 TALBOT, Alma
 4 TALBOT, Charles
 4 TALBOT, Mary
 4 TALBOT, Jane
 *2nd Wife of TALBOT, Thomas Nelson:
 +WONNACOTT, Lillian
 4 TALBOT, Bill
 4 TALBOT, Ray
 4 TALBOT, Gordon - 1944
 4 TALBOT, Beryl
 +CARROLL, Alvin
 3 TALBOT, William Jacob
 +FITZGERALD, Esther Father: FITZGERALD, Frederick
 4 TALBOT, William Marcus
 +BOX, Lottie
 2 FITZGERALD, William

..... 2 FITZGERALD, Ann 1791 - 1863
..... +HOWARD, Samuel
..... 2 FITZGERALD, George Terrence 1793 - 1864
..... +POWELL, ?
..... *2nd Wife of FITZGERALD, George Terrence:
..... +FENTON, Margaret 1799 - 1872
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Edward S. 1826 - 1881
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Jane 1829 - 1899
..... +MCNAB, John
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Elizabeth 1830 -
..... 3 FITZGERALD, George Terrence
..... +POWELL, Rebecca
..... *2nd Wife of FITZGERALD, George Terrence:
..... +BROWN, Sarah Jane
..... 3 FITZGERALD, James 1835 - 1891
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Fenton E. 1837 - 1902
..... +FITZGERALD, Ann 1842 - 1891
..... 4 FITZGERALD, George Terrence 1864 - 1891
..... +DAGG, Annie
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Frederick 1866 - 1962
..... +WALDEN, Mary Jane
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Fenton Edward
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Ira M. 1871 - 1945
..... +WALDEN, Minnie
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Louisa 1873 - 1953
..... +DEACON, Charles
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Margaret 1876 - 1906
..... +POWERS, Thomas 1869 - 1958
..... 4 FITZGERALD, William 1878 - 1942
..... +DART, Catherine
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Grace 1881 - 1950
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Elizabeth 1884 - 1962
..... +BOX, William J. H. 1884 - 1952
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Laura 1886 - 1963
..... +HERRON, Jack
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Margaret 1839 - 1876
..... +HARTLEY, A. Y.
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Frederick 1841 -
..... +NEWMAN, Mary Ann 1870 - 1898
..... 2 FITZGERALD, John 1801 - 1876
..... +ARDIEL, Rebecca 1806 - 1864 Father: ARDIEL, Leonard Mother: CARRY, Rebecca
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Frederick Ardiel 1840 - 1924
..... +JONES, Mary Edith 1844 - 1928 Father: JONES, Charles J. Mother: CARTER, Mary
..... 4 FITZGERALD, Wilmer Leighton - 1933
..... +BRADSHAW, Lillian Gartha - 1909
..... 5 FITZGERALD, John Leighton Morris
..... 6 FITZGERALD, John Edward
..... *2nd Wife of FITZGERALD, Wilmer Leighton:
..... +MORRIS, Rebecca Hartin 1882 - 1954
..... 3 FITZGERALD, May
..... +SCANDRETT, John 1829 - Father: SCANDRETT, Jacob Mother: WRIGHT, Ann
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Isabel
..... +MAGEE, William
..... 5 MAGEE, Russell
..... +PERRY, Mable
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Emma
..... +BRONN, T.A.
..... 4 SCANDRETT, John B.
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Joseph Wright
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Thomas William 1866 - 1941
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Frederick R.
..... 3 FITZGERALD, Rebecca
..... +SCANDRETT, Joseph - 1862 Father: SCANDRETT, Jacob Mother: WRIGHT, Ann
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Dina
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Maria
..... +MCCULLOCH, A. M.
..... 4 SCANDRETT, Leonard H. 1858 -
..... +BELTON, Florence Father: BELTON, James H. Mother: WILKINSON, Martha
..... 5 SCANDRETT, Harold B.
..... 5 SCANDRETT, Clarence J.

..... *2nd Wife of FITZGERALD, John:
 +CARRIE, Mary 1813 - 1898
 2 FITZGERALD, Frederick 1803 -
 +WEIR, Margaret 1820 - Father: WEIR, Archibald Mother: CURRIE, Mary
 3 FITZGERALD, William Weir 1845 -
 +COMFORT, Sarah
 3 FITZGERALD, Frederick
 3 FITZGERALD, Edward
 3 FITZGERALD, George
 +HALE, Grace
 4 FITZGERALD, Frank- 1958
 +HARDING, Ruth - 1959 Father: HARDING, R.H. (Henry) Mother: HARDING?, Laura
 5 FITZGERALD, Hadley
 6 FITZGERALD, Sharon
 6 FITZGERALD, Sandra
 5 FITZGERALD, Helen
 3 FITZGERALD, James
 *2nd Wife of FITZGERALD, Frederick:
 +CULBERT, Ann
 3 FITZGERALD, John
 3 FITZGERALD, Margaret
 3 FITZGERALD, Sarah
 3 FITZGERALD, Mary
 3 FITZGERALD, Rebecca

Gartshore

Descendants of Alexander Gartshore

1 GARTSHORE, Alexander
 .. +STEEL, Marion
 2 GARTSHORE, John 1810 - 1873
 +MITCHELL, Mary 1810 - 1835
 *2nd Wife of GARTSHORE, John:
 +MOIR, Margaret Panton 1809 - 1899 Father: MOIR, James Mother: THAW, Anne
 3 GARTSHORE, Jacqueline 1837 -
 +WILSON, James 1831 - 1901
 4 WILSON, James
 4 WILSON, John Gartshore
 4 WILSON, Jaqueline
 4 WILSON, Matthew
 4 WILSON, Mary
 4 WILSON, Isabella
 4 WILSON, Helen
 3 GARTSHORE, Alexander 1839 - 1904
 +HENDRIE, Isobel King 1848 - 1924 Father: HENDRIE, John Mother:
 STRATHEARN, Elizabeth Jessie
 4 GARTSHORE, Mary 1868 -
 4 GARTSHORE, Alexander 1872 -
 4 GARTSHORE, Jessie 1878 -
 4 GARTSHORE, John 1880 -
 3 GARTSHORE, Marion Steel 1840 -
 +LESLIE, Alexander C. 1840 -
 3 GARTSHORE, Margaret Anne 1844 - 1932
 +WILSON, Richard Todd 1839 - 1927
 3 GARTSHORE, John 1846 - 1847
 3 GARTSHORE, John James 1850 - 1933
 +BURTON, Helen 1857 - 1951
 3 GARTSHORE, William Moir 1853 - 1931
 +MCCLARY, Catherine Florence 1857 - 1951 Father: MCCLARY, John A. Mother:
 DRAKE, Mary Ann
 4 GARTSHORE, Edna Theresa 1877 - 1967

.....		+CLEGHORN, Allen MacKenzie	1872 - 1916
.....	5	CLEGHORN, Edna Catherine	1903 - 2000
.....		+MCHARDY-SMITH, Frank Alistair	1900 - 1994
.....	5	CLEGHORN, Robert Allen	1904 - 1995
.....		+MARNOCH, Sheena	- 1976
.....		*2nd Wife of CLEGHORN, Robert Allen:	
.....		+NEWMAN, Elizabeth	- 1988
.....	4	GARTSHORE, John McClary	

Gibbons

The Gibbons, were... and intermarried with the Oslers and Anne Cochran Gibbons married Robert Wilkinson, who was a contemporary of Allan Cleghorn. Anne of course was the well known Canadian poet who had a “relationship” with Frank Scott, whose work is admired greatly by the present author.

Descendants of William G. Gibbons

1	GIBBONS, William G.			
..	+SUTTON, Ann			
..... 2	GIBBONS, George Christie	1848 - 1918		
.....	+CRAIG, Elizabeth Campbell	- 1914	Father: CRAIG, Hugh	
.....	3	GIBBONS, Lorna Craig	1876 - 1954	
.....		+HARRIS, George Henry Ronalds	1873 - 1942	Father: HARRIS, George Becher Mother:
	RONALDS, Mary Elizabeth Lucy			
.....	4	HARRIS, George Gibbons Ronalds	1910 - 2002	
.....		+LYLE, Norah		
.....	4	HARRIS, Amelia Lucy Ronalds	1913 - 2001	
.....		+LITTLE, Frank Hamilton	1908 - 1982	Father: LITTLE, Arthur Thomas Mother: HARTSON,
	Lillian Edyth			
.....	4	HARRIS, Ronald Sutton	1919 - 2000	
.....		+GUNN, Patricia		
.....		*2nd Wife of HARRIS, Ronald Sutton:		
.....		+GONCALVES, Terry A.		
.....	3	GIBBONS, George Sutton	1882 - 1919	
.....		+OSLER, Mary Elizabeth	1886 - 1956	Father: OSLER, Edmund Boyd Mother: COCHRAN,
	Anne Farquharson			
.....	4	GIBBONS, Mary Elizabeth	1911 - 1973	
.....		+CLARKE, Eric		
.....	4	GIBBONS, Anne Cochran	1910 - 1961	
.....		+WILKINSON, Frederick Robert	1905 - 1959	Father: WILKINSON, F. B. Mother:
	GURD, Mabel			
.....	4	GIBBONS, Alan Osler	1908 -	
.....		+MEREDITH, Marion	1920 -	Father: MEREDITH, Allen Pickton Mother: WRIGHT,
	Jean			
.....	3	GIBBONS, Helen Beresford	1878 - 1960	
.....	3	GIBBONS, Alan	- 1901	
.....	3	GIBBONS, Marjorie Campbell		
.....		+COUNSELL, John L.		
..... 2	GIBBONS, Anna L.			
.....	+KENT, Malcolm J.		Father: KENT, John Mother: SHOFF, Sarah	
.....	3	KENT, John V.		
.....	3	KENT, Edna L.		

Goodhue

Descendants of Josiah Goodhue

1	GOODHUE, Josiah	1721 - 1797			
..... 2	GOODHUE, Josiah	1759 - 1829			
.....	+BURR, Rachel				
.....	3	GOODHUE, George Jervis	1799 - 1870		
.....		+FULLERTON, Maria	1810 - 1828		
.....	4	GOODHUE, Maria Fullerton Norton	1828 - 1829		
.....		*2nd Wife of GOODHUE, George Jervis:			
.....		+MATTHEWS, Louisa	1804 - 1880	Father: MATTHEWS, John	Mother:
	MATTHEWS?, Frances				
.....	4	GOODHUE, Mary Gomm	1846 -		
.....		+CRONYN, Benjamin, Jr	1840 - 1905	Father: CRONYN, Benjamin	Mother:
	BICKERSTAFF, Margaret Anne				
.....	5	CRONYN, Charles Bemis	1870 -		
.....	5	CRONYN, Mary Goodhue	1872 -		
.....	5	CRONYN, Benjamin Huron	1877 -		
.....	5	CRONYN, Frank Edward	1878 -		
.....	6	CRONYN, Nonie			
.....		+WILSON, ?			
.....	5	CRONYN, George Lewellyn	1881 -		
.....	5	CRONYN, Frances Muriel	1883 -		
.....	4	GOODHUE, Charles F.	1837 - 1890		
.....		+FRASER, Maria Catherine Rose	- 1872		
.....		*2nd Wife of GOODHUE, Charles F.:			
.....		+WILKES, Susan	1837 - 1890		
.....	4	GOODHUE, George Jervis	1833 - 1869		
.....	4	GOODHUE, Frances Cecilia			
.....		+HAMMOND, Charles Stodart			
.....	4	GOODHUE, Harriet Amelia			
.....		+THOMAS, Francis Wolferstan	1834 - 1900		
.....	4	GOODHUE, Louisa			
.....		+WATSON, Walter W.	- 1900		
.....	4	GOODHUE, Maria Eliza	1843 - 1926		
.....		+TOVEY, Lt-Col. Hamilton	1841 - 1889	Father: TOVEY, Alexander	Mother: IRVINE,
	Mary Hamilton				
.....	5	TOVEY, John Cronyn	1885 - 1971		
.....		+ROWE, Aida	- 1970	Father: ROWE, John	
.....	5	TOVEY, Harold Dunbar	1871 - 1943		
.....		+DRYSDALE, Mary Louisa	1883 - 1948		
.....	6	TOVEY, Kenneth Dunbar	1908 - 1978		
.....		+MCELHINNEY, Mollie	1913 - 1992		
.....	3	GOODHUE, Josiah Cosmore	- 1847		
.....		+GOODHUE?, Catherine			
.....		*2nd Wife of GOODHUE, Josiah:			
.....		+DICKINSON, Sophia			
..... 2	GOODHUE, Joseph				

Gunn

Descendants of Gunn

1	GUNN				
..... 2	GUNN, George MacKenzie	1820 - 1883			
.....	+BLINN, Eliza Maria	- 1901			
.....	3	GUNN, William Alexander	1849 - 1899		
.....		+MCCLARY, Theresa Maria	1854 -	Father: MCCLARY, John A.	Mother: DRAKE, Mary Ann
.....	4	GUNN, Helen Georgina	1883 -		
.....	4	GUNN, John McClary	1884 -		

.....		+MCCLARY, Frances Matilda	1891 -	Father: MCCLARY, John Gardener	Mother: NORTON,
Matilda Ann					
.....	5	GUNN, John McClary			
.....	5	GUNN, Stuart William			
.....	5	GUNN, Mary Patricia			
.....	5	GUNN, David MacKenzie			
.....	4	GUNN, Gordon M.	1886 -		
.....	4	GUNN, George	1887 -		
.....	4	GUNN, Kenneth W.	1888 -		
.....	4	GUNN, Dorothy	1890 -		
.....	4	GUNN, Stuart L.	1891 -		
.....		+GUNN?, Enid Mary	1895 - 1931		
.....	5	GUNN, Geoffrey			
.....	5	GUNN, Kendrick			
.....	3	GUNN, Harriet Margaret	- 1911		
.....		+SMART, Alfred Merritt	1858 - 1931	Father: SMART, John	Mother: SMITH, Catherine
Sophia					
.....	4	SMART, Catherine			
.....		+MCLEAN, Allan McRae	1887 -	Father: MCLEAN, Donald	Mother: RAE, Matilda
.....	4	SMART, Ian Merritt			
.....	3	GUNN, George Carnegie	1867 -		
.....		+MOORE, Agnes Maria		Father: MOORE, Charles S.	
.....	3	GUNN, Gordon			
..... 2		GUNN, William			

