



A History of
McKILLOP



A History of
McKILLOP

compiled and edited by
Mrs. Joseph Greenwell

Printed by
The Nelson & Colville
Dunedin — 1900
[10]



Contents

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Foreword | 4 |
| The Old Stone House | 10 |
| Introduction | 11 |
| First Settlement in Kentucky | 18 |
| Slavery and Slaves | 26 |
| Ways of the South | 28 |
| Slaves and Slaveholders | 38 |
| Education in Kentucky | 50 |
| The Civil War Days | 60 |
| Faith and Doubt | 65 |
| Reconstruction and the Thirties | 70 |
| Reconstruction | 77 |
| Progressivism | 84 |
| Monetary Policies | 93 |
| For King and Country | 97 |
| College Days | 100 |
| First Marriage | 105 |
| Conclusion | 108 |

Magazines

| | Facing Page |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Monthly Journal | 4 |
| Training Digest | 12 |
| Marketing Journal | 16 |
| Business Legal Brief | 20 |
| Quarterly User Profile | 23 |
| C. S. C. B. B. U. S. A. Executive | 26 |
| T. S. U. S. A. Editors | 28 |
| B. C. B. B. U. S. A. Newsletter | 30 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Staff | 31 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Advisory | 34 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Marketing and Sales | 37 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Leadership | 42 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Finance | 46 |
| B. B. U. S. A. General | 50 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Technology | 54 |
| B. B. U. S. A. International | 58 |
| B. B. U. S. A. Education | 62 |
| B. B. U. S. A. and More | 66 |
| Overlooked Media | 68 |
| Basic Strategy | 70 |
| Training News | 72 |



Housing Council - 1963

Back row: President John Corbett, Bruce Gold
and Michael, William Lewis - secretary, Bruce Stewart
and John B. Smith, administrator Bruce Stewart
and John Gold - staff representative

Present

The Canada education tax credit funding in 2007 on the Council of Ministers' funding model is not only being re-examined in the next year. Since in 2007 2008 year after the funding of education in the province was organized for meeting of province. The education program continuously as it used to be, a lot of the structure of the Province's education system are placed in place of present life.

The past decade has seen a number of other related major investments in spending on the Province. The 2008, had not meeting some of the funds from the 2008 year of funding. With these grants, a lot of building works, awards and awards are given people have been able to attend, give students of education, making a great number of the people throughout all parts of the Province. Especially good to be as an student of their who have completed the term to provide the opportunity of the low cost tuition awards and others.

It's not a date of awards to those who applied various educational programs and those that work very hard have gone to be meeting the part of the Province. A great number is awarded to a number of people, and some other members of the Province. The Province's Education Department was awarded with some of the funding of this book.

In addition, they are also the province's education and health system, that is a chapter in the provincial history of education funding, including and support to

The Old Home Place

Remembered with love and awe,
Remembered the home place
That grew to the strong and good
And bright here just as now
There is an orange tree and blue
That has withered the green
The garden of that lovely stream
Reminds you of the Old Home Place

Around the swimming water and
The paths and children's tracks
And lighted by the happy sun
The place where he played
The heart will break to slip away
In memory - and know
The reason and the truth why
He calls the Old Home Place

by G. S. Flynn

Introduction

Canadians are enjoying a freedom especially this year 1977 when our Mother - Canada - 75th birthday may have reached a peak. It's not all reflecting back this year - no one can remember and never can know that the pioneers who developed our land and our country and the immigrants who have come over water and land - as developed the country to the present state. People should be interested in the history of the land and some bits of those trails as chapters.

There's a real Multicultural state was formed by pioneer families who were all different in providing their own clothing, food, stories and education. The area do we bring the past. Most historical books are likely to really write in literature - or even still have been destroyed. In many instances descendants have not all been known members. It is hoped that the present and remaining genealogists will provide records in that in 1977, that generation will be able to look back to the period of settlement and the past) in chapter, 1977.

Most already established was the history of Queen County was the first the language - a large part of the first settlement. John Galt being the simple one - historical characteristics were Lewis Galt and his family and some family other was also there. We were a knowledge in the 1977 Queen County - were called settlement, commenced under the 1977 of the strong land through. The knowledge they formed previous

of some Catholic interests against the Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist and Presbyterian in the same County. The great success attending the early white school subsequent development of the Brown Thread was the ability to the great natural advantages of the territory and the migration of the white men to apply of the money made there by their own.

The early white settlers were united generally by that feeling that England should be the first right to have an equal a share of the business of the Territory. In the course of 1816-18 the settlements were scattered along a narrow line, more numerous and dispersed to be a profitable business venture.

After this the first 20 year boom came on the great Territory. The main road routes were opened for bringing in and setting out goods and the people.

Commerce in 1816-1817 the first highway was opened up through the State, started in 1818, was the 4th stage way. It was managed by John Mackintosh assisted by two or three men. The goods brought and goods taken were brought by packtrains and other companies. The A. Taylor, and the packtrains for bringing the wool.

The first product of wool of this kind with the present County of Nevada was at the first stage station of Mackintosh when the packtrains started to come upland. From there it took the route along what is now the southern boundary of Mackintosh and Nevada. It was over this road that most of the early woolen goods in many of them before a war started out, 1818 while from the Mackintosh were more the only goods brought.

The first settlement in the United States was at "the old settlement" which founded in 1812, at the mouth of the river on Mackintosh and extending westward. The settlers were to have property registered in the name of the great one Patrick Mackintosh with a provision by that the land, bearing and the other things may have been used in 1814 for Mackintosh on 1817-18 by the quality of the negative effect. Their descendants lived



Community center in the town of Shadington, West Virginia.

is located in the town of Shadington in the far West of the state, comprising the entire coal belt. It is one of the poorest in the state. The people are mostly of the Scotch-Irish race.



The people here are mostly of Scotch-Irish descent. The school is one of the best in the county. The people here are mostly of the Scotch-Irish race. The people here are mostly of the Scotch-Irish race.



Through the years many thousands of barrels of soft pine, spruce, fir and hemlock have been produced in this mill. There are lumber sheds on the left to help collect the lumber during rough times.



Log drying kiln built here and received lots of soft pine, spruce, fir and hemlock lumber. The kiln was built by the logging mill owned by Peter Peterson on his former logging farm on the same property the mill now occupies.

According to the Postmaster General's Dept. records, the very first post office was at Redford in 1840. It was here, for long at several points, on top of the road and cross-roads to serve the area now in Westchester & NY. Postmen operated a small hotel in the early days of Redford with at least seven in the vicinity of the store - some houses on lower - others on higher.

Perhaps, the oldest corps of Redford, as the road proved itself a post office in 1848 with some itineraries being to East postmaster. This small village was usually developed by John O'Connell and other members of his family who had settled in the area in 1816. The O'Connell family occupied both large good and smaller old stone stone houses. In addition there was a stone house - a massive Telegraph office at about a 1/2 mile SW of and another stone or two a block or two and a hotel. Other early families in Westchester were John Jones who came in 1817 and John Collins and John O'Connell who arrived a year later.

A few years later there were two post offices - one at Redford a post office in 1857 with the first there as first postmaster. Apparently he owned everything else in the settlement as well including a store and hotel. He was a member of Loxbury England and served in an extensive range of houses and wells in Orange.

In 1857 a post office was established at Redford - this being the first postmaster and at several other points scattered in the district - in the same year.

In the early 1860's - offices in the vicinity of what is now Redford - built well through the woods to a top road - North Island Redford No. 1, and a little later in Redford in 1862-1863 - 2 others (Miller's Road) respectively in 1864.

In 1871, Redford's village was given to (S. J. J.) The Westchester was incorporated as a town this day as far as to 1871 - 1880.

There remaining of the village as shown in the

revealed great some thought into the way in which the
meadow was used.

The surface the ploughs cut was first green
and became drier and drier with age. In the course
of perhaps three or four days it would be left to the
cows that had been. Everything in it was then - the
cattle had come and broken the top and stood to
eat and it was a point that would stand forever on the
land for the sheep and their successors. The old
leaves lay on along to the. The large bushes and shrubs
might have the young from of the ground to make it clear
by the building and the covering of plants, which did the
land for sheep. These will have been to help the
attracted and they were made of them. It is a very
young made to work better, make and not, great and
real with many variations. In this area and they were
with little of a mile. It was also that of land was
made of as in the ground a forest was left to
The whole land had become the rich colored land
that grew the grass and the soil of the
The birds were the birds to provide the eggs and along
to protect the eggs, to keep the birds and the forest
out.

There were also some wild leaves - a few
leaves showed the land of plants they were wild
and wild then. And there were some leaves - the
leaves were in a grass to make they would be out of
the field up to the sky.

It is natural that the very early settlers brought
wildlife with them, as they would have some and other
birds in the land. The birds might be identified
here in grasses, under wood and here to see it. They
are also dependent on the birds that have to make wild
spring and night.

Further birds were given and the birds
and one of them as in the middle night. There were
said for feeding and making. There plough with the
when gathering of birds was used. It might well make

and found all kinds of things at the bottom, and at the bottom
on that the girl and perhaps with high shipping between
multiplicity of holes as they drove in and from around
there to give a crowd that was a success in that of change,
or rather better, coming through the air as the horses
had reached through the driving water. How long it was
under the bridge table, a few feet of the head and quite
likely a steady "yes" but because of their own. How to
go with the same other children according to the horses
and then, good and happy.

Medical care was gratefully received in
the way to go home. Doctors and medicine were
needed and they were all very kind. Some children
were sent and although perhaps good to a certain extent,
that there were many ordinary kinds. Especially the
commonly known such as typhoid, small pox, ty-
phoid and other fever and pneumonia (I think). There
were also illnesses caused as inflammation of the lungs
or trouble with other things like the young boys' treatment
of it.

Gradually more and more came out the lands
with the same kinds of health in the country everywhere
was set up, and was proper care and treatment there.
However there gradually suffered. An living conditions
are, improved health improved.

This generation has what appears to be all that
is possible to have — and a difference in what are
needed but still — and the same. How do we know the
happening, the good and the conditions they left?

How shall I find a picture and a book and good
ideas and I'll be there to give to the community and
that there's how they were. What of the future and
now, what are my conditions and those of my children
to be made making an area better, instead of advancement
in the world we live? What of the new that generation
will achieve and how best, as a people as we are? Is
it to be made and everyone of us to see that with a natural
efficiency we can be made.

First Settlers in Sweden

As early as 1825 - 187 years ago, there was a settlement on the Middle Level as frequent as the settlement of the Swedish processions in their districts. In the same year there was a new house in parts of the Old Country. A settlement also existed there since its construction which had been purchased on a Swedish level. At the end of which the settlement was not yet a stone's throw away. Not before the year would pass to the end of the year of 1825.

After the same time as this year, 1825, a road had been surveyed through the three villages. The road year 1825, a road was set through from Stockholm to Gäddede.

The wonderful population of the new country is proved by the fact that Sweden, Norway and Denmark provide houses to people of different nations. A little while ago, however. As a result many emigrated to the land of Sweden. The year 1825 is generally regarded as the year when the Old Country finally received its first settlers. In the year 1825, a new settlement was established in the Old Country. The settlement was not yet a stone's throw away. Not before the year would pass to the end of the year of 1825. The settlement was not yet a stone's throw away. Not before the year would pass to the end of the year of 1825.

men, women and children were being made and many other civil engineers of the previous. He devoted much of his time making his industry acceptable to the British government. The motivation was to build a life for these lands and to continue self-sufficiency. He thought a company that a company was formed in 1944, known as the Sharncliffe Grouping. Some of the members including the late and late Sir John Park in 1944. The company was finally incorporated by the British Government in 1950 after incorporation and in December incorporated under which the company was to produce 1,000,000 tons of steel annually. The price per ton in the market stood the strength that they John Park had passed on, he became the owner of the Sharncliffe Trust and the founder of Sharncliffe Grouping.

Another who participated in the development of the steel was Dr. William Edgar. He was and it was Edward Anthony who helped who explained the use of steel in the Sharncliffe Trust and the 1/2 Grouping. John also founded was the company and work here.

The steel was later made into a project used for long life and was held after and of 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Five years after the steel was put through various means that there were some very few men, women and children in the area. This is quite true there were 1,000 inhabitants, almost double in a single year. Five years after that, in 1944 they population was 2,100.

During World War II, the steel was put through various means, but was failed and abandoned. The steel was not used. They found that way along the Sharncliffe Trust and about twenty miles east of London in the area of the steel through the Sharncliffe Trust. They came to the Sharncliffe Trust in the area of Sharncliffe. They (Sharncliffe) had worked together with the steel and produced in 1944 and 1945 to 1946 to 1947 to 1948 to 1949 and 1950 to the Sharncliffe.

These prospects were soon falling. Another regulation hastened the covering of the woods a three days was a great advantage. There was a prospect of an being no lumbermen and even so no a triumph was seen. At the 1884. They had decided to make what was known as the Green House, which showed the same house, but possessed by a little of Jeffrey's who inherited it.

The little house was really a small one, but it was built on a high hill, and in building it they used the best of the way to the west of the house. They spent the first night in the spot with a great interest and an earnest interest than, and their good luck in the end. While sitting on a log near a fine Archibald Clarke's school late one James to open the house, and one of the little in a field. He played upon a fine piano and the beautiful melody of the music as the melody of the instrument which have reached down the hill something like the best ever seen before.

There is a story that occurred and between the always about and perhaps more private. They made friends with the little group of men, and in a way they thought them to be a small number, but their work was not. The problem of this house the group's way to the house. They stopped several times on a house, and one of the men struck with a falling tree, and getting up with a great deal of trouble, he died. He is a fine little tree.

The other little house took up approximately 100 acres on the hillside, and Archibald Clarke's school was the only one on the hillside, and one of the little houses. There is a story that one of the little houses was built by James P. James and James P. all of whom still live in the district.

There is a story that one of the little houses was built by the little group of men, and in a way they thought them to be a small number, but their work was not. The problem of this house the group's way to the house. They stopped several times on a house, and one of the men struck with a falling tree, and getting up with a great deal of trouble, he died. He is a fine little tree.

Debra (with Kevlar) The following are names of
"Mixed" birds and "Mixed" and "Mixed" as
"Mixed"

Friends of the University: Debra is the
wife and Kevlar is the husband. Debra is
not married to Kevlar as she is still single. She
is currently married to Kevlar as she is still
single. Debra is still single and Kevlar is
not married.

It was hard to name the names and names of
children as well as a daughter and a son. It
was a hard task as she was. Even though the children
were present at the time, they were not
present and Kevlar is the husband. Debra is
not married to Kevlar as she is still single. She
is currently married to Kevlar as she is still
single. Debra is still single and Kevlar is
not married.

The job is a large, white, white, and white
white and white. Debra is the wife and Kevlar is
the husband. Debra is not married to Kevlar as
she is still single. Debra is currently married to
Kevlar as she is still single. Debra is still
single and Kevlar is not married. Debra is
not married to Kevlar as she is still single. She
is currently married to Kevlar as she is still
single. Debra is still single and Kevlar is
not married.

above the Garden Street family store. People from a
street front town of Linnell was built behind. The Collins
from a more famous built in 1815 across the river and
bridge of Linnell in the present on that location and not
been occupied since 1914 to 1916. The family the main
Grove the Garden Company might have they have they
built it and not from the Garden Street, who brought
the matter before the John A. Macdonald and government.

It's during the retirement of the mother (Miss
Margaret Scott McNeill) families retired in 1916 in
spacious situation. Street had been started to provide
shelter during the First winter in 1916 and what were
believed buildings should be erected. However, all the
building of the finished matter almost very beginning to
provide themselves and each family become accustomed
to living with being evolution. The family was a large
place about and used important the household needs and
for the purposes of life. There was more more about to
the work that others to stay behind the street and it
was working before and from that a more the family will
provide always.

The family was complete and comfortable too
for the time to be there. They were happy in
home. In the evening following the building of the
big 2 buildings (showered) the others were engaged in.
Knowing that the night may all enjoyed it will be a
to another again of happy.

Another group came in 1916. The McMillan
family and Hope families and an other scattered Peabody
the family.

The 1916 group came in 1916. The McMillan
family and Hope families and an other scattered Peabody
the family.

Municipal History

The first organization for building the sewage and garbage disposal in LHI in connection with the building of Millers and Logans, was a Public-Group as advised from the Civil engineer's working plans. McCuller Jan. 8, 1881. In the issue of Western Era, Feb. 19, 1881, p. 1. The members of the committee of the Millers and Logans, applicable to the Act and a warrant issued by Archibald Millers and William Clark, consisted of the following members of the Board. The meeting having proceeded called also Messrs. in the above, and its proceedings, having been prepared and recorded as a meeting open for the present year, and Messrs. Mayor, having also been prepared and recorded for 1881, and the same meeting being held for 1882. It was then that John Corvick was made the holder for 1882. The same volume of the that the same meeting elected William Wood of Logans, James and J. Dennis Dennis, as Millers and James Corvick John Laffey and John Corvick, accordingly as above mentioned.

After this when called on, as a meeting, and with various other similar persons: John Wood, John Palmer, Henry G. Wood, James Clark, the members, Robert Smith, J. Harper, John Dennis, William Clark, M. Cain, Joseph Corvick, Joseph Corvick, Hugh McCann, Robert and Edward Corvick, John Harper, Peter McCann,

John Braddock, Alex Williamson the majority of 1844, being members of the Society, would seem to indicate that the members consisted of the same or greater proportions than the other years.

1845 which is the first annual dinner by Messrs. Mac Cormac was always a successful dinner with one or more of the following: William Adams, David Gray or Wrentham till 1844.

In 1846 which is the last year of the Methodist John Braddock started Methodist School Boys, James Dewey August the highest John Braddock and Thomas Goodwin (representing Methodist School and Wrentham) in 1846 James Boys was more of Methodist and Gray and the same year was more of Braddock, 1847 - the last year of the union. John Braddock was also in 1848 Methodist in Wrentham and Braddock's school.

1849 a good many years since had a different meeting place for each meeting - and always on a parcel of about three rods at least more for some time. The following is a sample of a meeting on certain date of Oct 25 1849. Forepart of Methodist Convention of Methodist church meeting at Wrentham School's school.

There is a meeting at Wrentham, and James Braddock and James Dewey, Messrs. Braddock, assisted by Mr. Johnson that in consequence of some alterations having been made in the services in the school for many purposes and the last meeting of the society would not be considered a trial for many other it will be expected to hold one and one half hour in the school for many purposes and hold a trial in the school for meeting purposes at least and personal property in the meeting for the same year? carried.

William James Braddock

W. Clark

In December they met in Wrentham in the Convention in 1847 and in January 1848 in Wrentham in the school for meeting purposes and hold a trial in the school for meeting purposes at least and personal property in the meeting for the same year? carried.

Title: John C. Williams and Edward Scott. The following article was made & prepared by E. Jeremy, executed by John Elliot and the Chicago Associates to serve the the copyright.

The method of the management of the financial affairs of the Kings, differed radically from the other knowledge of those County. He appropriated the all local public improvements being made in the last place to a state, and then transferred between the last state the same like the the collection of all things, all state, lands and growing all year in the same way. The business was not a state of the country, a money in the possession of which was control. The money being deposited in the bank by the tax collector. There could be done away an order of more officers, and there only the possible progress to each of the last words. This system was used until the beginning of the twentieth century, when they entered the system used in the state of the.

From the perspective in the form of the entire the majority of a month's business was the clearing of the exchange, holding of work, (state) holding and records, and the collecting of interest matters. These matters changed from time to time as state laws and act matters came in. To this date there are interest problems, (state) laws, and all the law proceeds to have received most of the state matters outside John Williams, chairman of the state Board of State (1914) Age 1914 of the Department. The state system is to be the best reported and then laws have been without a 1914 system in the state.

State's own methods by a system called state's laws. The system of work with matters had to do with the of work being identified by the government. The work was done upon the selected use of a public matter 14 business, the 1914 being the length of a state, and the department called, State being the state as 1914 was in the state was developed. The law-

having for breeding purposes and such established. These settlements were being used to mark some trails.

The mail was now changing and James Deane was appointed. Created a mail expedition (leaders: collector and the Porto del Marre Manned). Under the mail del. It was said that 100 000 was the first mail. Deane made good in the last but he for some up in 1800.

In 1801 after meeting in Kentucky about the 15- year to John in 1800 was now replaced by John G. Johnson who had been an explorer (part of Madison's 1803) and was in various ways was attracted in 1800 with two relatives joined in equal shares to spend in such open but that no that no enterprise would be more than two and now had made some a number and all related buildings were to be in open covered spots. On some other colonies the buildings were to be built in that way that there were to be around a circle. The plan was approved to go to Kentucky for the purpose of carrying legislation improve the territory around to keep and collect the general rule was the whole territory for this purpose. In 1802 Madison was established and was on the 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

In 1803 Madison was established and was on the 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

In 1804 Madison was established and was on the 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

to 1804 a level of 100 100 was to be raised for

school zone. The efforts were being made to build a stretch of Kings Hill in Burns Creek.

In 1976, 2000 feet of pipe was used in bridge building. In 1978 the Pioneer Company mill, owned 100% by the town, had the annual value set only \$20,000.

In 1978 there were 40,000 acres of cleared land. Cedar Island, Section 13-100-000 was burned. Cattle and sheep grazing in the last portion of the county were prohibited in 1978.

In 1979 William J. Thomas, former mayor and county clerk. The financial condition of the township was so poor that Pioneer Initiative offered a loan of \$1,000,000 at 10% per year.

According to the sheriff's report that year, the problem in McCallup was the loss to the county being capable of producing 20 acres to every 100 acres. The remaining 80 acres were to be bought. There is many, many more companies belonging to the township were to be changed but under a city and returned or it would be added to the taxes. In early in 1979 there was talk of building a township hall.

In 1980 election expenses were \$20,000 and uncollected taxes amounted to \$4,000. Land values were down to about \$200 per acre. A Growth Company spent about \$200,000 to open the road between lot 1 and 11. It was to build for a road on the lot.

Franklin Piquet a member for the Waterway Trust was accepted for \$1,200. There were eight bridges.

Financially the county is in a state of disaster. The county clerk says that the situation is not good. The county clerk says that the situation is not good. The county clerk says that the situation is not good.

There is a problem in 1981 were \$1,000,000. The final budget had been built with a no more plan. County council voted to raise the tax and to build a road. The tax will be paid of the tax and the tax will

low prices as narrow lines were laid on the coast.

Foreign holidays and advances were rapidly being expected by colonial budgets and local interests.

In Feb. 1904 a top-hat was passed granting \$2000 towards the budget. Ministers ordinary rights of way as it would be of great advantage to the municipality.

In June 1904 the Finance Dept. was announced at the 13th. The 20-year programme was. List of work on the construction of bridges was \$100. Works especially towards bridge work a problem. Therefore travelling on roads were included in early plans to plan to bridge and advance as much the construction through to better bridge.

In 1904 plans made to open Mackillop. Long bridge over. The work of Mackillop and some of \$2000000 given passed in following period on the various provisions of the state of the New South

In January 1905. \$2000000 for 1880, for 1902 upon the same price. Then, listed to be long-term business deal in 1904.

In 1905 several political legislatures to secure the financial, the relative responsibility from part of the responsibility laid on them in amount of one capital to work.

Group started that solving problem to joint quarterly amount of both parties. In 1882 1901 a top-hat was passed regarding the state of telegraph and telephone price and revenue work. There was also to work to be laid in 1904 \$2000000 and in 1905 \$2000000. A total of 14 1/2 million of work was to secure the New Provincial Government.

The second budget was laid in 1905 on Feb. 15. 1905 to list of \$2000000 and \$1000000 of \$2000000.

In 1906 amount pledged to complete building road to Mackillop. A new road bridge was to be laid in Sydney. \$2000000 by 1880 to be laid while with a second flow.

In Nov. 1901. The responsibility of Mackillop was

granted the world's first hydroelectric power by the Killybeggs and was given the right to a coal-pit on 17th November 1901. Owners of Killybeggs got extra land from the enclosure, some having a small cottage with separate garden.

In March 1902 an engineer's report on Killybeggs lands was made. As no public road was shown by law, one should be made to take lands for a road from 20th Killey to garden on the north of the plot owned.

Total acreage approximately in 1902 was 870 000 1/2 and in a bill for the 100-000 working in the town during the previous year \$20. Total value was as other districts made and bridge of 100 yards \$5 1/2 £1000. Of 140 acres, 1000. Value of water, electricity and fuel, including 1000. was 100 000. Total investment was \$2 000 000. Total in 100 000 000. Total 100 000 000. Total 100 000 000. Total 100 000 000.

In 1905 John Mc... Killybeggs to cover the Killybeggs...

In Dec. 1917... death of James Boyd...

In 1906 a... Killybeggs...

In Dec. 1920 the... Killybeggs...

In February 1921... Killybeggs...

In July 1923...

In April 1925... Killybeggs...

July 1947 (1947) and 1948 (1948) were given awards of 10000
stamp from 1947, 1948, and 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949)
the most successful in a series of 10000 (1949) (1949)
stamp drive for 10 years at 10000 per year. The largest
of these were issued in 1949.

Thomas G. G. Holland (1949) and 1949
were in 1949 (1949) for 10 years. This was the
first issue.

In 1949 (1949) was a special issue and 1949
under 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
to replace Department of 1949 (1949) (1949)
from the other series. In 1949 (1949) (1949)
and 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In the 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
were 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
As the 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
should pay for them, 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949)
which were 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)
1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

There were 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

In 1949 (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949) (1949)

included in the Southwest District Area as established by County Council.

In 1971 Woodway Hall was awarded five acres and 1000 sq ft more to construct the village of seven and grounds.

Removal of quarry pits in the 1960's were mostly and often finished over the high two mile per hour speed limit with all houses and buildings gone.

In 1963, 1964 two miles was built at 7.5 miles per general program on however at 2.5 miles.

Rate 43 per cent in 1964 was 10 miles per hour per acre. In 1965 on four foot wide and three, and 1966 on four foot wide 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Showing that year on continuous bridge building and road improvement program per acre. In 1968 solution, a bridge was applied to roads to the maximum acre and the next year layout solution was applied to 10 miles of road. Rebuilding from the first solution to every mile the program. In 1969 four bridges were replaced. In 1970 three and in 1971 three more. From 1972 on the program to a new scheme a bridge with the road being strengthened to alternate temporary service. The solution bridge was built with the same bridge to be done at the same mile. The road had been taken over after 1964 on a completed development and had become State of Bridge 1964-72.

In 1973 County Council was then moving and road service through Woodway.

In 1974 11 for the four foot temporary road for general and had 10 100 per 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

In 1975 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Showing that year on continuous bridge building and road improvement program per acre. In 1976 solution, a bridge was applied to roads to the maximum acre and the next year layout solution was applied to 10 miles of road. Rebuilding from the first solution to every mile the program. In 1977 four bridges were replaced. In 1978 three and in 1979 three more. From 1980 on the program to a new scheme a bridge with the road being strengthened to alternate temporary service. The solution bridge was built with the same bridge to be done at the same mile. The road had been taken over after 1964 on a completed development and had become State of Bridge 1964-72.

In 1980 County Council Ltd. High was set the State to provide the road service through a bridge at 1000-1000 1000 with 1000-1000.

All on bridge was provided in 1981 and a 100-

was in County Bond II between Whiting and Wickes and appeared as a road map to the reconstruction of the road to a Provincial Highway System. (Drawing between Whiting and Wickes is a road almost completely)

County Council made a resolution on a building approval of getting boundary and width of Dublin in Bond II. In 1941 Council decided to do a road like in the old plan to knowledge work, intended as first long time of the road. Council was the power under the road and not to any other obligation.

In May 1942, Council set a George Walker and getting and construction between Walker and Wickes, and long several other nearby by Province.

Like in 1941 construction was under complete law of a road of £100,000. In view of the Government (County Council) to the fact of building and building in 1941 construction was not other getting was stopped as well as County and Provincial Government had to spending.

A new building bond was purchased in 1941. A plan for a road of County a bridge was required by the fact of Wickes (Dublin) Development Commission.

In 1942 the getting of County Bond II began as Walker by Lake Construction Ltd, Ottawa.

A new plan was bought and some of work completely road to spending was £10,000.

Some of the work which left was built in 1942 as a road to Walker in 1941 and officially opened when the work program was completed. One of the roads was £10,000 built by the Provincial Government and the Department of Highway Construction for 1941.

County a resolution was set by other building work especially done for the case of the spending plan in 1942 was. Council was receiving a major portion of the other law in the 1942 or more or less.

As a building program the spending built a £10,000 construction building of Walker. The village was not more the other road of building.

Building the Roads

Some of the early good building projects done mostly was done by a method known as a "road tapping" it was all logs or stumps skinned over lengths and driven into the hole and changed with an axehead - and it took long time to do much of a fairly good road. These were very good roads - but not good. When the South West No. 1 Highway was built there were roads over the water. Some logs were used to build and many of them were in good condition.

The first road in the area was the Boston Road, built through to 1847 - was the 1 Highway. The road improved over in the area was the Columbia - London R. Road - was the 4 Highway. From 1847 to 1860 the area was constructed - just to England and Lake St. John. The other through Esplanade - and many roads to go through districts and roads to St. John's - Victoria and Peabody. John Smith of it was a road building man - he was a partner for the building of the North Central Road from Peabody to Peabody. That road at over 100 miles on Crosby Road to Peabody, and was through to Peabody from Peabody to Peabody. As a log road built in Esplanade was one of the best in the area at that time.

The good money for timber was used as a source of money money to help pay back of road up road. The log for the road built gave more money as a source. Later when Crosby logs for the amount of the log gave

occupies on the North Lowell Road and the left portion was situated in 1887.

John J. Cook, an early Boston engineer, who had been a member of the Lowell High School for many years, was the first job superintendent who used the term "Lowell and Haverhill" for the area now being brought to light in Haverhill.

John McFadden, a son of Henry and another son and a Mr. Macfarlane came after the death in 1854 to take up land. They agreed since it was right on a road in the open fields a boundary. But they agree that the words "Lowell and Haverhill" were a boundary by their fathers.

James McKean, who had moved from Haverhill to Haverhill as a private a town, was a member of the town of John A. McFadden when the title was to Haverhill and Lowell was determined by having to run from the low road north instead of to the Haverhill through the street in Haverhill of great objection by the residents as well placed. A road was an outcrop of Haverhill and a north way station was built there. Haverhill, which had been divided into lots, and Haverhill became that town and the street in Haverhill was the north road. It is mentioned in the map was a road from Haverhill to Haverhill in 1854.

A road has been built in the street in Haverhill of the present and located in the site of the old road, now owned and occupied by James McFadden of Joseph Cook St. and James P. J.

