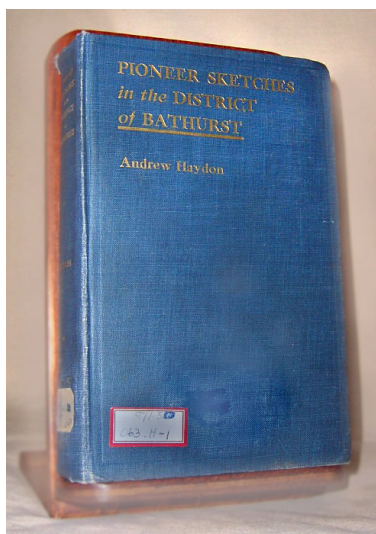


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Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst **by The Hon. Andrew Haydon, M.A., published 1925** **CA0212**



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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Andrew Haydon was a historian, lawyer, and senator. He was born in Pakenham, Ontario. Locally educated he graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, and Osgoode Hall in Toronto.

Haydon started a law practice in Lanark, Ontario in 1897 and continued working in it through 1899 before moving it to Ottawa. Later he became Secretary of the National Liberal Convention of 1919, and from 1920 until 1922 he was General Secretary of the National Liberal Organization Committee. In 1924 Haydon was called to the Senate. One year later the Pioneer Sketches ... was published.



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PIONEER SKETCHES
IN THE DISTRICT
OF BATHURST

THE HONOURABLE
ANDREW HAYDON, M.A.

VOLUME I

THE RYERSON PRESS
TORONTO

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I THE DISTRICT OF BATHURST - - - -	1
II PERTH-ON-THE-TAY - - - -	9
III RICHMOND AND THE DUKE - - - -	54
IV LANARK-ON-THE-CLYDE - - - -	82
V THE BALLYGHIHLINS - - - -	124
VI AN OLD LIBRARY - - - -	166
VII ANDREW DICKSON, SHERIFF—	
A PIONEER OF PAKENHAM - - - -	197
VIII THOMAS MACQUEEN—	
POET, JOURNALIST, POLITICIAN - - - -	237

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
LORD BATHURST - - - - -	5
MAP OF BATHURST DISTRICT - - - - -	8
REV. WILLIAM BELL - - - - -	9
SIR GEORGE PREVOST - - - - -	11
SIR GORDON DRUMMOND - - - - -	13
FORT WELLINGTON, PRESCOTT, 1830 - - - - -	26
HON. FRANCIS GORE - - - - -	30
SKETCH OF RIDEAU SETTLEMENT - - - - -	42
LOCATION TICKET - - - - -	44
SIR JOHN C. SHERBROOKE - - - - -	49
PLAN of PERTH - - - - -	53
THE DUKE OF RICHMOND - - - - -	58
SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND - - - - -	59
RICHMOND IN 1830 - - - - -	69
COL. WM. MARSHALL - - - - -	89
HON. JAMES SHAW - - - - -	90
SKETCH OF LANARK VILLAGE - - - - -	112
J. R. GEMMILL - - - - -	122
JOHN SUTHERLAND - - - - -	122
DANIEL SHIPMAN - - - - -	127
HON. PETER ROBINSON - - - - -	133
JAMES FITZGIBBONS - - - - -	161
THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE - - - - -	168
PRESENT LOCATION OF LIBRARY AT WATSON'S CORNERS	179
LIBRARY SHELVES TO-DAY - - - - -	179
THE DALHOUSIE ARMS - - - - -	180
ANDREW DICKSON - - - - -	198
ANDREW DICKSON'S OLD FITZROY HOUSE - - - - -	198
OLD KIRK AT PAKENHAM - - - - -	212
MEDALS AWARDED TO ANDREW DICKSON FOR NATIVE WOODS - - - - -	233
DICKSON'S MILLS—PAKENHAM TO-DAY - - - - -	235
DICKSON'S MILLS—THE MILL SITES - - - - -	235
THOMAS MACQUEEN - - - - -	237
WILLIAM WILLSON - - - - -	248

Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst

I

THE DISTRICT OF BATHURST

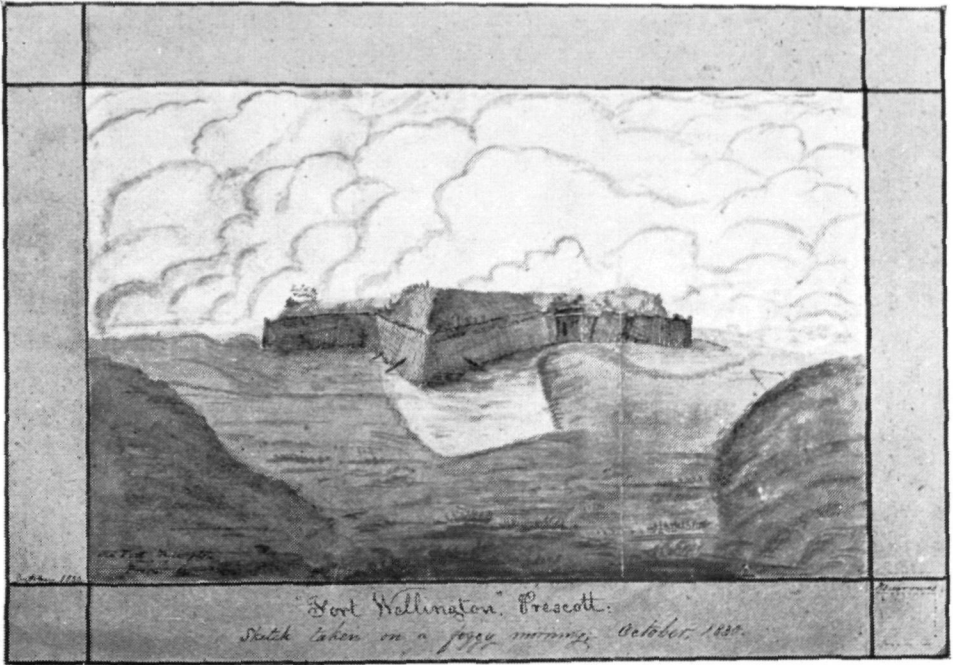
THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR between France and England was concluded by the Treaty of Paris on the tenth of February, 1763, whereby "His Most Christian Majesty cedes and guarantees to His Britannic Majesty, in full right, Canada with all its dependencies."

On the seventh of October, in the same year, a Royal Proclamation, which Chief Justice Mansfield, in the well-known case of *Campbell vs. Hall*, held to be the Constitution of Canada for the next eleven years, determined the boundaries of that portion of the ceded territory, therein described as "The Government of Quebec."

And when these eleven years had gone by, and the British Parliament had passed The Quebec Act of 1774, the region, described in the Proclamation as "The Government of Quebec," received a vast addition to its area, extending southward to the Ohio River, westward to the Mississippi, and northward to the possessions of The Hudson's Bay Company. This Territory was to be henceforth known as The Province of Quebec, including, as it did, the Ontario of our own day.

Two years later, in 1776, the Province was divided judicially into the two Districts of Quebec and Montreal, the jurisdiction of the latter extending westward to Lake Huron and beyond.

Meanwhile, to the southward, the New England Colonies were in rebellion. Following the Declaration of Independence in 1775, and as a consequence of the Revolution, the United



"Fort Wellington" Prescott.
Sketch taken on a foggy morning, October, 1880.

FORT WELLINGTON

Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst

adequate to the task demanded of them, and that as yet the settlers were struggling, for, even this year, crops were poor and prospects uninviting.

Nevertheless, during 1817 and the earlier months of 1818, there was an ever-growing extension of the community to the eastwards across the townships of Beckwith and Goulbourn, even although no action had yet been taken for the establishment of another depot, as Colonel Cockburn had recommended so many months before. Moreover, the incoming settlers, soldier and civil alike, arriving at Perth and seeking out their locations, if in these townships, were compelled to struggle over the forest trails twenty miles and more in the direction of the Ottawa, carrying on their backs or transporting as best they could, rations and implements of husbandry from Perth-on-the-Tay.

In August, 1817, Colonel Myers, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, was making representations to the Governor over the advisability of having emigrant settlers ascend the Ottawa from Montreal, rather than follow, as they had all along done, the more circuitous route by Prescott, Brockville and Perth. The recommendation of this new way to the settlements entailed, of course, the need of carrying a month's rations,

“At the expiration of which time,” says Myers, “I have little doubt but Mr. Philemon Wright, who farms largely at the mouth of the Rideau, would contract to furnish them with rations at a reasonable rate.”²

But, as yet, there were no roads inland from the Ottawa River, nor was there any organized transport along the Ottawa. The establishment of the new village of Richmond during the summer of the next year laid the foundation for a permanent traffic over the Lower Ottawa route. Thereafter, also, “that cute old Yankee,” as Lord Dalhousie, at a later time and in a quite friendly way, referred to Philemon Wright,³ found himself, his men, and his teams engaged in a somewhat extensive business in and across the townships westward from the Richmond Landing. During the year 1818, and afterwards, this was the familiar name of a little bay at the foot of Chau-

Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst

times by his devotion to religious duty. For in his missionary life he had subsisted on the simplest fare. Fridays, for example, were given to fasting, meditation and prayer, with a rude meal of potatoes and salt. Consecrated in England, on the 21st of January, as the second Anglican Lord Bishop of Quebec, he who had been the Rev. Charles Stewart was installed in the cathedral at that city, on the 4th of June of the same year. A few months after he received a message of the men of Dalhousie, his greetings and his gracious reply disclosed another source of co-operation and encouragement to the progress and success of St. Andrew's Hall and the Library.

“Quebec, Feb. 17, 1829.