Harris

Descendants of John Harris

1	HARRIS, John				
..... 2	HARRIS, John	1782 - 1850			
.....		+RYERSE, Amelia	1798 - 1882	Father: RYERSE, Samuel	Mother: UNDERHILL, Sarah
.....	3	HARRIS, William Edward	1817 - 1822		
.....	3	HARRIS, Amelia Ellen	1819 - 1821		
.....	3	HARRIS, Sarah Bushby	1821 - 1916		
.....		+DALZELL, Robert Alexander	George		
.....	3	HARRIS, Amelia Andrina	1823 - 1918		
.....		+GRIFFIN, Gilbert			
.....	4	GRIFFIN, Edward Scott			
.....		+MACKENZIE, Mabel		Father: MACKENZIE, William	Mother: MERRY, Margaret
.....	3	HARRIS, Eliza Bayfield	1825 - 1910		
.....		+CRUTCHLEY, Charles			
.....	3	HARRIS, Mary Henvey	1825 - 1898		
.....		+PEARD, George Shuldham			
.....	4	PEARD, Helen			
.....	3	HARRIS, Charlotte Owen	1828 - 1854		
.....		+KNIGHT, Edward Lewis			
.....	3	HARRIS, John Fitzjohn	1830 - 1861		
.....		+LORING, Elizabeth	1838 - 1922	Father: LORING, Robert Roberts	
.....	3	HARRIS, Edward William	1832 - 1925		
.....		+RYERSON, Sophia Howard	1836 - 1898	Father: RYERSON, Adolphus Egerton	Mother:
ARMSTRONG, Mary					
.....	3	HARRIS, Helen Vidal	1834 - 1860		
.....		+PORTMAN, Maurice Berkeley		Father: PORTMAN, Baron	
.....	3	HARRIS, George Becher	1836 - 1923		
.....		+RONALDS, Mary Elizabeth Lucy	1845 -	Father: RONALDS, Henry	Mother: ASKIN,
Archange					
.....	4	HARRIS, Amelia Archange	1868 - 1959		
.....	4	HARRIS, George Henry Ronalds	1873 - 1942		
.....		+GIBBONS, Lorna Craig	1876 - 1954	Father: GIBBONS, George Christie	Mother:
CRAIG, Elizabeth Campbell					
.....	5	HARRIS, George Gibbons Ronalds	1910 - 2002		

.....		+LYLE, Norah		
.....	5	HARRIS, Amelia Lucy Ronalds	1913 - 2001	
.....		+LITTLE, Frank Hamilton	1908 - 1982	Father: LITTLE, Arthur Thomas Mother:
HARTSON, Lillian Edyth				
.....	5	HARRIS, Ronald Sutton	1919 - 2000	
.....		+GUNN, Patricia		
.....		*2nd Wife of HARRIS, Ronald Sutton:		
.....		+GONCALVES, Terry A.		
.....	4	HARRIS, Edward Montgomery	1880 - 1952	
.....		+BREAKEY, Annie Hermione	Father: BREAKEY, John	Mother: ANDERSON, Annie
.....	3	HARRIS, Teresa Newcomen J. Eveleigh	1839 - 1928	
.....		+SCOTT, William John		
.....		*2nd Husband of HARRIS, Teresa Newcomen J. Eveleigh:		
.....		+LITTLEDALE, St. George		

Helmuth

Descendants of Isaac Hellmuth

1	HELLMUTH, Isaac	1817 - 1901		
..	+EVANS, Catharine Marla		Father: EVANS, Thomas	
.....	2	HELLMUTH, Isidore Frederick	1854 -	
.....		+GAMBLE, Harriet Emily		Father: GAMBLE, Joseph Clark Mother: BOULTON, Harriet Eliza
.....	3	HELLMUTH, Miriam		
.....		+MEREDITH, J. R.		
.....	3	HELLMUTH, Harold		
.....	3	HELLMUTH, Phyllis		
.....	3	HELLMUTH, Gordon		
.....	2	HELLMUTH, Gustavus		
.....	2	HELLMUTH, Bertha		
.....		+GLANCY, Captain		
.....		*2nd Wife of HELLMUTH, Isaac:		
..	+GLYN, Mary Louisa			

Hendrie

Descendants of John Hendrie

1	HENDRIE, John	1802 - 1864		
..	+STRATHEARN, Elizabeth Jessie			
.....	2	HENDRIE, Isobel King	1848 - 1924	
.....		+GARTSHORE, Alexander	1839 - 1904	Father: GARTSHORE, John Mother: MOIR, Margaret Panton
.....	3	GARTSHORE, Mary	1868 -	
.....	3	GARTSHORE, Alexander	1872 -	
.....	3	GARTSHORE, Jessie	1878 -	
.....	3	GARTSHORE, John	1880 -	
.....	2	HENDRIE, William	1831 - 1906	
.....		+WALKER, Margaret	1836 - 1873	
.....	3	HENDRIE, James W.		
.....	3	HENDRIE, John Strathearn	1857 - 1923	
.....		+HENDERSON, Lena Maude	1862 -	Father: HENDERSON, Peter Robertson Mother:
SWEETLAND, Henrietta				
.....	4	HENDRIE, Enid Strathearn	1888 -	
.....		+OWEN, William H.		
.....	4	HENDRIE, William Ian Strathearn	1890 -	
.....		+HOLTON, Frances Eleanor		

..... 5 HENDRIE, John Strathearn
..... 5 HENDRIE, Hugh Strathearn
..... 5 HENDRIE, William Holton
..... 4 HENDRIE, Hugh Strathern 1892 - 1907
..... 3 HENDRIE, Elizabeth Strathearn 1861 -
..... +HAY, John D.
..... 4 HAY, Strathearn
..... +BECK, Marion Aura 1904 - 1944 Father: BECK, Adam Mother: OTTAWAY, Lilian
..... 5 HAY, Lilian Strathearn 1927 - 1969
..... 4 HAY, Robert
..... 4 HAY, Hendrie
..... 3 HENDRIE, William 1863 - 1924
..... +BROWN, Elizabeth Ann Father: BROWN, Adam Mother: HARLEY-KOUGH,
Mary
..... 4 HENDRIE, William Brown
..... 4 HENDRIE, George Campbell
..... 4 HENDRIE, Mary
..... +CUMMING, Ronald Stewart
..... 3 HENDRIE, George Muir 1865 -
..... *2nd Wife of HENDRIE, William:
..... +MURRAY, Mary Father: MURRAY, Alexander Mother: FRASER, Mary
..... 3 HENDRIE, Murray 1876 - 1914
..... +TURNER, Agnes R. Father: TURNER, Alexander Mother: STRANG, Margaret
..... 2 HENDRIE, George
..... 2 HENDRIE, dau
..... +MUIR, W. K.
..... 2 HENDRIE, dau2
..... +SMITH, James
..... 2 HENDRIE, John
..... 2 HENDRIE, dau3
..... +LEGGATT, M.

Hespeler

Descendants of Johnna Glory Hespeler

1 HESPELER, Johnna Glory
.. +WICK, Barbara Anna
..... 2 HESPELER, Jacob 1809 - 1881
..... +DIEHL, Elise
..... 3 HESPELER, Laura
..... +WALKER, Lt-Col John 1832 - Father: WALKER, John Mother: MCHARDY, Mary
..... 3 HESPELER, Lizzie
..... 3 HESPELER, Mina
..... +CUTLER, ?
..... 3 HESPELER, Anna
..... +FARR, Herbert M.
..... 3 HESPELER, George
..... 3 HESPELER, Jacob
..... 3 HESPELER, Charles
..... 4 HESPELER, Willomine
..... 2 HESPELER, Charlotte Josephine 1822 - 1896
..... +BECK, Jacob Friedrich 1816 - 1906 Father: BECK, Frederick Mother: MORLOCK, Barbara
..... 3 BECK, Adam 1857 - 1925
..... +OTTAWAY, Lilian 1878 - 1921 Father: OTTAWAY, James Cuthbert Mother: STINSON,
Marion Elizabeth
..... 4 BECK, Marion Aura 1904 - 1944
..... +HAY, Strathearn Father: HAY, John D. Mother: HENDRIE, Elizabeth Strathearn
..... 5 HAY, Lilian Strathearn 1927 - 1969
..... *2nd Husband of BECK, Marion Aura:
..... +HOLLAND, John
..... 3 BECK, Louise 1847 - 1927
..... +DICKIE, James Francis Father: DICKIE, Francis Mother: MCLELLAND, Susan

..... 3 BECK, George
 3 BECK, William - 1896
 4 BECK, Horace 1894 - 1959
 +DREW, Dorothy Gibbs
 5 BECK, dau
 +BOLTE, A.A.
 3 BECK, Jacob Fritz 1861 - 1928
 +KERR, Isabella Halyburton 1872 - 1949
 4 BECK, Louisa B. 1900 -
 4 BECK, Helen
 2 HESPELER, Wilhelm 1830 -
 +KEACHIE, sis Father: KEACHIE, Duncan
 3 HESPELER, Georgina Hope - 1887
 +NANTON, Augustus Meredith Father: NANTON, Augustus Mother: JARVIS, Mary Louisa
 *2nd Wife of HESPELER, Wilhelm:
 +KEACHIE, Kate R. Father: KEACHIE, Duncan
 3 HESPELER, Alfred
 3 HESPELER, Georgina
 +NANTON, Augustus
 4 NANTON, Georgina
 +CAMERON, Lorne
 5 CAMERON, Elspeth
 2 HESPELER, Ferdinanda
 +[1] CHAPMAN, John
 3 CHAPMAN, Alfred
 3 CHAPMAN, Mina
 3 CHAPMAN, George E.
 +WEMYSS, Margaret M.
 4 CHAPMAN, Ferdinand
 4 CHAPMAN, Irene
 +BENSON, ?
 2 HESPELER, Stephanie
 +WARNOCK, Adam
 3 WARNOCK, Charlo
 3 WARNOCK, James
 2 HESPELER, Louise
 +EGGART, ?
 3 EGGART, Josephine
 3 EGGART, Louise
 2 HESPELER, Marie
 +SEAGRAM, Joseph E.
 2 HESPELER, Wilhelmina
 +[1] CHAPMAN, John

Ivey

Descendants of Charles Henry Ivey

1 IVEY, Charles Henry 1856 - 1922
 .. +GREEN, Louise H.
 2 IVEY, Richard Green 1891 - 1974
 +MACAULAY, Jean 1884 - 1974 Father: MACAULAY, George
 3 IVEY, Pauline Louise 1916 - 1983
 +GUEUGNIER, Eric
 3 IVEY, Helen Lorraine
 +SHUTTLEWORTH, James Murray 1915 - 1979 Father: SHUTTLEWORTH, H. R.
 Mother: MURRAY, Mary E.
 3 IVEY, Richard Macauley 1925 -
 +NURSE, Beryl Marcia 1924 - 2007 Father: NURSE, W. Ivan Mother: HEATON, Beatrice
 2 IVEY, Charles Henry 1889 - 1974
 +IVEY?, Ethel B. - 1967
 3 IVEY, Peter John 1919 - 1983

.....		+IVEY?, Barbara
.....	3	IVEY, Charles Robert 1922 - 2003
.....		+KOHL, R. Maria 1921 - 2002
.....		*2nd Wife of IVEY, Charles Robert:
.....		+IVEY?, Ruth
.....		*3rd Wife of IVEY, Charles Robert:
.....		+IVEY?, Martha
.....	3	IVEY, Joanne 1924 -
.....		+MAZZOLENI, Ettore

Jeffery

Descendants of Joseph Jeffery

1	JEFFERY, Joseph				
..	+GODBOLD, Mary Ann				
..... 2	JEFFERY, Joseph	1829 - 1894			
.....	+HALEY, Augusta Ann	1831 - 1912	Father: HALEY, James	Mother: HALEY?, Sarah	
.....	3	JEFFERY, Ethel Eugenie			
.....		+REID, Edward Ernest	1872 - 1941	Father: REID, Robert	Mother: MCELROY, Ann Jane
.....	4	REID, Margaret			
.....	4	REID, Beatrice			
.....	4	REID, Robert Haley	- 1972		
.....	3	JEFFERY, James Edgar	1870 - 1951		
.....		+DUMARESQ, Gertrude Emily	1876 - 1969		
.....	4	JEFFERY, Joseph	1907 - 1999		
.....		+WALBRIDGE, Nora Keating	1905 - 1968		
.....		*2nd Wife of JEFFERY, Joseph:			
.....		+MORRIS, Norah Alicia		Father: MORRIS, John	
.....	4	JEFFERY, Alexander Haley	1909 -		
.....		+MURRAY, Eulalie E.		Father: MURRAY, William G.	
.....	4	JEFFERY, Albert Edgar	1916 -		
.....		+MARK, Margaret E.		Father: MARK, C. E.	
.....	4	JEFFERY, Gordon Dumaresq	1919 - 1986		
.....	3	JEFFERY, Charles Llewellyn	1866 -		
.....		+CLARKE, E. Harriet		Father: CLARKE, James Campbell	
.....	4	JEFFERY, Kathleen Mary			
.....	3	JEFFERY, Albert Oscar	1857 - 1928		
.....		+BAXTER, Edna Eliza	- 1933	Father: BAXTER, Hamilton A.	Mother: HANCOCK, Frances
.....	3	JEFFERY, Cecilia			
.....		+HENNINGER, John F.			
.....	3	JEFFERY, Cassie M.			
.....	3	JEFFERY, Josephine			
.....		+BATES, S.S.			
.....	3	JEFFERY, Joseph Arthur	1854 - 1863		

Labatt

Descendants of Andrew Labatt

1	LABATT, Andrew	- 1828
..	+BELL, ?	
..... 2	LABATT, Valentine Knightley Chetwode	- 1813

.....		+LABATT?, Jane			
.....	3	LABATT, John Kinder	1803 - 1866		
.....		+KELL, Elizabeth	1816 - 1897		
.....	4	LABATT, John Kinder, Jr	1838 - 1915		
.....		+BIDDULPH, Catherine Matilda	1874	Father: BIDDULPH, Richard	
.....	5	LABATT, Katherine Constance	1867 -		
.....		+SCATCHERD, Alan D.	1864 - 1901		
.....	6	SCATCHERD, John Labatt	1895 - 1918		
.....	6	SCATCHERD, Colin Campbell	1898 - 1953		
.....		+FARNCOMB, Audrey Eleanor	- 1973	Father: FARNCOMB, Frederick W.	
Mother: MAULSON, Eleanor					
.....	6	SCATCHERD, Margaret (Kitty)	1900 - 1994		
.....		+JARVIS, William H.R. "Reg"	- 1958		
.....	5	LABATT, Frances Amelia	1868 - 1941		
.....		+CRONYN, Hume Blake	1864 - 1933	Father: CRONYN, Verschoyle	Mother:
BLAKE, Sophy Eliza					
.....	6	CRONYN, Richard Hume	1894 - 1948		
.....		+MITCHELL, Dorothy Henrietta	1897 - 1973	Father: MITCHELL, E.C.	
.....	6	CRONYN, Verschoyle Phillip	1895 - 1978		
.....		+BRUCE, Dorothy Vivian	1897 -	Father: BRUCE, Walter E. H.	
.....	6	CRONYN, Katherine Frances	1897 -		
.....		+HARLEY, John Robert Howard	1892 - 1970	Father: HARLEY, Alfred	
.....	6	CRONYN, Honor Hume	1899 - 1960		
.....		+COCHRAN, Hugh Eric	1895 - 1965	Father: COCHRAN, Robert	
.....	6	CRONYN, Hume	1911 - 2003		
.....		+#1, wife			
.....		*2nd Wife of CRONYN, Hume:			
.....		+TANDY, Jessica Alice	1909 - 1994		
.....		*3rd Wife of CRONYN, Hume:			
.....		+CRONYN, Susan Cooper			
.....	5	LABATT, Selina Mary	1871 - 1942		
.....		+WHITEHEAD, William Thomas	1865 - 1925		
.....	6	WHITEHEAD, William T.	1914 - 1951		
.....	6	WHITEHEAD, Robert	1916 - 2002		
.....	5	LABATT, Mary Caroline			
.....		+MEWBURN, Sydney Chilton	1863 -	Father: MEWBURN, Thomas Chilton	Mother:
CORY, Rachel Amanda					
.....	6	MEWBURN, J. C.	- 1916		
.....	6	MEWBURN, Helen			
.....		+THOMPSON, David Stinson		Father: THOMPSON, David	Mother:
GRASETT, Mary Emily					
.....	5	LABATT, Eliza Ruby	1870 - 1871		
.....		*2nd Wife of LABATT, John Kinder, Jr:			
.....		+BROWNE, Sophie Amelia	1851 - 1906	Father: BROWNE, George Henry Sackville	
.....	5	LABATT, John Sackville	1880 - 1952		
.....		+LYNCH, Elizabeth Anne	1900 - 1975	Father: LYNCH, William Joseph	
.....	6	LABATT, John Pridham	1928 - 1981		
.....	6	LABATT, William Arthur Sackville	1934 -		
.....		+ARMSTRONG, Sonia Helene		Father: ARMSTRONG, John W.	Mother:
VEUILLEUMIER, Henriette Helene					
.....	6	LABATT, Mary Elizabeth	1930 -		
.....		+LAMB, ?			
.....	5	LABATT, Hugh Francis	1883 - 1956		
.....		+PIERCE, Angela Margaret	1887 - 1980	Father: PIERCE, Lawrence J.	
.....	5	LABATT, Dora Elizabeth	1882 - 1969		
.....		+SPOTSWOOD, Maurice	1877 - 1937		
.....	6	SPOTSWOOD, Kathleen D.			
.....	5	LABATT, Mary E.J.	1885 - 1954		
.....		+RUSSEL, Blair	1880 - 1964		
.....	6	RUSSEL, Blair	1916 -		
.....	6	RUSSEL, Jane	1917 -		
.....	6	RUSSEL, Hugh	1921 - 1944		
.....	5	LABATT, Ismena Archange	1887 - 1971		
.....		+GRAYDON, Alexander Henry Marshall	1870 - 1928		
.....	6	GRAYDON, Alexander Simpson	1915 - 1987		
.....		+COOLICAN, Catherine Eleanor		Father: COOLICAN, Peter T.	
.....	6	GRAYDON, Margaret I.	1918 - 2000		
.....		*2nd Husband of LABATT, Ismena Archange:			
.....		+CHIPMAN, Murray Reginald	1897 -		
.....	5	LABATT, Jean Agnes	1891 - 1975		