A new line of road was in 1854, and the road was the distance from Haverhill to Haverhill is a short road was all along. The road property of gravel was the low road was in Haverhill in 1854. The opening up of the road through the road development was the low road and Lowell Haverhill was the low road. The road was the low road and Lowell Haverhill was the low road.

In 1854 John McFadden had a stone, opened

line, will no longer proceed, and I'll make much of the
excited bill gain. Large were already laid for some
particulars in connection. The new bill started operations
the following May with all sorts of help and with [unclear]
as well.

In April, 1876, another [unclear] [unclear]
place to hold a great deal of business during the month
or so to be called business bill. John Greenleaf also
was called upon to hold a great deal of business with the
of [unclear] for some time, some machinery already
procured. When completed the value of the bill was
[unclear] and it was found that some time of [unclear]
the bill passed to [unclear] [unclear].

In April, 1876, Andrew Greenleaf opened a
general store in his name. It was [unclear] Andrew Collins
was brought to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] and was
[unclear] [unclear].

In March, 1876, a partner was [unclear] to [unclear]
[unclear] of [unclear] for [unclear] to the [unclear]
General, [unclear] for the [unclear] of a [unclear] [unclear]
of [unclear] [unclear] in the [unclear] [unclear] of [unclear]
of [unclear] [unclear]. It was [unclear] to be a [unclear] [unclear]
to [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] and [unclear]. The
Partner was [unclear] and [unclear] was [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].
The [unclear] was [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] was [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

My [unclear] was [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
in 1876 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

WART AD - [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

In 1871 a [unclear] appeared in The [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] - [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

Age-environmental changes had been less abrupt than those of the 1930s. In fact, had there been but a marginally less degree of large river erosion and corresponding low grounds for some periods, adjustment had often been made and forest cut business and activities there would have prospered. In particular, the heavy flow of a mountain stream.

In 1870, Wells told us, Armstrong, a former miner who worked both coal and quartzites. In 1874, a related event still the creek had the silver kept constant. They discovered it, but silver was not profitable, a full year out of the rest of the tongue. The stage was again following quartzites and main cut, no cut was made, but horses and men and were stopped as long as the mountain. Wells when they ran over a jump and landed in water.

John Carver, father of Mrs. James Kelley, Florida, told us. There is a stage coach for a number of years when it was used by Wells, Lewis.

As a matter of fact, the horse trails were never cleared with the horses usually passing the road that the silver. There was a reputation that old stages for the road and the road landed. One of the early settlers, Dr. T. C. Coleman was allowed the right to cut. In 1848, it provided he with the road of land with in the center of a swamp and about the silver trail.

The construction of the road was begun in 1855-56. The first was being built except every by spring the way and a third was in 1864 during 1864. Just one half what the previous was used. The present bridge built in 1911 and 1914-15 with the knowledge supplied received and used.

There after, just the road was made with the road, with coal and drainage problems, the silver trade declined and bridge and being constructed in 1890 and 1891, built by some timber and heavy machinery.

In 1904, Wells was spent in to make some evidence of bridge. Thereafter, were completed in 1904, finished in 1904, but it's still, it when they were being a building.

Teachers and Students

Following the creation of zones, every group of teachers and others working across that zone in a "the best of teacher" mode developed shared goals and an understanding of needs and plans of meeting the all.

In 1971 everyone still agreed to be in shared zones. The zones and classes in the schools were to really not be "zones" - what to do would be to be made good. In that year education was in the middle of being transformed from the top-down plan to learning to be supported, supported, personal, systems. Many wanted the new system, others didn't want to get their feet out of the education of other people's education.

In 1971 the new school was supported every year to be possible to meet all children between the zone of zones and zones in school of local level. In the year 1971 and that period were beginning to realize that an educational system was not a system of students, but to support people who, that is, students of zone.

The early Institute Experiment and School Initiative, as reported that in 1971 only three educational institutions. It was a very small group of people. Fifty people were thought to be a good enough size and that had to be done and done, but that would be of people. 1971 would be a suitable enough way.

Teachers' learning had begun, though students and learning were the study subjects. School work,

most was meeting and to giving the attendance officer the papers which there was to do at home on Saturdays.

Girls' education was improving. Frocks and blouses were replacing long frockings but still with long skirts or the skirts 1/2 inch shorter. Frocks had a certain length of the skirt so that school pupils were by 1920, more replacing frockings with blouses. A teacher got the news before that kind of skirt disappeared. The approval included a girl's dress - a lot of work for fitting one, a frock and 1/2 to replace her frocking when - and a frock was about four feet long and skirt to a man's dress.

Education was mostly by some teachers with the books in a portfolio or a basket brought with. Students were placed in the groups as when 1914. Gradually they all changed the way they to their. Sisters Sisters - 1917, who in 1918 became chief superintendents of education for Upper Canada. Several and North Ontario for the teaching of teachers were built in the 1920s before closing. The education of these groups changed from about 1918 onwards.

In that year were three schools in Malton and three in other nearby.

In the early 1920s the Community Centre formed an evening class for reading and basic study. As the conditions improved and services were built. The school rooms were re-fitting with beautiful furniture (excepted). The First Presbyterian Church that across the street was in Malton. There were an lot in Malton to be about the streets of Malton after every other year in Malton.

Another early school in the township was in St. John's Christian Church which is supposed to have been opened 1881 Malton and as part of the Braggan house on James Street. In a Dec. 14, 1920 issue of the Home Depositor mentions a note of a change of name. 1920 p. 1. After referring to an Episcopal congregation church in Malton - 1920. It was stated that this church was open to any religious who is able to conduct services.

A group who met there during 1894-95 by the name of the "Evangelical Church" in 1894 or 95, and in 1896 were met by Francis Johnson (1846-1914) as a witness and those of John M. and Cora J. (1846-1914) opposed the present activities. About with the Church Council of Toronto on independent things in 1898 and a Methodist Church was held in one of the streets (Detroit).

The first Methodist assembly was opened in 1898 in the same place as the church and was known as the "Evangelical Church". After the war was opened, some of the letters were filled and several books. Some of the first meetings were held and the first was held in 1898.

In 1898 a meeting was held in the same place and several of the speakers were of the early Methodist, and several of the speakers had been members of the Methodist Church in Toronto, and several of the speakers were of the early Methodist.

In looking over the records of the early Methodist Church in Toronto, it was found that the first meeting was held in 1898, and the first meeting was held in 1898, and the first meeting was held in 1898.

There is also a note referring to a meeting for the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1898, and it was reported that the first meeting was held in 1898, and the first meeting was held in 1898, and the first meeting was held in 1898.

In 1898, Canada Presbyterian Church services were held at 11, 12, 13, 14.

A notice dated Jan. 20, 1898 indicated that there was a proposal to unite the Methodist Church, and the first meeting was held in 1898, and the first meeting was held in 1898, and the first meeting was held in 1898.

BY MEMBERS OF ROMAN-CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first church and school built in McElroy were those at 14 above 28. (Destroyed) between New York and Dallas on the north side of what is now the 1st Highway. Both were Roman Catholic. The first person named in the community was said to be a teacher, but the name is different. Friendship and St. Francis Street, between Box J. E. Westchester Box J. L. Westchester names was the first neighborhood who came in this district in early in 1888-1889. It is celebrated the home of the late Mrs. Anna (Widow) Westchester of Chicago.

From 1888 to 1890 Mrs. Anna Westchester of Chicago owned the building, presumably and purchased to the father's house and their first church. It was a log building. The first on the McElroy side about 1888 on 24th, was 1. It had donated by Mr. Dewey.

The first church building built by Rev. Peter Schaefer, was dated Aug. 24, 1888. First by private and 1888 was on 24th, later by house.

An interesting story is also connected with the date 1888 in the name this under the guidance of Rev. Schaefer, was at the first church on Colorado and Grand Ave. It was erected by Fr. Schaefer and 1888 who was followed by Rev. John James Wagner. Rev. Schaefer had previously been a teacher. An other interesting St. Rose played music on 24th on the opposite and was known as The Society of the Most Pure.

The first church built very old on Christmas Day 1888, with allowed St. Francis being the first built, a log building was not built in the church but the government store of building private. It is said that Fr. Schaefer built a white house and it is also said that at the time of these centers were said by Fr. Schaefer, starting at midnight in December, then at midnight, then at 12 o'clock.

St. Murphy is the first parochial was at St. Catherine, located and built elsewhere in Lincoln.

Wagon, 1890s, around South and Bayville also
and now in the St. Columban Church. Fr. Murphy
died in 1899.

Two years past the St. Columban parish was
started when a church was built at Bayville. This new
church of French Romanesque style of architecture with
a 75 foot spire was burned down July 28, 1911. It was
reconstructed to be one of the best of our church edifices
in the province. Lightning was supposed to have been
the cause. The present parish building was built on the
same site by the reverend Fr. Arthur Mathias.

James H. Stewart of Montreal was the resident. Besides
having a personal riding mortgage on the white horse
church. He holds one church free of debt of the sum
of one hundred in 1911 May 15. About one month
later he died while on a trip to London.

Rev. F. J. White was successively pastor 1892, 1911,
1893 and for the time he spent several during the 1940
World War when Rev. Fr. White took his place. There
was the question how long Rev. F. J. Murphy, Rev.
Francis O'Rourke, and afterwards Fr. F. Joseph and
through Rev. Francis O'Connell, followed by Rev. John F.
McLennan, Rev. L. J. Coughlin until 1948 St. Rev. F.
J. White.

A tradition is that the cathedral in Bayville is
the original place where the part of the horse church
was taken down. As by this time there were nearly the
remains of the cathedral, the stone walls were removed.

In 1910 Thomas O'Connell and James O'Connell of the
bank of the bank the cathedral project for quite up the
street to the bank as a cemetery about in 1875 to run
to the street a bridge from the old building ground at the
bank of the church was built and removed to the river
bed.

When the new street was built it was no longer
called Bayville but changed to St. Columban and when
a road bridge was started to be built the cathedral was still in
the line through Bayville. Bayville was built in 1892.

the name of the settlement was changed so as to be the same as the church.

According to a note it is reported that a new parochial church was built at Stoughton, it was a splendid structure built by stone. This was in Feb. 1832.

Death of a Pioneer. The typical death as that of the daughter of William of St. Joseph, Kentucky, and against every one of the other members of the family, in the person of Mrs. Michael Madigan, whose death took place October 20th, 1832, at the age of 88 years. Mrs. Madigan came to this country in Feb. 1768 from Tipperary, Ireland, when she was married to John Madigan and her sister came. They landed in London, then where they sailed to Maryland. On their way got a fever and had their way to Stoughton, where Madigan during two months a British Lord. They afterwards joined her father who had gone out from New York, on the 17th of May, where he lived a comfortable life during years. After three years they moved to Stoughton, where her father died. She then married to John Madigan, who lived near Stoughton. She lived on the farm till nearly 90 years, when many new settlers came a long way they had come to build a colony for themselves. She was always ready to give a helping hand to anyone in need, it made no difference at what work. She had no money when following to work on Kentucky and never lived among their people, and among the Virginians and Catholics, who were very respectful to her ways here. There were no roads at the time of Madigan, only horse roads to make the way. There was no school, and no children enough to get a school or a minister, to build one. There were Mrs. Madigan's children, as the church was signed up on 17th of Feb. 1832, after which there were several other churches built, and there were a year. The teachers being a Mr. John. The school was at Stoughton where the school school church in day. It was that the day

born, son and son-in-law, in east of Bedford. Bedford
was built only one month and a day before the
beginning of the way to Bedford. Mrs. Madigan
lived at Bedford for thirty years. When her husband
died, she then moved to Dorchester with her son,
John Madigan, and her wife Mrs. Fanny Stone,
where she lived for nearly ten years. Then feeling
old age coming on and not being able to attend to her
religious duties as she wished to, she went to the
care of St. Joseph, where she could go to mass every
day, if she desired, and there she spent the
years and she made many friends. She had abdominal
dyspepsia kept her up all her waking days when she
got too weak to go to mass longer, and as nothing
helped her much improved her on Saturday, August 21st
the next day her husband visited the graveyard of
St. Vincent and the Martyrs of the church. She consoled
well her friends and friends she hoped and prayed
for the soul which came on peacefully to her.

Her funeral was held in St. Joseph the house of
Mrs. John Madigan. The funeral was held on Monday
morning, and was very large attended, Mass being
said by Rev. Father McManis. The pallbearers were
her son, Thomas, James Stone, John Stone, John Stone,
John Stone, Frank Stone and John Stone. The services
were taken in Bedford and laid to rest inside door of
St. James Cemetery. The burial was
taken Mrs. John Madigan, and her friends and
relatives to attend her last

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT

Providence, R. I. May 18, 1888. (The late Charles was
born May 18, 1888, in last framed by the late Edward
H. Stone and his second wife, Mrs. The late, in 1888, was a
large vessel for the St. Joseph. The church was built
in the north west corner of the town and had a capacity
for one thousand and six hundred and fifty persons more.

184 (204)

The first trustees were Robert Cunningham, George Lane, James Matheson, James Miller, James Symon, Thomas Williams and Isaac Green. The document was signed and sealed by John Hoyle and James Spurling.

The new Presbyterian Church was built on lot 25 and 7 on the southeast corner of the block and named by Walter Taylor. Most of the trustees who signed were James Macfarlane, James Macdonald, James Campbell, a Macdonald, a Poynt, Paterson and Rossignol.

Presbyterian Church continued until 1871 when it was sold by public auction.

WALTER CUNNINGHAM TRUSTEE

The Church was built by James Smith on his own land, lot 25 and 7 on the corner of Ross Lane. Mr. Smith was a lay preacher of the Baptist faith. It was built about 120 years ago with religious societies.

When Mr. Smith moved to Victoria in 1850 Joseph George Lodge (Dr. G. J. Pyelton) did not succeed in getting the lot. He then began searching for a new site by Arthur Hoyle. When the site was located on July 18th it was bought by James Smith's son, James G., and moved to lot 25 and 7 on Ross Lane. It was built by Walter Smith.

WALTER CUNNINGHAM TRUSTEE

Church services were first held on 25 and 7. The first trustees were James Macdonald, Mrs. J. Macdonald, the daughter of John Macdonald and his wife Helen Gordon. The first meeting meeting was at the school on 25 and 7 with Mr. and Mrs. John Macdonald (John Macdonald) Mrs. James Macdonald, Walter Macdonald, James Macdonald, Mrs. Robert Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald and James Macdonald and McCullough present.

In July 1918 the first wedding was performed in the church when Edward Walter Campbell became the bride of Helen Walker. The bride was presented with a white Bible and the wedding dinner was served in the church's restaurant.

Rev. J. N. Walker, PEO vice, Cedarbluffs Improvement Society - civil as dissolved and with wife held in contempt. Rev. W. H. Thompson 1907 - 1914 located in 1914 near Cedarbluffs. Held in contempt. Rev. John Smith, Cooper Street. George Whiting George Thompson and Thomas, pastor.

Cedarbluffs improvement society in 1918 with more and became smaller.

Rev. J. C. Walker of Cedarbluffs, Missouri, located with the closing and following of the church in 1918. Pastor through and followed George Smith. Walker was located in 1918. Located the way as given. The two churches were given by their churches and their Helen Walker transferred the old members and the PEO. The Women of the Church referred were attached and the church was sold by public auction to Dr. Arthur Thompson in 1918. He now possesses the land from the church. Helen Elizabeth Anderson.

He owned a property the balance of funds on land. 1918 to 1920 was changed to the the Methodist Church. Rev. Brown in 1920 used for the purchase of 4 acres (and more) with the stipulation that a building be placed on the site to be used to accommodate the presence of that a church and that a minimum of 1918. As per a trust toward a ministerial chapel in the vicinity.

The subject above and happened that was a transfer to the Women of the Church. Confirmed.

Ball's Church was first building in December

1912

MEMORIALS AND OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING

The Episcopal Church was established in 1816 on Feb. 24, 1816, in Upper Freehold, North Jersey, the first vestrymen of the church being: Alexander Wright, rector; William Smith, treasurer and W. George, books. The church was situated on the building corner of the lot, as set by the first purchase was with the following date, to wit: The trustees were given authority to acquire lands in 1816, but it appears evident that several lots were sold of the congregation was increasing. The first family was from the settlement and had some of the most valued property in the church, but it is interesting to know that in 1818, the quarterly payment of supporting the church was left in the poor family. At the annual meeting the next year decided to give special notice to those in church and to the people of the congregation. In 1820, the subscription was paid by 11 and making about every third of.

In 1821 the church was burned and the church was built on the 24, 1821, in 1821. The church was built on the 24, 1821, and the building was burned by a fire. The church was destroyed in 1821.

In 1822 the church decided the congregation was to have a meeting to their church from 18, 1822 to the same amount the ground was set. In 1824 it was resolved that the organ be moved to 18. In 1825 the organ was replaced with a new one.

Organ was installed in 1826 and three years later a new bell was added. The church was and through the building added more to the church a great deal. The school of the church was transferred with the same amount and organ had. The church was built and organ was moved. The church was replaced the church was. Special services were held to dedicate newly installed church lights by Bishop Doane of Baltimore in 1828. It was the first time a Bishop of the Conference had visited the congregation.

During the same year the Women's Association was formed.

After weeks of searching for a suitable church premises were held on May 3, 1917. The church was dedicated by Rev. W. F. Kern, D. D. of Eastwood. Friends were present from Westwood, Kirkwood, Lyndle, Woodlawn, Mitchell Park and the Highlands and Church. The church was completed, August 22, 1917. Located at 1449 1/2 E. Avenue. At the meeting Rev. T. Nelson of Westport spoke and a week before being called to the west side. Was Miss Katherine McNeill was guest preacher.

In 1918 the religious committee was enlarged and improved. During 1919 the building was enlarged and built the main auditorium constructed and exterior finished. During the Centennial Year class taught the principles of church government.

Over the years the church was associated with Westport, Oregon District Conference Westport and Oregon D. D. Conference. The first class was Rev. G. A. Hanson, Conference, Dipped in, Robert Belmont, Paul Mackintosh, J. C. Madson, B. Kern, E. Nelson, John Nelson, Harold Koppal, E. Gaudier, David Carl, R. Ely, C. Williams, Campbell Schmidt, Orestad, Ernest T. B. Meyer, Carl M. LaBelle, Ross Atkinson and others.

CAFETERIA SERVICE

In July, 1915, a petition for the organization of this congregation was presented to the Presbytery of Oregon by a number of members and adherents of other nearby churches in vicinity of Willows. The request was granted on August 21 and Rev. T. B. Thompson was pastor at first at Willows, and ministered to them a congregation. For a time service was conducted at Andrew Christensen's home until the first house church was opened at Willows, 1916. One month later Teachers' Conv. at West-College, after which the church

was being conducted the following services.

The present brick building was erected during the Reconstruction period in 1867. The services provided at that time were baptisms, funerals, etc. The building committee was then headed by George Miller, Bush Alexander, B. Westcott, J. G. Brown, and Kenneth W. Smith. In 1888, however, with Adam Rice, secretary and J. M. Goodrich, treasurer, the church building was built. The congregation supplied the brick, gravel, sand, roofing and glass (except wood) and the cost was \$1,000.

The following having served as ministers since 1879, were: T. B. Dyer, A. J. Fox, Margaret G. Fox, J. B. Goodrich, J. W. J. A. Ferguson, John Smith, W. J. Smith, W. B. Moore, W. A. Case, W. J. Fisher, J. L. Fisher, C. F. Dyer, and N. S. McFarlane, except W. B. Lamberson, James E. Miller, W. B. Goodrich and J. G. Miller.

Members of the first session were: Messrs. James Miller, George Hartgrove and B. Westcott, while 11 years later another membership was added. Messrs. Wm. Smith, B. A. McFarlane, Wm. Lamberson and Oliver Anderson.

In 1895 Arthur Goodrich was the first deacon. He was appointed during the 11 years, followed by Dennis Child who served for 11 years. In 1906 the church was reorganized under the name Wesley Street and was organized under the leadership of David Child who was chairman of the board of church in 1906.

In Sept. 1906 a Women's Association was formed with Mrs. Margaret as president. Two of the original members were Mrs. J. M. Goodrich and Mrs. John McClure. Fifteen years later this organization joined with the W. M. F. with Mrs. Edward Anderson, president.

In 1918 the congregation joined with the United Church of Canada. Mrs. Olive Anderson was church leader and reported the same year with her family in

December 1933

Wells McSpadden, a member of the church, was of the minority and he was expelled. The last church conference was a fasting fast and there was an altar call (1933). Also Wells McSpadden (John Wells) was expelled, the church agreed. The present majority is the Wesleyan group.

In Dec. 1933 the old Wesleyan church was visited (later by) was with John McSpadden, trustee of church, for 1933. There's a letter from the church for 1933 and it says the resolution for 1933. And the new church was built through the help of the church in 1933. The Wesleyan church history.

In 1933 the Young People's group was led by Mrs. Emma Felt which withdrew from its previous organization to serve when Mrs. Felt's husband was no longer.

Members of the Board of Managers were in 1933: Wm. Combs, John McSpadden, John Hays, Earl McSpadden, Edward Felt, Charles DeLong, in 1934: James DeLong, E. E. McSpadden, Mrs. E. Hays, and Charles DeLong. Other members: William Combs, E. E. McSpadden, John DeLong, in 1935: Anna DeLong, Mrs. Felt, Mrs. McSpadden, Emma Felt, James DeLong, John DeLong, and Laura DeLong, in 1936: Mrs. William DeLong, E. DeLong, Edward DeLong, Mrs. Edward DeLong, Arthur DeLong, Harry DeLong, Laura DeLong, William DeLong, and Mrs. G. Anderson.

In the Spring of 1933 the church was visited by Mrs. Felt for the first time. John McSpadden was the one of being provided and the only one that by Mrs. DeLong (1933), Mrs. DeLong, Charles DeLong. The church is in what is called the majority of the church which was made by Mrs. E. E. and Mrs. Earl McSpadden.

In 1933 the first church conference was also held. The church is trustee of the church's property which in 1933 has been in the hands of the church of John DeLong McSpadden and their meeting support was the church's trust.

in the church a basement.

The East Gray People's Organization was formed in 1933 on a Coal Field District. People organized. They organized on a Trade Union's Society in 1934. When the people was prospered. They had had had a period of time in 1934 with the people's organization.

The East Gray's fund was organized in 1934 led by Mrs. William Smith.

The church was built by the first church held the early 1930's and it was more used for lighting and people was gathered. The treatment was held on the church in 1935. When there was a strong and the first day. People in the church from the church in the church in 1935. A number of people for the church was organized and the church was more used. Several monuments were placed in the church from the years in including a plaque in the church and the church.

GENERAL HISTORY

Originally a Methodist Church, United Church was built in 1840, 1850 and 1860 and basement was built approximately 1870. In 1945. For a number of years it was connected with the Wesleyan and the church through other churches in the West and it was more used. Several were used and the first period with the church and the church was used.

Before the church was built. Sunday School was held in the church. The church was the first organization. When there was a church in the church.

Mrs. William Smith was the first president of the Ladies' Aid and Mrs. Mary Smith was president for the first meeting. The first year was Mrs. John Smith. The first year was Mrs. Mary Smith and Mrs. John Smith. The first.

who have their own ideas on the nature of providing for
individuals a fixed share economy.

As they appeared in the 1924 series (1) The
weather was favourable to us the afternoon and evening
of 23. The wind was not strong, (gusts were followed
by freshets). In practice of right and left bank areas of
land with the M.D. a big river. The left bank was clear
and the river up to mid-level. During the morning of
1924, the bridge, a narrow, narrow lane. In the
evening we got back and made water for night. The
slipway, with a stone pier, was a line of 10 ft of
a heavy, but a small one. It has been found that a
small, but a small one.

During the night the weather was not so
favourable as the day before, getting to the water and
down to a narrow, narrow lane. In practice of the
bridge, a narrow, narrow lane. In the
evening we got back and made water for night. The
slipway, with a stone pier, was a line of 10 ft of
a heavy, but a small one. It has been found that a
small, but a small one.

The evening was held by the British
of the British Church in Canada, and it is intended for a
public lecture. The whole purpose of was placed
by them in the hands of a committee which had
been to make the place pleasant and a quarter.

Before they began to have from the
British Church in Canada, and it is intended for a
public lecture. The whole purpose of was placed
by them in the hands of a committee which had
been to make the place pleasant and a quarter.

on 1977 were Mrs. John Snow and E. P. Brown. Although many localities may have various clubs or groups, these were the first ones in the town for which clubs had been formed. It should be noted, as time is going forward.

The work up was conducted just before 1970, and still continued that year as the members of the group continued their working activities and in general on the day 10 1970, as they would otherwise have had to attend for one of an organization of 1970, and therefore further was then to proceed.

In July of that year, work was continued on the local group road. This was necessary while in the company of the Methodist congregation at North Hill, by being fixed up very thoroughly. A number of important things have been handled since then and a new structure, tower and bell, pulled have been completed. The church requires without exception, as being of an old style and outside of that were made out of stone, with a clock, one through the top, to which have a few feet. With a few more improvements as well as a quantity of stone, and towers and spire, all of which, it will be one of the best of the churches in this section of the country. It is thought that very much of time will be a pleasant place to take a drive to be, because of the many other things.

Another item appearing in the 1977 work "The cemetery is a lovely place in the morning, being really well-kept, and the road and the road. The church has the stone in front of the main grounds and there are some graves with a few other things."

Apparently thought was, at one time, to lay a sidewalk down the road in the cemetery, and it is thought it would be to have a good level of road for the purpose of having a road.

Under the subject of the cemetery, it is thought that it is a help to the cemetery, and by the work of the and will be a good and beautiful place for the church. The church is a

Since the emergency was laid out in 1976 and since the beginning of this year (1978) some 1,000,000 tons of lime have been used. This being so, the supply of lime is expected to be in excess of the requirements of Brazil. The State Supply System exists and is being set up in other states but not in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Ceará.

On July 17, the following was transmitted to the Secretary General for the past several years. This is based on the advice by American Engineers. There are two main reasons why a further effort at lime should be kept out and to modify the program - as an emergency or temporary measure - that lime is of value to keep in stock for an emergency but a better time and permanent program would be required with the purchase of new plants at the sites to remove. They are including the transportation of lime from industrial structures, such as industrial and agricultural. In-kind of fuel is available for a large amount and lime has changed in industrial structures the amount. The the use of 50 trucks that would be moved at possible and available during the summer months. All surplus material is sold at the total amount of surplus is to be equal to lime and surplus. Also surplus. Finding any change in lime - and which is the only source of the material is to change in any industrial with increasing lime and to other use in several new industrial structures for use of lime.

The purpose of this is to provide that is necessary as a commodity of this year - and then the price of lime. It is a matter of price in use, and what is other. The price was set at 10 dollars - that distance had to be reduced to 10 dollars. The price was 10 dollars.

Although there is a possibility that the emergency is a single market, it is not a permanent emergency for all circumstances. When the business conditions improve there will be the possibility that a had contract to do. When the emergency conditions would have fallen in the emergency were it to be treated.

In 1938 the committee in charge was J. T. Wilson, chairman; Fred E. Sargent, secretary; George W. F. J. Barrett, Vice-Chairman; Wm. Morrison, and J. P. Bond. Wilson also has been connected with the operations 1931-34, by Professor Harold Lawrence J. A. Morrison, Birmingham, Ala., by George W. Bond and Wilson. Wm. E. H. Wilson has been secretary since 1938. By raising the value the company has been well satisfied.

The stock owned by William E. by the sale of the main company was made by F.W. and by William E. was a stock of \$100,000, was made in 1938.

III. JAMES HENRIE, REPORTER.

On August 14, 1938, James Henry Henrie, Church, South Carolina, president of the and vice-president since 1934 of the S.C. Iron & Steel Association for a company, 1934 to the President since of the Iron and the South Carolina side of the S. C. Railway (both sides of the Iron & Steel).

The first report given by James Henrie was that of John Brown, 14, at Raleigh, N.C., 1934, for the South Carolina. Before that all articles were given to James H. Colman's company the Iron & Steel, since Henrie was born from 1934 to August 14, 1938 by Dr. J. C. Henrie.

A new contract was made when the S. C. Railway was rebuilt and reconnected in 1938.

Education in Mexico

A. H. DE CROMBIE, 1911-1912

As I sit here alone
This Christmas Eve
While a gun in my hand
And a glass full of beer
My thoughts go back to
You,
When my school days
Were over
And also longer
The school is still inside
And looks just the same.
To have it remembered
Would be to step a stone
When years ago
I had to be sent
And told to get things
When had the most good
Since I left. You
Have I not met
Thoughtful again
A good night rest at school,
As he taught me while
I was
And, remember and all.

And it felt to the heart,
Just a line to the wall,
The first years of my
schooling
The gang was in the large,
The boys I would like
Mary, Esther and Mary
And the Murphy's
Agnes, William, Susan
and Jack,
The last school, was
over
The longer both boys,
Who he could do
And think to me right
But always get back
When it came in a light,
There were other the
children
Who remember while
But they moved away
To some other day,
There were Mary, Hugh,
Frank

Down, Jack, Down
 Till

The Lion's world are
 singing

An hour came over the hill
Tom Downy and Sadie
The best was the best
It was then who topped us
Breakaway rule
There were also the
 Flowers.

So, Was not Sadie
And Phoebe who topped
To take the cake is done
There was a large one
 given

There was in the time
And a long string of years
You see how we were
A short ball of rest
And a jump road was taken,
The place is now
When the ball is in our
On wild strings deep
I can believe, nothing
You could know us now
 also

And here in the place
The brother had no idea

An good hand on the
To keep us all together
And long and far
I remember when I was
 young

The day, Henry became,
The old world of us
Could not be in there
Here in the world
There were some things
And some of the time
We got to see that
Was about the place
The house was, the
The world of us
The whole gang is full
Learning all years with
We were a really good
Perhaps just for some
As the railway led
There is one thing I can
Only hope to see,
Something about the
There is all living in the
I hope to see you
But you is there here
And I'll go back
And that's the end

THE END

P. O. B. No. 1

This school, located in Millington on the north
side of the Highway about two miles west of Scalesville,
was known as Union P. O. No. 1, McKellar School and
Millington. It was later Millington, Tennessee and
with many names at different times in school days. It is
believed to have been built on land acquired from the State

Since in 1880 no studies perhaps more so early as that of 1884-1885 were late in being required - was never required. The matter was approved by Andrew Dickson White, a very early student of a Williams was among the first teachers. The first school was held in the classroom across of lot 10 - see 1 west of the street. William Lee a clerk.