“Gentlemen—Pardon my not sooner acknowledging the receipt of your acceptable letter, enclosing one to me of an old date from my friend Alexander Young, W. S. Edinburgh. You do me honour in “being anxious to place my name second on the list of subscribers, as your patron in Canada,” of the Dalhousie Library. It will give me pleasure to belong to the institution and to promote its interests as far as lies in my power. I shall be happy to send you my subscription and donation of books as soon as a good opportunity offers for my doing so. I shall recommend the institution to my friends; and earnestly desiring its prosperity and sincerely thanking you for the handsome manner in which you have applied to me,

“I remain, Gentlemen,

C. J. QUEBEC.

“Mr. Thos. Scott, Mr. Chas. Baillie, Dalhousie.”⁹

The early gifts of books are listed in an old record bearing the date of June 1st, 1847, when the number of the library's books had reached 832, beginning with the Encyclopædia, as volumes numbers 1 to 20, and Howett's “Priestcraft and Kingscraft” as No. 832. The donations were the following:

	Vols.
1829—By His Excellency, the Earl of Dalhousie	116
Col. William Marshall	6
Lord Bishop of Quebec, Hon. Charles Stewart	37
Dr. Gemmill, some tracts and	3
William Morris, Esq., Perth	2
A. Morris, Esq., Brockville	1
Roderick Matheson, Esq., Perth	1

Pioneer Sketches in the District of Bathurst

a fitting representation of the products of the country at the World's Exhibition in 1855." The Exhibition was to be held in Paris.

The distinguished geologist, Sir William Logan, was among Mr. Dickson's personal friends. On the Dickson farm at Pakenham there had been opened during the building of the railway a fine quarry of limestone, which even to-day is furnishing material for the development of the highways in the locality, arising out of the growth of the Good Roads Movement. In this quarry he had discovered fossil remains in plenty and of a variety for which the much-coveted Bigsby medal had been founded and granted by the Royal Geological Society of England, while yet, outside of Mr. Dickson's discovery, the fossil was yet almost unknown to the scientific world.

The Exhibition went forward and in the Report, "Canada at the Universal Exhibition of 1855," the catalogue of articles sent from Canada indicate the unusual honours falling to Pakenham's distinguished exhibitor:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Article Exhibited.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
94—Andrew Dickson	Specimens of wood	There are 64 of these specimens of wood, one half of which have been collected on a superficies of 100 arpents of forest (presumably his own holdings.)
245— Do	Specular iron, 2 samples. Marble Shell marl	
273—Hilliard & Dickson	Sandstone.	

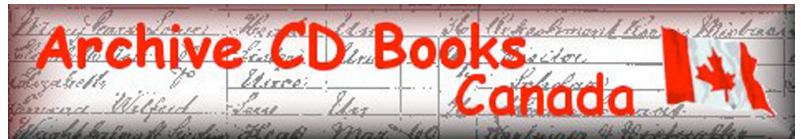
How rich was the endowment in forest products of the region of the Five Rivers, Andrew Dickson's unusual collection disclosed, and it was all the more remarkable in exhibiting the surprising variety of woods that clothed and crowned the valleys and the hills along the course of the Mississippi. At the risk of weariness to the reader the temptation to repeat the names of the collection is irresistible:

NOTES

The numbers preceding the Notes following, correspond with small type figures appearing on various pages throughout the letterpress preceding.

PERTH-ON-THE-TAY.

1. REV. WILLIAM BELL, M.A. Born in Airdrie, Scotland, 1780—Master Rothesay Grammar School, 1812-1815. Ordained, March 4th, 1817, by the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh as Minister to the Scottish settlers at Perth, U.C., the earliest in this field. For years an untiring Missionary among the Military Settlements on the Rideau and the surrounding Country. His descendants have been prominent in the business and professional life of the Country. Died, August, 1857.
2. HENRY, THIRD EARL OF BATHURST, 1762 to 1834—M.P. for Cirencester, 1783 to 1794. Held various important posts under William Pitt. Secretary for War and the Colonies under Lord Liverpool, 1812 to 1827. Lord President of the Council under Wellington, 1828 to 1830. Strongly opposed Reform Bill, 1832.
3. SIR GEORGE PREVOST (1767-1816). Born in New York. First saw service in the West Indies. 1803 a Baronet and Major-General. Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1808-1811. Governor-General of Canada and Commander of the Forces in British North America, July 15, 1812, to April 4, 1815. In his Civil Administration he met the beginning of the long conflict between the official and the popular party on the one hand and on the other a rapidly developing dissension between races and creeds, which, added together, culminated in the Rebellion of 1837.
4. Dominion Archives—L.C. series G, p. 6.
5. SIR GORDON DRUMMOND (1771-1854). Born at Quebec. Son of Colin Drummond. For a time Deputy-Paymaster-General of the Forces. Served in Netherlands, West Indies, Egypt and Ireland. Returned to Canada, 1813. Second in Command to Sir George Prevost. Prominent in War, 1812 to 1814. Left Canada, May 1816, and died in London with rank of Lieutenant-General and a G.C.B. Administrator of the Government of Canada after the departure of Sir George Prevost from April 4, 1815, to May 18, 1816, the year during which the Perth settlers were emigrating and coming to their Canadian home.
6. Dominion Archives, Q-127, p. 169.
7. *Ibid.*, Page 12.
8. *Ibid.*, C. 621, p. 10.
9. *Ibid.*, Q. 135, p. 80.
10. *Ibid.*, Q. 328, p. 143.
11. *Ibid.*, Q. 135, p. 106.



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