.....		+BALDERS, Ralph Edward	1888 - 1943
.....	6	BALDERS, Arthur H.	1918 -
.....		*2nd Husband of LABATT, Jean Agnes:	
.....		+LISTER-KAYE, Kenelm	1892 - 1955
.....	5	LABATT, George	1884 - 1884
.....	5	LABATT, Vera Caroline	1881 - 1881
.....	4	LABATT, Robert Pritchard	1835 -
.....	4	LABATT, Ephraim	1837 -
.....	4	LABATT, Charlotte	1840 -
.....	4	LABATT, George Thomas	1843 -
.....	4	LABATT, Eliza	1844 -
.....	4	LABATT, Maria	1847 -
.....	4	LABATT, Jane	1849 -
.....	4	LABATT, Frances Louisa	1851 -
.....	4	LABATT, Emma	1853 -
.....	4	LABATT, Ismena	1855 -
.....	4	LABATT, Louisa	1858 -
.....	4	LABATT, Charles Knightley Chetwode	1859 -
.....	4	LABATT, Mary Caroline	1861 -
.....	3	LABATT, Louisa	1809 - 1892
.....	3	LABATT, Ismenda Bell	1810 - 1872
.....	2	LABATT, Samuel Bell	

Lawson

Descendants of William Lawson

1	LAWSON, William	1793 - 1875			
.....	2	LAWSON, Thomas	1815 - 1873		
.....	3	LAWSON, Francis Edgar	1861 - 1911		
.....		+HODGINS, Lorena	1861 - 1933		
.....	4	LAWSON, Ray	1886 - 1980		
.....		+NEWTON, Helen	1887 - 1977	Father: NEWTON, F. G.	
.....	5	LAWSON, Thomas Frederick George	1915 - 1991		
.....		+OTTON, Margaret Anna	1917 - 2004	Father: OTTON, George	Mother:
	HODGINS, Constance				
.....	5	LAWSON, Helen Ruth	1910 -		
.....		+KINDERSLEY, Robin			
.....	5	LAWSON, Francis Chester	1912 -		
.....	5	LAWSON, Ray Newton	1914 -		
.....	5	LAWSON, Jean Louise	1918 -		
.....		+KENNEDY, Jack C.			
.....	4	LAWSON, sis			
.....		+MCARTHUR, Duncan			

Leonard

Descendants of Samson Lennard

1	LENNARD, Samson	1545 - 1615
....	+FIENES, Margaret	1540 - 1611
.....	2	LEONARD, Thomas 1577 - 1638
.....		+WHITE, Ludia
.....	3	LEONARD, James 1620 - 1691
.....		+MARTIN, Mary
.....	4	LEONARD, Thomas 1641 - 1713

.....		+WATSON, Mary			
..... 5		LEONARD, Elkanah 1677 -			
.....		+HODGES, Charity			
..... 6		LEONARD, Timothy 1713 -			
..... 7		LEONARD, Samuel 1754 - 1824			
.....		+WILLIAMS, Sarah			
..... 8		LEONARD, Elijah, Sr	1787 - 1855		
.....		+STONE, Mary Polly 1793 - 1870			
..... 9		LEONARD, Lewis Corydon	1813 - 1901		
.....		+FITCH, Sarah Porter 1819 - 1851			
.....	10	LEONARD, James Corydon	1844 - 1872		
.....		*2nd Wife of LEONARD, Lewis Corydon:			
.....		+DANIELS, Mary	1833 - 1893		
.....	10	LEONARD, Cora Louisa	1860 - 1940		
.....		+NICHOLSON, William J.	1856 - 1941		
.....	10	LEONARD, Lewis Corydon	1862 - 1899		
.....		+ANDERSON, M. E.			
.....	10	LEONARD, Frederick Lloyd	1864 - 1900		
.....		+STRONG, M. E.			
..... 9		LEONARD, Elijah, Jr 1814 - 1891			
.....		+WOODMAN, Emeline	1819 - 1895		Father: WOODMAN,
Elijah Crocker		Mother: ELDEN, Apphia			
.....	10	LEONARD, Frank Elton	1848 - 1923		
.....		+WILLIAMS, Janie M.	1847 - 1878		
.....		*2nd Wife of LEONARD, Frank Elton:			
.....		+IBBOTSON, Alice Louisa	1850 - 1940		Father: IBBOTSON,
Benjamin		Mother: MCCORMACK, Alice			
.....	11	LEONARD, Benjamin Elijah	1880 - 1881		
.....	11	LEONARD, Ibbotson	1882 - 1974		
.....		+BRINTON, Sarah	1884 - 1974		
.....	12	LEONARD, Brinton	1923 - 1950		
.....	11	LEONARD, Edwin Woodman	1883 - 1917		
.....	11	LEONARD, Alice Emilene	1886 - 1975		
.....		+CRONYN, William Hume	1871 - 1948		Father:
CRONYN, Verschoyle		Mother: BLAKE, Sophy Eliza			
.....	11	LEONARD, Estelle Louise	1888 - 1966		
.....		+CARLING, John Harry Innes	1883 - 1972		Father:
CARLING, Thomas Harry		Mother: INNES, Nina M.			
.....	12	CARLING, Leonard Innes	1915 - 1943		
.....		+COOPER, Charlotte M.	1916 -		
.....	11	LEONARD, Elaine Agatha	1892 -		
.....		+SCHOFIELD, E. A.			
.....	12	SCHOFIELD, Stephen	1915 -		
.....	12	SCHOFIELD, Marjory	1917 -		
.....		+THOMPSON, ?			
.....	10	LEONARD, Edwin E.	1851 - 1873		
.....	10	LEONARD, Charles Weston	1852 - 1912		
.....		+CHRISTIE, Elizabeth Laidlaw	1862 - 1936		
.....	11	LEONARD, Leona Madeleine	1899 - 1900		
.....		*2nd Wife of LEONARD, Charles Weston:			
.....		+WILSON, Mary S.	1856 - 1885		
.....	11	LEONARD, Edna May	1882 -		
.....		+FITZGERALD, John Gerald	1882 -		Father:
FITZGERALD, William					
.....	12	FITZGERALD, John Desmond Leonard	1915 -		
.....	12	FITZGERALD, Molly	1914 -		
.....	11	LEONARD, Walter			
.....	10	LEONARD, Alice Emeline	1855 - 1861		
.....	10	LEONARD, Ella Adelia	1857 - 1940		
.....		+BARRON, William Cavan	1864 - 1936		
.....	11	BARRON, Agnes Emeline	1894 - 1974		
.....		+CRODEN, ?			
.....	12	CRODEN, John	1925 -		
.....	12	CRODEN, Mary Suzanne	1932 - 1938		
.....	10	LEONARD, May Apphia	1860 -		
.....		+MCCORKILL, John Charles	1854 - 1920		Father:
MCCORKILL, Robert		Mother: MEIGHAN, Margaret			
..... 9		LEONARD, Lyman Stone	1816 - 1895		
.....		+COLLVER, Atlanta		Father: COLLVER, William J.	Mother:
COLLVER?, Jane					

.....	10	LEONARD, William Elijah	1848 - 1901	
.....		+LAWTON, Eliza Jane (Elma)		
.....	11	LEONARD, William J.	1878 -	
.....	12	LEONARD, Eleanor	1908 - 1968	
.....		+SMALLMAN, Thomas Hamilton		1905 - 1935
Father: SMALLMAN, John Elton		Mother: PRINCE, Maude Hamilton		
.....	10	LEONARD, Jane	1850 -	
.....		+MARLATT, Charles William	1845 -	Father: MARLATT, John
Mother: COURSER, Patience Jane				
.....	11	MARLATT, Edna		
.....	9	LEONARD, Sarah Anna	1818 -	
.....		+BLACK, Henry		
.....	9	LEONARD, Mary Maria	1820 -	
.....		+SELLS, John	1817 - 1874	Father: SELLS, William
.....	10	SELLS, William Henry	1843 - 1913	
.....		+MCCARTHY, Elizabeth		
.....	11	SELLS, Frank Sherman	1875 -	
.....	11	SELLS, Ada Catharine		
.....	10	SELLS, Mary Elizabeth	1842 -	
.....		+LAWRENCE, Charles		
.....	11	LAWRENCE, Frank		
.....	11	LAWRENCE, May		
.....	11	LAWRENCE, Frederick		
.....	9	LEONARD, Delos White	1823 -	
.....		+BURLEIGH, Harriet S.	1831 -	
.....	10	LEONARD, Ada M.	1852 -	
.....		+HOOKER, Charles W.		
.....	10	LEONARD, Alvin H.	1854 -	
.....	10	LEONARD, Clara A.	1857 -	
.....		+HANSHETT, James H.		
.....	10	LEONARD, Lewis E.	1862 -	
.....	10	LEONARD, Hattie M.	1868 -	
.....	9	LEONARD, Clarissa Adelia	1832 - 1873	
.....		+SMYTH, John B.	1827 - 1905	Father: SMYTH, John
.....	10	SMYTH, Sarah Jane		
.....	10	SMYTH, Jennie		
.....		+GILLARD, A.		
.....	10	SMYTH, John L.		
.....	10	SMYTH, Harry Corydon	1855 - 1901	
.....	10	SMYTH, James F.		
.....	10	SMYTH, Minnie		
.....		+EDWARDS, J. S.		
.....	10	SMYTH, Deloss W.		
.....	10	SMYTH, Clara		
.....		+WALL, Caleb		
.....	10	SMYTH, Frank		
.....	10	SMYTH, Hattie		
.....	8	LEONARD, Betsy		
.....	8	LEONARD, Solomon		
.....	8	LEONARD, Samuel		
.....	8	LEONARD, Thomas		
.....	8	LEONARD, Joshua		
.....	8	LEONARD, Bemonia		
.....	8	LEONARD, Nathaniel		
.....	8	LEONARD, Daniel		
.....	8	LEONARD, Sally		
.....	4	LEONARD, James		
.....	3	LEONARD, Henry		
.....	4	LEONARD, Susannah		
.....		+MONFORD, Thomas		
.....	3	LEONARD, Phillip		

Little

Descendants of Thomas Little

1 LITTLE, Thomas 1819 - 1872
 .. +ROBINSON, Rebecca 1824 - 1889 Father: ROBINSON, John Mother: SHERRY, Esther
 2 LITTLE, John William 1848 - 1913
 +NICHOLSON, Kate Elizabeth 1849 - 1927 Father: NICHOLSON, Robert Mother: CAMPBELL, Sarah
 3 LITTLE, Arthur Thomas 1875 - 1958
 +HARTSON, Lillian Edyth 1876 - 1956 Father: HARTSON, Hamilton Mother: WADE,
 Eliza Jane
 4 LITTLE, Helen Elizabeth Rebecca 1902 - 1978
 +INGRAM, Henry Kenneth 1892 - 1976 Father: INGRAM, Lemeul Howard Mother:
 MCBRIDE, Elizabeth Jane
 4 LITTLE, John William 1905 -
 +PETERSON, Isabel Mary 1908 - 1961
 *2nd Wife of LITTLE, John William:
 +SAUNDERS, Mary Emma 1905 -
 4 LITTLE, Edward Nelson 1905 - 1978
 +TAMBLING, Jean Wilson 1909 -
 4 LITTLE, Frank Hamilton 1908 - 1982
 +HARRIS, Amelia Lucy Ronalds 1913 - 2001 Father: HARRIS, George Henry Ronalds
 Mother: GIBBONS, Lorna Craig
 4 LITTLE, Margaret Patricia Jean 1915 -
 +GRANGER, Sanford Robert 1908 - 1978
 4 LITTLE, Arthur John (Pete) 1913 -
 +MOORE, Margaret Hunter Father: MOORE, S. R.
 3 LITTLE, Herbert Melville 1877 - 1934
 +CAMPBELL, Mary 1886 - 1979
 3 LITTLE, Walter Hartley 1881 - 1952
 +GORDON, Elsie 1885 - 1958
 3 LITTLE, Edgar Sydney 1885 - 1943
 +WELD, Helen Gibson 1893 - 1982 Father: WELD, Edmund Mother: GIBSON,
 Gertrude Isabel
 4 LITTLE, Alan Waldie 1915 - 1966
 +SMITH, Connie Father: SMITH, Arthur
 4 LITTLE, Naomi Elizabeth 1917 -
 +SAUNDERS, William Alexander 1912 - Father: SAUNDERS, Charles Mother:
 SAUNDERS?, Florence
 4 LITTLE, David Edmund 1922 - 1952
 +DARLING, Grace
 4 LITTLE, Derek Sydney 1924 -
 +CODE, Margaret
 *2nd Wife of LITTLE, Derek Sydney:
 +LANDO, Fay - 1995
 3 LITTLE, Harold Robert 1887 - 1948
 +MERRITT, Mary Mandeville 1891 - 1977
 3 LITTLE, George Wilfred 1891 - 1962
 +BOWN, Amy Vere 1895 - 1973
 4 LITTLE, Hilaire - 2003
 +COWIE, John Douglas 1915 - 2006
 3 LITTLE, Ernest Victor 1893 - 1954