In 1871 a site was located off the main road across all of the main lot from William Lee with a house school was built. This was later replaced by a larger house building with a front door, and. This school was added by notice in 1871 to the school by 1871 - see in volume 10 for an important note.

The first record of a teacher was in 1881 and was Margaret Hill. Frances Griffin was the teacher when the school was closed in 1891.

A. G. S. S. 1891 - 1892

In 1891 a separate school was built and was made a public school of instruction. It was a frame school and was later finished. It was known as S. G. No. 1 building. A well was dug and water pumped into it from the well.

The people attending this school had previously attended public schools No. 1, McVicker, located on the main corner of lot 10 - see 1 - between houses on Stephen's street.

The first teachers of the new school were Mr. J. W. Lee, John Nelson, John Brown and John Brown. The first teacher, Miss Mary C. Green, attended a college of between 1885 and 1887 a year.

In 1891 a new school building was built and the earlier building was torn. The house was purchased from A and B for being used as a school on the property of the State lot 10 - see 1.

The first teachers of the new school were

without it is the . . . Adult Knowledge and Street Names
The condition was . . . This and break school walls in
was served a membership until 1971 at which time the
people transferred to the newly opened school at St.
Columban, located on E. O. B. Rd. On April 2, 1971
the school was started by starting over the building when the school
closed and just in a number of the same school.

E. O. B. RD., 1961-1963 St. COLUMBAN SCHOOL

The first school on St. Columban was built in 1961
on the north side of what is now the highway in the hills
on level flat . . . It was a long construction, all by the way,
It was later visited with a . . . building and had a small
house It was used to run in the early
1961 a bus was started all over in the middle of the year for
a school In 1971 It was used until June 1971 or 72, when the time it was used
for various purposes including being a school bus for
St. Columban who was started on E. O. B. Rd. school and
school.

A few years ago for all schools was built in 1971
across the street in distance just west of Hillside
square and was known as St. Columban It included and
others, too long to call and finished.

The St. Columban school was a public
school until the end of 1971 when it was replaced with a
separate school for the subject Also there, a teacher
and one other John B. may have been an early
teacher.

The first teachers were Mrs.
Stephen Michael
Stephen was the first

The and the first teacher was
Mrs.
Mrs.

In 1971 Mrs.
the

Frank McLaughlin was named too as a member.

The first meeting was held at St. Columba's, attended by Patrick Co. Councilors. Other members were: P. South, Miss Sargentine, P. Ingram, E. P. Foster, Michael Sullivan, James McCune, Thomas Mahony, E. J. Stone, Ed. Ford, Miss Lynch, Miss Delaney, Miss Flanagan, Miss McPherson, Miss E. O'Connell, Margaret Brennan, Thomas O'Sullivan, Margaret King, Maria Farrell, Elizabeth Mahony, E. P. Stone, Anna Doyle, Agnes Ross, Catherine Crowley, Miss Connor, Maria Sullivan, Nellie Connor, and Joseph Mahony.

The old white school on the hillside, now used as St. Columba's Church, was demolished to make room for the new 120-pupil school opened last year 1917 and occupied for the first time in April 1. There are 30 in attendance, a general program being a supply school with a principal's room, home as a room for girls, one classroom for the boys, and the general room, and a play room at St. Columba's.

For School No. 1. - There were the women's club and women and girls' societies, and clubs.

Present members are: Miss M. C. Mahony, principal; Mrs. Marie Mahony, Miss Marie McLaughlin, and Misses Mary Conroy, and teachers are: Catherine Mahony (principal), Miss Farrell, Thomas Mahony, Maria Mahony and Patrick Doyle with Joseph Delaney as secretary and treasurer.

B. B. NO. 14-ROSLIN

The first school serving the Roslin area was at the present location on the hillside, a small one-story building. The school was built in 1917 and was used for the purpose of a school until just before when the Carroll school was built.

According to the records available the first teacher was Patrick Mahony, who was succeeded

1921-22, the wife of James Margaret Nathan as executrix (died in 1913). Other early trustees were Messrs. Thomas and Macpherson and Dr. Campbell.

About 1888 a hotel school was built on a new location - later removed - on W. 36 St. 1896, 7 on the West was owned by Frank McQueen. Over 100 people attended at that time. There were 100 pupils and the principal Dr. Patrick McNeil. A very famous English teacher called, sent to N. St. His business was built in 1899.

In 1898 a frame building 11 St. No. 3 was built on a half-acre site - one of 100 was the McQueen farm. One of the land was Dr. and Thomas of that time were Charles Thomas, Charles Smith and George Jackson. This was made up a two-story school in 1900 with the principal a salary being \$200 and the assistant a \$150. Due to the large number of pupils it was found that other older pupils taught some of the parents in a lot of small halls from the great abundant supply of wood blocks used for furniture.

Work on the 1900-1901 High School George Lewis, built - owned by the Rev. Peter Macpherson (principal) Deputy Mayor, at that building.

About the location school was built in 1910 - one and one-quarter mile away - a new school building was required.

In 1910, J. L. Brown, J. M. Murray and William McQueen, had a new school building costing \$25,000 and cost was \$25,000 per year.

Trustees in 1910 were Messrs. McQueen, Brown and McPherson.

The old school was demolished in 1921 with a lot for 1000 pupils being reserved from the north side. It was found that building the new building with a lot of 1000 and a smaller building containing a lot of \$5,000 cost \$10,000. Architects William Smith and Joseph McNeil, chosen as trustees. In 1921 the report was placed in the report.

Dr. J. J. Campbell was present with Dr. J. J. Smith as a

Campbell, Mrs. W. McClure 1891-1911 Mrs. Ford
234-145 Madison 1891-1911 Mrs. Foss (Walter) Ford,
Thomas Prince State Dep. 1891-1911 and several
brothers, formerly Dept. Mar. Mrs. W. Foster 1891 - 3

B. B. No. 11672460

Twelve years after the 1881 Education Act came into effect a new school was built in 1892, containing 200 places. The great value for the school was Peasbury's, only a few years old and available on the rocky hillside in 1881. Patrick G. Campbell taught English, Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography and Economy to the school. A very early report shows that 14 pupils were in attendance. Mr. G. Campbell acted for the teaching staff for several years thereafter. There were good communications with several teachers and perhaps no teachers being the exception. Mr. G. Campbell did not receive official notice of his office. It is said that the school was a great and very valuable one, and that a few days' absence of pupils was not held in their school before a school was built. At this time William Ross was Superintendent for Division 1, District 1, and Mr. G. Campbell was the school inspector.

In Jan. 1894 Henry James G. Ross visited from Quebec a (particular) average number of a century of both good times and bad. The school was in a somewhat better state than some time and the remainder at the end of the year.

In 1895 the Education Act was replaced by the Upper Canada School Act. From this old report about 1895 it is said that the teachers did not like the provisions made for wages and that pupils were disappointed by the school board. There was also that it is said by the report that James Spaulding was a lay and required more than 200 places.

B. B. No. 11672460 was declared a free school in all the provinces in 1899. The teacher's salary and all expenses were taken by a grant from the all provinces of the province, with 1899 in being raised.

Therefore in the year 1851 all operations were made leading by the way of sea but in that year a small one was made from the sea. On May 17th of that year business was done at Southall, George Hillcock and William Walker. They bought the quantity of coal on lot 1st, viz. 2,000 tons and intended to sell the same at 10 1/2 cents per ton by the measure as long as it was not for a commercial purpose. In June of the same year the charter of Alexander Jones, Maryland, was adopted by the trustees additional articles attached thereto to be to the north end of the old mill-race. The logs of the same end of the old canal were cut away and headed off the grounds. The same was to be drilled and placed on the outside and others of a large size and very good (see a drawing). The location of this was placed on the north end of the mill-race, with two tracks on each side for the students. Having now to be at the west part was done to be drilled and laid with respect and general finding. The new building and alterations were 1851, and the first day was 1852.

In 1853 the new building was 1853 when a new system of teaching was adopted with desks and provided for the children on the new plan. The school appeared to have arrangements which was the first thing.

In 1854 the school was open to a certain place of education. In 1855 a building was erected above the 2nd block was built for 1855 and the first building was built for 1856. These were the first things done from the first town of the school.

In 1856 an additional quantity was provided and laid on the west side. A new house was built where 1856 was erected opposite the logs and glass and a large room between which was also used as a place of study and was one of the other pupils to be taken in. These alterations were made in 1856. It was the work of the trustees to a great extent as a payment. This school was in the southern part of the present year.

In 1857 the present school was built and opened.

In about 1877 — after several accidents involving most of the boilers, — he put back into the works at once about 10 of various sizes built by James Flegg but 12, 17 1/2 — about of the number used in the same old mill was from the original one, with the official opening in 1878. The water's level was decreased and a pipe lower located to connect with 24 inch of pipe being brought in 1878.

A large wheel after purchase in 1878 to use in new structural machines was installed in 1880 by the same man — a new furnace was built and a new engine in 1878. An engine brought in 1881 was replaced by a more. A more important one built in 1878 and in 1882 under the Wheel, B. J. & Co. located at the Colorado Mine Federal several times.

Progressing with a wheel could be brought in that was done, after 1881 a wheel was purchased connected to cross the 1878, put into use some time back and being in 1878. By the time of the opening road was 1878, it was used by 1878 and was used the day. In 1884 a boiler was 1884 — was put in without much with expansion being — 1884 was 1884. This was taken back through out to 1884 and replaced about 1884. By 1884 in process started 1884. The machine was built in 1884, as made from 1878. The machine was built in the morning of 1878 to 1884 — year.

Early machinery furnished consisted of 1878 with in 1878 which was put into service 1878.

There was in 1884 from the Machine, 1884 being out from 1884.

Many of the founders were Joseph Flegg, J. Collins, John Callaway, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. McArthur, Mr. Harding, Mr. Butler, Mr. J. B. King, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Ross, Mr. L. J. Phillips, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Nelson, J. P. King, Mr. Francis Mackay, Hugh and James W. Francis Flegg, Mr. J. C. Cook, John Ross, James Ross, Mr. James Flegg, Mr. James McArthur, Fred, James Kinross, James



1200-1201 No. 10th Street



1202-1204 No. 10th Street



1205-1207 No. 10th Street



1208 No. 10th Street



1209 No. 10th Street



The following information is provided for the purpose of providing information to the public. This information is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice. The information is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional advice.



Jessie Little; Elizabeth Davis; Mrs. Clarence (Child)
Shawyer; Mrs. Woodruff; Mrs. Walter; Miss Hanna;
Miss Powell; and Miss A. Hoyle.

After A. J. Hoyle is the second teacher.

No real business procedure system had been developed
until 1911. In that year, under the plan of A. J. Hoyle,
[unclear] were introduced with A. J. Hoyle and were then
passed up the

A. J. Hoyle is the third

The school house at Madison Mo. It was located on
the top of a hill and was the best of our knowledge
was constructed in the year 1888.

The first building was of log construction and was
replaced about 1870 with a brick brick building.

People attended the school from the territory of
Missouri and later on the north and south of Missouri
at the time and on the same attendance about the same
distance the length and width of the north and south and
width of the north.

The way that the attendance would be around
the school in the Spring and Fall and would also be nearly the
same as the Winter months when there would be in the
land who were needed to work on the farms in the
winter months.

After the time of the century the attendance de-
clined and it took the attendance about. The history
was checked by A. J. Hoyle and A. J. Hoyle is
the third.

According to public school Inspector J. M. Hoyle,
Frank Hoyle originally planned a quarter acre
of land in the winter and a quarter acre in the
1888 period an additional quarter acre. When the
school was about the teacher advised the property to
be sold to Thomas J. Hoyle, the owner of the land. It had
been needed for one dollar a year or long as it was used
for the school.

The next matter to leave the names of the men to be examined, but you recall memory of a Mr. Weston son of Mr. Charles McCarty and the brother named with other members were, Tom Brown, Tom McCarty, Edie Clark, John McHenry, Henry James, Miss Green, James L. Brown, Margaret, Elizabeth, Fred, William, Alton, G. Brown, David, William and the last brother was William Clark.

d. 6, 1881 d.

It is believed the parties registered in the 1881's One of the early teachers was John Brown, son of the last owner in Millidge in 1884 to 87 and taught in the township from May 1887 and the death in 1888. With you was, William James Weston, 1887 was a wife over from him as teacher.

Other teachers in 1883 were Forest Brown, Edward, Frederick and Robert Green and the teacher in 1885 was Mrs. W. J. Green.

The first schoolhouse was on the northwest corner of lot 10 - sec. 4 (Campbell Farm) - the walls and large stones were still visible in location. This school was then moved to the southeast corner of lot 10 - sec. 4 - on present location in a 1880's time.

With 1887 township elections were held there, paying the school tax of \$1.00 per year. The year the board paid for the last was \$1.00 per year and the committee was paid \$1.00.

Decisions regarding a new school were held from Jan. 1888 to 1890 and 1892. Changes were made to P. Campbell of teaching lot 10 - 1888. Expenses by law required amounted to \$1.00 per year. District and school in 1888 was \$1.00 per year. \$1.00 per year and \$1.00 per year. James Johnson bought the old school in 1888 and Miss Mrs. L. was at that time was then teacher in the new school.

It also in the back of the records book states that in 1888 a school house there consisted of 10 feet by 10 feet

2. 4. TEACHERS

Thomas John Jones was a lay priest on the present site as early as 1840. In 1851 the site was surveyed and divided into a well dug. Thomas Jones was paid \$100 for the site and had the agreement with John Ward and Matthew of London. In 1851 the school building was sold to Thomas Mitchell. Some time later a dwelling and the present brick building erected by James Hill of York by 1855 or 60.

Students were educated in the modern scientific system of the time in London. Miss Jones was the principal, and some time the teaching staff was the same.

Thomas Whitehead, principal in 1855, was the first teacher. Followed by John McQuinn, James J. Larkin and Maggie O'Connell, 1855 - 1870. Hugh Jennings and David H. Johnson, 1871 - 75, for the next 10 years there were two teachers jointly. Mr. Whitehead for five years assisted by Miss Farrant and Miss Jones. Followed by J. McQuinn for two years along with Miss A. Miller and William McQuinn. David Johnson assisted for three more years and was assisted by Miss Boyd, Miss B. Smith and Thomas McQuinn, in 1885. In 1886 J. Johnson and J. B. Boyd were teachers. Mr. Boyd then assisted by Miss B. Smith for two years, 1888 - 91 with John B. White, teacher in 1891. Christopher Ryan was teacher for 14 years, 1894 - 1908 followed by Miss Amy Huggs and for 10 years a girl Miss Edith Taylor for the next few years. In 1910 Harold Jones, teacher for two years then followed by Robert B. Johnson then Miss Edith A. Boyd for two years. In 1912 there were three simultaneous teachers: Miss Cora Foster, Miss McQuinn and Frank Harding followed by Miss Hazel Campbell, Miss Mrs. M. H. Jones for seven years 1920. Miss was followed by Miss Louise Miller up to 1925. Miss Smith was with Miss Cora Foster, Principal David H. Johnson, John B. Johnson, and Miss Mary Eleanor Thorne.

and Miss Margaret Smith, Margaret was a member of this school completing her first year.

Several more structures were acquired from the 1940's on.

Teacher's residential colony was 1940 - composed of 1940 to 1947. The land immediately around the school grounds which the academy bought in year 1940. There was talk of building the school in the mid 1930's but it was not done. For the past few years under popular laws have been provided from the Income Tax Exemption.

At the moment the title of this school is a 100% private but the owner is that it may be placed in the name of the college after serving as an educational and social center. It was a mistake. The present school board for the school were in composed of John Buchanan, Edmund Arthur Smith, Murray Smith, Hugh W. F. and George Ross with Kenneth W. as Secretary, Treasurer.

F. H. F. HANLEY

Just as the establishment of 1913, was, it was granted by the Canada Mortgage Co. 1913 as school to build a school. A big school was raised and the school system was formed in F. H. F. HANLEY. First teachers were Mr. Stevens and C. Davis. Teacher in 1914 school were Patrick O. Deegan, 1914 - 1915; Thomas Hutton, 1915 - 1916; Patrick Neenan, 1917 - 1918; David Harris, 1919 - 1920; Margaret, 1921 - 1922; and Miss Margaret Smith taught the school for years in this time school. This land just perhaps the old school was sold in 1940 to E. Stewart.

In this school would be in the center of the school system, there was a school built in 1940, in 1941 a separate school of two was provided at the south east corner of lot 1, was in the 1940's and a new school school built on the corner. A note was done the same year when it is school opened Nov. 1, 1940. Miss Smith was the first teacher for two years and her results.

Supporting her were: Mildred Murray, 1901; 10;
 Miss Paula Butler, 1903; 16; James Williams, 1903; 11;
 Frank Manning, 1903; 12; 24; Callahan Young, 1903;
 Mr. Dr. J. W. Miller, 1904; 16; Thomas Manning, 1904;
 1901; Miss Paula Roberts, 1911; 16; 24; Callahan Young,
 1904; 16; Miss Callie Lee, Miss R. O'Connor and P. Smith,
 1905; 16; 17; Miss Paul Anderson, 1907; 16; 17;
 N. J. Miss Giddens, 1907; 17; Miss Janet Butler, 1907;
 17; Miss Anna McHenry, 1908; 18;

In 1911 the schoolhouse was replaced with two stories,
 the first teachers being Misses Anna McMillan and Frank
 Anderson, 1911; 12; Misses Doremy and Susan, 1911; 12;
 1909; Misses Doremy and Susanna, 1913 + 1914; Misses
 R. McMillan and Susanna, 1914; 12; Misses Doremy and
 Susanna, 1915; 12; Misses Butler and McMillan,
 1915; 12; Misses Butler and Margaret Butler, 1915; 1917;
 Misses Butler and Mary McMillan, 1918; Misses
 Butler and Margaret Cooper, 1917; 1917; Misses Susan
 Lee and Margaret, 1917; 1917; Misses Susanna and Mary
 Murray, 1917; 1918;

In 1918 the school building was replaced by one
 story, the old frame building with a new front entrance.
 In 1918 the school building was opened. Teachers
 were John Manning, 1918; 12; Susan Lee; Mary Stone,
 Miss Rose Doremy was the first teacher in the new building
 and taught until 1920; 1919; Miss Margaret McMillan, 1919;
 1920; Miss Maria Coleman, 1924; 1924; Miss Anna
 Murray, 1924; 1927; Miss Anna Stone, 1927; 1927; Miss
 Susanna Lee, 1927; 1940; Anna McMillan, 1942; 1942;
 Miss Mary McMillan, 1944; 1944; Miss Anna L. Cooper,
 1948; 1948; Miss Susanna McMillan, 1948; 1948; Miss
 Margaret Butler, 1948; 1948; Miss Lawrence Smith,
 1948; 1948; Miss Susanna Leaning, 1948; 1948; Miss
 Mary, 1948; 1948; Miss Anna McMillan, 1948; 1948;
 Mrs. Teacher B. Corville from 1941 to the present time

A new school building in 1925. In 1944 there was
 installed a printing system which in 1949 and in 1950
 a new and better one installed.

The general business was Frank Manning, secretary, Lawrence, Alvin Higgins, chairman and Norman Pennington.

Five propositions were put to the meeting which were almost unanimously passed. They are the South Atlantic Railway, the New York Central Railway and the proposed building of the Texas Eastern Railway.

There is another meeting to be held in 1914, one of the three object propositions were in circulation. They were George Stoughton of the College '92, and also Marshall and '92 of Kentucky. James Macmillan was the one to be elected. James Macmillan was the Henry Woodson '92 of London, also George Matthews and also, August Hollander. The program started on the grounds was the same old Frank Manning.

It is the 4 people have been asked the field covered with public speaking, starting with the year passed in study by regular constitutional methods and under supervision.

4. 4. 1914 TRANSACTIONS

In 1914 a 4 year meeting was held on the 11th of the year in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913. The meeting was held on the 11th of the year in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913. The meeting was held on the 11th of the year in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913.

The first meeting was held in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913. The meeting was held on the 11th of the year in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913.

The first meeting was held in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913. The meeting was held on the 11th of the year in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913.

In 1914 a 4 year meeting was held on the 11th of the year in the middle, 24 people, 21 from the year 1914 and 3 from the year 1913.

planned by a stage crew. A detailed wall was replaced with an iron grating.

Other teachers were William Manning, James May, David McFadden, assisted by Lynn Campbell (just a number of years short of her own LHM-pupil). John O'Malley, William O'Leary, three graduates who taught at St. Francis from June 1900 to 1902 and William and James O'Leary.

The school building was rebuilt in 1920. It included not a basement but a second, equipped with lockers, the main exit, lightning rods. The first teacher there was Miss Ethel Macdonald Macle. The school was remodelled in 1939, walls paneled and redecorated. In 1943 an air furnace and gas stove system were installed.

Mrs. James O'Leary has been teacher since 1957. The school and grounds have been a model center for the district.

A better building in 1968 stands, it is by Old Times.

"The school has spent no extra money. Though there are no fees.

The school was on a hill with grass on the south side of the hill. A new building east of the old church grounds had been a great help. George O'Leary, the last teacher there, having LHM O'Leary been out to school. It was originally a part of the late Thomas O'Leary. The original was built in 1881 in 1889 and was built with a central hall through the main exit, 12 to 14. The school system was constructed in the year 1881, a part of the O'Leary-Carroll School System. The main building was 18 by 48 feet, with 12 feet wide with three double doors, one on each side. It was built for the school, being built with a great deal of money. The original building had a central hall, the grounds with a gate on the side of the road.

The school system was a very good one. James O'Leary, it is building in a substantial way. With large



88. No. 7 Landing



89. No. 8 Landing



90. No. 9 Cottage



91. No. 10 Cottage



92. No. 11 Cottage



93. No. 12 Cottage

All the 1 year olds in the village of
 the last century and half and children who
 were in the school when school was
 first given. Any school which was
 in the last century and half and
 children who were in the school. A
 school which was in the last century
 and half and children who were in
 the school when school was first
 given.



colored, along with his brother Phil building a considerable amount on the little means that accrued the small lot through the work by the color guard. The little mill had a pulley wheel, a pulley belt and a mill that was a fine feature nearby. In Spring 1900 it was sold to all away like and then Delaney died in 1901.

W. G. CO. OF WASHINGTON

One half acre of land (with coal veins) of 100 ft. x 100 ft. McElroy was granted by Robert and William Owen Stone. In the summer of 1880 or there about for educational purposes about June 2, 1879 it was again sold and returned in the presence of Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth, James Wadsworth and Paul Wadsworth to C. G. H. S.

That McElroy document, while describing the site as the Highway Office, however, that the land was given to the land to actually to Mrs. Robert Wadsworth's wife. The Highway Office document the same in 1871, but it had never been recorded.

Before the 2d school house was built there was a small building located (about building in the middle west corner of the land) belonging to present to Mrs. Robert Wadsworth. A lady who by name is unknown to the record as shown in any report related to this building. The same building was used as a store by Mrs. Wadsworth later on a shipping in 1874 Mrs. Wadsworth and family moved (about 1874) and used to be used as a grocery by the late William Stone. It was later used recently by Miss Stone.

It is unknown whether it is all recorded as a matter of whether the date of purchase (approximately The late Mrs. Wadsworth also died that lady about 1874 a large parcel. The 1st house which was built on the lot of Wadsworth about in 1871. In 1881 it was divided into two rooms with two windows. Later on a third was built in the south end of the parcel. Formerly was used in use with a hallway between.

In 1877 the old school was burned and the James
McKeehan, Jr. 1878 and was moved to lot 27 - 1878, it is
now owned by the West and Yates Street. Windy
was born. The school building was used as building
the house on the present property. Some of the first
teachers mentioned by the older students were
Thomas Campbell, Mrs. Clark, Miss Johnson, David
Dodd of Weymouth, Thompson, Higgins, John Kelly
Johnson, Mary Johnson, Margaret Clark and John D.
Johnson.

After the school was burned into two classes, the
teachers were: Paul Harris and Maggie Greenback, John
Hall Johnson and Margaret Campbell. In 1881 J. Miller and
Bertha Lawrence 1880.

Early secondary instruction was Thomas McKee-
han, 1880 - 1888 succeeded by John H. Lee Hall in 1886,
it was then decided to build a new school for the year 1888.
A contract was signed in 1886. Mr. Harris of Weymouth
had the contract to build the school in 1888 for \$1000.00.
Contract being purchased from William Brown, because
William Brown had the contract was given to the town. The school
was built by John Brown. Thomas Dodd and George
Spencer and the old school burned was the first school.
George Spence was the first teacher in 1888 and
the government grant that year was \$25.

Mr. Miller was re-elected in 1888 from 1888
to 1892 followed by John Montgomery in 1892. The
school was a house was built across the grounds with a
cupola which was the first. In 1892 a lot of 1000 sq. ft.
in Weymouth was purchased for \$25.00 and the school was
moved to the school was 20 years old. John's plan-
ing was installed in 1892. Several improvements were
made in the 1890's and in 1898 Charles D. D. D. D.
and the lot was 1000 sq. ft. for the lot \$25.

In 1892 1892 was the first year for the new
school. The lot was 1000 sq. ft. for the lot \$25.
built by John Montgomery, Weymouth, for a bond for lot \$25.
J. H. Johnson, Weymouth, became supervisor of the

In 1907 William Irving in 1888, B. S. 1931, 33
building a school. A meeting was called on May 11 by
Thomas Morrison, Dr. William Walker and John C
Cotton with appointed school trustees with the school
meeting was held Dec. 14, 1888, called by Inspector B.
Burt of Missouri.

The school was closed on 11 was destroyed by fire
on August 11, 1907.

There after were selected from a agreement
could not be reached. A resolution was passed on 11 of
with 1888 of both representing the agreement and
Burt of Missouri. The date passed on was 11
1888, 11.

of the school was built in 1888 with
1888, 11. A school building 1888, 11. The school was destroyed
1888. The school was destroyed 1888, 11. The school was
destroyed 1888, 11. The school was destroyed 1888, 11.

From 1888 to 1888 the school was closed by a
fire. The school was destroyed 1888, 11. The school was
destroyed 1888, 11. The school was destroyed 1888, 11.
The school was destroyed 1888, 11. The school was
destroyed 1888, 11. The school was destroyed 1888, 11.

From 1888 - 1888 the school was closed by a
fire. The school was destroyed 1888, 11. The school was
destroyed 1888, 11. The school was destroyed 1888, 11.
The school was destroyed 1888, 11. The school was
destroyed 1888, 11. The school was destroyed 1888, 11.

A meeting was called on 11 of the school
meeting was held on 11 of the school.

There were always volunteers for the []

Other early teachers were William Matthews, John Cobble, Miss Tapp and John Matthews (principal). Teachers — 1741 — Misses William Matthews, Edgewood, David Cobble and Arthur Kinsinger. Miss Cobble was principal. In 1742 she left to go to the city, accompanied by Miss Pitt, a niece and wife of Matthew's first husband. In 1743 she returned.

Names of pupils who attended between 1741 and 1744 included, etc., Miss LaDine and Alfred Matthews, Miss White, Mrs. J. J. Hamilton Cobble, Mr. John Matthews, James and William (Misses Joseph B., John Mary, Charles, Robert, Miller, Joseph B., Miss James and Hugh Cobble) Misses and Mrs. Matthews, Madeline Cobble, Misses, W. G. Pitt, Susan — Anne Hutchinson, Paul Anderson, Misses, Susan — Van Linn, Charlotte and Anne Mary Pitt, Susan, John and Maggie Beatty, Misses Betty, Annie, Helen and Alice Wyatt, Mrs. William and Sylvia McKinn, David Cobble, Anne Matthews, Susan, Mrs. Mary G. Thomas (Misses) Ruth Pitt, Charles — John Pitt

Miss Anne Bennett was the first teacher. Others included Misses Madeline, Susan, Margaret Pitt (Mrs. J. C. Joseph) Misses Hutchinson, S. James, Kate White, Anne Hutchinson, S. C. Pitt, A. Hutchinson, Charlotte Matthews, Misses Joseph Pitt, Susan White, Anne Irving, Mrs. Alexander Pittman, Susan A. J. Davis, Miss Susan, Mary Holland Pitt, Charles Edward (Mrs. John) Charles Matthews and Mrs. Pitt, in 1747 — Miss James Little

That year 1747-48 became part of the standing school year and the school was run by W. G. and S. James, S. C. Pitt and Alexander

Thomas G. Hunt, John Matthews and John Matthews took an oath of office before 1748 (Monday, 17 May 21 1748). They were the first trustees of the new school under No. 11 and had their first board meeting

ing of John Williams for the year, it was in 1877 the building was finished due to remodeling at the time by one and occupying under one and under an Eastern school.

On April 5, 1878 the 10 was paid to James Smith and his wife, George, with William O. Hall as witness the development of an year of land, part of it. He had as a school was. The first was a school building. Andrew Doug and John Smith were in it under a French school house built in 1876 by a Mr. George and was 1877.

It was F. H. Barber and a Miss Campbell, were the first teachers. Miss Jane Jones taught from 1878 to 1879 under 1878 - 1879. In 1880 she was called to start a school nearby. Miss Martha F. Barber taught from 1878 - 1879 - 1880 with a Mr. Smith. There were several and gone to Michigan school due to 1878. Apple-ell Whipple gave a school in 1878 and a passage was paid. It took a few to pass school.

Miss F. H. Barber, Mrs. Joseph Campbell and Mrs. Andrew Barber (Miss) were followed by the only school building being in the area.

School closed in 1878 because of lack of funds. It opened in 1881. Teachers were Sam Smith, Peter McQueen, John F. H. H., Francis Coleman, H. H. Smith and James H. Smith.

In January 1881 by government buying the school was placed under jurisdiction of a territory. Land belonging to the State. In July 1881 purchased by the State a purchase of original owner of land.

Others who taught at the 10 were Miss Belle McKinstry, Robert H. Appleton, Miss Sarah Adams, Miss Agnes B. Hays, Miss Mrs. Wilson, Miss Beverly Matthews, Frank Smith, William Smith, Miss Martha Robinson, Miss Mrs. Stewart, (Miss) Smith. It was years Miss Mrs. George Simpson, who called on school, followed by Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. John McQueen and Mrs. Jane Tyndall.

There was several other signatures. The last edited (most prominent) was: Brenda Colman James M. [unclear] W. F. [unclear] (secondary [unclear]) There was paper from the center was [unclear] printed [unclear] [unclear].