McClary

Descendants of William McClary

1 MCCLARY, William
 .. +MCCLARY?, Margaret
 2 MCCLARY, John 1760 - 1834
 +FLETCHER, Dorothy 1764 - 1842 Father: FLETCHER, Peter Mother: ADAMS, Ruth
 3 MCCLARY, John 1784 - 1848
 +STARK, Sarah (Sally) 1786 - 1863

.....	4	MCCLARY, Dorcas	1806 - 1889		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Daniel	1808 -		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Dorothy (Dolly)	1810 -		
.....		+SAGE, William			
.....	5	SAGE, Nelson	1833 -		
.....		+EYER, Catherine			
.....	6	SAGE, Emma J.			
.....		+LITTLER, William			
.....	6	SAGE, Willard			
.....		+FREELAND, Emma			
.....	6	SAGE, Frank			
.....		+LODGE, Minnie			
.....	6	SAGE, Maud			
.....		+GUSTIN, ?			
.....	6	SAGE, Victoria			
.....	6	SAGE, John			
.....	4	MCCLARY, William	1812 - 1893		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Peter	1814 - 1890		
.....		+MYRICK, Clarissa	1820 - 1899	Father: MYRICK, Gardner	Mother: HALL, Elizabeth
.....	5	MCCLARY, William Henry	1841 -		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Charles	1843 - 1895		
.....		+MCCLARY?, Mary	1844 - 1877		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Henry P.	1866 - 1866		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Sarah Elizabeth	1846 -		
.....		+GILMOUR, James			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Nancy Maria	1847 -		
.....		+DONALDSON, George			
.....	5	MCCLARY, John Gardener	1849 - 1905		
.....		+NORTON, Matilda Ann		Father: NORTON, Frank D.	Mother: DECKER,
Catherine					
.....	6	MCCLARY, Kate Louisa	1874 - 1929		
.....		+PIPER, William Arthur	1869 - 1946	Father: PIPER, Thomas	Mother:
PERRIMAN, Ann					
.....	7	PIPER, John McClary	1909 - 1990		
.....		+ROBSON, Margaret B.	1913 - 2000		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Charles Norton	1875 - 1927		
.....		+CREIGHTON, Ida Victoria	1877 - 1915	Father: CREIGHTON, James	Mother:
ENGLISH, Ann					
.....	7	MCCLARY, Kate	1903 - 1912		
.....	7	MCCLARY, Lida	1904 -		
.....		+MOORE, Robert J.			
.....	7	MCCLARY, Arthur English	1907 -		
.....		+SANDYS, Marjorie	1921 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Fred Decker	1877 - 1950		
.....		+PEARSON, Maude Augusta	1882 - 1973		
.....	7	MCCLARY, Freida Maude	1904 - 1994		
.....		+BARTLETT, Russell			
.....	7	MCCLARY, Annie Matilda	1906 - 1995		
.....		+GRAY, Carling Mackey Beverley		1902 - 1988	Father: GRAY, James
Carling					
Mother: MACKEY, Julia					
.....	6	MCCLARY, Peter Francis	1879 - 1931		
.....		+BRADFORD, Bertha Louise	1878 - 1964		
.....	7	MCCLARY, John Peter	1912 - 1963		
.....		+BANKS, Dorothy Lillian	1911 - 1962		
.....	7	MCCLARY, William	1913 - 1926		
.....	7	MCCLARY, Gordon Frank	1916 -		
.....		+HUSTON, Irene Florence	1914 -		
.....	7	MCCLARY, Norman	1920 -		
.....	7	MCCLARY, Robert	1924 - 1980		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Louis Gideon	1883 - 1951		
.....		+CROCKETT, Martha Jane	1886 - 1973	Father: CROCKETT, James Kennedy	
Mother: THOMPSON, Frances					
.....	7	MCCLARY, James Norton	1917 - 1990		
.....		+STEENBURG, Beulah Lizzetta	1915 -	Father: STEENBURGH, Christy Fallis	
Mother: CADE, Mary Ethel					
.....	7	MCCLARY, John Francis	1920 - 1997		
.....		+CAMPBELL, Evelyn Blanche	1921 - 2005	Father: CAMPBELL, Alfred E.	
Mother: O'BRIEN, Deliah					
.....	6	MCCLARY, Walter Edwin	1887 - 1962		
.....		+STUART, Agnes Victoria	1888 - 1972		

.....	7	MCCLARY, Verna Agnes	1911 - 2000		
.....		+FARR, Beverley H.			
.....	7	MCCLARY, Gwendolyn Louise	1913 - 1995		
.....		+IRONSIDE, Carlton Airth	1910 - 1958	Father: IRONSIDE, Alfred	
Mother: WESTMAN, Evangeline					
.....	7	MCCLARY, Walter Stuart	1918 - 1970		
.....		+BROWN, Norma			
.....	6	MCCLARY, John David	1889 - 1961		
.....		+BEATTIE, Mary Jane	1887 - 1970	Father: BEATTIE, Angus	Mother:
LANG, Rebecca					
.....	6	[2] MCCLARY, Frances Matilda	1891 -		
.....		+ [1] GUNN, John McClary	1884 -	Father: GUNN, William Alexander	Mother:
MCCLARY, Theresa Maria					
.....	7	[3] GUNN, John McClary			
.....	7	[4] GUNN, Stuart William			
.....	7	[5] GUNN, Mary Patricia			
.....	7	[6] GUNN, David MacKenzie			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Katherine Irene	1863 - 1889		
.....		+MOREHEAD, George			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Wiliam	1854 -		
.....		+BYRNE, Martha			
.....	6	MCCLARY, Frank	1881 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Roy	1885 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Clara	1886 -		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Clarissa Louisa	1861 - 1952		
.....		+PRITCHARD, Arthur Wesley			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Jessie	1875 -		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Oliver	1816 - 1902		
.....		+COOMBS, Martha	1831 - 1871	Father: COOMBS, Christopher	Mother: CORNISH, Elisabeth
.....	5	MCCLARY, George Oliver	1860 -		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Elizabeth	- 1903		
.....		+GAULD, John Irvine	1854 - 1913		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Arthur Edward	1863 - 1920		
.....		+WHETTER, Ellen J.		Father: WHETTER, Francis A.	Mother: PETER, Ellen Hobben
.....	6	MCCLARY, Ellen Adelaide (Ella)	1883 - 1889		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Louise Eleanor			
.....		+GRAY, Clifford Lorne	1892 - 1975		
.....	7	GRAY, Ellen Elizabeth			
.....	6	MCCLARY, Oliver Francis	1894 - 1924		
.....		+MCCAULEY, Opal Erie			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Louisa Mary	1858 - 1945		
.....		+MOORE, John Mackenzie	1857 - 1930	Father: MOORE, William	Mother:
MACKENZIE, Margaret					
.....	6	MOORE, Oliver Roy	1889 -		
.....		+TAYLOR, Shirley Ilma			
.....	7	MOORE, George Taylor			
.....	7	MOORE, Shirley Catherine			
.....		+GUNN, David M.			
.....	6	MOORE, John McClary			
.....		+ENDERSON, Phyllis			
.....	7	MOORE, John Henderson	1915 - 1997		
.....		+WOOD, S. Elizabeth		Father: WOOD, F. S.	
.....	7	MOORE, William Everitt			
.....		+HUTCHINS, Phyllis			
.....	7	MOORE, E. Louise			
.....		+MCCLANDRESS, ?			
.....	7	MOORE, Marion			
.....	6	MOORE, Elva Louise			
.....		+SMYTH, W. H.			
.....	6	MOORE, Walter McClary	1882 - 1883		
.....	6	MOORE, Gordon Mackenzie	1893 - 1893		
.....	6	MOORE, Clara			
.....		*2nd Wife of MCCLARY, Oliver:			
.....		+HYDE, Fanny			
.....	4	MCCLARY, David	1820 -		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Sarah	1822 -		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Maria	1824 - 1880		
.....		+BURDICK, Albert			
.....	5	BURDICK, Olive	1847 - 1863		
.....	5	BURDICK, Emma	1851 - 1903		

.....		+CANNON, Elijah T.			
.....	5	BURDICK, Sarah Lucetta	1862 -		
.....		+GRAVES, George			
.....	4	MCCLARY, Isaac	1826 -		
.....		+MOODY, Jane			
.....	5	MCCLARY, William Henry	1849 - 1894		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Thomas Minor	1851 - 1878		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Charles Leslie	1856 - 1862		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Irving Walter	1858 -		
.....		+PERRY, Addie			
.....	6	MCCLARY, Fred Irving	1886 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Myrtle Eunice	1888 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Frank Chester	1893 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Archie Willard	1895 -		
.....	6	MCCLARY, Florence Jane	1897 -		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Catherine Jane	1863 -		
.....		+CONELLY, Joseph John			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Willard Leonard	1867 - 1882		
.....	5	MCCLARY, Ida Blanche	1874 - 1878		
.....	4	MCCLARY, John A.	1829 - 1921		
.....		+DRAKE, Mary Ann	1829 - 1862	Father: DRAKE, Phineas	Mother: HUGHES, Catherine
.....	5	MCCLARY, Theresa Maria	1854 -		
.....		+GUNN, William Alexander	1849 - 1899	Father: GUNN, George MacKenzie	
Mother: BLINN, Eliza Maria					
.....	6	GUNN, Helen Georgina	1883 -		
.....	6	[1] GUNN, John McClary	1884 -		
.....		+ [2] MCCLARY, Frances Matilda	1891 -	Father: MCCLARY, John Gardener	
Mother: NORTON, Matilda Ann					
.....	7	[3] GUNN, John McClary			
.....	7	[4] GUNN, Stuart William			
.....	7	[5] GUNN, Mary Patricia			
.....	7	[6] GUNN, David MacKenzie			
.....	6	GUNN, Gordon M.	1886 -		
.....	6	GUNN, George	1887 -		
.....	6	GUNN, Kenneth W.	1888 -		
.....	6	GUNN, Dorothy	1890 -		
.....	6	GUNN, Stuart L.	1891 -		
.....		+GUNN?, Enid Mary	1895 - 1931		
.....	7	GUNN, Geoffrey			
.....	7	GUNN, Kendrick			
.....	5	MCCLARY, Catherine Florence	1857 - 1951		
.....		+GARTSHORE, William Moir	1853 - 1931	Father: GARTSHORE, John	Mother:
MOIR, Margaret Panton					
.....	6	GARTSHORE, Edna Theresa	1877 - 1967		
.....		+CLEGHORN, Allen MacKenzie	1872 - 1916		
.....	7	CLEGHORN, Edna Catherine	1903 - 2000		
.....		+MCHARDY-SMITH, Frank Alistair	1900 - 1994		
.....	7	CLEGHORN, Robert Allen	1904 - 1995		
.....		+MARNOCH, Sheena	- 1976		
.....		*2nd Wife of CLEGHORN, Robert Allen:			
.....		+NEWMAN, Elizabeth	- 1988		
.....	6	GARTSHORE, John McClary			
.....		*2nd Wife of MCCLARY, John A.:			
.....		+PAVEY, Mary Jane	1840 - 1909		
.....	4	MCCLARY, Henry	1831 - 1832		

Meredith

(Meredith's related to Beck via Hespeler)

Descendants of John Walsingham Cooke Meredith

1	MEREDITH, John Walsingham Cooke	1809 - 1881			
..	+PEGLER, Sarah	1819 - 1900	Father: PEGLER, Anthony	Mother: HARRIS, Temperance	
.....	2	MEREDITH, Ada			
.....	2	MEREDITH, Ann Cooke	1838 - 1920		
.....	2	MEREDITH, Louisa			

..... 2 MEREDITH, Isabella Magdelene 1841 - 1907
 2 MEREDITH, William Ralph 1840 - 1923
 +HOLMES, Mary Father: HOLMES, Marcus J.
 3 MEREDITH, John Redmond
 3 MEREDITH, Maude Allen
 +RAMSEY, W. T.
 3 MEREDITH, Constance Mary Redmond
 +PETERS, George A.
 3 MEREDITH, Isabel Magdalene
 +THORBURN, James David Father: THORBURN, James T. Mother: MCTAVISH, Jane
 2 MEREDITH, John Stanley 1843 - 1920
 2 MEREDITH, Edmund M. 1845 - 1921
 +MCCANN, Theresa Clare 1851 - Father: MCCANN, Peter Mother: DIGNAN, Anne
 2 MEREDITH, Richard Martin 1847 - 1934
 2 MEREDITH, Henry Vincent 1850 - 1929
 +ALLAN, Isobel Brenda 1867 - 1959 Father: ALLAN, Andrew Mother: SMITH, Isabelle Anne
 2 MEREDITH, Thomas Graves 1853 - 1945
 +CARLING, Jessie Emma - 1929 Father: CARLING, John Mother: DALTON, Hannah
 3 MEREDITH, J. Stanley 1888 - 1966
 3 MEREDITH, R. Redmund
 2 MEREDITH, Charles 1855 - 1928
 +ANGUS, Elspeth Hudson 1858 - 1936 Father: ANGUS, Richard B.
 2 MEREDITH, Llewellyn 1861 - 1933

Minhinnick

Descendants of Henry Minhinnick

1 MINHINNICK, Henry
 .. +ROE, Anna
 2 MINHINNICK, George L. 1844 -
 +NEWTON, Elizabeth Father: NEWTON, John
 3 MINHINNICK, John Rowe 1873 -
 +STICKLES, Lillian M. Father: STICKLES, Thomas
 4 MINHINNICK, John R., Jr
 4 MINHINNICK, William V.
 4 MINHINNICK, Betty Ann
 3 MINHINNICK, George N.
 2 MINHINNICK, John Rowe 1838 - 1906
 +DYNES, Mary Olivia 1834 - 1918 Father: DYNES, Samuel Mother: WILSON, Sarah
 3 MINHINNICK, Gertrude A. 1862 - 1945
 3 MINHINNICK, Henry Samuel
 3 MINHINNICK, Edwin Rowe - 1908
 +OSBORNE, Mary
 4 MINHINNICK, Mary
 4 MINHINNICK, Paul
 4 MINHINNICK, Flora
 *2nd Wife of MINHINNICK, Edwin Rowe:
 +MINHINNICK?, Ella
 4 MINHINNICK, Edwin Rowe
 2 MINHINNICK, William H.
 +BROWN, Jane - 1866
 3 MINHINNICK, Harriet
 3 MINHINNICK, William
 *2nd Wife of MINHINNICK, William H.:
 +PARKE, Henrietta Amanda Father: PARKE, John Mother: PARKE?, Betsy

Moore

Descendants of Walter Moore

1 MOORE, Walter
 .. +LYTTLE, Catherine
 2 MOORE, William 1819 - 1901
 +MACKENZIE, Margaret 1826 - 1876 Father: MACKENZIE, Duncan Mother: BARCLAY, Margaret
 3 MOORE, John Mackenzie 1857 - 1930
 +MCCLARY, Louisa Mary 1858 - 1945 Father: MCCLARY, Oliver Mother: COOMBS, Martha
 4 MOORE, Oliver Roy 1889 -
 +TAYLOR, Shirley Ilma
 5 MOORE, George Taylor
 5 MOORE, Shirley Catherine
 +GUNN, David M.
 4 MOORE, John McClary
 +HENDERSON, Phyllis
 5 MOORE, John Henderson 1915 - 1997
 +WOOD, S. Elizabeth Father: WOOD, F. S.
 5 MOORE, William Everitt
 +HUTCHINS, Phyllis
 5 MOORE, E. Louise
 +MCCLANDRESS, ?
 5 MOORE, Marion
 4 MOORE, Elva Louise
 +SMYTH, W. H.
 4 MOORE, Walter McClary 1882 - 1883
 4 MOORE, Gordon Mackenzie 1893 - 1893
 4 MOORE, Clara
 3 MOORE, James Percy 1866 - 1940
 3 MOORE, Margaret Anne 1847 - 1916
 3 MOORE, Kate 1849 - 1933
 3 MOORE, Mary Wilhelmina 1851 - 1940
 3 MOORE, William MacKenzie 1853 - 1917
 3 MOORE, Sarah Jane 1855 - 1942
 3 MOORE, Walter Duncan 1859 - 1912
 3 MOORE, Robert G. B. 1864 - 1936
 3 MOORE, Thomas Alexander 1870 - 1899

Osler

Descendants of Edward Osler

1 OSLER, Edward 1758 -
 .. +PADDIE, Mary
 2 OSLER, Featherstone Lake 1805 - 1895
 +PICKTON, Ellen Free 1806 - 1907 Father: PICKTON, Thomas Mother: WIGMORE, Mary
 3 OSLER, Featherston 1838 - 1924
 +SMITH, Henrietta - 1902 Father: SMITH, Henry
 4 OSLER, Henry S.
 4 OSLER, Georgina P.
 4 OSLER, Henrietta A.
 4 OSLER, Clara Du Bois
 +FITZGERALD, Frederick William Gerald 1866 -
 4 OSLER, Zaida B.
 4 OSLER, Beatrice B.

.....	4	OSLER, Britton			
.....	4	OSLER, Glyn			
..... 3		OSLER, Britton Bath 1839 - 1901			
.....		+SMITH, Caroline - 1895	Father: SMITH, Henry		
.....		*2nd Wife of OSLER, Britton Bath:			
.....		+RAMSAY, Elizabeth Mary	Father: RAMSAY, A. G.		
..... 3		OSLER, Mary Ellen 1841 - 1902			
.....		+WILLIAMSON, Alexander Erskine			
.....	4	WILLIAMSON, Alex			
..... 3		OSLER, Edward 1842 - 1902			
.....		+WYLD, Marion - 1887			
.....	4	OSLER, Isobel			
.....		+MEREDITH, Edmund Arthur Jarvis	1864 - 1895	Father: MEREDITH, Edmund Allen	
Mother: JARVIS, Anne Francis					
..... 5		MEREDITH, Allen Pickton	1889 - 1975		
.....		+WRIGHT, Jean	1894 - 1984		
..... 5		MEREDITH, Paul 1892 -			
..... 5		MEREDITH, Frances Marion			
..... 3		OSLER, Edmund Boyd 1845 - 1924			
.....		+SMITH, Isabella Lammond - 1870			
.....	4	OSLER, son1	1869 -		
.....	4	OSLER, son2	- 1870		
.....		*2nd Wife of OSLER, Edmund Boyd:			
.....		+COCHRAN, Anne Farquharson - 1910	Father: COCHRAN, F.J.		
..... 4		OSLER, Francis Gordon	1874 - 1944		
..... 5		OSLER, Gordon Stuart	1905 - 1964		
.....		+OSLER?, Frances Susanna			
.....		*2nd Wife of OSLER, Gordon Stuart:			
.....		+OSLER?, Joyce			
..... 4		OSLER, Ellen Picton 1876 - 1956			
.....		+BOWEN, Bertram H.			
..... 5		BOWEN, Bertram Osler	1905 - 1990		
..... 5		BOWEN, Gwynneth Mary	1906 - 1984		
..... 5		BOWEN, Gwendolyn Laura	1909 -		
.....		+FRANGOPULO, John			
..... 5		BOWEN, Mary 1914 -			
.....		+HARRISON, John			
..... 5		BOWEN, Ellen Margaret	1918 -		
.....		+BIRRELL, Alexander			
..... 4		OSLER, Annabel Margaret	1878 - 1961		
.....		+MATTHEWS, Wilmot Love	Father: MATTHEWS, Wilmot Delouir	Mother: LOVE,	
Annie Jane					
..... 5		MATTHEWS, Ethel Anne Farquharson	1904 - 1934		
..... 5		MATTHEWS, Wilmot Donald	1906 - 1959		
..... 4		OSLER, Edmund Featherstone	1880 - 1945		
..... 4		OSLER, Hugh Farquharson	1881 - 1943		
.....		+HARTY, Kathleen	Father: HARTY, William	Mother: BERMINGHAM, Catherine Mary	
..... 5		OSLER, Gordon Peter	1922 -		
.....		+RILEY, Nancy	Father: RILEY, C. S.		
..... 4		OSLER, Mary Elizabeth	1886 - 1956		
.....		+BOYD, Edmund			
.....		*2nd Husband of OSLER, Mary Elizabeth:			
.....		+GIBBONS, George Sutton	1882 - 1919	Father: GIBBONS, George Christie	Mother:
CRAIG, Elizabeth Campbell					
..... 5		GIBBONS, Mary Elizabeth	1911 - 1973		
.....		+CLARKE, Eric			
..... 5		GIBBONS, Anne Cochran	1910 - 1961		
.....		+WILKINSON, Frederick Robert	1905 - 1959	Father: WILKINSON, F. B.	
Mother: GURD, Mabel					
..... 5		GIBBONS, Alan Osler	1908 -		
.....		+MEREDITH, Marion	1920 -	Father: MEREDITH, Allen Pickton	Mother:
WRIGHT, Jean					
..... 3		OSLER, Charlotte E. 1847 - 1925			
.....		+GWYN, Herbert Charles	1846 -	Father: GWYN, Wm. B.	
..... 4		GWYN, A. H.			
..... 4		GWYN, Herbert Britton			
.....		+MACONCHIE, Katherine			
..... 3		OSLER, Francis 1847 - 1932			
.....		+FOWLER, Isobel			
..... 4		OSLER, Ralph			

..... 3 OSLER, Emma Henrietta 1848 - 1851
 3 OSLER, William 1849 - 1919
 +REVERE, Grace Linzee 1854 - 1928 Father: REVERE, John Mother: REVERE?,
 Susan
 4 OSLER, Paul Revere 1893 - 1903
 4 OSLER, Edward Revere 1895 - 1917
 2 OSLER, Edward - 1862
 +ATKINSON, Sarah
 3 OSLER, Jennette 1840 - 1938
 3 OSLER, Marian 1841 -
 +BATH, Henry
 4 BATH, Percy 1864 -
 *2nd Husband of OSLER, Marian:
 +FRANCIS, George Grant
 4 FRANCIS, Bertram
 4 FRANCIS, George 1870 -
 4 FRANCIS, Marion 1871 - 1931
 +BATH, Charles Lambert
 5 BATH, Charles Lambert
 5 BATH, Marian
 +SIMPSON, Rae
 *2nd Husband of FRANCIS, Marion:
 +OSBORNE, Henry Campbell
 4 FRANCIS, Gwyn 1874 -
 4 FRANCIS, Brit B. 1876 -
 4 FRANCIS, William W. 1878 - 1959
 +FRANCIS?, Hilda
 5 FRANCIS, Billingsgate
 4 FRANCIS, Gwen 1879 -
 4 FRANCIS, Beatrice 1881 -
 4 FRANCIS, Jimmie 1883 -
 3 OSLER, William
 2 OSLER, Henry Bath
 +PARSONS, Harriet
 3 OSLER, Arthur Ernest
 2 OSLER, Heny

Porte

Descendants of Gilbert Porte

1 PORTE, Gilbert 1821 - 1855
 .. +MCCORMICK, Ann 1827 - 1911 Father: MCCORMICK, Andrew Mother: BEGG, Alice Helena
 2 PORTE, Andrew William 1848 - 1900
 +JOHNSTON, Mary E. 1854 - 1921 Father: JOHNSTON, Alexander
 3 PORTE, Gilbert Alexander H. 1878 - 1955
 +BISHOP, Helen St Clare 1876 - 1959
 3 PORTE, Ralph Maurice 1891 - 1899
 3 PORTE, Alexander Harold 1888 - 1910
 3 PORTE, William Barry 1881 - 1960
 3 PORTE, Amy Berna 1883 - 1969
 2 PORTE, Thomas F.
 2 PORTE, Alice Helena 1853 - 1924
 +BRICKENDEN, George Frederick 1856 - Father: BRICKENDEN, John Mother: MATCHAM, Annie
 Priscilla
 3 BRICKENDEN, George Arthur Porte 1896 - 1971
 +MCCORMICK, Catherine Kezia 1896 - 1993 Father: MCCORMICK, George Gleeson
 Mother: BIRELY, Dorinda Elizabeth
 4 BRICKENDEN, George McCormick
 4 BRICKENDEN, Alice Dorinda 1920 -
 +GREENWAY, Robert
 *2nd Husband of BRICKENDEN, Alice Dorinda:

..... +FULLER, Oswald M.
 *3rd Husband of BRICKENDEN, Alice Dorinda:
 +HALL-HOLLAND, William
 3 BRICKENDEN, Frederick Matcham
 +FLANDERS, Ruth Ruston Father: FLANDERS, Charles R.
 4 BRICKENDEN, George Frederick
 4 BRICKENDEN, Charles Flanders
 4 BRICKENDEN, John Sydney
 3 BRICKENDEN, Alice Helena 1891 - 1895
 2 PORTE, John - 1850
 2 PORTE, Eliza - 1851
 2 PORTE, Gilbertina Annie - 1880

Reid

Descendants of Robert Reid

1 REID, Robert 1822 - 1899
 .. +MCELROY, Ann Jane Father: MCELROY, William
 2 REID, James
 2 REID, Robert 1855 - 1909
 +KING, ?
 3 REID, Arthur
 3 REID, Elma May
 +INGRAM, Gordon John 1883 - Father: INGRAM, Lemeul Howard Mother: MCBRIDE,
 Elizabeth Jane
 4 INGRAM, Robert G.
 4 INGRAM, Hilda M.
 +DAMPIER, ?
 4 INGRAM, Elizabeth H.
 +HEMPHILL, ?
 3 REID, Helen L.
 +BEATTIE, Russell Hilton 1895 - Father: BEATTIE, John Henry Alfred Mother: BEATTIE?,
 Delia F.
 2 REID, George McElroy 1857 - 1924
 +COYNE, Mary Elizabeth 1855 - 1927 Father: COYNE, Henry
 3 REID, Dorothy 1890 - 1973
 3 REID, Marjory 1890 - 1967
 3 REID, George Eric 1893 - 1938
 +MACDONALD, Lewisa 1895 - 1979 Father: MACDONALD, J. William
 2 REID, Arthur W. 1860 - 1885
 2 REID, Edward Ernest 1872 - 1941
 +SUTTON, Bertha L.
 *2nd Wife of REID, Edward Ernest:
 +JEFFERY, Ethel Eugenie Father: JEFFERY, Joseph Mother: HALEY, Augusta Ann
 3 REID, Margaret
 3 REID, Beatrice
 3 REID, Robert Haley - 1972
 2 REID, Charles 1862 -
 2 REID, Thomas 1865 -
 2 REID, dau

Ryerse

Descendants of Luykas Ryerse

1 RYERSE, Luykas 1704 - 1764
 .. +VAN DUHOFF, Joanna
 2 RYERSE, Samuel 1753 - 1812
 +UNDERHILL, Sarah - 1838
 3 RYERSE, Amelia 1798 - 1882
 +HARRIS, John 1782 - 1850 Father: HARRIS, John
 4 HARRIS, William Edward 1817 - 1822
 4 HARRIS, Amelia Ellen 1819 - 1821
 4 HARRIS, Sarah Bushby 1821 - 1916
 +DALZELL, Robert Alexander George
 4 HARRIS, Amelia Andrina 1823 - 1918
 +GRIFFIN, Gilbert
 5 GRIFFIN, Edward Scott
 +MACKENZIE, Mabel Father: MACKENZIE, William Mother: MERRY,
 Margaret
 4 HARRIS, Eliza Bayfield 1825 - 1910
 +CRUTCHLEY, Charles
 4 HARRIS, Mary Henvey 1825 - 1898
 +PEARL, George Shuldham
 5 PEARL, Helen
 4 HARRIS, Charlotte Owen 1828 - 1854
 +KNIGHT, Edward Lewis
 4 HARRIS, John Fitzjohn 1830 - 1861
 +LORING, Elizabeth 1838 - 1922 Father: LORING, Robert Roberts
 4 [2] HARRIS, Edward William 1832 - 1925
 +[1] RYERSON, Sophia Howard 1836 - 1898 Father: RYERSON, Adolphus Egerton Mother:
 ARMSTRONG, Mary
 4 HARRIS, Helen Vidal 1834 - 1860
 +PORTMAN, Maurice Berkeley Father: PORTMAN, Baron
 4 HARRIS, George Becher 1836 - 1923
 +RONALDS, Mary Elizabeth Lucy 1845 - Father: RONALDS, Henry Mother: ASKIN,
 Archange
 5 HARRIS, Amelia Archange 1868 - 1959
 5 HARRIS, George Henry Ronalds 1873 - 1942
 +GIBBONS, Lorna Craig 1876 - 1954 Father: GIBBONS, George Christie
 Mother: CRAIG, Elizabeth Campbell
 6 HARRIS, George Gibbons Ronalds 1910 - 2002
 +LYLE, Norah
 6 HARRIS, Amelia Lucy Ronalds 1913 - 2001
 +LITTLE, Frank Hamilton 1908 - 1982 Father: LITTLE, Arthur Thomas Mother:
 HARTSON, Lillian Edyth
 6 HARRIS, Ronald Sutton 1919 - 2000
 +GUNN, Patricia
 *2nd Wife of HARRIS, Ronald Sutton:
 +GONCALVES, Terry A.
 5 HARRIS, Edward Montgomery 1880 - 1952
 +BREAKEY, Annie Hermione Father: BREAKEY, John Mother:
 ANDERSON, Annie
 4 HARRIS, Teresa Newcomen J. Eveleigh 1839 - 1928
 +SCOTT, William John
 *2nd Husband of HARRIS, Teresa Newcomen J. Eveleigh:
 +LITTLEDALE, St. George
 3 RYERSE, George Joseph 1794 - 1876
 +SHAW, Nancy
 *2nd Wife of RYERSE, George Joseph:
 +VAIL, Elizabeth
 4 RYERSE, William
 4 RYERSE, James
 4 RYERSE, Francis
 4 RYERSE, George
 4 RYERSE, 3 daus
 3 RYERSE, Samuel 1782 - 1844
 +CYPHOR, Sarah
 4 RYERSE, George Collin
 +ORR, Sarah Jane
 5 RYERSE, Norman
 5 RYERSE, Elmer
 5 RYERSE, Arthur
 5 RYERSE, Laura