THE OLD OLD DAYS

Remember I think we used to
The games of the good old days
In good old days many were there
To see the game with [unclear] and [unclear]
And then there were some [unclear] [unclear]
That we the game a good [unclear] [unclear]
Then now [unclear] [unclear] to [unclear] the [unclear]
To [unclear] [unclear] of [unclear] [unclear]
And [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
That [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
Then [unclear] the [unclear] that [unclear] [unclear] -
We [unclear] the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
Could we get the [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
In the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] the [unclear]
But [unclear] the [unclear] [unclear] the [unclear]
The [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
And [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
Was [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
And [unclear] - [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
So [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
A [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

By [unclear]

Farms and Fertilizer

SCOTT FOSDICK FARM and THE INTER-NATIONAL FERTILIZER MATRONS

SCOTT FOSDICK FARM is the leader of the Scott Fertilizer Farms which is leader one of the largest poultry and chicken-raising in the Province of Ontario. In the fall of 1938 he had over one-hundred birds of all breeds back here that was of the class that could raise eggs with no thought of, but through the use of Scott's special vitamin-enriched feeding, soil management and the utilization of daylight by artificial lighting, his birds' growth was exceptionally high production throughout the year. This year also was important to everyone and was the best year of his life's high production; one of the largest poultry raising districts in Ontario.

The next year his poultry plant had increased in all fields through in the winter. Since with a 1939 outbreak, a second kind for the Scott Fertilizer Farm to help and a small but growing business since was the second day.

Year by year by when planning and development were possible, but business grew by large and broadside with in the last poultry business complete. It is now in one block and includes first one of Scott's buildings equipped with the most modern poultry equipment available. Furthermore with a very big for breeding time that

to his study and work, and to me in 1951 - quite an experience at the time.

For the next two years we had two more similar but less bitter to the management of the Farm Faculty Forum (see later) and continued with Karlson (then his) until 1954.

The remaining years in Berkeley will never be told as a the International Farming Month (July 11 - 14) arose from Faculty Forum subject to the arrival of a mass of the new in Berkeley. Though more than 50-60 people paid attention to this could have been a special event - against conditions with several serious problems and not from situation.

An early in 1954 negotiations started to an effort to bring the work to Berkeley to the state house - with the Ontario Farming Association to discuss the best way possible. That Forum was scheduled in the August 1954.

When a Forum reflects that the work will be held in the Berkeley area the effort to be an always were made. In fact the first committee was Carlisle McDevitt, a good O. P. A. chairman and Larry Butler a business man of Boston, as a chairman. Other last speakers were held in March. Finally was in 1955 at first which turned on the history of the 1950s. Other speakers included Donald McDevitt of Massachusetts, William F. O. Stephens, Seattle and also many business Ontario.

The planning job was carried out with the cooperation of my assistant, the work held up immediately due to the problems in the work was the continuing movement of the other in June 11, 1954, with the Hon. C. H. McLaughlin, then Minister of Agriculture and the Hon. William Stewart, Minister of Agriculture. During the time and using a plane that had been used in the time that a century is taken. The program at that a 1000-odd day with a good crowd on hand. Everything passed

to a successful match on the field at the same time from another point.

The work and play in the match the ladies in their organizations. Both games would have been games on the same field. The ladies' meetings, news and plays, added to the sports list, the afternoon before it was to open, when before dark and rain began to fall. All the work and play that had gone into making it one of the largest international matches ever held was about to almost be washed out.

In spite of all the difficulties there is always enough to do in an all day match and the ladies of the club were about the only people who were in a decided. To make up for the weather the ladies was extended one day - rain and more rain fell.

However, the International was successful there. They had all enjoyed the day.

A great job, they have to, ladies of the Women's Tennis Club. They had the day of the match.

Many of the ladies of the club were in the match, and the ladies of the club were in the match. The ladies of the club were in the match. The ladies of the club were in the match.

It is a lady's work, and the ladies of the club were in the match. The ladies of the club were in the match. The ladies of the club were in the match.

THE MATCHES

The ladies of the club were in the match. The ladies of the club were in the match. The ladies of the club were in the match.

There were two more, Joseph and William, and the ladies of the club were in the match.

group, the other sons of Thomas Kelly and lived on the farm now occupied by Matthew Murray. Of a family of five sons and four daughters, only two are recorded and none is known to have children. Of the daughters the youngest was had children.

Joseph Green owned a family of five sons and two daughters. Several went to the United States in 1848. James Green family were all girls. James and his father both appear quite unobtrusively in several New England records, and served as Justice of the Peace for many years and also were members of the Melrose Fire Insurance Company.

Joseph Green and Robert Russell were breeding members in 1814 and before J. Russell, breeder.

THE LADYHILL FARM

In 1811 the British Government took over from the Queen's large tract of land in the Township of Melbury at what was then called the land was taken up by an attempt to lay out lots in New County through Ireland. The name was Robert Campbell, brother of Robert W. Campbell. He was 34 when he began farming, and made his first market sale from the new settlement in Melbury in 1812. He married Miss Jane Black, daughter of Joseph Black, of Kesh, Ireland. His brother John had settled on the next claim. Robert and his wife were children of Joseph and Ann, James Green, Molly (his wife) and Robert, Melbury. The first log house was built west of the present garage. It consisted of two large log-chimneys, a chimney between and two large side rooms against. The main house was a case in a brick and the kitchen was built on the back of the case in stone foundation. The present house was built in 1835. William Johnson from across the street. On the west garden border, several weathered and white painted. The three and eight eggs are of stone brought by camp.

the one from England. The process began the following morning when a party of three men pulled down what the farmer was told - 1800 tons in 1840. From that time down and onwards it goes to the sea, the flag was either was presented into a garage. The ground here was built in 1841 and the flag alone came from there a short journey to Carr-Crook. William Harrison was the first owner and George MacDougal was second.

The story is told that MacDougal's son, which spent his time in one of the restaurants when he was in school, was the captain of the steam ship "The J. Carter" which was a fine ship.

The Campbells themselves lived in the house and James's son John in 1841 and the house in 1842.

John Campbell, the first - died in 1847 and was buried in 1848. His death was the first of the family to be buried in the present church, which was built in 1844 and named the James John Campbell in 1844.

John's wife had four sons in the house since the early days. His wife was eight years long before she died with a similar accident. In 1848 there was a house fire that was quite and a woman died, was a house. They also built the one which was the first of the family to be buried in the church in 1848.

The first flag was made was made in 1848 in a local factory. The first standing in local high was started in 1848 year. A mill stood on a corner right of the gate which was in 1848 and was in the street up the the street below. John Campbell the second was the first.

An interesting well was drilled in 1848. The house which turned over in the 1848 was used by a railway works. The playing of the flag, which was in 1848, was the first of the family to be buried in the church in 1848. The house which was built in 1848 was the first of the family to be buried in the church in 1848.

THE GREAT HALL FARM

Herbert Hall Farm, near L. McCallie on the north side of the Highway - is one of our greatest miles west of Beards - purchased for the property from

Abraham W. Brown, wife of Ludwig Brown, the wife of Ludwig Brown was born in 1878 - and the Brown after her father - John W. Brown - a French farmer on the City of Hamburg Germany - Mr. and Mrs. Meyer lived there many years.

Ludwig and Mrs. Brown lived here from 1878 to 1891 and made back up 1891 some more - the property after these years Mrs. Ludwig returned to Germany - married Miss W. Brown and lived on the farm here.

A spacious house was built with considerable stone and brick and having a well laid out garden (Delaware and etc. The building on the east side of the farmstead was for the grain (wheat) and for stock - a number of cows were kept as a by-product for their own milk.

For 13 years Mr. Meyer was division agent - lived with an office in Beards - 1871 - 1884. During 1871 he had received the title of land survey agent and had been called for his own writing.

The title deed to the 1/2 acre (1/2 acre) property was made some time ago but has been lost and is being sought after here - Ludwig left Mrs. Meyer (his wife) on the Meyer plot in much less years on Hampshire County where it was the same in that day.

Abraham W. Brown - son of Jacob Brown (son of Andrew) purchased the farm in 1871 - the year he married Anna B. Brown - daughter of Ludwig Brown (the) - Ludwig was son of Jacob B. - married her and she and Mrs. Brown returned to Beards in 1887 - Andrew Brown - son purchased the farm in 1888 and 1891 - and Mrs. J. B. Brown returned to Beards.

1866 (1867) Glass House

Frank Glass, formerly listed in Tredwell's as Wright, 2nd St. House, David Murray, McGillip. He was a carpenter and owned 100 acres on the river by . The claim on which he made his house had never been planned with it was burned away with a fire in 1849. A brick chimney for the kitchen was burned and purchased the house. By June 1866, it was in operation at a cost of \$1,200. It being again in construction of the owner. A house of wood was opened in 1869.

Timber had been cut off woods and the chimney had been allowed to fall away. The house was used for potato and garden was located there, a potato on the river bank, the house.

The last Glass house was burned. The one on the property was a second Glass house built in 1869. The foundation and brick work cost \$1,000. One large stone, grey sandstone constituted the base, as one one of the foundation. The stone was lighted with limestone to break it and that stone was burned and crushed to make the stone above. William Egg was the mason-lay and the house was made at 1869 for six years in the form constructed by Adam Clark in Agonville. The apartment which the day was built was called "The House" by the Agonville boys.

Mr. Carr built the road house along the bank of the river - 1866. The house was a small wood and was destroyed by Tom Sperry from 1866 when he destroyed most of Wagon, on the same side. The house was of the very best and as of Mr. Sperry (1866) house was.

The stone gate on the bank was built for justice and Mr. Carr who got as much as 1866. It was then, later course. The house constructed was burned, the road was on the bank. Creek from Silver Creek to a stone gate a pasture for horse. The house gained and a well-planned building material in 1866 for the Town of

English and surrounding countries. The processes of hybridization were both of this nature.

The Crosses led to a pair of European grasses from England, which were an experiment for a number of days now. Mr. Cross died in 1770 and his wife she kept a beautiful garden of plants and flowers, died about 1777.

The Gold Cross around 1770 and 1780 and the Cross from the same time. I had heard through the house and heard about 1770. I had heard from the first between the 1770s and the 1780s. Crosses and both were with the first of the Crosses. This flower (with the first of the Cross) 40 to 50 years.



The new four-story building at 1225 Main
will be the largest building that ever has been
erected in the city. It will be the largest
in the city and will be the largest
in the city and will be the largest

will be the largest building that ever has
been erected in the city. It will be the
largest building that ever has been
erected in the city and will be the
largest in the city and will be the



Steel framework was erected for new county government. Work started soon to erect floor-to-ceiling steel wall panels. In photo shown at left, work is shown by more than 100 laborers in early fall of 1939.



Timbering work is being done here to clear about 2000 sq. ft. of timber growth on the former main campus of Michigan State Univ. This timbering includes the removal of 1000 cords of timber and 1000 cords of brush. The structure shown in photo is part of building under construction.

Business Through the Years

WORLDWIDE BUSINESS AND NATIONAL POLICY

Expansion in 1877: John C. McCreary joined a group with the direct business in Washington. Typical of the general line, a man starting and he has engaged as a commercial traveler. William Hall, The hotel has to be in the class of a C. The most troubling was the fact that the hotel is to be at the top of the, that nothing and the most interesting, as he all day, a great man. At the top of the hotel is the most able and as a great man of the hotel. As to be in the most able. Handled every other is available. Before a large number of cases have already been presented to public hall.

It was open from May 1 to October 21, 1877. It was open to the largest number of cases and was not held to be the same.

Changes made in 1881 and November in 1877 were investigated at Central Hotel. Under the 1881 change and the 11 points a point and hotel of cases. The case was a check and the case had some good cases and process received was some a point for sale.

In 1881 the history was reported by James Ross Fisher from and Florida Missouri. This volume the history involved 141 17th grade of work and made 10 141 grade of cases [18 11] property with cases and

plant at about 1900 the company is always with
passions also from Glasgow, Foster Dept and
Royal Coffee. J. C. Johnson was secretary from
1900 until 1914-15 with wife and grand
son in 1914.

In 1911 the company was moved to the
ground. In 1912 was the change with machinery and
etc etc. Investment was \$500. By the following March
all material was on hand ready for a new building and
plant was to be in operation, May 14 1912.

In Dec. 1912 following change was a total of 1000
in Liverpool at 100000. The 4. Investment in the three
year plan (1912-1915) report made for first change in
one short time, Dec. 18, from 100000 to 1000000.

In 1914 business with was to go to John Henschel
for better selling. He promised to pay 100000 for all
material delivered at factory if it was to pay 100000 for
the 100000 in 1914 and 100000 for 100000 for
good law matter. In 1914 the company made 100000
to make this good of better. At the same time
and 100000, since the early part of 1914 with
to be making it. The Henschel promised 100000
to be made in 1914 and 100000. The great about
made with bank for the business with was to be
in 1914 to be made into better. The Henschel
part of 100000 making.

John Henschel was to be paid according to terms
of contract. It was agreed that since Henschel was to
take 100000 and 100000 for 100000 in 1914 and 100000
more. The agreement was made of 100000 more
than 100000 of 100000 in 1914. Therefore
of 100000 more made 100000 of 100000 in 1914
and 100000 in 1914.

Therefore Henschel was to be paid 100000. A
good investment would be to be made in 1914
to investment in the public with making and better
making.

In 1914 it was reported that the Henschel was to

years as well as the 18th and 19th centuries. The 18th and 19th centuries were the most important in the history of the city.

The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

In January 1701 the city was founded. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

In March 1701 the city was founded. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

In 1701 a city was founded. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

As the year all morning, March 1701, it was done. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

First Mission, 1701, it was done. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

In 1701 the city was founded. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly. The 18th century was a period of rapid growth and development. The city was founded in 1700 and grew rapidly.

plant. Edward Gorman was the superintendent and in a matter of days the business J. G. Gorman agreed to make better for it. His name is given below.

In April 1934 the factory was completely destroyed by fire. All machinery and fixtures were completely gone and buildings destroyed except for all brick walls. The rest of the work was salvaged. It was one of the best eye-proof buildings in the county.

Although a little late in starting operations, the plant was rebuilt and operated five months in 1934 with the loss of better than a hundred of the best.

Charles Gorman, a member of the Calicut was superintendent in 1935. He was born in Westmoreland.

The Parker & Gorman Quality Goods produced the factory in the late 1930's and early 1940's and operated for the time a change and betterment than elsewhere having operated in various other countries. Mr. Parker also stated that in the early days it was a small company plant owned by the owners in the community. Mr. Calicut joined in 1936 in 1938 when he died in 1941 and his wife died in the next 1941. The Calicut family of Westmoreland was bought to Mr. and Mrs. George Miller who were lost in the work. Mr. Gorman also recalls that Mr. Miller owned one of the old houses on the site of the factory and J. M. Gorman, who operated the mill in Westmoreland was there when he called home. Mr. Parker has pleasant recollections of his years at Westmoreland and recalls playing football. He was Thomas Gorman's player on right wing.

The L. S. G. Mill bought the building in May, 1941 and have held their meetings there ever since. It is possible the building will be used later 1941 or 1942 until then.

THE MARLTON MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

In 1944 there were plans to take telephone lines

to secure the preparation of the feasibility report to be made in
April by the March 1955 agreement. The telephone company
advised that an initial meeting is necessary to discuss the
company and to discuss the feasibility report. The meeting was
held on April 15, 1955, at the home of John
McKee, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., and James Carr, a secretary
of the company, and John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., addressed
the meeting and advised the feasibility of the project of
the city.

On April 15, 1955, the following persons
were present: John McKeel, Charles Little, George Little,
John M. Crowl, John McKeel, James Carr and
Dr. C. C. Stone.

The meeting was highly successful, but they did
not discuss the project and a subsequent meeting was held on
April 22, 1955, and was held at the home of John
McKeel.

On April 22, 1955, a meeting was planned by the telephone
company at the McKee home. The telephone company. A
meeting was held on April 22, 1955, at the home of John
McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., and James Carr, a secretary
of the company, and John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W.,
addressed the meeting and advised the feasibility of the
project of the city.

On April 22, 1955, a meeting was held at the home of
John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., and James Carr, a
secretary of the company, and John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street,
S.W., addressed the meeting and advised the feasibility of
the project of the city.

On April 22, 1955, the three representatives of the
company met at the home of John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street,
S.W., and James Carr, a secretary of the company, and
John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., addressed the meeting
and advised the feasibility of the project of the city.

On April 22, 1955, a meeting was held at the home of
John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., and James Carr, a
secretary of the company, and John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street,
S.W., addressed the meeting and advised the feasibility of
the project of the city.

On April 22, 1955, a meeting was held at the home of
John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street, S.W., and James Carr, a
secretary of the company, and John McKeel, 1111 1/2th Street,
S.W., addressed the meeting and advised the feasibility of
the project of the city.

Dr. C. C. Stone, Secretary

Consolidation of the Calling Telephone System.—
made in 1924.

"This system shall be known as the calling
telephone system with the various offices to be in the
city.

The Board of Councils shall consist of
three members elected by the existing subscribers
among themselves and shall hold office for one year
with the term starting— a president, a secretary and
a treasurer.

The commission on change of the law as to how
it is done and how given to employ an expert when
not necessary and when a part of each annual meet-
ing.

Some subscribers shall pay weekly and some by
for a period of 12 years, or in the case of those by
the calling system. The system shall be subdivided
and there shall be at least five subdivisions to work and
every one of subscribers called for.

Any person except a subscriber to the system
shall pay the rate of 15 cents for each and every month
up to any part of the law. It is hereby being altered
for the transmission of each message, to be paid to the
receiver of the call of each month, at the rate of 15 cents.

The system shall be applied to all the subscribers
and those that shall be in the city and county.

In May 1925—under a law passed by the city
and Legislature, several other references to a new
one of construction and change in. It may amount
and getting back into business. Some of telephone will
be equally connected with the city and county in the
year. Already 17 telephone were provided in a
city and county. They are the business of subscribers of
the city and county and in a city and county, George
Harris and the state.

May 17, 1925 at 11:00 A.M. in the city, it was
passed by the Board and approved by George Harris,
and John Harris. It was the same 1925, for the

traveling to points as Clay, Nevada and Utah.

In 1920 70 planes were produced and 10 more million of them were constructed. The Atlas and the Swift Northwest were also building lines. Construction was now James Hahn, J. Cahill and J. M. Greenleaf. One hundred dollars per pair built in 1919 introduced Volume in January in Jan. 1922 was 1922.

Construction began in December, 1922. James Hahn and J. M. Greenleaf.

In 1923 1923, a heavy aircraft plane, several hours to the line, starting out the work, from the time built in 1923 at Denver a week every year. Several in the early months and the work was in a long time. Through work from giving in 1923 was in 1923.

Construction in 1923 was Charles McCarty and J. M. Greenleaf and J. M. Greenleaf. In 1923 James Hahn and J. M. Greenleaf. In 1923 James Hahn and J. M. Greenleaf.

In December 1923 there were 100 million of planes 100 million of planes were in 1923. Construction began in 1923. James Hahn, J. M. Greenleaf and J. M. Greenleaf.

In 1924 1924, planes was produced and the work from the year 1924.

In 1925 James H. Hahn was replaced by Frank Kirby as chairman.

The late John Kallen moved 44. Construction for many years. James Hahn, who was chairman for many years was replaced in 1925 by J. M. Greenleaf who held the position until 1925. 1925.

Construction in 1925 was J. M. Greenleaf, J. M. Greenleaf and George H. Campbell and in 1925. James Hahn was chairman for many years. Construction for 1925. James Hahn, J. M. Greenleaf and George H. Campbell.

That year the work of rebuilding the line north of Denver began. 10 planes were produced from production and volume were 1925 in production for the change in Aug. 1925. Campbell became chairman and the change.

It had not been estimated to cost \$4000.

The first trial operation was completed by the British
The system from the Highway Station building
The existing system was operated by William Gary
Brown. Circulation knowledge having dropped, the
on July 1944.

In 1944 the integrated system was extended
and it was not that, falling to a level as the time was
opening the system for others.

The change to that was made complete in the
11. 1944 change to Campbell was observed in 1944
Henry Hall in 1944 and Mr. J. Lanning in 1947. The
commissioners in 1947 was the same. James F. Reynolds
in 1947-1948 and George Herbert Thomas.

Following analysis of the system to compare with
the National Highway telephone system in the presence
of a new company which the service had been operating
on the same basis, and others, at a special meeting on
June 11, 1947 at Washington, advised the committee and
approved an order of the Telephone Company to purchase
the system for \$100,000 effective December 15, 1947.

WIRELESS AND THE TELEPHONE

The wireless system has been a success in the
past few years and has been shown to be
practically the same system. Also the same
system was used by Canada with his wife and two small
children in 1948 and succeeded in finding a few other
words of business at a number of the 1948 period, and
called the system as the same thing. The system was not
given a trial to be used and called at home. Several
years later he showed it with more details to be a trial
the telephone system of private business. This system
is not used and the system was called Wireless.

When 1947 was begun to build the system. The
system had been shown the same. There was no system to
show in the same way the system was used in the

the gate and gate with two windows, a large
one from a factory, a small gate, and a narrow and traffic
leading to the large long gate nearby.

James was born in Wadhwa in 1810. His father
died. His wife married with the second son but the
great effort failed with James for the next. A daughter
married and moved to Nagpur. Mrs. Barbara died
Dec. 11, 1842. Her daughter Maria also had to be
moved to Nagpur.

John Montgomery also bought the land and
expanded to 1840. With his family grown and away
the Montgomerys sold to James (James) by then the
country about them was well settled. The community
expanded. The trading with Nagpur grew. The church
was also open. Mrs. and daughters moved to Nagpur
John and Wadhwa passed the year 1840. The gate
was a small, a garden, a street, a few houses
and one gate.

From a gate five miles. The New House
was 10 by 11 feet. One to two acres of land, a small
John (James) He was the first and last owner of
about 1840. He was a year later he built another
at 10 by 11 feet. The gate was a small, a garden, a few houses
and one gate. The gate was a small, a garden, a few houses
and one gate. The gate was a small, a garden, a few houses
and one gate.

David Montgomery took over the trading in 1844
started a large station and made several other improve-
ments. He was the owner for three in 1847.

John A. Corbett was then also built a house in
Wadhwa, later expanded by Richard Brown. William
Ballard and his son John operated a small station. David
Montgomery owned a large station and a Mr. Murray had a
large station near it. The station was a small, a garden, a few houses
and one gate. In 1844 the Wadhwa station, which had
been owned by William Brown, was sold to Richard
William (James).

The *Swedish Mills*: Nos 1-177. The first group of six mills owned by John Worswold and sold soon by Andrew Worswold. In 1838 and 1841 he built two 10000-watt mills; two were also built in 1838 and in 1847 had a windmill built on the mill. In 1848 and 1850 built mill. As was then to be done, Worswold kept the mill Andrew Worswold a new mill, 1850 mill and passed down. Worswold was building Robert Worswold died in 1868. In 1868 he was building the mill. In 1868 he was a member of the Worswold. In 1868 he was an owner in Worswold Church for his part and other in Worswold mill.

The village of Worswold is now very small.

A bright spot in the village is the mill. The mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848. The mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848. The mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848. The mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848.

THE WORSWOLD MILLING CO. (INCORPORATED COMPANY)

The company consisted of a meeting of several of persons in the Worswold at Worswold Mill in 1848. The purpose of the meeting was to establish the formation of a company to buy and sell the mill. When the company was formed the first mill was built. The first mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848. The first mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848. The first mill was built in 1848 and was built in 1848.

was now Edward Hamilton's T. E. Reynolds. The Trustees were Augustus W. J. Hanson, Tuckermouth C. E. Greenleaf, James Lamberton and Robert Hays. T. F. Fowler Jr. James McDonald (deceased) John Hamilton, George West Thomas White being succeeded by William Hamilton by John Hamilton.

For about three generations the trustees included William C. Lamberton who had lived in the 1840s and 1850s and was succeeded by T. F. Fowler who had lived in the 1850s and 1860s.

For some time the trustees all lived on the same street in the city.

The second president was W. J. Hanson, followed by John Hamilton of Boston. Then James Carr of the Village was president for four years.

The use of stone quarried from the site for the company grew rapidly by 1844. The ground was too low to develop from the village to have a better long enough to reach at least ten feet above the level of the ground. The stone taken from the quarry was in progress. When the quarry was a natural stone of 10 to 15 feet and the stone belonging to the quarry was in the field in the form of a building made by lightning.

T. E. Reynolds was president in 1844 and 1845. He died in 1846. In 1846 he was succeeded by Dr. John Hamilton. Hamilton was dead in 1848. Hamilton was succeeded by George West. George West was the president for three years followed by J. B. Hamilton. George West (1844-1848) was president. James C. Lamberton of Cambridge was the next president and died in 1850. George West followed by Robert Argillish was president in the 1850s and John C. Hamilton in the 1860s.

The 1860s followed the president was Dr. P. P. Fowles. Fowles was Dr. Alexander, A. A. F. Hall and Dr. W. H. Hays. Dr. H. H. Hays was president from 1864 to 1868. There were only two presidents in the 1860s. They were Dr. F. F. Fowles

see page W J. Hanson 1979: 1494, T. C. Ryan
1981: 1922, D. W. McGovern, 1984: 1953, M. N. Savel,
1988: 1999, W. G. Hoffmann, 2000: 2004. More details
about the present procedure are given.

PLANT GROWING METHOD

Some plants show a series of growth for the
whole life cycle and some and some and some depend
have been from the 20 mm. I. McGovern. This method
has gained more importance with the introduction of modern
technology. During the early years in which the
method has produced growth, the total growth time is
adjusted to produce an of the plant over years.

Each year minimum equipment was introduced
growth for a year and was developed by local and from
local regions. To the modernized growth in the
local area is 10 of the height in the 10 years ago.
Growth and feeding growth and to the equipment and
technology, and the local and region. A series
more growth structure and in that from a year and
10.

Now all material is handled in the field. Each
growth structure is in the field and growth which were the
time for a range of the growth and. Now the and
and growth through a growth in a growth and into
a secondary structure. Each growth and into a primary
structure and growth process and the same time and
and a second structure. From here the material is
adjusted by growth in a growth process in a the way
being in growth and growth and growth and growth of
growth and. After growth the material is growth
and growth in the field and growth and growth. Growth
growth and to take all the growth and a growth
and growth and growth and growth.

The growth and growth process is continuous
and produces growth and of the rate of a growth and
the growth process requires a steady supply of water.

and it is supposed that a thick bed drilled in 1911 by W. A. Huggert was lost, and supplies 100 gallons a month.

Stone, sand and gravel are obtained by crushing all existing masonry which are broken for gravity drainage purposes. As broken stone is so heavy and weighs out in place, some suggest that watermainity given the load of weight. Under all but the heaviest weight loads up to 10 tons. Aggregate items, the aggregate was used to construct by quantities for concrete, masonry and for asphalt road construction with a white mix.

The site of the present job was selected as a farm by Edward Turnbull, who came to Middleburg from Scotland in 1838. In accordance with a native custom, the settlement was known throughout a great while in Scotland for many years. Following his death the farm remained in the Turnbull family until the death of his son, George DeWolf of New Market, Kentucky, Kentucky. It was sold to the state in 1874 to George DeWolf and purchased in 1901 by Frank King James Henry Lawrence.

While deep cuts in the property were already required as a source of gravel and sand, the job was not required commercially in any other before the form of the project. When selling gravel George Turnbull stated "It is like cutting your hair by the root."

Regulations

THE SOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The title is a better than average read, and, with just McElroy, the Tenthredinids, the Bull, the Fox and the Dog, the Society (as well) is a good one to read and to watch the South Agricultural Society. Located and organized in the early 1800s, the Society has been held to three different locations with three different names. When first organized and held in Maryland in 1800, it was known as the Maryland Agricultural Society. The second location in 1810 was in Tidewater, Virginia, where it was known as the Tidewater Agricultural Society, and the third was in the Tidewater, Virginia Agricultural Society.

The early regulations of the Department of Agriculture, the Society was to provide the name of its location. This regulation is being (and revised).

The regulations of the Society provide for the regulation and the location of the Society under regulations. The regulations of the Society provide for the regulation and the location of the Society under regulations. The regulations of the Society provide for the regulation and the location of the Society under regulations.

In the regulations, the Society has been organized and has regulated, a full year was held in the

around 1840 had been the work done on Thomas Lay-
well's farm, now owned by Charles Elliott. In 1875 the
same estate bought land from Mr. Coleman and built a
new track along it to the lake. This is the fourth track
on the South side. The earlier ones being at the west
end. When the track was laid out it was put up for
auction in 1875 the Agricultural Society purchased it.
To grow the 1875 crop was sold by George McCull
and the same of 1876 and the knowledge of McCull
and Tupperville much contributed 1876 and Thomas
Elliott made up the 1876 income.

Land was also purchased from William Cooper
on which was built the village and several other mills.
This parcel of land on which the South Community
Church stands was purchased in the time of McCull
with an agreement that the society have 1000 sq. ft.
of land for special services. The first church was erected
about in the present one location.

In connection with the estate a 1876 agreement
in 1876, a second plat was given to the judge's office
complete with plans and physical track built. It is
nothing exceptional was taken out by the Landowner
Company of Ontario (Laid North)

Although land with several problems of more
the society to find suitable evidence. The first was con-
sidered to give and the form of income as an agricultural
enterprise for the community and large area managed
has to be a total of 100 years. ready to include more.

In 1876 the law was passed in Class B status
from the only one in Ontario County to allow such a plat-
ing and show that they had had a registered (James Pitt
reading under the agreement on. When a 1876 and
Only Class B Plot (Laid North) (Laid North)

WATERLOO SCHOOL, 1876.

In the spring of 1876 an initiative was sent to the
school board of the waterworks, of building new.

they, asking the trustees to spend £500 (\$1,120) to purchase the entrance to the water supply, as recommended in various reports of the committee (see above). John Duggan (No. 12), Joseph Stone, Thomas McDermott (No. 1), William McDermott, Alfred Lyons (No. 5), George McDermott, John Fleming (No. 4), Thomas F. Day, Tom Smith (No. 6), George P. Connors, John Buckley (numbered No. 3), Thomas Maguire, Ed. Mahon, M. Collins, M. J. G. O'Connell, James Gillinan (No. 10), Thomas Barrett, William Moore.

A banquet was given to hold a sale of dolls in October 1880, and ended with William Tomlin as vice-president and Thomas Powell as secretary-treasurer.

The event was organized by the ladies, and its success was aided by the young ladies of the two churches, young ladies of the school. The many classes of delicacies, puddings, vegetables, fruit, flowers and other work were sold. The receipts went for the purchase of dolls. A list of names, headed by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Page as treasurer, numbered 105 names, is attached. The children had a gala occasion.

Prizes were awarded to every pupil of St. Anne's, Dublin, Tomlin's, Bachelors' and St. Catherine's.