.....	4	RYERSE, Peter	
.....		+KNIFFIN, Mariah	
.....	5	RYERSE, William	
.....	5	RYERSE, John	
.....	5	RYERSE, Thomas	
.....	5	RYERSE, George	
.....	5	RYERSE, Elizabeth	
.....		*2nd Wife of RYERSE, Peter:	
.....		+STARKS, Elizabeth	
.....		*3rd Wife of RYERSE, Peter:	
.....		+BUTLER(MRS), Mary	
.....	4	RYERSE, Robert	
.....		+UNDERHILL, Eliza	
.....	5	RYERSE, Philander	
.....	5	RYERSE, Alfred	
.....	5	RYERSE, James	
.....	5	RYERSE, Sarah	
.....	5	RYERSE, Cynthia	
.....	5	RYERSE, Helen	
.....	5	RYERSE, Malissa	
.....	5	RYERSE, Erie	
.....	4	RYERSE, Samuel H.	
.....		+MANDIVILLE, Elizabeth	
.....	5	RYERSE, Samuel	
.....	5	RYERSE, Sarah Ann	
.....	5	RYERSE, Harriet	
.....	5	RYERSE, Rose	
.....	5	RYERSE, Martha	
.....	4	RYERSE, Edward	
.....		+BISHOPRICK, Elizabeth	
.....	4	RYERSE, Arthur	
.....		+DONLY, Ann	
.....	5	RYERSE, Sarah Ann	
.....		*2nd Wife of RYERSE, Arthur:	
.....		+MARKS, Julia	
.....	5	RYERSE, Martha	
.....	5	RYERSE, Linnie	
.....	4	RYERSE, Isaac	
.....		+CHAMBERLAIN, Mary	
.....	5	RYERSE, Eugene	
.....	5	RYERSE, Frank	
.....	5	RYERSE, Anna	
.....	5	RYERSE, Emma	
.....	5	RYERSE, Elna	
.....	4	RYERSE, Eleanor	
.....		+KNIFFER, George	Father: KNIFFER, George
.....	4	RYERSE, Sarah Ann	
.....		+FICK, Frederick	
.....	5	FICK, Collin	
.....	5	FICK, Wesley	
.....	5	FICK, Clinton	
.....	5	FICK, Cecilia	
.....	5	FICK, Amelia	
.....	5	FICK, Valdora	
.....	5	FICK, Naoma	
.....	4	RYERSE, Harriet	
.....		+BIRDSALL, John	
.....	5	BIRDSALL, John	
.....	5	BIRDSALL, Edward	
.....	4	RYERSE, Hannah	
.....		+CHAMBERLAIN, Samuel	
.....	5	CHAMBERLAIN, Samuel	
.....	5	CHAMBERLAIN, Harvey	
.....	3	RYERSE, Elizabeth	
.....		+LIGER, Garsion	
.....	4	LIGER, Edmund R. S.	
.....	4	LIGER, Gershu/Gatien	
.....	4	LIGER, Alexis	
.....	3	RYERSE, Edward Powers	1800 - 1882
.....		+UNDERHILL, Martha	Father: UNDERHILL, Elnathen

..... 2	RYERSE, John			
..... 2	RYERSE, Hettie			
..... 2	RYERSE, Elizabeth			
..... 2	RYERSE, Sarah			
..... 2	RYERSON, Joseph	1761 - 1854		
.....	+STICKNEY, Sarah Mehitabel	1766 - 1850		
..... 3	RYERSON, Elizabeth			
.....	+MITCHELL, James			
..... 4	MITCHELL, Lorenzo			
..... 4	MITCHELL, Erasmus			
..... 4	MITCHELL, James			
..... 4	MITCHELL, Elizabeth			
..... 4	MITCHELL, Frances			
..... 3	RYERSON, Harriot			
..... 3	RYERSON, John Henry Bostwick	1800 - 1878		
.....	+LEWIS, Mary			
..... 4	RYERSON, Egerton			
..... 4	RYERSON, Marcia Mehetable			
.....	+HARDY, Henry Alexander			
..... 5	HARDY, Henry Ryerson			
.....	+LESTER, Margaret Elizabeth			
..... 4	RYERSON, Mary Catherine			
..... 4	RYERSON, Charlotte Ethel Louise			
.....	+SYER, Edmund W.			
..... 3	RYERSON, Mary			
.....	+BOSTWICK, John	1780 - 1849		
..... 3	RYERSON, Mehitabel			
.....	+WILLIAMS, John			
..... 3	RYERSON, George	1792 - 1884		
.....	+WYATT, Sophia			
..... 4	RYERSON, Sophie Mehetabel			
.....	+GILLMORE, James Edward			
..... 5	GILLMORE, Barclay			
..... 5	GILLMORE, Isabel			
.....	*2nd Wife of RYERSON, George:			
.....	+ROLPH, Sarah	1799 - 1829	Father: ROLPH, Thomas	
..... 4	RYERSON, Frances Mary			
.....	+MCLAUGHLIN, John			
..... 4	RYERSON, Joseph	1826 - 1861		
.....	*3rd Wife of RYERSON, George:			
.....	+STERLING, Isabella Dorcas		Father: STERLING, Ansel	
..... 4	RYERSON, George Ansel Sterling	1854 -		
.....	+CROWTHER, Mary Amelia		Father: CROWTHER, James	
..... 5	RYERSON, George Crowther			
..... 5	RYERSON, Yoris Sterling			
..... 5	RYERSON, Eric Egerton			
..... 5	RYERSON, Arthur Connaught			
..... 5	RYERSON, Laura Mary			
..... 3	RYERSON, Joseph William	1793 - 1868		
.....	+GRIFFIN, May			
..... 4	RYERSON, Joseph Edwy	- 1864		
.....	+SHOAF, Mary			
..... 3	RYERSON, Samuel	1794 - 1826		
.....	+MCMICHAEL, Eliza			
..... 4	RYERSON, Jane			
..... 4	RYERSON, Elizabeth			
..... 4	RYERSON, Sarah			
..... 4	RYERSON, Henry			
..... 3	RYERSON, Adolphus Egerton	1803 - 1882		
.....	+AIKMAN, Hannah	- 1932	Father: AIKMAN, John	
..... 4	RYERSON, Frederick			
.....	*2nd Wife of RYERSON, Adolphus Egerton:			
.....	+ARMSTRONG, Mary		Father: ARMSTRONG, James Rogers	Mother: DOUGALL,
Hannah				
..... 4	[1] RYERSON, Sophia Howard	1836 - 1898		
.....	+ [2] HARRIS, Edward William	1832 - 1925	Father: HARRIS, John	Mother: RYERSE,
Amelia				
..... 4	RYERSON, Charles Egerton	1847 -		
.....	+BEATTY, Emily Eliza		Father: BEATTY, John	
..... 5	RYERSON, George Egerton	1876 -		

.....	5	RYERSON, Edward Stanley	1879 -		
.....		+DEVIGNE, Tessie			
.....	5	RYERSON, Arthur Egerton			
.....	5	RYERSON, John Egerton			
.....	5	RYERSON, Mary Ella			
.....	5	RYERSON, Isabel Louise			
.....	3	RYERSON, Edwy M. 1808 - 1858			
.....		+FREEMAN, Amelia 1810 - 1839		Father: FREEMAN, Daniel	Mother: FREEMAN?, Phebe
.....		*2nd Wife of RYERSON, Edwy M.:			
.....		+FREEMAN, Phoebe Almena		Father: FREEMAN, Daniel	Mother: FREEMAN?, Phebe
.....	4	RYERSON, Josephine			
.....		+FITZGERALD, William	1845 -		
.....	4	RYERSON, George			

Saunders

Descendants of James Saunders

1	SAUNDERS, James	1792 - 1879		
..	+WOLLACOTT, Jane	1794 - 1862		
.....	2	SAUNDERS, William	1836 - 1914	
.....		+ROBINSON, Sarah Agnes	1835 - 1915	Father: ROBINSON, Joseph Hiram
.....	3	SAUNDERS, Annie Louise	1858 - 1938	
.....	3	SAUNDERS, William Edwin	1861 - 1943	
.....		+LEE, Emma	- 1943	Father: LEE, Hiram
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Muriel		
.....		+FETHERSTON, Howard	- 1923	
.....	5	FETHERSTON, Nora		
.....		+SCOBIE, Kenneth		
.....	5	FETHERSTON, Marjorie		
.....		+BURROWS, William		
.....	5	FETHERSTON, Kathleen		
.....		+BALL, George	- 1923	
.....		BALL, Kathleen E.	1921 -	
.....	3	SAUNDERS, Henry Scholey	1864 - 1951	
.....		+TAYLOR, Georgina Helen		
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Harry	1889 -	
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Ruth	1891 - 1894	
.....	3	SAUNDERS, Charles Edward	1867 - 1937	
.....		+BLACKWELL, Mary	- 1936	Father: BLACKWELL, John
.....	3	SAUNDERS, Arthur Percy	1869 - 1953	
.....		+BROWNELL, Louise Sheffield		
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Duncan		
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Blake		
.....	3	SAUNDERS, Frederick Albert	1875 -	
.....		+ELDER, Grace		Father: ELDER, David
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Anthony		
.....	5	SAUNDERS, Prudence		
.....		+MILLER, George D.		
.....	5	SAUNDERS, William		
.....	4	SAUNDERS, Margery		
.....		*2nd Wife of SAUNDERS, Frederick Albert:		
.....		+TUCKER, Margaret		
.....	2	SAUNDERS, Stephen		

Sifton

Descendants of Joseph Sifton

1 SIFTON, Joseph
 2 SIFTON, Charles 1752 - 1842
 +WRIGHT, Rebecca 1769 - 1843
 3 SIFTON, Joseph 1787 - 1875
 +HOGAN, Catherine 1790 - 1866
 4 SIFTON, Joseph Bradshaw
 +GOULDING, Mary 1819 - Father: GOULDING, Charles Mother: SHOEBOBOTTOM, Ann
 5 SIFTON, Bamlet T. A. 1859 - 1932
 5 SIFTON, Joseph Hammersley 1845 - 1900
 6 SIFTON, Jabez Fitzgerald
 4 SIFTON, Bamlet Esdras 1828 - 1890
 +SALES, Ann
 4 SIFTON, John
 4 SIFTON, Rebecca
 +TAYLOR, John
 4 SIFTON, Charles Wright 1823 - 1913
 +FIZGERALD, Margaret 1838 - 1911
 5 SIFTON, Kevin Ivon 1874 -
 +KELLY, Catherine Elizabeth Father: KELLY, George Mother:
 CARSCALLEN, Margaret
 3 SIFTON, Elizabeth 1791 - 1819
 3 SIFTON, Bamlet 1793 - 1876
 +EVANS, Mary - 1852
 4 SIFTON, Alicia 1815 - 1905
 +LEE, Thomas 1815 - 1891
 5 LEE, Bamlet
 5 LEE, Mary Ann
 5 LEE, Charles
 4 SIFTON, Charles 1817 - 1898
 +CARPENTER, Jane - 1903
 5 SIFTON, William
 5 SIFTON, John
 5 SIFTON, James Wesley 1854 -
 5 SIFTON, Joseph 1862 - 1937
 5 SIFTON, Isabella 1868 - 1916
 +GRAHAM, Angus 1860 - 1943 Father: GRAHAM, Archibald Mother:
 GALBRAITH, Margaret
 6 GRAHAM, Angus Sifton 1901 - 1958
 +DURAND, Dorothy D. 1902 -
 4 SIFTON, Henry 1821 - 1906
 +WATKINS, Margaret Father: WATKINS, James
 5 SIFTON, Henry
 4 SIFTON, Prudence 1824 - 1883
 +CLARKE, A.
 4 SIFTON, Isabella 1826 - 1886
 +CLARKE, Albert
 4 SIFTON, John Wright 1832 - 1912
 +WATKINS, Catherine - 1909 Father: WATKINS, James
 5 SIFTON, Arthur Lewis 1858 - 1921
 +DEERING, Mary H. Father: DEERING, William
 6 SIFTON, Nellie
 +KENNY, W. R.
 6 SIFTON, Lewis Raymond
 5 SIFTON, Clifford 1861 - 1929
 +BURROWS, Elizabeth Armanella
 6 SIFTON, Clifford 1893 -
 +GREEN, Doris Margaret
 4 SIFTON, Rebecca 1846 - 1928
 3 SIFTON, Charles 1795 - 1874
 +TALBOT, Esther
 4 SIFTON, Charles
 4 SIFTON, John
 4 SIFTON, Rebecca
 4 SIFTON, Elizabeth
 3 SIFTON, John James 1797 - 1848
 +HARDY, Deborah

.....	4	SIFTON, Charles			
.....		+CROZIER, Mary			
.....	4	SIFTON, Elizabeth			
.....		+DIGNAM, Wm			
.....	4	SIFTON, Joseph			
.....		+SHARON, Mary			
.....		*2nd Wife of SIFTON, Joseph:			
.....		+SUTTON, Hannah			
.....	4	SIFTON, Rebecca			
.....		+HUNT, Samuel			
.....	3	SIFTON, Rebecca	1804 - 1879		
.....	3	SIFTON, Robert H.	1810 - 1877		
.....		+ELLIS, Mary Jane	1827 -		
.....	4	SIFTON, Harry			
.....	4	SIFTON, Edwin			
.....	4	SIFTON, William Charles	1851 - 1923		
.....		+LUXTON, Margaret Elizabeth	1861 - 1964		
.....	5	SIFTON, Harry Leslie	1890 - 1988		
.....		+MOWBRAY, Christena Pearl		Father: MOWBRAY, William	
.....	6	SIFTON, W. Mowbray	1924 -		
.....		+FLANAGAN, Doris Marie		Father: FLANAGAN, Roy	
.....	6	SIFTON, Chrisine Elizabeth	1929 - 2004		
.....		+MUSTARD, James Fraser	1927 -	Father: MUSTARD, Alan Alexander	Mother:
OLDHAM, Jean Ann					
.....	5	SIFTON, Floyd Luxton	1884 - 1974		
.....	5	SIFTON, Mary Elizabeth	1882 - 1984		
.....		+HOBBS, ?			
.....	4	SIFTON, Frank			
.....	4	SIFTON, Joseph			
.....	4	SIFTON, Rebecca			
.....		+PIERCE, J. L			
.....	4	SIFTON, Bamlet Ellis	1855 - 1939		
.....		+BACKUS, Catherine Elizabeth			
.....	4	SIFTON, John James			
.....		+BOBIER, Amelia			
.....	5	SIFTON, Ellis Wellwood	1891 - 1917		
.....		*2nd Wife of SIFTON, Robert H.:			
.....		+HAYES, Mary			
.....	3	SIFTON, Maria	1812 - 1898		
.....		+FERGUSON, James			

Smallman

Descendants of James Knight Smallman

1	SMALLMAN, James Knight	- 1880			
..	+SWITZER, Elizabeth				
.....	2	SMALLMAN, Thomas Henry	1840 - 1918		
.....		+GLENN, Ellen	1840 - 1933	Father: GLEN, William	
.....	3	SMALLMAN, Eleanor Elizabeth Bamlet	1882 - 1948		
.....		+MORGAN, Claude Kyd	- 1934		
.....	3	SMALLMAN, John Elton	1880 - 1965		
.....		+PRINCE, Maude Hamilton	1880 - 1965	Father: PRINCE, Robert	Mother:
HAMILTON, Selina					
.....	4	SMALLMAN, Thomas Hamilton	1905 - 1935		
.....		+LEONARD, Eleanor	1908 - 1968	Father: LEONARD, William J.	
.....	5	SMALLMAN, John Leonard	1932 -		
.....		+STEERS, Mary			
.....		*2nd Wife of SMALLMAN, Thomas Henry:			
.....		+CLARIS, Amelia F.	- 1865		
.....	2	SMALLMAN, John Bamlet	1849 - 1916		

Stevens

Descendants of John Stevens

1 STEVENS, John
 .. +ALLIN, Frances
 2 STEVENS, Thomas Allin 1845 - 1930
 +STEWART, Jemima H.
 3 STEVENS, John 1869 -
 4 STEVENS, John H. (Jack) - 1974
 +STEVENS?, Alice
 3 STEVENS, Chester Frederick 1885 -
 +NICOL, Iva Father: NICOL, William
 4 STEVENS, Stewart N.
 4 STEVENS, Doris M.
 3 STEVENS, Frank E.
 3 STEVENS, Mabel I.
 3 STEVENS, Florence
 +GRANT, J. F.

Tillson

Descendants of Stephen Tillson

1 TILLSON, Stephen
 .. +SHAW, Hopestill
 2 TILLSON, George 1782 - 1864
 +BARKER, Nancy 1792 - 1865
 3 TILLSON, Edwin Delevan 1825 - 1902
 +VAN NORMAN, Mary Ann 1831 - 1911 Father: VAN NORMAN, Whiting F. Mother:
 MCCLEISH, Amy
 4 TILLSON, George W.
 4 TILLSON, Edmund Van Norman 1865 - 1951
 +HARRISON, Mary Elizabeth 1867 - 1957
 5 TILLSON, Victor Harrison
 4 TILLSON, Hattie Adele
 +HARRISON, Bailey
 4 TILLSON, Lillie
 +SINCLAIR, Lachlin C.
 4 TILLSON, Margaret - 1875
 4 TILLSON, Frederick Bloomfield 1855 - 1889
 +CROLY, Josephine
 3 TILLSON, Jane
 +BARKER, I. Watts
 3 TILLSON, Harriett 1810 - 1841
 +VAN NORMAN, Benjamin J. 1799 - 1869 Father: VAN NORMAN, John Mother: DE PUE,
 Sarah
 4 VAN NORMAN, Nancy Tillson
 +DRESSER, Augustus Strong Father: DRESSER, Frederick Mother: VAN NORMAN, S.
 4 VAN NORMAN, George Tillson 1843 -
 4 VAN NORMAN, Johnson 1830 - 1878
 3 TILLSON, Tamson Sophronia 1818 - 1838
 3 TILLSON, George Barker 1815 - 1883
 2 TILLSON, sis

..... +RUGGLES, George

Van Norman

Descendants of Joseph Van Norman

1 VAN NORMAN, Joseph 1741 - 1824
..... 2 VAN NORMAN, John 1768 - 1831
..... +DE PUE, Sarah
..... 3 VAN NORMAN, Joseph 1796 - 1888
..... +ROBINSON, Roxilana 1799 -
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Romaine 1818 -
..... +BURK, Mary
..... 5 VAN NORMAN, Francis 1842 -
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Caroline
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Susan Maria
..... +CLARKE, John
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Roxilana 1840 -
..... +SINCLAIR, L.C.
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, George Robinson 1821 -
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Joseph DeWitt 1832 -
..... +MARR, Mary 1838 - Father: MARR, David Mother: MARR?, Rebekah
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Harriet Eliza 1834 -
..... 3 VAN NORMAN, Benjamin J. 1799 - 1869
..... +TILLSON, Harriett 1810 - 1841 Father: TILLSON, George Mother: BARKER, Nancy
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Nancy Tillson
..... +DRESSER, Augustus Strong Father: DRESSER, Frederick Mother: VAN NORMAN, S.
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Johnson 1830 - 1878
..... *2nd Wife of VAN NORMAN, Benjamin J.:
..... +BURKE, Hannah 1807 - 1901
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, George Tillson 1843 -
..... 3 VAN NORMAN, Whiting F. 1806 -
..... +MCCLEISH, Amy Father: MCCLEISH, Andrew Mother: MONTROSS, Amy
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Mary Ann 1831 - 1911
..... +TILLSON, Edwin Delevan 1825 - 1902 Father: TILLSON, George Mother: BARKER,
Nancy
..... 5 TILLSON, George W.
..... 5 TILLSON, Edmund Van Norman 1865 - 1951
..... +HARRISON, Mary Elizabeth 1867 - 1957
..... 6 TILLSON, Victor Harrison
..... 5 TILLSON, Hattie Adele
..... +HARRISON, Bailey
..... 5 TILLSON, Lillie
..... +SINCLAIR, Lachlin C.
..... 5 TILLSON, Margaret - 1875
..... 5 TILLSON, Frederick Bloomfield 1855 - 1889
..... +CROLY, Josephine
..... 4 VAN NORMAN, Roxellana
..... +LEWIS, Amasa
..... 3 VAN NORMAN, Abram 1802 -
..... +LULL, Mary 1808 -

Woodman

Descendants of Benjamin Woodman

1	WOODMAN, Benjamin			
2	WOODMAN, Joseph			
3	WOODMAN, Joseph - 1857			
4	WOODMAN, Edmund	1773 -		
	+CROCKER, Lydia	1776 -	Father: CROCKER, Elijah	Mother: DAVIS, Mehitable
5	WOODMAN, Elijah Crocker	1797 - 1847		
	+ELDEN, Apphia	1798 - 1871		
6	WOODMAN, Emeline	1819 - 1895		
	+LEONARD, Elijah, Jr	1814 - 1891	Father: LEONARD, Elijah, Sr	Mother:
STONE, Mary Polly				
7	LEONARD, Frank Elton	1848 - 1923		
	+WILLIAMS, Janie M.	1847 - 1878		
	*2nd Wife of LEONARD, Frank Elton:			
	+IBBOTSON, Alice Louisa	1850 - 1940	Father: IBBOTSON, Benjamin	
Mother: MCCORMACK, Alice				
8	LEONARD, Benjamin Elijah	1880 - 1881		
8	LEONARD, Ibbotson	1882 - 1974		
	+BRINTON, Sarah	1884 - 1974		
9	LEONARD, Brinton	1923 - 1950		
8	LEONARD, Edwin Woodman	1883 - 1917		
8	LEONARD, Alice Emilene	1886 - 1975		
	+CRONYN, William Hume	1871 - 1948	Father: CRONYN, Verschoyle	
Mother: BLAKE, Sophy Eliza				
8	LEONARD, Estelle Louise	1888 - 1966		
	+CARLING, John Harry Innes	1883 - 1972	Father: CARLING, Thomas	
Harry Mother: INNES, Nina M.				
9	CARLING, Leonard Innes	1915 - 1943		
	+COOPER, Charlotte M.	1916 -		
8	LEONARD, Elaine Agatha	1892 -		
	+SCHOFIELD, E. A.			
9	SCHOFIELD, Stephen	1915 -		
9	SCHOFIELD, Marjory	1917 -		
	+THOMPSON, ?			
7	LEONARD, Edwin E.	1851 - 1873		
7	LEONARD, Charles Weston	1852 - 1912		
	+CHRISTIE, Elizabeth Laidlaw	1862 - 1936		
8	LEONARD, Leona Madeleine	1899 - 1900		
	*2nd Wife of LEONARD, Charles Weston:			
	+WILSON, Mary S.	1856 - 1885		
8	LEONARD, Edna May	1882 -		
	+FITZGERALD, John Gerald	1882 -	Father: FITZGERALD, William	
9	FITZGERALD, John Desmond Leonard	1915 -		
9	FITZGERALD, Molly	1914 -		
8	LEONARD, Walter			
7	LEONARD, Alice Emeline	1855 - 1861		
7	LEONARD, Ella Adelia	1857 - 1940		
	+BARRON, William Cavan	1864 - 1936		
8	BARRON, Agnes Emeline	1894 - 1974		
	+CRODEN, ?			
9	CRODEN, John	1925 -		
9	CRODEN, Mary Suzanne	1932 - 1938		
7	LEONARD, May Apphia	1860 -		
	+MCCORKILL, John Charles	1854 - 1920	Father: MCCORKILL, Robert	
Mother: MEIGHAN, Margaret				
6	WOODMAN, Abigail W.	1821 -		
	+SUMMERS, David			
6	WOODMAN, Francis	1823 -		
	+REYNOLDS, Maria			
6	WOODMAN, Lydia Ann	1825 -		
	+ODELL, Charles			
6	WOODMAN, Edmund Balfour	1827 -		
6	WOODMAN, Henry Clay	1830 -		
6	WOODMAN, Susan Elden	1832 - 1851		
5	WOODMAN, Eliza Elden			
	+WESTON, J. P.			
5	WOODMAN, Enoch Billings	1799 -		
	+FOGERTY, Margaret	1804 -		
5	WOODMAN, Mehitable	1801 -		
	+ELDEN, Nathan			

.....	5	WOODMAN, Abigail 1803 -	
.....		+WOODMAN, Isaac	Father: WOODMAN, Paul
.....	5	WOODMAN, Joseph	
.....	4	WOODMAN, Joseph 1783 -	

Chapter 15 References

(short form reference name bracketed)

1. **15 Canadian Poets X2** Geddes, Gary, ed, *15 Canadian Poets X2*, 1988
2. **(Andreae, Industrial Heritage)** Andreae, Christopher. *The Industrial Heritage of London & Area*. London: Ontario Society for Industrial Archaeology, in conjunction with London Historical Museums, 1984
3. **(Armstrong, Forest City)** Armstrong, Frederick H. *The Forest City, an Illustrated History of London, Canada*. 1986
4. **(Baldoon-MacKenzie)** Mackenzie, A.E.D. *Baldoon, Lord Selkirk's Settlement in Upper Canada*. Phelps Publishing, 1978.
5. **(Beck)** Graham, Percy. *Sir Adam Beck*. 1925
6. **(Beck-Plewman)** Plewman, W. R. *Adam Beck and The Ontario Hydro*. The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1947
7. **(Bixby-CommInd)** Bixby, G. *Commercial Industries of Canada*, 1890.
8. **(Boyle-Under Roof)** Boyle, Terry. *Under this Roof - Family Homes of Southern Ontario*. 1980
9. **(Brackets & Bargeboards)** The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, London Branch. *Brackets & Bargeboards*, 1989
10. **(Brant History-Reville)** Reville, F. Douglas, *History of Brant County*, 1920
11. **(Bronson-LFP 1972)** Bronson, L. N. London Free Press. 3 Saturday articles on Normandale and Houghton. Jan 1972.
12. **(Buchanan-Waterworks)** **Buchanan, E. V.** *The Story of London's Water Supply*, 1968.
13. **(Buchanan-Roses)** Buchanan, E.V. *Roses in December, an Autobiography* Galt House, 1986.
14. **(Campbell, Pioneer Days)** Campbell, Cl. T. *Pioneer Days in London*, London, 1921
15. **(Canadian Biography-VIII)** Dictionary of Canadian Biography Vol VIII 1851-1860, U of T Press
16. **(Canadian Biography-XII)** Dictionary of Canadian Biography Vol XII 1891-1900, U of T Press
17. **(Capron letter 1823)** Capron, Hiram *Letter to Parents, Mar 2, 1823*, UWO Regional Collection, VF 220
18. **(Carling Descendents-DeKay)** DeKay, G. P. *Carling, Beverley, Gray, Hildred, West, Mason and their descendents – Pioneer families of London Township*. 1976 lpl 929.2 D369c
19. **(Carnochan-Niagara)** **Carnochan, Janet** *History of Niagara, 1914*
20. **(Corfield-London Flying)** Corfield, Bill & Cronyn, Hume. *London's Flying Pioneers*. Lochaven Publishers, 1997
21. **(Cronyn-Memoir)** Cronyn, Hume. *A Terrible Liar, A Memoir*. William Morrow, New York, 1991
22. **(Cronyn-Church)** Ware, Francis B. *Cronyn Memorial Church 1973-1949*, 1949
23. **(Cronyn-Other Days)** Cronyn, Phillip Verschoyle. *Other Days*, 1976
24. **(Cyclopaedia-1886)** *Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography*. Rose Publishing, 1886
25. **(Dominion Mechanical)** *Dominion Mechanical and Milling News*. Vol 1, no. 6 (Feb 1884)
26. **(East of Adel. - Noon)** Noon, Alan. *East of Adelaide*. 1989
27. **(Eldon Diaries)** Harris & Harris. *The Eldon House Diaries*. Toronto. University of Toronto Press, 1994. lpl 971.326 Hare

28. **(Emco Annual Report 1981)**
29. **(Emco Annual Report 1991)**
30. **(Emco, 1968 Booklet)** *The Story of Emco*, small booklet, 1968
31. **(Emco-A brief History)** This is 7 typed pages, late 1980's.
32. **(Emco75years)** Corfield, William Elwyn. *EMCO's first 75 years: A history commemorating our 75th anniversary*. London, Ont, 1981
33. **(Evans-Old Industries)** Evans, Jack. *Evidence of Old Industries in City of London*. UWO thesis. Regional Room, VF 315
34. **(Forges Saint-Maurice)** Tessier, Albert, *Les Forges Saint-Maurice*, 1974 (French)
35. **(Forks of the Grand-Smith)** Smith, Donald A. *At the Forks of the Grand 1793-1920*. 1st printing - 1956, 2nd printing - 1980.
36. **(Foundry M&T, Oct 1993)** Foundry Management and Technology, Oct 1993 Article, p. 22 *The Saugus Pot – America's First Casting*
37. **(Galt&Dumfries)** Young, James. *Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries*. Hunter Rose and Company, Toronto, 1880
38. **(Gargoyles)** Miller, Orlo. *Gargoyles and Gentlemen, The History of St Paul's Cathedral, London, Ontario* Ryerson Press, 1966.
39. **(Gartshore-Leaves)** Margaret Wade, ed. *Leaves from a Lifetime, being a brief history of the life and reminiscences to date of William Moir Gartshore*
40. **(Goodspeed)** Goodspeed, W.A & C.L. *History of the County of Middlesex, Canada*. Toronto and London(Eng): 1889.
41. **(Grand River)** Dunham, Mabel *Grand River*, 1945
42. **(Hamlet-Eff)** Eff, Ellen H. *Hamlet on the Otter*, 1963
43. **(Historic Ontario)** *Historic Ontario*. Brochure compiled by the Department of Public Records and Archives for the Dept of Tourism and Information, Province of Ontario, n.d.
44. **(Howison-Upper Canada)** Howison, John. *Sketches of Upper Canada*, 1821. Facsimile Edition by Coles, 1970.
45. **(Illustrated 1900)** Bremner, Archie. *Illustrated London, Ontario, Canada*. 2nd ed. London, Ont.: London Printing & Lithography Company. 1900.
46. **(Iron in Canada)** Arthur, Eric. & Ritchie, Thomas. *Cast and Wrought Iron in Canada from the Seventeenth Century to the Present*. U. Of T. Press, 1982
47. **(Israel, Remember2)** Israel, Fred. *Londoners Remember, Part Two*. London, 1993
48. **(Ironworking-Gale)** Gale, W.K.V. *Ironworking*, Shire Publications # 64, 1981
49. **(Landon-American Frontier)** Landon, Fred. *Western Ontario and the American Frontier*, Ryerson, 1941
50. **(L.&P.S. Railway-Andreae)** Andreae, Christopher. *The London and Port Stanley Railway*, Ginn and Company, 1974
51. **(L.&P.S. Railway-Ferris)** Ferris, Terry. *History of the London and Port Stanley railway, 1852-1946*. UWO Masters Thesis, 1946. DBWRC AS42.L8F39
52. **(Leonard-100 Years)** E. Leonard & Sons Ltd, *100 years, 1834-1934* (UWO DBW regional collection F1059.5.L8L59)
53. **(Leonard Genealogical Memoir)** *Genealogical Memoir of the Leonard Family*. William Deane, 1851.
54. **(Leonard-Memoirs)** *A memoir of the Honorable E. Leonard* (UWO F1059.5 L8L58)
55. **(Leonard Papers)** UWO Regional collection has boxes of Leonard information,