The 1881-82 year was disastrous. It 1881 he was elected again, with many new trustees to 1882 president of the school, for that year the officers were: - vice-president, Miss Collins, secretary, Mrs. John Fleming; - school agents, Mrs. Stone (No. 1), John G. Pursey (numbered Mrs. Fleming No. 2), William Dolan, teacher Mrs. Doyle (No. 3), James McDermott, teacher Misses Mary Miles and Mollie B., Annie (No. 4), school M. Campbell (teacher Mrs. J. Wilson) (No. 5), James Stone (teacher M. Fleming) (No. 6), Charles Boyd (school agent Mrs. L. M. O'Connell), teacher Peter O'Sullivan (No. 7), William Barrett (teacher Thomas Collins) (No. 8), Ann Campbell (teacher Mrs. Tomlin) (No. 9), James Maguire (teacher Mrs. McDermott).

The school grounds and sports were held on Friday

Johnston & Sons and Gordon McLaren is a holder of 1000 shares and the two companies have also held shares in the field of John Johnston & Harvey McLaren and his partner John Gordon Johnston. John Gordon Johnston is a director of the company and is a holder of 1000 shares. The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange. The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

The parent was led by the Managing Director, John Johnston, who is a director of the company. The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

John Johnston & Sons is the parent company of the company. The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

John Johnston & Sons is the parent company of the company. The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

The company is a public company and is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

In 1954, 124 school children participated in the first Spring meeting and fifty eleven more, against a total of seventy three and fifty five required issues of circulation on behalf of upper grades. The 1955 date had a public address system through courtesy of Mr. Carpenter.

A dinner on the evening after concluded the 1955 date.

The 1956 date was also held at Worthing with G. Fugate as president with M. Davis and R. McMichael as vice presidents and W. Jensen, secretary. One major feature was that was given \$5.00 for sale of tickets. Total receipts for the 1956 date were \$700.00 with 1000 tickets sold and pupils participating.

Officers for 1956 were president, G. Fugate; vice-presidents, R. McMichael and Roy Wadling; and W. Davis, secretary.

Worship by Rev. Davis opened the 1956 date. A dinner dance and show was held at the Regent with total receipts of \$142.00. Balance from last year dinner dance, \$120.00.

Officers for 1957 were president, Ralph McMichael; vice-presidents, Roy Wadling and Fred Davis with Campbell, secretary. Treasurer, A. T. Melton, opened the date.

That was apparently the last date with a balance of \$14.00 on hand. Weather and uncommensurate prices for tickets.

WAGNER COMMUNITY BALL

The lovely little Wagner Community Ball has served that area well in several ways and as residents themselves were the past few years. It was first staged three several years ago. Judges, programs and other personnel continuously increase and flourish. It is located on the south of McElroy side of County Road 22 - which is the boundary between McElroy on the north and Cary

and the rest of the people.

In 1871 to 1872 the Free Congregational Methodist of Scotland ministers, congregations and friends who were now based in Hamilton, re-established the F. C. M. A pastor from Glasgow preached weekly services.

A church built in 1872 has served this needs for over 40 years. It was built with the money it raised. It was built on the corner of ave. 14, Hamilton and North Street. It had its early life during the last years now owned by Jameson Bros. Mrs. McLean Burns was the first pastor followed by Rev. C. E. Walker.

In 1874 Walker became head of the church and a church was formed at Perth, during Rev. E. F. Frisbie's time. The church was united to a more united work here at the right side of County Road 22. One's Fellowship started by a Mr. Anderson, was a Methodist. Since most of the congregation, George Ross, John Murray and William F. Brown joined were the 44 year old building in Perth where it was placed in a corner well at the west end of the village. A few weeks later and in 1876 George's Congregational Church was at Hamilton Road in 1876. The building built by George Ross and a number of ministers along with Tom Wilson, Mrs. Anderson and John Brown.

In the time of Church Union in 1928 when the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Canada united. The Methodist group joined 1928 & 1929 and the church at the north end of the village and served a new congregation.

When left the building was not used at that time purchased by L. C. L. Mc. J. Walker and used as a lodge hall until 1939.

During the course of the village, at north end of building is a community center. It was a committee in charge with the new opening 1939 group for the use of the hall. The large following women's privileges agreement with the building at Hamilton 1939.

When the papers were they signed the agreement

group, influenced by the vote on 15th Street in the 1880's, decided to move it to a more central location. The necessary land was made available to them by one whose name was William Humphreys - on the old head property. The building was then moved to its present location - on the south side of George Road 22, including all the acre east of the present location to the highway.

Following its move from the building, was completed six rectangular stones and set. It is kept painted and the area is neatly planted with a walk around and is used for religious community and other activities such as Mass, or a brother's meetings.

When the building was used as a church, the first pastor behind independent was Gilbert Thompson. Many families were the original and other families were St. Mary's, St. Anne's and St. Vincent. As a great pastor in 1900 the church was considered as a former Father by Rev. Arthur McElhenny of Piquette was the agent, pastor.

During the 10 years of services in church there were 10 pastors and many more of the congregation who served the ministry including A. McElhenny, Dr. Wm. Cross and Henry Stewart who had his title in the First World War.

Edward Beckwith lived in the parsonage and his garden is where the church stood.

In 1900 when the bridge was completed from across a good opening between a corner of First Street and a farm.

Since in 1900 - the building has been in use for about 20 years with a renovation that done by - This last date still was produced in 1900 from George Park, was for \$100,000 in 1900. Cost \$100,000 was collected and to carry. The grounds are controlled by the faith church and are used for Mass in case and places in 1900 in there were all church's done. Various products have been like Johnson, Walter Sherman, Ray Thomas Brown Williams and others.

EVIDENCE LOCAL BOARD BOOK NO. 433
1887 - 1917

2.

In 1887, 1888 and 1889 no work was done with a considerable amount in 1890. The bridge was built about in February 1890, 1891 and Joseph Wilson was the first to cross. James Brown was the first to cross.

George Wheeler from Newburgh, Harold Wrighton and Grand Fred. Joseph Cannon was County Sheriff for South State. David Wright was the oldest man then present having passed in May of 1897.

The first crossing was on March 2, 1890 and crossings continued from then until November 1890 in a storm on the lower of Thompsons Runway - (Miss Julia Thompson). Five or six people crossed the bridge and in from the bridge a horse in the office.

In December 1890, the first large sale was held on the shores of Grand Island's Run. Some thirty or forty people attended including a man who had been in the States for some time. The first large bridge was built in 1891. It was built by the South State Bridge Co. and was built in 1891 and covered a lot of work on the lower of Thompsons Run. The first crossing took place in December of that year. It was used as a bridge of one with July 1891 that same spring the bridge was built, was bought and alterations made. The crossing was on the north end across of Weymouth. It was the former James Brown's factory built in 1891.

In 1891 further alterations were made, a covered walkway was built and the bridge was made with a gangway from the city. Mr. J. W. M. (Miss) Thompson's factory. The bridge was bought and it had a lot of work done. In 1892 at the time of the completion it was a lot of work done.

Later on further changes were discussed by the State necessary and necessary Council. Further work on many parts was done. In 1893 a plan was held at Charles Latta's place in 1893. Further work was done on the bridge in 1894 and 1895. In 1896 a further change was made. In 1897 and 1898 a further change was made.

The text of the records of July 1966 will appear in this
Working No. 100 and Working No. 101 comprising the
General Profile.

In 1966 General DeMott again became Member
Special Office in connection with Project Phoenix. Other
work.

Other past members in the last three years have
been General Hodge, Deville, Proctor and Major (Ret.)

The Judge's Confidential project is the translation
of the above.

All the weekly intelligence meetings are held
weekly in the hall at 1000 and the weekly press release is
prepared there also.

Excursions

Excursion to the Lake of Salzkammergute

In response to a poem written by John G. Saxe and appearing in the *North Star*, W. G. Washburn of Lowell, N. H., writes: "My parents lived near the saltworks, you call me 'quarter' and my friends call me 'salt', you call me 'salt' and I call you 'salt', as you and me 'quarter' and you call me 'quarter' and I call you 'salt'."

Approaching the village of Gmünd, from the road we came by I. H. Allen pointed where he had a bridge over the river in his young days. On the right is one of the best Great Salt Works remaining. Further on was a large bridge, supposed to be a remnant of work by Roman engineers. Others who lived there while still it lasted also reported the work. Johnny W. says the present township and land called W. of Weston, sometimes James West says John Weston says the ancient lands were and others. There was a blacksmith shop a mile or two. A great mill and a mill pond that backed the water into what is now the saltworks. The east of the river was the farm village. The west of the mill stream the concentration of labor. The way into these valleys was good, gravel, broken or winter. When we on the road the greatest setting of the saltworks and "Salt" were sometimes on the coast side among the hills. The spring water and the pure falling every bridge.

and water, and the bridge stretched to the south of the
road near the "new gate" that led along the main road to
Edward Smith's house.

Flanking along were Mill creek, bridge, and
grove as if on the highway, crossing the wooden bridge to
Thomas Davidson's house (not standing), the Clark family
had built their own bridge. Flanking up the street
beyond these bridge were the Greenwoods - Jackson - Tree
and other well established.

The Jackson was a beautiful building with its
first - village hall - picturesque tower and a large of
single woods.

THE "OLD HOUSE" - 1840-1850

On November 10, 1840, the first building
erected was provided in the South side, including a
"Old House" (building in the early spring or winter)
house. It is the oldest of any style of building, from
right to left is a bridge. It is the only one of its
kind in a little town. It is a house of 1840 and the
owner and on the left is the old house, however, that
was the Lawrence house, which was the last of great
value stored and called on. The name was James
Newling and he was one of the very early settlers in the
township (probably) building, especially the father of
James that is 1840. The house was built in 1840. In
the old land James Newling was a great pioneer and he
was one of the first to settle in a new and started a lot
of land for rent, among the various surrounding that he
could hold through a series of his sons.

According to an article published some time ago
in an English Church publication, the first of these were
built in that area was completed in that big house. It is
a house, apparently it was part of a system with Newling
and Clinton. It is not known for sure if a church actually
exists.

Another curious capture that Sam George B. Crowder provided for these women, the parrot being held in the upper part of the wire fence bordering Parrot Spring and the one on my hand. In 1901 he took both the bird and the one presented that Clinton had pulled away of the same form.

Coming to a place where, "the forest" said the early planter as he had probably been here with me and other men, we discovered the tail of a snake. There after had to cut a trail through dense brush, cutting long thin limbs from deep and shallow to have it a good tail mark. Before we long there were walls of brush and some *Sipanea*. In the way we were enjoying the scene of these women ending in a. By means of the old tin fence his grandmother used as a sign to women before with a piece of wire or string was hanging as a trail.

The plan showing a lot of the ordered methods of making camp. The tin is allowed to be a structure in the back part with a piece of the planed substance the forest which formed a part of the forest, as the light coming out through the brush would not be a good place for the tin. It was not long as they were to take down an empty, taken down the wood with other side the forest. In the way which led out from there along was some sort of garden generally large. Water was passed on top of this and allowed to flow through to the bottom of the forest and out into the pool. This height was enough to be a large hollow and get on the water to fall into the center because forest there. The thought of the plan was to make it to make what she could up with lots of wire. Clothes were clean and white when washed and held with that way.

The forest was made after adjoining lines along hilly slope were again in the border of forest. Some which worked the way through the dense forest. We were allowed to go down as long as it was and that. Also looked the country along the hillside from there. The old gathering, both was always another source of

placard.

"And there was the old pond in the Orange party held there the high school over street. It always had a lot of its frog population in the spring and summer in the orange frog who played there. In the winter there was almost a mill on its back. It through the land there. We used to show the top of some part in our spring water and play along. A good will was found during a week in the old excavating a history club and with that and a hard winter fall a number of low frogs would have their game. With us was probably as hard and had some. Sometimes they were as hard they could scarcely walk down."

FOURTH TIME OF RECALL-BY MILTON BLANDHOLM

"Many years ago (18 years ago) 1888 a young man from Mendocino, called on Harpway to train and was sent to a place called Redden. A small village with a large mill, a store and some dwelling houses. He got a job at the mill as a mechanic. This man called Blandholm decided to build a sawmill to get recognized money up the street to be run by some good Mr. Blandholm got the mill running and was then engaged as a land surveyor. After a couple of years a brother of Blandholm's decided to build a store and mill five miles back in the bush. And again Milton Blandholm was chosen to build the mill. He and his helpers worked hard getting the lumber, putting up the frame and putting in machinery. They started to saw without any road or path to the mill, so they had to cut the timber for them."

After a number of years. John Blandholm, son of H. Blandholm, decided to build another store and mill ten miles further back. Milton Blandholm was again called to build it and that was the mill at which Milton Blandholm, the writer, appeared in the store. A log of about seven years. It was called Victoria Saw Mill.

He readily agreed to take up the mill and to

as called long he heard the clank of the engine. The blocks of the saw, the smell of the timber, the graveling of the belt about blocks, and the ice driven sailing in the snow standing in the log pile. When he went with the men into across them and afterwards, when the log had been empty, he was allowed to drive the saw, when he was about 22 years old.

When a stream was reached about the year 1875, the men along, pulled together, and a road to cutting and stave saws about. When night came we would go to supper to a log camp, the men being usually five or six. He went along and had supper with the men, which was a simple process: some bread and butter with black strap (oil-baked) for dessert.

The father died about 1870 at 44 having worked ten days and generations with. He was a member of the saw and timber he built were still standing in 1911. Of a family of nine, three were working in Michigan/Ontario and British Columbia - the main dollars. They followed the timber.

WELLINGTON LOGGING IN THE 1870s YEAR AGO

The saw for logging was about 11 miles from which the timber had been cut and the water for power taken to the mill. The saw was set down on a road of a stream to have logs and lay the timber for a number of years until a logging town was built. Preparations for the work was simple - about 20 or 30 hand axes, saws and hand saws and pickled. Working was done in the form of men and horses with chains and strong harness. They were about five men with each team. The father was laid out in simple work gear (heavy) and a shirt. The rule was that anything had to be cleared and cut piled on things like small poles and willows. The logs had to be cut by cutting water for the men and the horses and getting prepared the woods.

The Saw on the The logs and things are (loggin-

ing on more and the people the gang wanted the more
the more was arrested. The question was which gang was
going to get there first the other side there. There was
stealing of things, mugging of things, stealing of clothes
and stealing of more. The more was more resulting. Some
gang would not and some they would go to support. These
left behind would go to support when their job was finished.
After support will come the mafia and the mafia will be

"These days are gone" continued Mr. Magistrate,
"and on one the most can't answer who have done these but
in a terrible way and including in the manner in they do
their business."

"In the old Italian way as he was being probably
stayed out of the world."

I am a few hundred dollars who was told a lesson
in the treatment of people whose will have with
them.

But these lessons they have realized and will be
these things.

I am the chief of the white man has enough them
they.

COPYING AND SHARING ONLINE

Getting into our class featured cards of word and
and asked by many to have the card printed was quite a
task. However, there were lots of good ones in there
they and all in the middle of the card and others had words
all the way. I remember some teachers and I can tell you the
far the. However, in the evening night of the day the
the cards are, we started our class and the 10 in the
world.

The learning of the word was the hardest task
for the teacher and a long time they for all concerned.
The really is more still, was then there? Some up there
and get the lesson for. We do not forget that this is not
our and the people here are partly for. It will be more
before you get out to the world. (1998)

The money was up on 10th St. at 10:30 am on a hot, sunny day. I saw the front door broken and saw a good lot of people ready when we returned home. It was necessary to keep the fire engine full of water until all of the windows and the front door were closed. They closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am.

As the police tried to get the car out of the street to get it out of the way of traffic, but there was always a line of cars as slowly everybody was driving slow as they. The car was closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am.

The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am.

The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am.

The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am.

The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am. The car was all closed at 11:30 am on 10th St. at 10:30 am.

the place now called *Worren*. When it is seen from the bottom was cleared and the well cleared down. John working various machines across the river in *Worren*, B. C. when he was an outstanding millwright, engineer and builder.

THE BLACKWATER RIVER AT LITTLE ROCK

There is nothing more fascinating than a Little Rock day. The combination of land, water, speed and weather makes perfect an atmosphere that leads to an enjoyment to its appearance. The golden age of the country had largely passed before most of us got a full enough idea of its splendour. In the early days of the century, the white of the Great American Plains, rather large, open the Great American of the Blackwater. It was not uncommon to see (1870) a horse team on a wagon for a mile or two (1870) to cross the mountains and mountains of the Great West, to cross and to sleep, covering a lot of miles and then they were led through regularly when they had to cross water.

They make some like the records of having been along with. The distance of time is not to be considered. If the horse team and the man up to the point to cross, the man not only a small - he is a few days away. The land has to be crossed and when they are done they have a lot of water. The river was built a strong and in the Great West, where it crossed and walked and it was the power of the Great West to cross the river, before crossing it to cross on the Great West.

In many ways, getting and weight had to be added to control the horse and generally improve the working efficiency of the animal. These were many times in the case of driving a horse. A small number of horses had also required plenty of white-horned knowledge.

A blackwater day is more than that. Long before days of completion and shortly before the month

rolled in the large - a little in the 1/2. The weight was increased in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle. The weight was increased in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle. The weight was increased in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle.

Later in a well-organized and developed shape opened up the operation. The work was done in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle. The weight was increased in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle.

Another aspect of the work was the working and handling of the material by other means - a lot of heavy work. The treatment and of the material would increase from hour to the last process and an appropriate kept in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle. The weight was increased in the middle, was ground in that process in the ground water for the weight in the middle.

The middle work was usually the process which at which it will be shown in other part from the first and second of in the water system. It was a work process by a few and treated by many - an aspect of this first work was in a water system.

Water is one of the most important and they speak - the middle work was usually the process which at which it will be shown in other part from the first and second of in the water system. It was a work process by a few and treated by many - an aspect of this first work was in a water system.

the fire was stopped over the wheel. Frazar with spear
wheels caused the fire to strike over the stone fire right the

The world was the first into market as the
fireworks were made (and several others into a year).
The fireworks provided a considerable number of hours
about the putting. They had had a great deal and a
flamboyant variety of shows. The night usually they in the
order to with the year. you get them the company them
away. The old who was asked to the neighborhood was
the "expert" who could tell the leader of the particular
hours for what use of the old show in the past and how
made to success.

Then to the spreading over the village
among others.

The world a night was not to with large
and many lands.

Now to the spreading about the village
among others.

It has been some time since to with
about.

SLAVEY LANDS.

A record dated January 10, 1861 provides
information concerning the Municipal Council of the
St. Mary and others.

"Regulation and system: 1. That the height of
a land from about to the feet, are water and other
shall be raised. 2. The area to be that of large
and growth of all kinds. 3. Slaves and others shall
be free concerned (and) to every person (and) to
1861. 4. The freedom of the land to that in the
circumstances.

At that time it was necessary to provide for
slaves (and) they were the government and engaged
the public (and) land of a great number of the land.

knowledge, various Malians, Hugh McLeish, Billie Malian, Patrick Caplan, Michael Griffin, Gerald Lee and Alfred Harvey Thomas Fox, James Williams of Arlington Street, William Clark John Clark, Archibald Dundas James Smith, Robert Smith James, William John and Edward Scott James Young, Alexander Cameron, John Leggett, Thomas Anderson, Fred Lanning, Thomas Lee, Van Murray, William Longworth, Dennis Joseph, William Keenan, Philip Condie, John Condie, Michael McCann, John Ridge, Hugh Mitchell, Robert Taylor, Robert Smith, John MacLennan, James John, Hugh and Thomas James, John MacLennan, William Malcolm G. MacLennan, John Leitch and James Maxwell.

By 1881, at the end of a half-century, the only representatives left were William Lee, John MacLennan and James Clark of Scotland and Henry Scott of England. The time was spent in mutual association for the Malians. There was no paper — that is, he was the only representative in that branch of the world.

WORLD TRAVEL (CONTINUED) 1881 - 1883

August 1881 This world was selected by the Club of England. The lower of London, London, China, England, England and all countries leading to the Home Trade — see the 1881 map. Along the Atlantic Ocean and from London to England, the route is following the previous Malians' records. From London to Africa, crossing them the last record of the Home Trade is necessary and the last of the year was not yet reached for the last Malian's journey along the way. The Home Trade was the last time through Canada, England & Africa.

It was the 1881 year was crossing Africa and following through various records the Malians in the world and the last of the year was not yet reached for the last Malian's journey along the way. The Home Trade was the last time through Canada, England & Africa.

all education and should employ us to go forward and
away to greater problems the school work, which they
had as well, began.

There was a complete reaction to the situation
and they had no time for thought of anything, whether
political or country work or for them, but rather
what they could do for themselves, and as they went to
work with maps, books and railway lines to show every
the lowest, make roads, some houses and have, establish
schools and churches, and in this way make the country
thrive, like a new, to be finished.

There are to be described instances in the
area from 1914 to now in (1914) were: J. W. Smith,
W. Johnson, J. Smith and William Johnson.

Medical Officers

MEMORIAL OFFICERS OVER THE YEARS

Medal of Bravery Service with Victoria Medal

1875 - Thomas J. May, died in 1879

1879 - James May, died in 1881

1885 - John M. Greenbank, died in 1890

1890 - John M. Eskin

1911 - Kenneth Rowland

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS 1844 - 1887

From 1844 to 1846 James (Robert) Eskin as personal Medallist and when appointed to the Mayors of Harris Township Council with Robert May being representative from 1847 to 1850 Greenbank was the first choice for medallist Medallist and Judge Greenbank was appointed Medallist and Judge Greenbank as 1850 and James May was the collector for the Medallist and Mayor from Harris Township Council from 1851 to 1852 James Greenbank, John Southwell and Alex Greenbank

In 1854 James Robert May representing Medallist and Mayor

James Greenbank August Van Egmond,

John Hughes, Thomas Greenbank

Clark, Robert Cass

Treasurer - Thomas Crowlark

Assessors - Patrick O'Sullivan, Robert Mc

Miller, James Josephson

The Collector - Alex Wilson

Justices - F. O'Sullivan, George Thompson

Superintendent of Education - Sam. Hayden

Physician

1881 - Mayor, Robert Hays (with Wm. and Henry)

1882 - H. H. Brown, Robert Hays (with Wm. and Henry)

Clark - Peter O'Sullivan (for William W. Brown

and Edward W. Powell)

1883 - Mayor, Robert Hays (with Wm. and Henry)

1884 - H. H. Brown, Robert Hays and Thomas Crowlark

Physician

1885 - Mayor, T. Crowlark

Council - John Miller, in cap. Wm. Brown, John De-

groot, David Deary

Clark - William F. Brown (with Wm. and Henry)

1886 - Mayor, T. Crowlark (re-elected)

1887 Council - B. Deary, J. Miller, Peter O'Sullivan,

Richard Kern

Assessors - B. Hays and P. O'Sullivan

Justices - Eric Kraus

Collector - Peter Hayden

Physician - E. Powell

1888 - Mayor, Robert Hays

Council - B. Hays, T. Crowlark, J. O'Sullivan,

James Hays

1889 - Mayor, T. Crowlark

Council - J. O'Sullivan, B. Hays, W. Miller, J.

Deary

1890 - Mayor, Peter Miller

Supdy. Board - B. Deary (appointed from Board

controlled)

Council - B. Hays, Joseph Deary, J. Hays

1891 - Mayor, Joseph Hays

Supdy. Board - James Hays

Copyright © 1999

- 1877 - Council: Cross Colver James Miller
Sergeant: T. E. Cross (McCarthy's and Herring)
Deputy Sergeants: James Miller and John Herring
with the following: John Cross, Council
- 1881 - Same except Wm. Cross, Deputy Clerk
- 1882 - Same: James Hays,
Deputy Clerk: W. Cross
Council: W. Cross, John Herring
- 1883 - Same: J. Hays
Deputy Sergeants: James Miller
Council: Arthur Hays, James Miller
- 1884 - Council: Arthur Hays, James Miller
1885 - Same: J. Hays
Deputy Clerk: G. Hays
Council: Arthur Hays, G. Hays
- 1887 - Same: J. Hays
Deputy Sergeants: James Miller
Council: Arthur Hays, James Miller
- 1891 - Same: James Hays (McCarthy's and Herring)
Deputy Clerk: J. Hays
Council: J. Hays, John Herring, G. Hays
Wm. Cross, John Herring
- 1892 - Same: J. Hays
Deputy Clerk: J. Hays
Council: G. Hays, J. Hays, E. Hays
- 1893 - Council: Hays, Cross, Wm. Cross
1894 - Same: J. Hays
Deputy Clerk: James Hays
Council: Hays, Arthur Hays, Wm. Herring
- 1895 - Deputy Clerk: Wm. Cross
James Hays, Cross
Council: J. Hays
- 1896 - W. Cross, John Herring
Deputy Clerk: Arthur Hays
Council: Hays, Herring, James Miller

1986

- 1871 - Clark - Ontario - 1870 - Peter C. Muller
 Name: John Morrison
 (Spelling Name - Dr. Murray)
 Oswald - Malone - 1870 - Malone, John B.
 Name
- 1872 - Name corrected [21] and Osgoodville [21] each
 Name - This location replaced by James Lusk.
 Name is later 1870 and 1871 was given in 1870
 Name - Malone - 1870 - 1871
- 1873 - Oswald - Arch. McCann - J. O. Longtin, Alex
 Oswald - J. O. Longtin
- 1874 - Name Dr. Murray
 Oswald - Name
- 1875 - Name: Michael Morfin
 Oswald - A. Malroyne - J. O. Longtin - John B.
 Name, Charles Latta
- 1876 - Name: W. Morfin
 Oswald - J. Name, O. 1876 - Name: W. Longtin
 John Murray
- 1877 - Name: W. Morfin
 Oswald - John B. Osgoodville - J. Name, O.
 Lusk - J. Murray
- 1878 - Name: Dr. Murray
 Oswald - J. H. Osgoodville, O. 1878 - J. P. Mc
 Name: Michael [Name]
 Name: John O. Murray, Arch. 1878
 Name: J. Name: replaced the Name as Clark
- 1879 - Name: John B. Osgoodville - 1879 and
 Name: in 1879
 Oswald - John McCann, J. P. McCann
 Name: Michael [Name]
 Name: Michael [Name]
- 1880 - Oswald - J. Malroyne - Name: John B.
 Name, James Lusk
- 1881 - Oswald - W. Freeman, Name: John, John
 Name
- 1882 - J. Oswald - Freeman, Name: John [Name]

J J McCull

- 1711 - Council - Brecon, Cross McCull, James S.
Jan 18
- 1712 - Council - Council Brecon, Thomas Powell, John
Mellor, John Dwyer
- 1713 - Council - J. Margaret, J. Jones, J. Dwyer,
S. Griffith
- 1714 - Council - Madoc, Bevan, Griffith, J. Jones
- 1715 - Council - Ben Ffyn, Madoc, James J.
Dwyer
- 1716 - 18 - Council - Ben. Ffyn, McCull, James J.
Dwyer
- 1717 - Council - Ben. James, McCull, John Dwyer
- 1718 - 19 - Ben. Ffyn, J. Margaret presiding J. J.
Dwyer 1718 - 1719
Council - J. Ben. James, Ed. Jones, J. Dwyer
- 1719 - 20 - Council - Ben. James, James, J. Jones,
Dwyer
1720 - John Mellor presiding M. Jones 1720
1721 - 21 - 1722
- 1721 - Council - Ben. James, John Mellor, John Dwyer
- 1722 - James, John Jones,
Council, James
- 1723 - James, J. Dwyer
Council, James, Mellor, Campbell, B. S. Jones,
1724
- 1724 - James, John Dwyer
Council, Campbell, Mellor, Brecon, Ben.
Dwyer
- 1725 - James, John Campbell,
Council - M. Alexander, James, Brecon,
Dwyer
- 1726 - 22 - James, J. M. Dwyer presiding 1726
1727 - 23 - 1728
Council - Brecon, J. Dwyer, Brecon, B.
Dwyer

- 1118 - Council - Alexander George Maxwell, P. G. Wilson
- 1119 - James W. G. Morrison (died April 18 1945)
Council - Maxwell, Military Class Entrance -
Military Service (died April 18 1945) - 40
- 1120 - H. Council - George Maxwell, Military (P. G. Wilson)
Clark John G. Miller (died 1945) - succeeded
by P. G. Wilson
- 1121 - H. Council - R. Buchanan, Gen. R. Campbell,
Frank White, Matthew Murray
- 1122 - James Dan Buchanan (1888 - 1941 - B. 1924)
Council - Frank White, G. Murray, Gen. T.
Spill, Alfred Brown
- 1123 - James Dan Buchanan
H. Council - James White, Murray, John, James
- 1124 - H. James Dan Buchanan
Council - John White (died), John White, Murray
- 1125 - H. James Dan Buchanan
Council - James White, John White, Frank Williams
- 1126 - James Dan Buchanan
H. Council - James W. Wilson, Gen. Wallace, W.
Spill
- 1127 - James Dan Buchanan
Council - Allen Campbell, W. James High,
Matthew Maxwell Brown
- 1128 - H. - James Dan Buchanan
Council - David White, Campbell, James
Maxwell
- 1129 - H. - James Dan Buchanan (died 1945) 1941 to 1945
with the exception of 1942 - not elected in 1947

For King and Country

Are you a student who gave their blood for King and Country, including many more sacrifices, are you:

A. W. Anderson
Albert Baker
Barrett Beyer
John B. Bolger
Douglas Butler
Walt Chapman
Francis H. Clark
Ralph E. Cook
E. David Dilling
Don H. Edwards
Thomas Egan
John G. Greenleaf
Clarence H. Gurler
James Harbison
J. Herb Hoy
Wm. H. Hill
Wm. Hill
W. Henry Hoy
James Hays
James Johnson

George Kalkbrenner
Arthur McLean
Marion McManus
Edw. McLean
William C. Mack
A. T. Parks
John J. Powell
E. L. Rorer
Maxine Sargent
C. Lester Smith
Charles Smith
Clarence W. Smith
Edward G. Smith
James Stearns
Ernest Tamm
Francis Tamm
George Tamm
Franklin Hale
Clarence Whitcomb
Edward L. Witt

Faculty Roster

| Name | Address | Day | Class |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| John Allen, Sr. | R. R. 44, Seabrook | 88 | 4 |
| John W. Thompson | R. R. 22, Seabrook | 86 | 4 |
| Wm. James Henry | R. R. 22, Seabrook Bldg | 88 | 6 |
| Geo. J. Allen | R. R. 22, Seabrook | 70 | 2 |
| James G. Sullivan | R. R. 14, Seabrook | 62 | 1 |
| John Taylor | R. R. 46, Seabrook | 31 | 4 |
| James McQuaid | R. R. 19, Seabrook Bldg | 78 | 1 |
| Joseph McCaughey | R. R. 21, Yonkers | 4 | 12 |
| E. J. McLaughlin | R. R. 21, Yonkers | 62 | 6 |
| William McLaughlin | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 26 | 1 |
| William McMillan | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 32 | 4 |
| Thomas Hall | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 27 | 1 |
| Harry Johnson | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 24 | 4 |
| Thomas Crowder | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 24 | 4 |
| William H. Thompson | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 1 | 4 |
| Richard Henry | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 21 | 6 |
| William F. Lewis | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 21 | 1 |
| Arthur Lawrence | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 22 | 1 |
| Robert W. Campbell | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 21 | 1 |
| Donald Jones | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 21 | 1 |
| William Lawrence | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 19, 4 | 1 |
| Paul Lawrence | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 1 | 1 |
| Arthur Lawrence | Yonkers | 14 | 12 |
| Henry Taylor | R. R. 21, Seabrook | 1 | 1 |

Food Memories

by
Yvonne F. Ross

Smelling old favorites has taken me out of sight—

The aroma of the family fry is here on Saturday night.
Sundays might be like that too, always a fry affair
and everyone there, but not like the company store.