56. **(Lilley Scrapbook)** *Charles Lilley Scrapbook*, Edwin Seaborn Collection, Regional Collection, UWO
57. **(Lions-Wilkinson)** Wilkinson Anne, *Lions in the Way*, Toronto, Macmillan, 1956
58. **(London Advertiser)** *The London Evening Advertiser*
59. **(LondonBush-Cunnningham)** Violet M. *London in the Bush 1826-1976*, London Historical Museums, an agency of the London Public Library Board. 1976
60. **(London Coronation 1953)** Carty, Arthur C. London, Canada Coronation Souvenir, 1953
61. **(London Directory 1863-64)** UWO DBW Regional Collection F1059.5.L8 179 1863a
62. **(LFP) London Free Press**
63. **(Londonheritage)** Honey, Terrence W. ed., *London heritage*, London, 1991 addenda endnotes, 1979
64. **(London Life)** Fewster, L. Blake. *London Life, A Look Back*, 1998
65. **(London Old Boys 1905)** *London Old Boys Reunion 1905* Booklet
66. **London Times** *London Times*
67. **(Long Point, Owen)** Owen, E. A. *Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement*, 1898 (Mika reprint 1972)
68. **(LPL paper XXIV)** London Public Library and Museum. *Occasional Paper no. XXIV*, 1978
69. **(LPL paper XVIII)** London Public Library and Museum. *Occasional Paper no. XVIII*, July 1974
70. **(Lutman, N&E)** Lutman, John H., and Christopher L. Hives. *The North & the East*. London, Ont.: City of London, 1982.
71. **(Lutman, Heart)** Lutman, John H., *The Historic Heart of London*. London, Ont.: Corporation of London, 1977.
72. **(Lutman, S&W)** Lutman, John H., *The South & the West*. London, Ont.: City of London, 1979.
73. **(Lynn History)** Lewis, Alonzo, and Newhall, James. R. *The History of Lynn, MA* (including Lynnfield, Saugus, Swampscot) 1865
74. **(Marmora-Philpot)** Philpot, Andre L. *A Species of Adventure*, Irontown Publications, 1990
75. **(McClary Genealogy)** *History and Genealogy of McClary-Drake Family*. Unpublished, (VF 137), Regional Collection, UWO
76. **(McKenzie Notices)** McKenzie, Donald A. *More Notices from Methodist Papers 183—1857*. Hunterdon House, Lambertville, N.J., 1986.
77. **(Middlesex-Law)** Carter, Francis G. *The Middlesex Bench and Bar*, 1969
78. **(Middlesex-Phelps)** Phelps, Edward, Editor, *Middlesex, Two Centuries*. 1989
79. **(Miller, Century)** Miller, Orlo. *A Century of Western Ontario*. Toronto: Ryerson, 1949 lpl 971.326 M616c
80. **(Miller, London)** Miller, Orlo. *This Was London: The first two Centuries*. Westport, On.: Butternut Press, 1988
81. **(Miller, St Thomas Vignettes)** Miller, W. C., *Vignettes of Early St Thomas*, 1967.
82. **(Molten Metal, Barnwell)** Barnwell, Arthur J. and Branch, David. *Molten Metal – Shaping Ontario*, CMI 1999.
83. **(Monetary Times, Aug 10, 1883, p.149)**
84. **(Monetary Times, Oct 5, 1883, p. 373)**
85. **(Moore-OGS)** *The Moore Family History*, London OGS 929.2 MOO (contains chapter on McClary Manufacturing History P 33-36).

86. **(Naylor-History of CanBiz1)** Naylor, R. T. *The History of Canadian Business 1867-1914* Vol I Lorimer, Toronto, 1975
87. **(Naylor-History of CanBiz2)** Naylor, R. T. *The History of Canadian Business 1867-1914* Vol II Lorimer, Toronto, 1975
88. **(Norfolk-Pearce)** Pearce, Bruce M. *Historical Highlights of Norfolk County.* 1967
89. **(Ontario History –Middleton/Landon)** Middleton, Jesse Edgar, and Landon, Fred. *The Province of Ontario – A History 1615-1927.* Dominion, 1927.
90. **(Ontario-WWI)** Wilson, Barbara M. *Ontario and the First World War* Champlain Society, 1977
91. **(OHS vol XX 1923-Leonard)** Leonard, F. E., *The Normandale Furnace, 1829 – Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe* – Ontario Historical Society, vol XX, 1923, p. 92. an address to the Ontario Historical Society at Simcoe, July 6, 1922.
92. **(OHS vol XX 1923-McCall)** McCall, Senator Alex, *Normandale and the VanNormans,* Ontario Historical Society, vol XX, 1923, p. 95. an address to the Ontario Historical Society at Simcoe, July 6., 1922.
93. **(OHS vol XXXVI 1944-Patterson)** Patterson, W. J. *The Long Point Furnace,* Ontario Historical Society, vol XXXVI 1944
94. **(OHS vol XXXVI 1944-Bannister)** Bannister, J. A. *The Houghton Iron Works.* Ontario Historical Society, vol XXXVI 1944
95. **(OHS vol XXXVIII 1946-Kirby)** Kirby, William. *The story of the Range or Cooking Stove.* Ontario Historical Society, Vol XXXVIII 1946, p. 73
96. **(Patterson-Long Point Furnace)** Patterson, W. J. *The Long Point Furnace.* Canadian Mining Journal, September, 1939 UWO Library HD9524 C34P3
97. **(Pond-18th Century Power)** Alex Pond *History of early 18th Century Industrial Power* UWO E.S. 400 thesis, 1980. UWO Regional Collection, VF19
98. **(Reflections)** Armstrong, Frederick H., and Daniel J. Brock. *Reflections on London's Past:* City of London, 1975.
99. **(Reunion London 1988)** Reunion London 1988 Heritage and Horizons
100. **(Ritchie-Van Norman)** Ritchie, T. *Joseph Van Norman Iron Master of Upper Canada.* Canadian Geographical Journal, Aug 1968, Vol LXXVII #2.
101. **(Ross Thesis-London East)** Ross, Ian Christopher. *London East 1854-1885. The Evolution, Incorporation, and Annexation of a Satellite Community.* UWO Masters Thesis 1977. DBWRC AS42.L8R88243
102. **(St Thomas-Liberal)** *St Thomas, Upper Canada, Newspaper*
103. **(St Thomas Standard)** *St Thomas, Canada West, Newspaper*
104. **(Saugus Ironworks)** Hartley, E. N. *Ironworks on the Saugus,* 1957
105. **(Scarff thesis-Gartshore)** Scarff, James, *John Gartshore,* UWO Thesis, 1935, UWO Regional Collection, 1935.
106. **(Scott Thesis 1930)** Scott, Benjamin Samuel. *The Economic and Industrial History of the City of London, Canada, from the beginning of the first railway, 1855, to the present, 1930.* M.A. Diss. UWO, 1930
107. **(Simcoe's Choice)** St-Denis, Guy, Editor. *Simcoe's Choice – celebrating London's bicentennial 1793-1993.* Dundurn Press, Toronto, 1992
108. **(Sparta-Buck)** Buck, Charles S. *Old Sparta.* Elgin County Library Board, 1979
109. **(Talbot Regime-Ermatinger)** Ermatinger, C. O., *The Talbot Regime,* 1904
110. **(Talbot Settlement-Paddon)** Paddon, Wayne. *The Story of the Talbot Settlement,* 1975

111. **(T&D, Architecture)** Tausky, Nancy Z., and Lynne D. DiStefano. *Victorian Architecture in London and Southwestern Ontario: Symbols of Aspiration*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986.
112. **(Tausky, Site to City)** Tausky, Nancy Z. *London from Site to City*. Peterborough, Broadview Press. 1993 lpl971.326 Tau
113. **(Threshing, GuelphU)** Turner, Harold S. and Irwin, Ross W., *Ontario's Threshing Machine Industry*, University of Guelph, publ 126-30, 1974
114. **(Tillsonburg-Scholtz)** Scholtz, Matthew G., and Anna M. Bailey. *Tillsonburg Diary: A chronological History, 1824-1994*
115. **(Van Diemen-Landon)** Landon, Fred. *An Exile from Canada to Van Diemen's Land*, Longmans Green, Toronto, 1960.
116. **(Victoria Disaster)** McTaggart, Ken. *The Victoria Day Disaster*, Petrolia, Skinner Printing. 1978
117. **(Wentworth Historical)** *Journal and Transactions of the Wentworth Historical Society*. p. 9-11, letters from Murray Anderson.
118. **(Wills-London District)** Yeager, William R., Editor. Norfolk Historical Society, *Wills of the London District 1800-1839*. An abstract and index guide to the London District Surrogate Registry Registers – Wills and Testamentary Documents, 1979. Note: The complete documents can be found on microfilm at the UWO Weldon Library, Regional Collection.
119. **(Woodman Diary – Leonard)** Leonard, F. E. *Letters and Diary of Elijah Woodman*, compiled by FEL in 1900. DBWRC F 1032.25.W6 A4
120. **(York-Firth)** Firth, Edith. *The Town of York 1815-1834*. The Champlain Society U. of T. Press, 1966.

Chapter 16 Index

- Anderson
 Douglas 4-28
 Murray 4-25, 4-27, 4-28, 4-29, 4-31
 Beacon Lodge 5-38
 Beck 4-29, 5-42, 5-43, 5-44, 5-45, 5-46, 14-80, 14-105, 15-121
 Beechwood 5-42, 5-43
 Belgium 11-66
 Bishop
 Billy 3-24
 Blake 1-4, 4-31, 5-45, 13-77, 14-82, 14-83, 14-86, 14-98, 14-114, 15-123
 Burns 6-47, 6-49, 6-50, 7-51
 CAE 9-57, 9-58, 9-59, 9-60, 9-61
 Capron 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 15-121
 Hiram 2-9, 2-11, 2-12
 Carling
 Sir John 5-39
 Crawford
 Samuel 4-29, 8-54, 8-56
 Crerar 5-45
 Cronyn . 2-7, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 4-31, 5-45, 6-49, 8-54, 14-82, 14-83, 14-86, 14-92, 15-121
 Darvill 6-47, 6-48, 6-49, 6-50, 10-63
 Dereham Forge 2-12
 Doan
 Joshua 3-18, 11-67
 Emco 2-8, 5-41, 6-47, 6-48, 6-49, 6-50, 7-51, 7-52, 7-53, 15-122
 Fairchild 2-9, 8-54
 Noah 2-9
 Fitzgerald 6-47, 6-49, 14-88, 14-115
 Forges de Ste. Maurice 11-67
 Furnace Falls 11-67
 Gartshore 5-35, 5-36, 5-37, 5-38, 5-40, 5-41, 5-42, 5-43, 5-45, 7-51, 7-52, 14-81, 14-90, 15-122, 15-124
 Hendrie 5-43, 14-94, 14-95
 Hespeler 5-44, 14-95, 14-105
 Houghton Township 11-68, 15-121, 15-124
 Ivey 2-7, 5-36, 7-51, 7-52, 14-96
 Labatt 2-7, 4-30, 4-31, 5-38, 6-49, 8-54, 14-97, 14-98
 Leonard
 Edwin Woodman 3-23
 Elijah Jr. 3-15, 3-18, 3-20
 Elijah Sr 2-14
 Elijah Sr. 2-11, 3-16
 Ibbotson 5-42
 Lewis Corydon 2-14, 3-23
 Lilley's Corners 4-31
 Locust Mount 3-21
 London Life 3-23, 5-36, 5-37, 7-52, 15-123
 Lyndhurst 11-67
 Lynn 3-15, 3-16, 15-123
 Marmora 2-12, 11-68, 15-123
 Mason 2-9, 15-121
 John 2-9
 McClary
 John 5-33, 5-34, 5-36, 5-37, 5-38, 5-40, 5-43, 14-91, 14-92, 14-93, 14-103, 14-104, 14-105, 14-107
 Oliver 5-34, 5-35
 McGill 7-52
 Medcalf 5-39
 Meredith 13-76, 13-77, 14-96, 14-105
 Minhinnick 6-49, 6-50, 7-51, 7-52, 14-106
 Moore
 John MacKenzie 5-37, 6-48, 7-51
 Normandale ... 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-11, 2-13, 2-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-23, 4-29, 5-40, 11-65, 11-66, 11-67, 11-68, 15-121, 15-124
 Osler 5-43, 13-77, 14-91, 14-107, 14-108
 Ottaway 5-45
 Patternmaking 2-11, 5-40, 12-70, 12-74
 Ryno & Welstead 3-22
 Saugus 3-15, 3-16, 15-122, 15-123, 15-124
 Iron Works 3-15
 Pot 3-15, 3-16, 15-122
 Saunders 13-77, 14-87, 14-114
 Selkirk 5-46, 15-121
 Sells 3-20
 Short
 W.2-9
 Sifton 13-76, 13-77, 14-114, 14-115
 Simcoe
 John Graves 4-26, 15-124
 Smallman 6-49, 14-116
 Springbank 5-44, 6-47, 6-48
 Stevens 6-47, 6-49, 6-50, 7-51, 7-52, 14-117
 Sunderlin
 Wallis 11-67
 Sussex 11-66
 Taunton 3-16
 The London & Port Stanley Railway 4-30
 Tillson 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 11-69
 Edwin Delevan 11-69
 George 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 11-69
 Harvey 2-12
 Tillsonburg 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 3-23, 11-69, 15-125
 Tully 5-39
 Turner 6-47, 6-49, 6-50, 7-51, 15-125
 Van Brocklin 3-16, 3-17
 Van Norman . 2-9, 2-11, 2-12, 3-23, 11-66, 11-68, 15-124
 Benjamin 2-12, 2-13

Joseph2-9, 2-12, 11-69, 15-124
 Romaine 2-12
 stove..... 2-11
 Victoria Disaster6-48, 13-76, 15-125
 Wastie 6-48
 Watt
 James 11-66

Webster..... 9-57, 9-58, 9-59, 9-60, 9-61
 White
 Isaiah..... 2-9, 2-13
 Woodfield 4-31
 Woodman 3-18, 15-125
 Elijah Crocker3-17, 3-18, 5-39, 15-125
 Emeline 3-18, 3-21

Revision History Log

Because the intention is to incrementally update this document, this history log will track the major changes....

Rev1, 19 March 2017.

This is the starting internet version, which is based upon my file called “*king casting 2017 rev3 for chandossier*” (*research notes deleted*)

Rev2, 26 March 2017

Reorganization and additional content

Rev 3, 31 March 2017

Added some pictures, including Paul Peel Painting of Edna Theresa Gartshore

Rev 3.1, 31 March 2017

Added note about Peel schlepping..

Note that any of the xx.1,2,3 intermediate revisions have not been posted to web site.

Addition of info re patternshops in London

Rev 4.0, April 8, 2017

Latest version

Rev 4.1 Sept 5, 2017

Corrected link to “They sleep amongst us...”