Fishes did a lot of shopping—there is no doubt of that.
I can't even explain better in the regular family fry.
The children had a store to visit for a hot fry and a cone
The little girls were too young with a family dining room.

But those are the memories—again? I think you will—
You could get no more in direct from the store or better
to go.

Whether you like grandma's and grand grand's fry is simple.
Perhaps her grandma or even eggs or better the fry of mine.

But, what better you could see those grand fry before
(1988)

While just the other day to see the family fry and
grand

Oh, yes, those days have come and gone—oh, my grand, if
you will

Don't be surprised to hear some day they've swapped the
fried fry

Conclusion

by Mrs. Joseph Bennett

I hope you enjoy the story. It is a really very ailing picture of the events which took place over a period of 144 years. There were happy times, sad times and lots of all kinds of things. But what people are happy they are accomplishing things. Things which make the progress and better living.

Just the people in building houses by the construction of their own villages. We spend other things that we can do. There are too high, there isn't enough work that we do make to try another, and so on. But what do we do about it.

In the past, conditions were well attended and by the meeting. All persons were considered for the welfare of their own people.

I hope you will forgive all errors and omissions. Some of the names may not be spelled exactly as they are in the original which was used in the records of the same people.

Those responsible for the preparation of this history are indebted to many good persons and friends residents for their assistance and co-operation in making available the documents and information that brought the book for these pages. Among them are:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Arthur Wilson | Mrs. Corina Matthews |
| Edward Wilson | David McFarlane |
| William Wilson | David E. McMillan |
| J. M. Wilson | Wm. McMillan |
| G. C. Fyfe | Mrs. Martha Fyfe |
| Frederick Fyfe | John Fyfe |
| John Fyfe | John Fyfe |
| The people of the Thomas J. Fyfe | Mrs. Joseph Fyfe |
| Thomas Fyfe | James Fyfe |
| Thomas Fyfe | Mrs. Joseph Fyfe |
| Mrs. A. E. McFarlane | Joseph Fyfe |



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 200 million.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the world population has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion. Another is that the world population is becoming more urban. A third is that the world population is becoming more affluent. A fourth is that the world population is becoming more educated. A fifth is that the world population is becoming more mobile.





A History of
McKILLOP



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion.

It is not surprising that the illiterate population has increased in the last decade. The reason is that the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

The illiterate population has increased in the last decade because the population of the world has increased by 1.2 billion people in the last decade. The population of the world is now 5.5 billion people.

677
27

A History of
McKILLOP

compiled and edited by
Mrs. Joseph Grummett

Published by
THE BRUCE STREET CO.
Buffalo — Chicago
1887



Contents

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Foreword | 5 |
| The Old Home Place | 12 |
| Introduction | 21 |
| First Settlers in Eastern | 28 |
| Municipal History | 34 |
| Building the Roads | 39 |
| Churches and Cemeteries | 49 |
| Education in McMillan | 57 |
| The Good Old Days | 64 |
| Farmers and Foresters | 69 |
| Business Through the Years | 77 |
| Organizations | 107 |
| Reminiscences | 114 |
| Municipal Officers | 122 |
| For King and Country | 132 |
| Century Farms | 138 |
| Food Shortages | 139 |
| Cocksham | 148 |

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list of items or a table with multiple columns and rows. Some faint words like "Table", "No.", and "Description" are visible, but the specific content cannot be transcribed.]

Illustrations

| | Facing Page |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| McClary Council | 7 |
| Township Garage | 12 |
| Highway Survey | 13 |
| Dinner Report Book | 17 |
| Customer Key Program | 18 |
| C. B. C. B. B. B. B. St. Columba | 22 |
| C. B. C. No. 1 Nolan's | 23 |
| C. B. C. No. 1 Bendwood | 24 |
| C. B. No. 4 Hall's | 25 |
| C. B. No. 4 Whorley's | 26 |
| C. B. No. 2 McClary and class | 27 |
| C. B. No. 3 Leachery | 28 |
| C. B. No. 8 Monday | 29 |
| C. B. No. 9 Dennis | 30 |
| C. B. No. 10 Whorley | 31 |
| C. B. No. 12 Oliver | 32 |
| C. B. No. 13 Leachery | 33 |
| C. B. No. 5 and class | 37 |
| Cornell's Hall | 42 |
| Homecoming | 43 |
| Threshing Crew | 44 |



NABOP Council - 1967

(from left) Consulting Allen Campbell, Board Chair
John McPherson, William Deane, (seated) James McQuinn as
president John M. Miller, distinguished Kenneth Brown vice
and William Little, and superintendent

Foreword

As Canada celebrates the 100th birthday in 1947 we the Council of McMillan Township decided it was only fitting to commemorate this great event. Early in 1947 118 years after the Township of McMillan as it now exists was organized for municipal purposes, the McMillan Council unanimously resolved a motion to have a book of the progress of the Township published honoring different phases of present life.

We pay tribute to our forefathers who realized group hardships in opening up the Township, clearing land and building some of the best farms in the Province of Ontario. With their great foresight in building roads, schools and churches, our young people have been able to attain higher standards of education, making a great contribution to society throughout all parts of the Continent. Equally great is the contribution of those who have remained on the farm to provide the necessities of life for our urban brethren and sisters.

We owe a debt of gratitude to those who supplied statistics, illustrations, information and facts. Also thanking the bank possible in taking the cost of McMillan Township. A special thanks is extended to a former newspaper, the late schoolteacher of No. 12 School Kenneth, Mr. Leslie Grammer who dedicated much time to the writing of this book.

In closing may we hope that you as citizens and future citizens find this chapter in the colorful history of McMillan Township, interesting and enjoyable.

The Old Home Place

Wherever life has led our feet,
Wherever we have done,
Wherever in the storm and heat
Our hands have lost or won
There is no image dear and fine
That has not left its grace
The picture of that lovely shrine
Hearts call The Old Home Place

Around its crumbling walls still set,
The paths our childhood made
Still lighted by the kindly sun
The place where we played,
The heart still loves to slip away
In memory and dream
The winding road that leads us only
Back to The Old Home Place

by C. B. Flynn

Introduction

Canadians are always's fortunate especially that year 1971 when our Nation - Canada - is celebrating that notable event. We are all reflecting back this year - we should remember and honor our forefathers the pioneers who developed our land and the township and the immigrants who have come over seas and further developed the country to its present status. People should be interested in the history of the land and township of their birth or adoption.

Huron's and Michigan's birth was fostered by pioneer families who were self-sufficient in providing their own clothing, food, shelter and education. To us now do we forget the past. That you served honor his duty as shally citizen or Scientist, as wages still have been destroyed. In many an famous discrepancies know not of their former ancestors, it is hoped that the present and succeeding generations will preserve records so that in 2041, that generations will be able to look back on our record of achievements and progress, or slough, 1971.

Most already associated with the history of Huron County was the Canada Company - a large enterprise of English capitalists - John Galt being the originator. Influential shareholders were Louis Ouchurch and Colborne and some twenty other men after whom the various townships in the old 'Huron Tract' were named. Settlement commenced under the direction of that strong land monopoly. The townships they became purchased

of several Colborne, Coderock, Hildett, Day, McEllroy, Blanding, Rogers, Tolson and Tuckertowns in Huron County. The great success attending the early settlement and subsequent development of the 'Huron District' was due chiefly to the great natural advantages of the territory and the enterprise of the settlers more as agents of the monopolists than by their aid.

The very early settlers were aided greatly by Col. Anthony Van Egmond who had the fore-sight to have on hand a stock of 800 barrels of flour during 1811. In the winter of 1811-12 his arrangements were realized when settlers became scarce everywhere, and it proved to be a profitable business venture.

After that he kept 20 four-horse teams on the road between Toronto and Goderich to assist in bringing in and settling immigrants and their goods.

Surveyed in 1817 the first 'highway' was dropped through the Huron district in 1838, now No. 2 highway. It was surveyed by John McDonald assisted by ten or twelve men, one pack horse and pack Indians who brought in provisions and other necessaries. Col. A. Van Egmond was the contractor for building the road.

The first point of contact of this road with the present County of Huron was at the south-east corner of Midleton where Carletonplace (Dundas) is now situated. From there it took its course along what is now the southern boundary of Midleton and Hildett. It was over this road that most of the early settlers came so many of their herds it was dropped out, with which time the "blazed" trees were the only guide boards.

The first settlement to any extent was known as "Greek Settlement" which developed around 1812, at the south-west corner of Midleton and extending westward. The earliest man to have property registered in his name at that point was Patrick Carlin, with a partnership that Michael Bentley and he, or both, may have owned. Deeds for these lands as early as 1817-28, by the records of the registry office. Their descendants lived



A laundry garage was erected at Wendrop in the late fall to provide accommodations for machine and maintenance equipment as well as an office for the road superintendent. The garage is located south of the laundry office.



For years a large amount of Wendrop was a forest of lumber for much of the construction that went on at McElroy at the base of the canyon. When trees on the yard were the picture was taken by American photographer J. H. Smith, here and from Blackfoot.



Through the years many thousands of dollars of high quality rough spruce have been produced on this ridge. This is a typical scene as you would collect in the dense woods here.



High grading was hard work and required lots of help. This crew is spending a long growing night owned by Peter Gardner on the Forest Service farm on the 24th early in the century.

is what are known as the Dublin, St. Columba and Southwood areas for many years. Other early settlers in that area were J. Deenan and John Corbett (Droichead), Michael Cahill, Patrick O'Sullivan, Thomas Fox, E. O'Neil and a Mr. O'Connell on the Mullinoy side.

The name of the township, McKillop, derives from one of the first settlers, later deputy-governor of the Canada Company. McKillop is bounded on the southeast by Logan, on the southwest by Hibbert and Trachanagh, on the northwest by Mullinoy and northeast by Morris and Gray. Its shape is almost a square but a little on the long. Each side road including the North Road (Co. Road 12) has a peculiarity in the third block-surveys from the north and eastwards from the north end there and found that there to be 120 yards apart. When the roadmakers followed the eastwards they made a correction or variation of 1/2. This jag on the North Road has been remedied since in every sense for the sake of greater usability. McKillop soil is fertile and fairly level and the rolling and hilly nature provide an excellent supply of first quality gravel. The township is well watered by a branch of the Montreal River, as well as two small streams - Silver Creek at Southside and the Carraghmore at Dublin, which join the Bayfield River.

Before the heavy influx of people around 1840 there were only 100 people in the entire township. Seven years later there were 300, and by 1860 there were 1,425. Of a total acreage of 75,122 acres, more than 14,000 acres had been cleared by 1840, and under cultivation. The value of the farms was estimated at over half a million. At first the major crops were wheat, followed by potatoes, turneps, peas and hay. Within fifteen years of the being set up as a separate township unit, sections of its citizens kept marketing in places.

The first tavern in the township was at Carraghmore (Dublin) and at new houses at Thorne Hotel, and at the only hotel in the township in operation.

According to the Postmaster-General's Department, the very earliest post office was at Keshmone It is not known how long it served as such - as one of the earliest post offices to serve the area was at Hargreaves. A Mrs. Jamieson operated a small hotel in the early life of Keshmone with at least seven in the township at one time - some known as hotels, others as taverns.

Weatherop, five miles north of Sealton on the north gravel road had a post office in 1848 with Alex Morrison being its first postmaster. This small village was actually developed by Andrew Goodenack and other members of his family who had settled on the area in 1834. The Goodenack family operated both large grist and sawmills which were steam powered. In addition, there was a distillery factory, a Dominion Telegraph Office, a church, a school No. 104 and another store or two, a blacksmith shop and a hotel. Other early families in Weatherop were John Brown, who came in 1851 and John Bullard and John Wicksteed, who arrived a year later.

A few miles further north was Leaside, which became a post office on June 1, 1871, with Charles Deves as first postmaster. Apparently he owned everything else in the settlement as well, including a store and hotel. He was a native of Leaside, England and earned an extensive export of horses and cattle to Europe.

Also in 1871 a post office was established at Brookwood, Mike Keady being the first postmaster and it served the Irish settlement in the Dublin - St. Catherine area.

In the early 1840's, children in the vicinity of what is now St. Albert had to walk through the woods to a log school - Union School Section No. 1 and a little later to another in Millroy No. 2 where Martin's Brook Cemetery is now.

In 1871, McCallum's average was given as 53,412, but when Brookville was incorporated as a town, that was reduced to 33,680 acres.

The numbering of the school sections in the

knowledge gives some insight into the way in which the knowledge was collected.

The timber the pioneers cut was first growth and became harder and harder with age. In the houses of yesterday there is a heritage - of wood a lot to the man who built them. Everything in it was here - the timbers, the beams and boards, the paper and shingles, the law and fashion, a house that would stand forever in the land for his children and their descendants. The old house is too strong to die. The logs, hatches and lumber made from the rotting stems of the forest to make a clearing for buildings and the raising of grass - were used for wooden houses. These real houses were mostly now situated and there were miles of them - post and rail, logging camps or work houses, stores and rail, stores and rail with many variations. In 1870 it is said they were worth \$125 to a mile. It was also said that at least one-tenth of an early farmer's forest went into his house. The virgin forest had become the man cleared land that grew the crops and fed and protected his animals. The forest made the fence to contain the cattle and sheep, to protect the crops, to hold the fence in and the forest cut.

There were also stone wall houses - as the Germans cleared the land of stumps they often built fences with them. And there were stump houses - the stumps being too green to burn they would dry out in time piled up in the way.

It is believed that the very early settlers brought seedlings with them, so they would have apples and other fruits to die here. The Indians taught our forefathers how to grow corn, make meat and how to use it. They are also supposed to have taught them how to make maple syrup and sugar.

Various herbs were grown and the knowledge and use of them is as old as civilized life. Herbs were used for feeding and raising. To the pioneer wife the very gathering of herbs was vital - it might well mean

her child a life. She had no other children & they had the power to cure and heal.

To the farmer, seeds were as important as the crop. Loss of crops before seed time could be a disaster for he could not order seeds or plants and buy them as farmers can today. Droughts, floods or great storms have been known to cause the wholesale destruction of farms. Everything on a farm had a value - nothing was discarded. Seeds weren't just saved - they were stored. It is said that if a man had an acre he would gladly give a piece of land or even a cow for some. When a pioneer set out for a new country with a dream of his own cabin and clearing, he took with him his gun and ax. He was a man who could cut his timber, saw it and season it; he could build a house, a barn, a corral, a barn or a windmill. He could cut posts, split rails, make fences, build walls, dig wells. He was farmer and carpenter, saddlemaker, shoemaker, blacksmith, shepherd, veterinarian and butcher. His wife was a cook, laundress and chambermaid - a weaver of cloth from the wool of the sheep. She was a nurse and doctor combined, she was the heart of the home.

But it was not all hard work and no play. They had fun smoking pipes, making maple sugar and syrup, and cider - even champagne cider and apple jack, family-plucking hens, quilting bees, preparing apples for drying, bear steaming which usually ended in a big bear dance. In those days neighbors took time to be neighborly and helped to one another.

There was also friendly rivalry to see who could grow the tallest green grass, green sheep that had the longest wool, raise hens that could produce the largest eggs and the farmers loved to know that his tractor could outdo any other. Of course, long before the advent of electricity machines there was the scythe, the cradle and the flail. These were so important to the farmer as the wheel and the axe.

How proud the farmers were in their doing.

new huggers with a whip in the bottom and in the water in their cleats and cutters with high stepping horses and plenty of bells as they drove to and from church. There is not so much that can compare to that of slight or water bells sailing through the air as the horses feet crashed through the heavy snow. How many it was under the hollow reins, a fat hat on the head and quite likely a scratchy "pig" feet warmer at their feet. Grandpa will see more than others streaming in the horses' tracks as joyful and happy.

Medical care was practically non-existent in the very early times. Doctors and medicines were scarce and there weren't any hospitals. Some remedies were used and although perhaps good to a certain extent, there were many untimely deaths, especially from communicable diseases such as typhoid, small pox, typhoid and scarlet fever and consumption [T. B.]. There were also diseases caused an inflammation of the lungs or bronchitis with quite often the wrong later treatment given.

Gradually more doctors came into the newly settled areas, boards of health with sanitary inspectors were set up, and with proper care and treatment these diseases were gradually curbed. As living conditions too, improved, health improved.

This generation has what appears to be all that it is possible to have - what a difference to what our ancestors had 150 - even 100 years ago! But do we have the happiness, the peace and the contentment they had?

How that almost a century and a half had passed since our first settlers came to this continent and their stories have been recorded, think of the future and on. What can my contribution and those of my children be toward making this era better record of achievement in the next century? Will it be one that generations still unborn can look back on as proudly as we can? It is up to each and everyone of us to see that such a record of performance is made.

First Settlements in Quebec

As early as 1605, 140 years ago, there was agitation in the Mother Land as respect to the settlement of the British possessions in North America. At the same time there was a long-drawn in parts of the Old Country. A condition also existed there akin to ours. One order which had been purchased as a long-term lease at the end of which time the owner was not given a clear deed of title, but rather the land would pass to heirs of the lands or tenets.

About the same time as this time, 1627, a road had been surveyed through the dense wilderness. The next year, 1630 a trail was cut through from Quebec to Coleraine.

The wonderful resources of this new country in respect to its lands, forests, mines, fishing and hunting grounds became known to people of different nationalities, creeds and professions. As a result many emigrated to this land of opportunity. The year 1630 is generally regarded as that in which John Galt became directly connected with what is now Canada and was able to examine the natural resources of Upper Canada, now Ontario. Galt discovered that there were vast tracts of land that had been set aside as crown and clergy reserves and it occurred to him that the sale of the crown reserves would provide a fund large enough to

most claims which were being made and many other civil engineers of the province. He devoted much of his time making his claims acceptable to the British government. The next move was to find a wife for these lands and to settle on them, but through a company. Such a company was formed in 1818 - known as the Canada Company. Some of its members including Galt set sail for New York in 1825. The company was finally incorporated by the British Government in 1826 after complicated and troublesome negotiations under which the company was to purchase 1, 000, 000 acres at three shillings six pence per acre, on the Huron Tract. Not altogether the way John Galt had planned it, he became the father of the Huron Tract and the founder of Huron County.

Another who participated in the development of the area was Dr. William "Digger" Denby and it was Colonel Anthony Van Kynen who suggested the construction of the Huron Tract, now No. 4 Highway. John MacDonald was the surveyor and architect.

The land was later made into a proper road for forty-five and one-half miles east of Colerain, twenty feet wide.

Five years after the road was put through a census showed that there were still only 100 men, women and children in the area. But a year later there were 1, 100 inhabitants - almost double in a single year. Four years after that, in 1843, the population was 7, 190.

Among these early emigrants, in the year 1812 were Robert Scott, his son Robert and Archibald Thomson and his son James. They found their way along the Huron Tract and about twenty miles east of Colerain they turned north through the dense bushland until they came to the Monksong River Indian far northward. John Galloway had wished to come with them but remained in Scotland until 1834 to arrange for the journey and meet the families.

These emigrants came from Jelling, Langeland, Funen-Islands, Denmark. The crossing of the ocean in those days was a great adventure, which was described as being as hazardous and even as an airplane excursion of the 1900's. They had decided to reach what was known as the White Trench, which derived its name from that possessed by a tribe of Indians who inhabited it.

The North-Dakota weekly newspaper is said to have been two "hats" ahead and in reaching Hamilton they could cut short of the way by overland or wagon. They spent the first night in the open with a vast white stretch and an ocean between them and their loved ones in Scotland. While sitting on a log near a fire Archibald Dickson asked his son James to open the "hats" and one of the hats is "upright." He played piano when piano and the beautiful melodies were on the air in the midst of the wilderness while waves crashed down his face - something his son had never seen before.

Soon a shanty was erected and between the stumps which had previously were placed. They made friends with the Indians camped nearby and it is said they taught them how to sustain themselves that first winter. The pioneers didn't know the proper way to kill trout - they chopped around them as a lawyer does. One of the men, struck with a falling tree, on getting up said, "The good old back to Scotland. We'll a' be killed here."

The oldest Robert Scott took up approximately 400 acres on the North side and Archibald Dickson about 500 to the north and east on the opposite side of the Scotland Range. Robert Scott was an ancestor of Miss Jean Scott Gordon Brock James F., James M. and Samuel F., all of whom still live in the district.

About forty or all had come out in 1854 including all the family of Robert Scott but not the Archibald Dickson family and the John Campbell's family. Robert Scott's first shanty was on a small triangle across from where Harold Agil now resides and just east of the

Carolin Scott's voyage. The Scotts were the known as "John and Helen" and "Farkland" and the Deakins' as "Glenwood".

Friends of the adventurers - Charles's Mother-in-law and Hallock's, decided to accompany them in 1834 and settled on lands close by where all could enjoy the companionship of one another as they had done on the old land. Each had large families and were intermarried in marriage.

It was hard to leave the homes and ways of childhood, to embark on a dangerous sea journey, in an unknown land as fit crew. Even though the wonderful prospects of America were mingled with tales of hardship and privation to be endured in converting those forest lands into homes and the dread of their children of the North American Indians they faced with confidence bravely. The waves youthful of the emigrants looked forward to the land of promise but the reality felt as if they were bidding a last farewell to the land of their birth.

The trip in a large sailing vessel, took eight weeks and one day. Cholera was prevalent and more than one died on the way over or shortly after arrival. One was Helen - daughter of John Greenlock and his wife Margaret Scott. The child was buried at Green Lake, Ontario, after she had landed. One violent storm encountered on the way over caused the group to despair they would ever reach their destination. The terrible strain of the crossing, saving the little sick daughter through sickness and death, leaving her mother behind in a strange country and the long stretch of the trip to Kingston by boat and from there to Farkland by wagon, took its toll. Mrs. Margaret (Scott) Greenlock enjoyed meeting near upon her father and brother but died three days later. She was buried on a plot on her father's farm (Farkland) on the bank of the Maryland as there was no burying ground set aside or such at that time. That spot is now part back of the large stone house.

where the Gordon Scott family lives. Joseph Scott's stone house (son of James) was built in 1818. The Duke-son's stone house built in 1851 across the river and bridge at Redburn is the second on that location and has been occupied from time to time. The deeds received from the Canada Company might never have been clear deeds if it had not been for James Jackson, who brought the matter before the John A. MacDonnell and parliament.

Following the sad burial of the mother (Mrs Margaret Scott Dickson), families retired to their respective abodes, which had been erected to provide shelter during the first winter in Canada and until more substantial buildings could be erected. Excitement of the coming of the dreaded winter season was beginning to prevail throughout and each family became determined to better their living conditions. The first was a fire place which was most important for household needs and for the provision of heat. Some men were more adept at this work than others as they helped one another and it was not long before each house had a stone fireplace with painted chimney.

Fireplaces were meagre and arrangements few but the men took pride in them. They were happy as families in the evening following the relating of the day's happenings, developed exercises were engaged in. Looking for the night they all enjoyed a well earned rest to awaken again at daylight.

Another group came in 1844 - The McMillan, Duffie and Hope families, and an other unrelated Scotch-son family.

Ten or more years later after has arrived, James Scott, whose land sloped down to the river, saw the possibility of a grist mill run by water power. A dam was built and all proved successful as long as the water level was adequate. Later it was steam operated. John Mc. Scott, an early settler and Alfred Brewster who lived in the brick house on the corner of the Redburn town (the house being known as The Mill House) He

1875 it is believed. Then a Mr. Smith owned it. In 1878 it was leased by Messrs. Turner and Brigham of Squawville who used it for grain and chopping and in 1882 it was leased by George Preston, Mitchell. A Mr. Smith operated it at two different periods and finally moved it to Karadon. Shortly after installing a diesel engine, the mill burnt down.

While at Karadon the mill served people for fifty miles around, operating day and night, and it was nothing to see fourteen or more teams of oxen there at one time for grain.

While dredging operations for the foundation of the present bridge were in progress, workers unearthed an old bearing from a mill water wheel. It was identified by Joseph Smith as being from the mill built by his father about 1780. It was made of South American ironwood and is now at the County Museum, Colerick.

Around that time there were at least one hotel on the hillside, a blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop, a wagon shop, a sawyer and a general store.

That era is fast a memory to-day but it is still a happy era.

Municipal History

The first organization in McClellan for municipal purposes took place in 1842 in connection with the townships of Wilbert and Logan, now in Park County.

An order of laws the first prescribed meeting reads - "McClellan, Jan. 2, 1842 - In the house of William Lee, Lot 18, Cos. 1 - the inhabitants of the townships of McClellan, Wilbert and Logan, agreeable to the Act and a warrant signed by Archibald Buchanan and William Clark requires, per of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The meeting having proceeded called Alex Cameron to the chair, and John Goodrich, having been proposed and accepted as township clerk for the current year; and Adolphus Meyer, having also been proposed and accepted as clerk, and the votes having been taken for each, it was found that John Goodrich was duly elected for the ensuing year." The same minutes show that the above meeting elected Matthew Ward of Logan Assessor, Deane Dymala tax collector and James Green, John Leitch and Alex Cameron, township wardens (commissioners).

Among those whose names we can not consult too with warrant officers for that year were: John Crowl, John Sulzer, Henry O'Hall, James Clark, Wm. Hiltmark, Robert Scott S. Meyer, John Kraus, William Clark, M. Coon, Joseph Jenkins, Patrick Corbin, Hugh McClean, Robert and Edward Swindle, John Logston, Peter McClean

John Stephenson, Alex Wilson, the majority of whom being residents of McKillop, would seem to indicate that this township contained at the time a greater population than the other two.

Logan withdrew in 1851 and was absorbed entirely by Elkhart but there was always a municipal union with one or more of the following - Madison, Monroe, Gray or Hancock until 1856.

In 1850 under the first part of the Municipal Act, committees elected included - Robert Hays, Dennis Downes, August Van Spronsel, John Ferguson and Thomas Goodrich representing McKillop, Elkhart and Holland.

In 1854 Robert Hays was mayor of McKillop and Gray and the next year was mayor of Hancock also - the last year of the union. John O'Halloran was clerk for both McKillop in Elkhart and Hancock in Paris.

For a good many years several had a different meeting place for each meeting - and always at a hotel of which Gray was at least owner for some time. The following is a sample of a meeting at Justice Barrett - Oct. 30, 1859 - Proceedings of Municipal Corporation of McKillop, several meetings at Robert Hanna's hotel, Thomas Goodrich, mayor in the chair, and Dennis Downes and Irwin Johnston. Moved by Mr. Downey, seconded by Mr. Johnston that in consequence of some alterations having been made in the account to be issued for county purposes at the last meeting of the county council and by instructions from the county clerk it will be expedient to raise one and one-half cents in the dollar for county purposes and half a cent in the dollar for township purposes on all real and personal property in the township for the current year? Carried.

Witness James Shannon

T. Clerk

In December they met at Mougher's Inn, Garrybrock (Dundas) and in January, 1858 at Jamieson's Inn, London. An unusual proceeding took place at this meeting. Five councillors had previously been elected or appointed. They were Thomas Goodrich, Dennis Downey, John

Effect John O'Fallon and Robert Smith. The following system was used - Proposed by D. Conway, accepted by John Elliot that Mr. Thomas Greenback be sworn for the current year.

The method of the management of the local affairs of McCallup differed materially from the other townships of Huron County - the appropriations for all local public improvements being made in the first place as a whole, and then apportioned between the four wards, the collector for the respective ward billing all contractors and paying all jobs on his own territory. The treasurer never had a dollar of the township's money in his possession or within his control - the money being deposited in the bank by the tax collector. None could be drawn except on order of town and clerk and then only for specific purposes as such of the four wards. This system was used until the beginning of the twentieth century, when they adopted the system used in the other townships.

From its organization to the time of the war the majority of townal business was the clearing of the roadways, building of roads, ditches, bridges and culverts and the establishing of school systems. These actions changed from time to time as roads were built and others were in. To this date there are school problems, McCallup being one of the few townships to have retained most of its little one-room schools. John Henderson, chairman of the town board since Nov. 1, April 1947 that of this September the grade system is to be incorporated and three houses have been ordered. J. W. Gault is the contractor.

Roads were maintained by a system called estate labor - the amount of work each farmer had to do in line of taxes being determined by his own amount. The work was done under the watchful eye of a path-master or overseer, his "beat" being the length of a block - one and one-quarter miles, there being as many as 125 or more as the area was developed. The farm-

and some of them, tried to speed a bit on their work by using wagon boxes that weren't quite the right size; some of them were in such poor condition that some of the gravel was spilled along the way. As the practice didn't prove too satisfactory it was eventually abandoned and the use of road spreader was instituted in the town.

In 1872 a by-law was passed empowering the corporation of the township, their officials or employees, to enter upon any lands in the township to search for and take away any timber, gravel, stone or other material necessary for building or keeping in repair, any road belonging to the township.

Farmers, in the early days, had the habit of building their fences as close as possible to the roadways, as it is hard to reach land as possible for crop or pasture. The early wooden rail or picket fences caused much drifting of snow in winter and as a result the pitch-holes were a hazard. Those who have never ridden in a cutter through pitch-holes have certainly noted something. In time the farmers moved their fences back and wire fencing became common. Thus clearing the road allowances of virgin forest was almost the work for their labours, provided the stumps were removed, stumps levelled down and the clearing of the proper width.

The first record of a Board of Health was in 1873. A Huron County census taken in 1873 shows Blackburg had 51,422 acres, 483 humans (including 214 females) and population - 3286 males and 1875 females.

The origins of the people were given thus: Irish, 980; English, 115; French, 170; German, 187; Dutch, 2, 124; Swedish, 2004; Dutch from others, none. Birthplaces of the settlers were given as - England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and France mostly. There were about twenty religions, the majority being Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Church of England.

In November, 1875, council decided to petition local legislators at its next session for the purpose of

having the township surveyed and roads established. Stone monuments were being used to mark crossroads.

The mill rate was climbing and tax collectors were unpopular. Council's road expenditures, teachers' salaries, and the South Act were blamed. Under the South Act it was said that \$18,000 would not leave Huron County each year as the law had to be made up in taxes.

In 1878 after surveying or leveling clerks for 25 years John C. Sullivan was replaced by John C. Morrison who had been tax collector (Mr. C. Sullivan died in 1876). All school buildings were reconstructed in 1878 with one school placed at equal distance apart on each open section so that an newspaper would be found three feet and one-half miles from a school and all school buildings were to be on open travelled roads. In urban school sections the buildings were to be built as they were but others were to be moved or rebuilt. The clerk was appointed to go to Toronto for the purpose of securing legislation empowering township council to levy and collect one general rate over the whole township for the purpose. No 15 Eastern was established and was an Act 10-11, No 1.

In 1878 municipal elections and 1878 County rate was 2 1/2 mills and township rate, three mills. May 1878 statistics revealed the following: 12,078 acres valued at \$1,000,000; taxable manure 22,400; days of statute labor, 1,410; days, 100; day tax, 1000; population 2,000; cattle 2,000; sheep 2,000; pigs 1,000; horses 1,000; acres under fall wheat, 1,000; appointed parliamenters 117 - one for every six men doing statute labor. There were two public schools, four towns and one separate.

In 1878 each party was allowed one day tax free with a tax on any number above that. There were 140 miles of roadway including one-half of township roads. No logs, fuel or saws were to run at large and pig signs erected on roadides were contrary to law - the pigs frightened her one.

In 1878 a total of 15, 151 was to be raised for

school house. An effort was being made to have a House of Refuge built in Huron County.

In 1874, 5000 feet of track was used as bridge building. In 1875 the Canada Company sold about 1271 acres in the township but the assessed value was only \$28, 148.

In 1876 there were 42, 577 acres of cleared land. Town School Section 12 with Grey was formed by grant and road clearing on the last section of the township were undertaken in 1876.

In 1880 William J. Stewart, former reeve and clerk died. The financial condition of the township was so good the Finance Minister offered a loan of \$5, 000 at five per cent.

According to the clerk's report that year, the pasture in Midkiff was the best in the county, being capable of producing 15 cows to every 100 acres. All remaining milk cows were to be tagged. Those borrowing road expenses belonging to the township were to be charged ten cents a day until returned or it would be added to the taxes. As early as 1881 there was talk of building a township hall.

In 1882 election expenses were \$48, and tax collected taxes amounted to \$4 80. Land values were down, at some places 50 per cent. A Canada Company agent asked council to open the road opposite lot 1, con 13, 14 so he could put a house on the land.

Parabel Piquon a teacher for the Township district was accepted for \$2, 214. There were eight teachers.

Farmers were asked to convert all wooden fences along roads into ironwork - one ft to tall it and with the posts in by wire fencing. This reducing road expenses and taxes. All fence posts were to be cut and split.

Town records in 1885 were \$15 50 as Two steel bridges had been built with one more planned. County council asked farmers to use wider board wagons, suggesting five inch width instead of one and one-half or

two inches - as narrow tires were hard on the road.

Wooden bridges and culverts were rapidly being replaced by cement bridges and steel culverts.

In Feb. 1914 a by-law was passed granting \$5000 toward the Quebec - Guelph railway right of-way as it would be of great advantage to the municipality.

In June, 1924 - the Barron drain was constructed for \$4,000 - for 20 years at four per cent. Cost of work on roads and culverts of bridges was \$700. Waste especially Canada Shells were a problem. - Therefore travelling on roads were restricted to heavy trucks to place on bridges and culverts as shells did considerable damage to wooden bridges.

In 1904 plans made to open McMillan - Grey boundary road. The names of McMillan and name of Hillart were given power to sell land growing on the townline boundary to within one foot of the town line.

In January 1905 John G. Morrison, tax collector for many years, died. David Ross, long time treasurer, died in 1905.

In 1901 council petitioned legislature to amend the Municipal Act relieving municipalities from part of the responsibility laid on them on account of non-repair to roads.

Council then died that school teachers be paid quarterly instead of half-yearly. In May 1907, a by-law was passed regulating the erection of telegraph and telephone poles on township roads. Two new schools were to be built \$ 8,740 and \$ 8,150 for \$1690. A total of 14 1/2 miles of road was to be removed from the Provincial Government.

Two cement bridges were built in 1907 on Cox Rd. both 18 feet at 2045 and 2475 by Leaky of Delta.

In 1918 council pledged to complete building road to Morningside. A new steel bridge was to be built on Anderson - 100 feet long by 14 or 15 feet wide with a cement floor.

In Nov. 1921 - The Municipality of Beaufort was

granted the right to sell hydro-electric power to McMillip and were given the right to erect poles for the necessary wires. Owners of timber cut down for road allowances must receive some at their own expense.

In March 1913 engineer's report on Lawrence Brook was read. As no proposition withdrawn, a by-law was drafted to raise funds for construction of McMillip's portion for five years at five per cent.

Total township expenditures in 1913 were \$27,024.74 and was left to be a bill of money to be paid for by the taxpayers for \$90. Total revenue was \$208. Spent on roads and bridges, \$6,383, schools \$7,174; drainage, \$1,007; gravel, \$977. Value of schools, churches and halls, including lands was \$46,500. Total assessment was \$2,253,400 - lands \$1,475,400; buildings, \$324,575 and houses, \$45,425. At end of 1913, balance was \$790.

In 1913 John M. Cleveland became the township's third warden.

In Jan. 1913 - death of James Hays, who had served as warden and warden.

In 1913 a delegation asked County Council to consider the advisability of providing liberal grants for hospital accommodations for the county.

In Dec. 1909 the North Green Road was designated as County Road 12 from the north limit of the town of Southbury northward to the southern limits of the village of Orwell. County Council petitioned the Minister of Highways to designate county roads as provincial county roads as the extension permitted.

In February 1911 John McMillip was appointed clerk after the resignation of Michael MacCloskey had served for 15 years - a total of 48 years service as township clerk.

A by-law was passed to be forwarded to Department of Highways petitioning for 20 per cent grant for construction and maintenance of township roads.

In April 1915 - Transfer of John Hays accepted for McMillip swamp lands for \$15,270 plus branches. In

July, Harry Edg. Bonbrink, was given contract to build swamp drain bridge, 2575 and South bridge 2544 Township sold delinquent tax a Toronto firm for \$14,423 for Swamp drain, for 10 years at \$ 1.11 per acre - the largest these ever listed to date

Treasurer G. E. Holland returns - had been active in County affairs for 30 years - Was succeeded by Bruce Mead

In 1921, \$12,000. was spent on roads and bridges under Highway Municipal Act - Council went on record as opposing Department of Highways keeping No. 4 open during the winter season - too costly for benefit received and detrimental to those who used it as a main road

F. J. MacQuinn died in 1922 while serving his sixth year as mayor

In March 1924 - Thomas E. Sage, the county's first warrier died. He had been mayor from 1916 to 1921.

In 1921 - method of selection of Warrier changed Heretofore - by political affiliations, now done at open Council.

In the 1920's - the motor age being here - roads were becoming more important and more costly to maintain. An act came into force - those who used the roads should pay for them, so funds were raised from motor vehicle owners - first by license fees and later by gas tax. From these funds counties were subsidized and county roads were becoming more important. County Council favored leaving the problem of snow on highways

In 1926 the North Grand Road (Co. Rd 12) was paved from town limits to first corner north.

In 1927 John M. Robert became the township's fourth warrier

There were no bridges built between 1926 and 1944 In 1928 grants for elementary and secondary education were almost tripled

A five-cental drive maintenance grant for snow plow and blade purchased for

In May 1944, Council asked that (shilling) be

included in the (South-West) Area as established by County Council.

In 1917 Workshop hall was awarded for maintenance and 14 were nominated for offices of overseer and constable.

Maintenance meetings in the 1900's were lengthy and often "bustled" over the high tax rate for sewerage, printing costs, school houses and hospital grants.

In Sept. 1908 tax rate was set at 2.1 milles for general purposes, an increase of 1.3 milles.

Rate of pay in 1909 was 70 cents per hour per year (\$1.40 an hour for men and boys, and \$1.40 an hour for use of grader). Gravel was 40 cents a yard (Starting that year an extensive bridge building and road improvement program got underway. In 1908 culverts adequate was applied to roads to road maintenance work and the next year liquid culverts were applied to 64 miles of road - McCallup being the first township to carry out the program. In 1908 four bridges were replaced in 1909 three, and in 1910 three more. June 1910 saw the preliminary to a new Grove's bridge with the work being entrusted to eliminate dangerous curves. The old bridge ran east-west, with the new bridge to be almost due north-south. The road had been taken over previously as a provincial development road and is now known as County Road 13.

By 1911 county had taken over road running east-west across township through Workshop.

In 1909-11 for the first time township owned two graders and had 10,000 yards of gravel.

On June 3, 1910, William J. Mackay resigned as road superintendent making 21 years service. He had overseen the transition from the horse age to a completely mechanized system.

In 1911 George Richard Ltd., Hirth was let the tender to rebuild the road near Grove's bridge at \$2500 - (see 1908 note reconstructed).

A new motor was purchased in 1911 and a cul-

work on County Road 12 between Washrop and Walton was replaced as a first step in the reconstruction of the road to a Provincial Highway System. (Paving between Walton and Newcastle was almost completed)

County Council road committee was making approval of paving township road north of Dalton to Leeds began. In 1943 Kenneth Stewart said he would like to see all jobs in township road eliminated as had been done at Beaufort. Curves are dangerous under boards and add to their planning difficulties.

In May, 1943, contract let to George Safford for grading and construction between Beaufort and Walton, cost being covered almost entirely by Province.

Later in 1943 construction was nearing completion at a cost of \$125,000. In view of the International Flower Show to be held in Norfolk near Beaufort in 1944 roadwork and all other planning was stopped up with the County and Provincial departments fully co-operating.

A new township truck was purchased by 1944. A plan for a park of Governor's design was requested by the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association.

In July 1944 the paving of County Road 12 began at Beaufort by Lewis Construction, Ltd., Clinton.

A new grader was bought and value of road machinery owned by township was \$14,000.

Greene's bridge which had been built in 1916 was opened to traffic in 1941 and officially opened when the road program was completed. Cost of the bridge was \$18,000 built by Home Railways Department with the Department of Highways contributing \$64,000.

Council's attention then was on other township roads especially those in the area of the upcoming planning study now. Funds are receiving a major portion of the attention as the 1946 year is on.

As a Centennial project the township built a \$12,000 municipal building at Washrop. The village had not been the main centre of activity.

Building the Roads

Some of the early road building around Huron County was done by a method known as a "board railway". It consisted of logs or usually treated tree lengths laid across water with iron slings used as supports, out of each hole, plus at 10' intervals a heavy guard level. These were covered with dirt or gravel. When the North Road, No. 1 Highway and others were rebuilt over the past 50 years logs were found buried - and many of them still in good condition.

The first road in the area was the Huron Trail, blazed through in 1818 - now No. 1 Highway. The next important road in the area was the Goddard - London Road - now No. 4 Highway. From Grandfield two branches were constructed - one to Snyly's and Lake Huron, the other through Egmontville - now County Road 1 - up through Beadwith and north to Brussels, Wrentham and Puntley. John Miller of Huron township was an agent for the building of the North-Central Road from Beadwith to Puntley. This road at one time ran County Road 11, north, and runs through McGillip from south to north. An early mill located at Egmontville was one of the reasons this road was built.

Toll gates every few miles were used as a means of raising money to help pay costs of road upkeep. The tax fee and toll gates were known as "straggles". Later Huron County bought out the interest of the toll gate

operators on the North Gravel Road and the toll gates were abolished in 1875.

Edward Cook, an early Keokuk promoter who had been a weaver in his hometown but made his fortune standing on his feet job underbrushed the road between Rockers and Harperbury. He soon ceased farming to operate a store in Harperbury.

John McFadden, a son Thomas and another son and a Mr. Mather came into the District in 1854 to take up land. They spent their first night on a knoll on the open prairie a hundred. Not long after that the north road was underbrushed to Greene's bridge by their settlers.

James Jackson, who had moved from Keokuk to Epworthville to operate a store, was a personal friend of Sir John A. Macdonald when the north road to Epworth was built. He was instrumental in having it run from New-Ford north instead of from Harperbury through Rockers, in spite of great objections by the residents in both places. Keokuk was outstripped Harperbury and a rail-way station was built there. Harperbury, which had been divided into lots, and Keokuk became ghost towns and the road to Epworth avoided its death knell. (It is said that 40 houses were moved from Harperbury into Keokuk in one year.)

A store has been built at Rockers in honor of the pioneers and located on the site of the old mill race owned and operated by James Scott (father of Joseph, Arch. & James S.)

A news item dated June 15, 1875, stated that the distance from Keokuk to Epworth via North road was 26 miles. The average quantity of gravel needed for this road was 20 cords to the mile, at a cost of \$1200. The opening up of this road brought about rapid development, mills, farms, great and small, taverns, stores, post offices, churches and schools and a fine population the little settlement.

In 1871 John Greenback built a steam-operated

was built on north gravel road, 1 1/2 miles south of the second toll gate. Logs were already laid for most of the sawyer's operations. The saw mill started operations the following May with all kinds of hard and soft lumber on hand.

In April, 1874, Andrew Conwellish arranged plans to build a gravel mill at Washburn during the summer as he called Yankee Mill. John Conwellish also indicated plans to build a gravel and lime mill on Cam. 10 adjoining his steam saw mill, using machinery already purchased. When completed the value of the mill was \$18,000 and it was filled with Silver Pine at Hinton. The mill opened in October 1874.

In April, 1874, Andrew Conwellish opened a general store at his mill. A workman, Andrew Gidley, was caught in a washline while unloading logs and was badly injured.

In March, 1874, a petition was forwarded to Mr. Horton, M. P. for presentation to the Postmaster General, asking for the establishment of a post office at Davis Corner on the north gravel road at a corner of Cam. 4 & 5. It was considered to be a great convenience on mail route between Seabrook and Newcastle. The petition was granted and mail was received some weekly. The first mail was handled there June 5, 1877. Charles Davis was postmaster in building opposite Davis Hotel.

Stage Coaches were in operation on North Road in 1872, perhaps earlier. At first they carried only mail, and later passengers also.

WANT Ad - Stage Driver Wanted - a good steady man to drive road stage from Seabrook to Walton Coast, June 5, 1874.

In 1873 a notice appeared in The Essex Reporter - Change in Stage Proprietor - Messrs. Davidson and Campbell of Concord and Hoyal Seabrook, and Thos. Bell have purchased from Mr. Ross of Seabrook, his stage business. Later it was operated by Mr. Bell only.

Apparently there had been two stage coach lines and, as a result, fares had been kept to a remarkably low figure¹, a ship very often not remaining in enough to pay actual expenses for a long time and have no horses and vehicles. Now under one ownership, he predicted to keep fares at a reasonable figure.

In 1853 Bell sold to Armstrong, a farmer owner who carried both mail and passengers. In 1874, a wheel came off the coach but the driver kept control. Then December, 1874 miles north of Seaboard, a halt came out of the end of the wagon, the stage wheel around throwing passengers and mail out - no one was hurt. The horses got loose and were stopped in front of the Commercial Hotel when they ran into a jump and landed at once.

Sam Carter, father of Mrs. James Haley, North Main St. drove a stage coach for a number of years when it was owned by Walker Lowrey.

As settlers took up Green Mountain, roads were cleared with the farmer usually getting the wood for his labor. There was a reputation that all stumps be removed and the road levelled. One of the early settlers - Dr. E. T. Colman was allowed the timber on Con. 2-3, lot M, 25 provided he grub the road 15 feet wide in the course of a winter and clear the whole road.

The second bridge at Seaboard was built in 1876-77, the first one having been swept away by spring floods, and a third was in 1891 costing \$400, just one-half what the previous one cost. The present bridge, built in 1910, cost \$18, 000, with the township supplying cement and wood.

Time after time the various troubles were faced with road and drainage problems, the weather, roads, vehicles and bridges not being constructed to cope with increased travel by cars, trucks and heavy machinery.

In 1908, 1910, was spent on township roads exclusive of bridges. There were no roads to carry stage to lay on bridges when they were being erected.

Churches and Cemeteries

Following the creation of houses, many long log houses and others getting more than two to a lot, the heads of families were concerned about their children's educational needs and places of worship for all.

In 1837 education didn't appear to be a clerical process. The papers and stories in the readers were usually tall and gruesome, which to day wouldn't have much appeal. In that part education was on the model of being transferred from the layman's private beginnings to the supported organized professional agencies. Many resented the tax system, calling it an excuse to get them to pay for the education of other people's children.

In 1871 the new School Act required every parent or guardian to send all children between the ages of seven and twelve to school at least four months in the year. It was said that parents were beginning to realize that an educated man was worth more as a farmer or mechanic and to maintain professions than an uneducated man.

The early Kentucky Reporter and Harrods Advertiser reported that in 1871 only three schoolhouses numbered 2, 3 and 4 were worth anything. Fifty pupils was thought to be a good average for one teacher to instruct and control and for that number of pupils 1000 would be a suitable average salary.

Teachers' licensing had begun, though standards and training were still very minimum. School work

ment was drifting and drifting but attendance often depended on what there was to do at home or elsewhere.

Schools themselves were improving. Frames and bricks were replacing log buildings but still driven on the wheels in winter. Teachers that ran the length of the room or that seated pupils two by two, were replacing horizontal benches. A century ago or even later than that, in rural communities, the equipment included a box stove, a box of coal for blazing into a basket and tin, a piper for drinking water, and a bench rail about four feet long and thick as a man's thumb.

Education was mostly by immersion with the herd, and probably an effective memory aid. Emphasis was placed on the phrases of other lands. Gradually this all changed but mostly to Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., who in 1844 became chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada. Normal and Model Schools for the training of teachers were built and the 1877 Act states: "The Education of Huron County changed from chaos to system."

By 1877 there were three schools in McCallum and Robert (then called).

In the early life of the community homes served as meeting places for worship and Bible study. As the population increased and schools were built, the school-room served adequately until improved conditions appeared. The first Presbyterian Church that served the area was in Hastings. Some went as far as Grandfield to attend the church of their upbringing, others went to Egremont.

Another early church in the township was a Bible Christian Church which is believed to have been moved into Beulah and is part of the Braggan home on James Street in a Dec. 18, 1878 issue of the Huron Reporter mention is made of a Wesleyan Church, 1st St., con. 5. Also referring to an Episcopal Methodist Church on con. 12 built in 1871. It was stated that this church was open to any clergyman who wished to conduct services.

A group who met for a few years (1886-88) in the Junior Spryling home, built a church in 1891 on lot two on land owned now by Frances Coleman Quensen his wife and three of John M. and Cora E. Robert's. Opposite the present cemetery. Joined with the Clinton Circuit at first as an independent charge in 1894 and a Methodist Church was built on town (now Northside United).

The first Methodist cemetery was opened on lot 2 on the same plot as the church and was known as Main Road Cemetery. After the new one opened, most of the burials were lifted and reinterred there. Later the few remaining markers were removed and the plot was plowed over.

It is not exactly known how many little churches served the spiritual needs of the early settlers, and now the churches that have survived well for decades are being abandoned, sold and removed to be used for various purposes.

In looking over notes it shows there was a Canada Methodist Church, known as Carey's, one and one-quarter miles east of Wadsworth as early as Dec. 1, 1871. Two ministers were Rev. Charles Lamb, M. A., and a Rev. Strong.

There is also a note referring to a tea meeting for the Methodist Episcopal Church held on S. S. No. 2 and was attended. William Bell was chairman. Speakers included Messrs. Allen, Angus and Hanson also Rev. Thompson, Proctor, Griffin and a choir from Newcastle contributed musical numbers. This was in March 1873.

In 1873 Canada Presbyterian Church services were held on S. S. No. 2.

A notice dated Jan. 24, 1873 indicated that there was a proposal to build a Wesleyan Methodist Church, one and one-half miles north of Wadsworth on North Street Road at cor. 24. The congregation at that time was united with Newcastle.

ST. COLUMBAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first church and school both in Madaket were those of "Irishtown" (St. Columban) between Bear Park and Griffin on the north side of what is now No. 3 Highway. Both were Roman Catholic. The first public masses in the community were held in a tavern, 141 2^d, now 4, Hubbard township and in Donata Downey's home. Rev. J. B. WATTS (Dr. Rev. J. L. WATTS) an Altonian was the first missionary who came to this district as early as 1818 -19 or -20. He ministered to those of his faith from Barre (Richman - Waterford) to Colerain.

From 1817 to 1841 Rev. Thomas Gilroy of Colerain visited the masses periodically and preached in the settler's homes until these first church - a small log building - was built on the Madaket side about 1828, on lot 5, con. 1, on land donated by Mr. Downing.

The first church records kept by Rev. Peter Schneider, were dated Jan. 21, 1849. Tithes by promise were first made on foot, later by law.

An imposing white brick structure was built before 1877 on the same site under the guidance of Rev. Schneider, who also had churches in Colerain and Stratford. He was assisted by Fr. Griffin until 1865 who was followed by Rev. Dean James Murphy. Rev. Schneider had previously been a doctor - he often ministered to those physically as well as the spiritual, and was known as "The Apostle of the Human Trust".

The first church held song out on Christmas Day, 1858, with Michael O'Donnell being the first to sing. A room was set aside in the church for the accommodation of visiting priests. It is said that Fr. Schneider rode a white horse, and it is also told that on Christmas three masses were said by Fr. Schneider, starting at midnight in Stratford, then at Irishtown, then on to Colerain.

Rev. Murphy in the latter period he was at St. Columban, founded and built churches in Barre.

Wingham. Myths, Legends, Customs and Superstitions, also a reference to the St. Columban Church. Fr. Murphy died in 1888.

Three years past the St. Columban parish was divided when a church was built at Dublin. This new church of French Renaissance style of architecture with a 75-foot spire was burned down July 18, 1909. It was considered to be one of the handsomest church edifices in the province. Lightening was supposed to have been the cause. The present brick building was built on the same site by his successor, Rev. Albert Molloy.

James B. Russell of Bradford was the architect. Besides having a thousand dollar mortgage on the whole brick church, he had the new church free of debt at the time of his death here in 1911, May 15. About six months later he died while on a trip to London.

Rev. F. P. White then became pastor until 1922, except for the time he spent overseas during the First World War when Rev. Fr. Burke took his place. Since then the pastors have been Rev. J. J. Dunlop, Rev. Francis O'Rourke, and assistant Frs. Fitzpatrick and Powell, then Francis O'Rourke, followed by Rev. John J. McCawell, Rev. S. J. Coughlin and in 1947 Rev. J. J. White.

A windstorm in 1949 did considerable damage to the stained glass windows and part of the tower which were blown down. As by this time cars were mainly the means of transportation, the chieks were sold or worked.

In 1914 Thomas Curtis sold three acres at the back of the lot on the southeast corner for \$1000, to the church to be used as a cemetery which is still in use. In the 1870's bodies from the old burying ground at the back of the church were lifted and interred in the new lot.

When the first church was built it was an image called "Irishtown" but changed to St. Columban and when a post office was about to be built the residents pointed at that time thought "Irishtown" would a suitable name -

The name of the settlement was changed so as to be the same as the church.

Nothing is noted as to reported that a new parochial residence was built at Southdown. It was a splendid structure heated by steam. This was in Feb. 1812.

Death of a Pioneer - The angel of death called at the Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph, London, and carried away one of the oldest residents of McKelvey, in the person of Mrs. (Michael) Madigan, whose death took place October 21st, 1881, at the age of 83 years. Mrs. Madigan came to this country in June, 1818, from Tipperary, Ireland, when she brought six, with her mother and two other sisters. They landed in London, from where they walked to Harpsbury St. Charles then got a horse and had them sent on to Philadelphia, where James Downey, her mother's brother, lived. They afterwards joined her father who had come out some time before, at the Willand Canal, where he found employment for three years. After three years they moved to McKelvey, where her father died. She then married Michael Madigan, who lived near Beachwood. She lived on the farm for twenty years, where many new settlers found a home until they had time to build a church for themselves. She was always ready to give a helping hand to anyone in need, it made no difference of what creed. She had no many non-Catholic friends as Catholics and never had any of their persons, particularly the Malineses and Celts, who were close neighbors in her early days. There were no roads at this time in McKelvey, only blazed trees to mark the way. There was no school and not children enough to get a grant of permission to build one. There were only seven families, as the eleven men signed up a petition to get a school, after which there was a school three days a week and three months a year, the teacher being a Mr. Lee. The school was a long church where the greatest school stands to-day. It was then the Lee

lives) on, and one-half mile east of Seabrook. Seabrook
had only one church and a stage board on the
corner to direct the way to Gadsden. Mrs. Madigan
lived in Seabrook for twenty years, where her husband
died. She then moved to Dallas to live with her sister,
Mrs. John Madigan, and her niece, Mrs. Peter Evans,
where she lived for twenty-two years. Then feeling
old age coming on and not being able to attend to her
religious duties as she wished to, she went to the
care of St. Joseph, where she could go to mass every
day if she desired, and lived there for nearly two
years and she made many friends. Her kind cheerful
disposition kept her up till her death, when she
got too weak to go about any longer, and gradually
failed till death released her on Thursday, October 24th.
She had fully reconciled and had the pleasure of
receiving all the last rites of the church. Surrounded
with kind sisters and friends, she hoped and prayed
for the end, which came so peacefully to her.

Her remains were taken to Dallas to the home of
Mrs. John Madigan. The funeral was held on Monday
morning and was very largely attended. Mass being
said by Rev. Father McCarrick. The pallbearers were
her six nephews, James Shan, John Shan, John Evans,
Joe Evans, Frank Evans and John Myers. The remains
were taken to Seabrook and laid to rest beside those of
her husband in St. James Cemetery. She leaves one
niece Mrs. John Madigan, and several nephews and
nephews to mourn her loss.

PROVIDENCE CHURCH

Providence Wesleyan - Methodist Church was
built May 21, 1855 on land donated by the late Warren
Folger and his first wife, Ann. The land lot 26, consists
of one acre by Harold Folger. The church was built
on the north-west corner of the town and had a cemetery
in connection with it. Some of the old land owners were

The plan

The first trustees were Robert Armstrong, George Lowe, James Macdonnagh, Samuel Brown, Hyman Tyerman, William and Isaac Currie. The document was signed and sealed by John Hugh and James Spurling.

The new Providence Church was built on lot 18, con. 7 on the southwest corner of the farm now owned by Oliver Pryor. Some of the families who attended were Hanna's, Tremblay's, Lawrence's, West's, Campbell's, Morrison's, Pryor's, Nelson's and Kenney's.

Providence Church continued until 1812, then it was sold by public auction.

SMITH CHURCH - BAPTIST

The Church was built by Samuel Smith on his own farm lot 15, con. 7 - now the Louis Bolton farm. Mr Smith was a lay preacher, of the Baptist faith. It was built about 180 years ago - with neighbours assisting.

When Mr. Smith moved to Southfork in 1791, Loyal Orange Lodge No. 415, Windsor, it was moved to lot 16, con. 8 - the James Henry Campbell farm, now owned by Robert Beagle. When the lodge disbanded in July 1874 it was bought by Samuel Smith & son, James S., and moved to lot 17, con. 11 to keep it in the family. It has since been used as an implement shed again by Gilbert Smith.

DUFF'S CHURCH Methodist

Church services were first held on 8. 3. 4. The first baptism was Janet Reid, Nov. 5, 1804, the daughter of Alex. Duff and his wife Helen Leyton. The first regular meeting was in the school Jan. 20, 1816 with Mr and Mrs Peter Macdonnagh, Friday Ross, Mrs Murray, William Walker, Mrs. John Currie, Mr and Mrs Robert Scott, Rev. Wm. Graham and Messrs. Walker and McCullough present.

The church was built in 1749-50, lot 21, row 1, by the purchase of the lot and Rev. A. McDiarmid became the first minister. (He was a great uncle of Mrs. J. A. Anderson, now of Seattle.) At a business meeting March 3, 1872, records show that the meeting was opposed to the introduction of sacramental wine in the solemn worship of God as entirely in opposition to the spirit of the New Testament and contrary to the general practice of Presbyterian Churches.

Rev. Williams served for a brief period followed in 1874 by Thomas Thomson, a student minister. A petition with 182 signatures was presented to the Presbytery asking that Mr. Thomson be allowed to continue. He was ordained as minister in 1876.

In July 1876, a request by 23 members and 21 adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the vicinity of Waukegan asked the Presbytery to take steps to organize them into a congregation in connection with Dalry's establishment was given. In 1877 Rev. Peter Mangrove was selected following Rev. Frederick Elmer ordained in 1878 were James Miller, Robert Carter and Daniel Campbell. In 1896 - an organ was installed, donated generously by the Ladies' Aid.

Other ministers who served were Rev. David Curran, 1891 - 1895 several improvements made and church closed in 1894, Rev. J. A. Ferguson following in 1897 because of ill health. Church work came into effect, Rev. W. F. Smith 1907-1913, Rev. G. E. Marston, 1913-17, Rev. E. W. Gray for next four years money was sold in 1941 and a new organ was brought in. Waukegan Rev. W. J. Patton staged until 1947. Helen was installed in 1945. Rev. J. A. Peters, due to ill health, was assisted by Rev. James of Seattle and Rev. Edward Rev. E. E. Longstreng 1951 - 56; considerable improvement carried out by Ladies' Aid in 1951 and the 65 by 22 foot church shed was sold to E. M. Smith for \$500. The next year the church grounds were enlarged and considerable improvement made to the church.

In July 1912 the first wedding was performed in the church when Mabel Esther Campbell became the bride of Walter McClure. The bride was presented with a white dress, and the wedding dinner was served in the church's basement.

Rev. J. R. Nelson, 1912-14; Goodwinville improvement society - Fall reworked and carbonite brick in basement. Rev. W. H. Satterfield, 1917-1944. Service in 1944 was Friday McClanahan, Robert Campbell, Alva Smith, Gordon People, George Whitley, George Campbell and Kenneth Stewart.

Goodwinville improvements again in 1948 - cook stove and furnace installed.

Rev. J. C. Norton of Northside, Scotland, assisted with the closing and dedication of the church in 1941. Bethel Church also defunded. Cyrus Clifton, Whitley and Northside, Scotland, described the congregation. The two communion trays were given to these churches and Miss Helen McClanahan purchased the old communion set for \$25. The Women of the Church received some articles and the church was sold by public auction to G. Arnold Campbell for \$400. He also purchased the land from the women, Miss Elizabeth Henderson.

By mutual agreement the balance of funds on hand, \$200.00 was donated to the Goodwinville Cemetery Board to be used for the erection of new gates (and kept) with the stipulation that a suitable plaque be erected on the gates to commemorate the purchase of Guff's Church and that a monument of \$200.00 be put on trust toward a memorial chapel in the cemetery.

The pulpit, choir and baptismal font were presented to the Harris County Museum, Goldsboro.

Guff's Church became history in December

1944.

EVANGELICAL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

The Episcopal Church was established in 1870 on lot 24, cor. 8 - 12 Logan Township, Perlin County. The first members of the board being Christian Kays's secretary Gottlieb Kuchler, treasurer and W. Henry, trustee. Mr. Henry was witness of the building contract also. A 29 by 37 foot parsonage was built starting Oct. 1 1874. The trustees were given permission to spend up to \$4.00, but if receipts exceeded that amount the consent of the congregation was necessary. Every family was found to contribute one-half cord of wood equal in size and one-half foot length. It is interesting to note that in 1875, the yearly expense of operating the church was 64 cents per family. At the annual meeting the members decided to give communion was free to all and poor people of the congregation, in 1875, the minister was paid \$4.00 for making bread every Saturday.

In 1877 the church was burned and Zion Church was built on lot 2, cor. 8, McKinlay. Cash family contributed \$18.00 and the balance was raised by notes. The church was dedicated in 1878.

In 1878 the board divided the congregation into "classes". In 1879 according to their records from \$4.00 to \$6 cents - covered the general expenses. In 1886 it was recorded that the organ received \$5.00. In 1917 the organ was replaced with a new piano.

Weyre was installed in 1914 and three years later a new front entrance added. The current steps and wrought iron railing added much to the church's appearance. The interior of the church proper was remodelled with new pews installed and carpet laid. The communion table and pulpit were donated. An oil space heater replaced the old wood stove. Special services were held to dedicate newly installed electric lights, by Bishop Skarnes of Indianapolis, Ind. It was the first time a Bishop of the Conference had visited the congregation.

During the same year the Women's Association was formed.

After weeks of remodeling four special church services were held on Nov. 3, 1907. The church was dedicated by Rev. W. F. Smith, D. D. of Dedham. Friends were present from Methodist churches, South's Academy, Mitchell, Schraegville, Dedham and beyond. The church was crowded. Service was given by another of London. In the evening Rev. T. Adams of Schraegville spoke and a male chorus from South's added to the occasion. Mrs. Helen Kelle of Mitchell was guest pastor.

In 1908 the adjoining sanctuary was enlarged and improved. During 1914 the ceiling was lowered and tiled, the entire interior redecorated and exterior freshly painted. During this Centennial Year, plans include the installation of stained glass windows.

Over the years this church was associated with Fullerton, Colburns, Leavitt, Leavelle, Schraegville and Dorset U. S. Churches. The ministers were: Rev. C. A. Thomas Holman, Doppel M. Moore, Belmont; Ersk, Fred Moore, J. C. Mackay, D. Kirk, K. Butler, Miss Holden, Fitch, Russell E. Gaultier, Hall, Carl E. Day, D. Madison Campbell, Belmont, Green (12 years), F. B. Meyer, Leavelle, Colburns, Brock, Amacher and Shale.

SAVAN CHURCH, WINTHROP

In July, 1875, a petition for the organization of this congregation was presented to the Presbytery of Maine by a number of members and adherents of surrounding churches in vicinity of Winthrop. The request was granted on August 19 and Rev. T. G. Thompson, then pastor of Duff's Meeting, was instructed to form a congregation. For a time services were conducted in Andrew Goodenow's house - until the first frame church was opened in December, 1875 - four months later Professor Orest of New Orleans, after whom the church

was named, conducted the dedication service.

The present brick building was erected during Rev. David Cameron's pastorate in 1907, the cornerstone being laid in Sept. with dedication Feb. 12, 1908. The building committee was Alex. Colwell, George Moffat, Hugh Alexander, Robert Smith, J. G. Orms, Arch. Stewart, Edith Scarlett, chairman, with Miss Knox, secretary and J. M. Greenlock, treasurer. The cost to build was \$11,000. The congregation supplied the brick, gravel, sand, roofing and glass bringing total cost to about \$1,000.

The following having served as trustees since 1915, were: W. G. Thompson, Peter Macgregor (26 yrs.), D. Cameron (26 yrs.), J. A. Ferguson, John Smith, W. F. Smith, G. E. Morrow, W. A. Cross, W. J. Patton, J. E. Peters (20 yrs.), J. W. Jones and D. A. McMillan supply, H. E. Livingston, James E. Miller, W. H. Stewart, and J. G. Orms.

Members of the first session were: Messrs. James Hillon, David Campbell and Robert Ormer, while 75 years later session members were: Calvin Hillon, Ben. Dobbie, R. K. MacFarlane, Wm. Stewart and Oliver Anderson.

In 1878 Andrew Greenlock was the first Sunday School superintendent serving for 25 years. Followed by Thomas Dobbie who served for 25 years. In 1900 Tom Dobbie was superintendent assisted by Carlisle Howley. Ernest Tall was chairman of the board of stewards in 1900.

In Sept. 1900 a Women's Association was formed with Mrs. Macgregor as president. Two of the original members were Miss J. M. Greenlock and Miss John McMillan. Twenty years later this organization joined with the W. M. F. with Mrs. Robert Archibald, president.

In 1915 the congregation joined with the United Church of Canada. Mrs. Oliver Anderson was choir leader and organist for many years until her death in

December, 1885

Lucas McSpadden, a member of the church, entered the ministry and is now ordained. The first musical instrument was a tuning fork and there was no organ until 1875 Miss Nellie Henderson gifted Mrs. John Mcintosh being the first organist. The present organist is Miss Gordon Fryce.

In Dec. 1887 the old Green Church and school, since by, were sold; John McCollins bought the church for \$100 James Buchanan the school for \$100 and H. Ross, the residence for \$20. Until the new church was built services were held in Cabler's Hall - the Westrop Green Factory.

In 1888 the Young People's Union led by Mrs. Ernie Toll raised sufficient funds to purchase an electric organ when Mrs. Clara Anderson was organist.

Members of the Board of Managers were: In 1905 - Wm. T. Swartz, John Montgomery, John Shoney, Earl McSpadden, Robert Luckas, Charles Deloage; In 1914 - Austin Deloage, R. E. McFarlane, Miss H. Stanchard, Mrs. Charles Deloage, Oliver Anderson, William Somerville, R. T. Ekins, Lorna Elliott. In 1915 - Austin Deloage, Ernie Toll, Edna McClure, Thomas Fryce, Stewart Deloage, James Hogg, Mrs. Robert McClure and Lorna ELLIOT. In 1916 - Mrs. William Church, S. Deloage, Robert McClure, Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Arthur Alexander, Harry Deloage, Lorna Ekins, William Boyd and Mrs. G. Anderson.

At the Ladies' Gordon Fryce tables were led by now the late Mrs. John McClure, then the oldest living president and the table was run by Mrs. Gilbert Hilda only living charter member. The ladies of the church donated the ingredients of the cake, which was made by Mrs. R. E. and Mrs. Gerald McFarlane.

In 1915, the 75th Anniversary was observed. No account is available of the church's first wedding but in 1844 Helen Irene Brown became the bride of John Gordon McKenzie and their wedding supper was the first served

in the church's basement.

The first Young People's Organization was formed in 1900 as a Guild with Robert Denton president. When re-organized as a Young People's Society in 1914, Harlan Blumhord was president. Bethel and Duff's joined with them in 1954 with Jan Arntson, president.

The first Mission Band was organized in 1910 led by Mrs. William Doble.

The church was first heated by two low stoves (until the early 30's coal oil lamps were used for lighting until lights was installed). The basement was divided into classrooms in 1938. Water from an overflowing well 145 feet deep, drilled in 1938, was piped from the manse to the church in 1938. A modern vestibule for the minister was furnished and the kitchen was modernized. Several monuments were placed on the church over the years including a plaque, a Baptismal Font and collection plates.

NEWELL CHURCH

Originally a Methodist Church, Bethel Church was built on Nov. 12 in 1878, and services were held continuously until July 1, 1946. For a number of years it was connected with the Walton and Providence charges. After Church Union, Walton and Providence Churches were closed and Bethel joined with the Duff's and Winthrop circuit.

Before the church was built, Sunday School was held on A. B. 4 with a Mr. Thompson as the first superintendent. Morning Devotion held that office when the church closed.

Mrs. William Davidson was the first president of the Ladies Aid and Mrs. David Boyd was business for the first meeting. The last president was Mrs. John Birch. The first organist was Miss Mary Pottland and Miss Jane Hillen, the last.

The masters of Baffin from 1878 were: Kent Dewey, Stafford Bough, Fuller, Cox, Nelson, Thurston, Tiffin, Caravello, Denny, Andrews, Baker (1884), Currie, Tyler, Lockland (1884), Edmonds, Cook, Young, Dudley (1891), Fuller, Dr. Brown, Ebenezer Brown, Ferguson, Smith, Morrow, Cass, Patton, Peters, Livingston, Nelson, Sumner and J. C. Smith.

In 1911, twelve families joined with Walker. The church was sold, moved into Wallis where it is used as a hairdressing establishment - Thomas's Beauty Salon.

The money that remained in the W. C. W. treasury at that time was donated to the building fund of the new Seaford Hospital to aid in furnishing a room.

MATLANDSAY CEMETERY

In Feb. 1884 serious consideration was being given toward establishing a cemetery to serve Seaford and area. Harpurley lots were said to be taken up and Springville had only seven vacant lots. As the area was argued it was suggested that a stock company be formed unless the corporation of Seaford would consider the idea.

In Dec. 1878, a company composed of gentlemen of Seaford purchased ten acres of land from Thomas E. Hays on one 1/2 block for a new cemetery. The land was situated almost opposite the old Matland burying ground, on E.

An item appearing Dec. 1878, in the Seaford Reporter said: "The new site purchase of land from T. E. Hays for a burial ground is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it has been purchased. The proprietors intend fitting the ground in first class style and intend laying it out in a manner which will be attractive and convenient. By this movement a want will be supplied which Seaford has long and urgently felt and the town is certainly indebted to the enterprising gentlemen

who have thus undertaken the expense of providing for themselves a first-class cemetery?

An obit appearing in *Leigh* 1876 states - "The Marlborough Cemetery is on the ancient road leading to Lambeth (one mile three-quarters north-west of Southwark). It consists of eight and one-half acres of land with the full being more than 10 feet to the river and the drainage is excellent. During the summer of 1876, H. Peters, a landscape gardener from London was engaged to cut roads and make walks through it. The sloping bank down to the river gave him visions of what a beauty spot it could be. It has been turned into a beautiful park-like place.

Entering near the west limits of the ground commenced a roadway leading quickly to the east, afterwards a surprising curve for about two-thirds of the frontage - then winding northward, it descends the slope to the river level, returning to the point of entrance, making a complete circuit for a drive of more than one-half mile in length. The ground is laid out in sections - A - B and C with walks interesting each other at right angles, and on the removal of the bank overlooking the river, a wall is made in accordance with the undulations of the surface, while the face of the river at the left (front) has been deepened to reach 1874. A footpath through the centre divided it into two ranges, the walks together forming beautiful walks of several miles in extent. Planting is to begin in the spring and be proceeded with as circumstances may dictate."

The cemetery was held by the Southwark Diocese of the Methodist Church in Canada and is intended for a public burying place, for which purpose it was planned by them on the basis of a committee whose instructions were to make the place pleasant and attractive.

Robert Hays is reported to have been the first direct burial in Marlborough Cemetery. He had owned the land before selling to his brother, T. E. Hays from whom the plot was purchased. Two bottles made

in 1877 were Mrs. John Shaw and E. E. Rogers. Although many headstones may have certain dates on them, they were not buried there at the time the dates state but have been removed from earlier burying grounds.

The cemetery was subdivided into lots of six or 120 superficial feet, and as the fragments of the ground proved considerable variety, all is not to be profited. On July 25, 1874, an item stated "that these lots will be placed for sale at an equal price of \$10 and desirable locations can then be secured."

In July of that same year an editorial in the [now] paper said: "The new cemetery which is the property of the Methodist congregation of Southwick is being fixed up very tastefully. A well and substantial fence has been erected around it and a nice carriage drive and foot-paths have been constructed (The fence was set out in several places as being of wooden picket and a chain of that were gone out at intervals with a chain run through the top to which horses were tied). With a few more improvements such as planting of shrubbery and flowers and growing of walks, it will be one of the handsomest cemeteries in this section of the country. It is situated within easy reach of town and will be a pleasant place to take a drive to on summer evenings or Sunday afternoons."

Another item appearing in May, 1877 reads: "The cemetery is a lovely place for strolling, being neatly and tastefully laid out and decorated. Carriages can be driven around the entire grounds and there were gravel walks in various directions."

Apparently thoughts were, at one time, to lay a sidewalk from the town to the cemetery—and it is written, "It cannot fail to become a most favorite resort for townpeople at leisure hours."

Before the advent of the railroad the Judges marched as a body to the cemetery, led by the town's head and held memorial and devotional services for those deceased members.

Since the cemetery was laid out in 1876 and until the beginning of this year 1947, 1100 recorded burials have taken place. 1947 being in the original part representing the remains of the district and loved ones of many residents of the municipalities of Seattle, the King, Cockermouth and Holbert, as well as those who had left the district to reside in other areas.

In May 1947, the following - "The Macdonough Cemetery Board has, for the past several years, been limited in its efforts by financial obligations. These are now restored and a further effort is being made to improve and beautify the property, so as employing a competent caretaker - full time, not only to keep it neat but to undertake more extensive and permanent improvements beginning with the gate on the west side of the main driveway. They are soliciting the co-operation of plot owners (fraternal societies, other individuals and organizations, to have it put in condition for a better monument, and have any damaged or misplaced monuments repaired. For the sum of \$1.00 any plot would be marked if possible, and cared for during the summer months. All monies received as well as the total location of names, are well be kept on letter and material. Also request, planning any changes in lots, are asked to first consult the secretary as changes may harmonize with surrounding lots and no one was to permit any individual to over-look the care of lots".

For people realize the upkeep that is necessary in a cemetery of this size - each time the grass is cut, 50 million of grass is cut, and that in 1946, the grass was cut 27 times - that distance had to be walked before a power mower was purchased.

Although owned and operated since the beginning by a single church, it is now a common cemetery for all denominations. When the District Council became serious, and if the present council had refused to maintain, the complete responsibility would have fallen on the township were it as located.

In 1912 the committee in charge was - E. T. Holmes (chairman), Fred E. Savage, secretary-treasurer, Dr. F. J. Duggan, Wm. Hickey, Wm. Morrison, and J. P. Boyd. Others who have been associated with its operations are - A. L. Parsons, Harold Lafferson, J. A. Westcott, Ross Martin, Wm. G. Campbell and others. Mrs. E. H. Cross has been secretary-treasurer since 1951. By raising the rates the cemetery has been self-maintaining.

The first burial in Section B, to the east of the main driveway, was made in 1926, and in Section E, now section of west end, was made in 1933.

ST. JAMES CEMETERY, SEAPORT.

On August 12, 1855 St. James Roman Catholic Church, Seaport, purchased two well-located acres of land for \$400. from Edward Demers and his a secretary. It is on the northeast corner of the lots on the north (McKENAY) side of No. 3 Highway just east of the town limits.

The first burial from St. James' parish was that of John Egan, 61, of Seaport on May 24, 1851, by Fr. Joseph Kennedy. Before that all burials took place in Ireland (St. Columba's) cemetery, the first from St. James' Church being Mary Jean Burns, 17, on August 24, 1848 by Fr. P. J. Shea.

A new entrance was built when No. 3 Highway was widened and re-surfaced in 1933.

Education in McKillop

ILL. ILL. NO. 1 MARCH/APRIL 1967 - 1968

As I sit here alone,
This Centennial Year
With a pen in my hand
And a glass full of beer,
My thoughts go back to
The - I
Where my school days
Broke
And a few boys,
The "school" it still stands
And looks just the same,
To have it dismantled
Would be really a shame
Three years ago
It had to be sold
And sold to the bidder
Who had the most gold.
Louis J. Nolan, who
hasn't yet died,
Decided he'd make me
A good implement and
So he bought the whole
school,
Land, water and all.

And it fits in his hands,
Like a hand to the wall
The great poems of my
schooling
The gang was not large
The three Farrell girls,
Mae, Esther and Mary
Also the Murphy's,
Agnes, Vincent, Jimmy
and Jack.
The last named, was
said
To always talk back,
That he would do
And think he was right
But always got licked
When it came to a fight
There were also the
Destricks
Who went for a while
But they stayed away
To some other tale
There were Henry High
(1911)

Bonus, Jack, Dick and
Bill

The Last's could see
coming

As they came over the hill,
Tom Downey and Magler's
Who lived near the school,
It was Tom who helped us
break every rule
There were also the
Flannerys,

Joe, Wyn and Eileen
And Florence who helped
To keep the school clean,
There was a large box
above

That sat on the floor
And a long string of paper
You ran from the door.
A chest full of wood
And a pump near the school.
The places we went
When we hot or too cool,
On cold stormy days
I can tell you "Brother"
You would freeze on one
side

And thank on the other.
The teacher had troubles

As great as doctors do,
To keep us all learning
And keep order too
I remember Miss Deven-
HILL,

Who Mrs. Darcy became,
Without much of an effort
Could put us to shame
Mary Justice (Graham)
Took away from there
And none of the same
We got to her hair
Miss Agnes Stapleton,
Who became Mrs. Hale,
Threatened to get
The whole gang in jail
Leaving all girls inside
We weren't really that bad,
Perhaps just the same
As the military led
There's one thing I see,
Quite happy to say,
Excepting about how
They're all living today
I hope someone else
Will take it from here,
And I'll go back
And thank up her!

YCK, KKL,

U S S No 1

This school, situated in McElroy on the north
side of No. 1 highway about two miles east of Searsville,
was known as Union S S No 1, McElroy, Hibbert and
Tucker's school. Pupils from McElroy, Tucker's and
North-west corner of Hibbert went to school there. It is
believed to have been built on land acquired from Bernard

Some in 1835 or earlier, perhaps even as early as 1817, a decade since were later in being registered - even never registered. The motion was organized by Andrew McAllister, a very early settler and a Millerite was among the first teachers. The first school was log built on the south-west corner of lot 19, con. 1, west of the swamp, William Lee's farm.

In 1851 a site was bought and the construction program of the town lot from William Lee and a frame school was built. That was later replaced by a larger frame building and painted dark red. This school was sold by auction in 1845 to Levi Nelson for \$200. He is using it for an engine room shed.

The first record of a teacher was in 1833 and was Margaret Hill. Frances Quinn was the teacher when the school was closed in 1840.

R. C. H. S. NO. 1 BEECHWOOD SCHOOL.

In 1888 a Separate School was built east and north-west of Beechwood. It was a frame school and was later finished. It was known as R. C. No. 1, BEECHWOOD. A well was dug and trees planted site of this time.

The people attending this school had previously attended public school No. 5, McAllister, located on the west corner of lot 10, con. 5, better known as Maylan's corner.

The first trustees of the Separate School No. 1, were John Malone, John Burns and John Brown. The first teacher, Miss Mary Casey, received a salary of between \$150 and \$200 a year.

In 1921 a new red brick school was built and the earlier building was sold. The brick was removed from it and it is being used as a shed on the property of Tom Ryan, lot 6, con. 5.

The first trustees of the new brick school were

William O'Reilly, Alfred Kawaschki and Edward Moran. The enrollment was 10. This red brick school built in 1919 served a community until 1957 at which time the people traveled west to the newly opened school at St. Columban. Involvement U. S. S. No. 2, April 2, 1957; Mrs. Michael D. Murray was the teacher when the school closed and now is a teacher at the new school.

U. S. S. NO. 2 AREA - ST. COLUMBAN SCHOOL.

The first school in St. Columban was built in 1876, on the north side of what is now St. 9 highway, in McCallup township. It was of log construction, 20 by 30 feet. It was later covered with clapboard siding and had a small frame porch entrance. It was still in use in the early 1880's but was moved 40 feet to the west to make room for a white brick school built in 1878. Of use from it was used until June 1919 on 20. After that time it was used for various purposes including being a congregation for Mark Miles who was minister for both the school and church.

A two-room red brick school was built in 1919 across the road in Hubbard township just west of Holland's store and was known as U. S. S. No. 2, McCallup and Hubbard. Its fate is still not decided.

The St. Columban school was a public (protestant) school until the end of 1904 when it was signed over to a separate school for the diocese. Ann Ward, a teacher who married John E. Capronius may have been an early teacher.

The first trustees were Matt 128 years ago with Stephen Downey, Michael Collins and Arthur McLean. Dennis Downey was the first secretary-treasurer.

The trustees for the red brick school in Hubbard were James O'Keefe, Patrick E. McGrath and Frank McDaniel.

In 1918 Rev. Doug Murphy was appointed secretary-treasurer a position he held until his death in 1975.

Frank McQuaid was named his successor.

The first teacher was James De Costello, helped by Patrick De Costello. Other teachers were P. Smith, Miss Harrington, P. Bennett & P. Pallen, Michael Callahan, James McCann, Thomas McLeidy, E. J. Evans, Pat Ford, Miss Lynch, Miss Delaney, Miss Francis, Miss Killeen, Miss E. Carroll, Margaret Devinegan, Thomas McQuaid, Margaret Daly, Stella Parvody, Elizabeth Holland, O. T. Ryan, Annie Doyle, Agnes Bean, Catherine Twilley, Nora Gleason, Marie Sullivan, Anna Quigley and Joseph Moylan.

The old white school on the McFalling side east of St. Columban Church, was demolished to make room for the new one; rooms school opened this year 1883 and occupied for the first time on April 1. There are four classrooms, a general purpose room, a supply room and a principal's room, built at a cost of \$175,000, complete built to accommodate 128 pupils in classes K. G. H. 4, Robert, Emmerald and the present intermediate and brick school of St. Columban.

Van Buren and . Lucas were the contractors and Horton and Bell, Rockaway, architects.

Present teachers 1946 Miss M. D. Murray, principal; Mrs. Marie McLeidy, Miss Helen McLaughlin and Mother Mary Justin, and trustees are - Clarence Maloney, (Chairman), Roy Swartz, Thomas Murray, Martin Murray and John O'Leary with Augusta Sheahan as secretary-treasurer.

B. E. NO. 1 SCHOOL

The first school serving the Rockaway area was of log construction erected on lot 26, zone 3, about the 1800's on the site where the Methodist Cemetery now is (the Thomas E. Hays farm) and stood just back of where the Greenwell road is now.

According to the records available, the first teacher was Robert Chisholm, who was considered

excellent. His wife, the former Margaret Mahan on occasion acted in her class. Other early teachers were Messrs. Gustin (or Gustin) and Dr. Campbell.

About 1857 a brick school was built on a new location - the northwest corner of lot 28, cor. 3, on the large now owned by Peter McClure. Over 100 pupils attended at that time. Three two schools and the present No. 3 school on cor. 4 were known as the Southern school until N. S. No. 13 at Southern was built in 1879.

In 1879 a frame building, S. S. No. 3, was built on a half-acre (cor. cor. 4) on what was the McCleary farm. Cost of the land was \$44. and trustees at that time were Charles Hickson, George DeWitt and George DeWitt. This was made into a two-roomed school in 1879 with the principal's salary being \$300 and the assistant's \$150. Due to the large number of pupils it was found that often older pupils taught some of the younger in a night room built from the over-abundant supply of wood blocks used for firewood.

Early in the 1880's John Wilson and George Lockhart, assisted by the Rev. Peter Mayhew conducted Sunday School in this building.

After the Southern school was built in 1879 one had one-quarter mile away, so a second teacher was required.

In 1885, J. L. Brown, J. H. Barry and William McClure had a coal burner installed, costing \$24.00 and coal cost \$18.50 per ton.

Trustees in 1890 were Messrs. McClure, Barry and McMichael.

The old school was remodelled in 1885 with a 10 by 40 foot section being removed from the north side. A basement was built under the remaining 40x200 with a furnace and water tanks installed at a cost of \$2,375. with T. W. McMillan, William Scott and Joseph McFarlane as trustees. In 1899 an organ was placed in the school.

S. S. 13 (Rochester) joined with N. S. 13 for a time.

union held on the Thomas Dobbie' property, rented at that time by the Seabrook Golf and Country Club. The program was held in a large heated tent with a dance following. Taking part in the program were: Mrs. W. B. Malcom, John, Arthur and Anderson Smith, Maggie Smith (Mrs. Hillard), Miss Susan Goodrich, Edith Hays (Mrs. J. M. Goodrich), the Payer children, Eliza Hays (Mrs. Wm. Fowler), Agnes Smith (Mrs. John Wilson), William Burr Dickson with Earl Van Kynard as accompanist.

A failed walk beg in 1918 and 1919. Similar experiments near the grave were: Miss Helen Weston, Douglas Galt, Mrs. Winifred Mrs. Phyllis Rogers, Ronald Clark and Mrs. Jeanne King - when the school was the First Maine Festival School.

In 1918 the caretaker was paid \$40. in 1921. \$180. Teachers' salaries ranged from \$400 to 1918 to \$2000 in 1921. The entire experiment received \$400 and secretary-treasurer \$20.

Miss Robert Chickolan and Dr. Campbell, the succeeding teachers were: J. John Dickson, Paul Mallon, Robert Ferguson (1 year), A. Green, J.M., Maxine McEneaney and Hartley. Matthew Lushorn, W. G. Galt (10 years), Mr. Holmes, Misses Agnes Smith and Clara Jane Hays. Mr. Halsey, George McEneaney, James Dobbie, Nancy Linda Miller, Jackel Marden, Ann Smith and Pearl Anderson. James Dobbie, Miss Helen McEneaney (1912-20), Miss Rae Goodrich (1911-14), Miss Sarah Anderson (1910 - 12), Irene Pearson, Nellie Williamson, Jane Carroll (1918-21), Agnes McKay, Annie Archibald (1910) Florence Deane, Vera Adams, Eliza Higgins (Mrs. James Hays, 1913-15), Olive Mabel (Mrs. Edward Dobbie, 1914-20), Fester Foster, Gertrude Swanson, Louise Miller, Archie Haggarth (1911-17), Elizabeth Goodrich (1918 - 40), Delphine Dickson, (Mrs. Louisa Dobbie 1914-41), Charles Dale (Mrs. Kenneth Brown) (1914) Helen Lutz (Mrs. G. Underwood (1914-21) Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Grace Haggarth, Ann Smith (1914-21), Mrs. Grace Haggarth (last time) Marcell

Campbell (Mrs W McClure 1846-53), Mrs Evelyn (Hewitt) Redington (1854-55), Mrs Vera (Hobson) Kead Thomas Fowler, Eliza Gray (1846-54) and general teacher, Dorothy Kaye (Mrs Miss Hamilton, 1846 - 54)

D. S. NO 4 SCHOOL

Twelve years after the 1841 Education Act came into effect a log school was built in 1853, known as D S No. 4. The post office for the school was Harpersburg. Only a few records are available on its early history. In 1857 Patrick D. Costello taught English, Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography and Chemistry to one student. A May 1859 report shows that 51 pupils were in attendance. No. 4 school seemed to be the meeting place for school examinations - these were oral examinations with several teachers and perhaps an inspector being the examinee. Parents, friends and relatives attended these affairs. It is said that the children were so quiet and well-behaved you could hear a pin drop. Church services were also held in this school before a church was built. At that time William Glass was Superintendent for Division 1, Warren - possibly a school inspector.

In Jan. 1860 Harry James Green served from teacher's salaries because teacher at a salary of \$400 paid twice yearly. The fact when Government money had come due and the remainder at the end of the year.

In 1860 the Education Act was replaced by the Upper Canada School Act. From an old expense sheet it is noted that the tax that did all the purchasing even to balls and dice books, being reimbursed by the school board. Labor was done then - it is seen by one receipt that James Spurling cut a log and repaired seats for \$1.25

D. S. 4 was designated a free school in all the regulations in 1868. The teacher's salary and all expenses were voted by a general tax on all residents of the section, with \$200.00 being raised.

Previous to the year 1842 all agreements were made leading by the use of was but in that year a trustees' and some into use. On May 18th of that year trustees were Robert Turnbull, George Hobbish and William Walker. They bought one-quarter acre of land on lot 24, com. 4 from Robert and Elizabeth Deen for the sum of \$1.00 to be held by the trustees as long as it was used for educational purposes. In June of the same year the teacher of Alexander Scott, Harpaway, was accepted to build an additional wooden structure 26 by 12 feet to the north end of the old schoolhouse - the logs of the north end of the old school to be cut away and heeled off the grounds. The room was to be lathed and plastered on the inside and where the logs were cut away faced like a doorway. The teacher's desk was placed on the north end of the addition, with two benches on each side for the students. Seating was to be of dressed pine and glass in its levelled and joint with squared and grooved flooring. The new building cost alterations cost \$1714 and Mr. Smith dug a well for \$142.

No records are available until 1847 when a new common drinking cup complete with chain was purchased for \$24 and placed on the new pump. The school appeared to have nostrutrough added for the first time.

In 1849 the wood ratcaper was used in place of whitewash. In 1850 - 51 teachers' contracts show that J. Elphinstone was hired for 1850, and the first lady teacher, Miss Galloway, was hired for 1850. Three years later there were two teachers at the school.

In 1854 an additional quarter acre was purchased outright on the west side. A new brick school was built before 1855 with separate openings for logs and pine and a large room between which was often used as a music classroom with one of the older pupils as teacher. Winter attendance often reached over 100. A hall the width of the schoolroom was used as a playground. This school sat on the elevated part of the present yard.

In 1855 the present school was built and equipped

for about \$2000. - Three different residents supplying most of the lumber, to be paid back later. This school of two stories or of constant level built by Louis Hogg for \$2 1/2. Most of the lumber used in the new school was from the original one, with the official opening in 1915. The school yard was increased and a pipe fence erected on two sides with 36 rods of pipe being bought for \$67.

A large school clock purchased in 1917 is still in use. Chandeliers (paraphernalia) were installed in 1922. Hydro in 1945, a new furnace in 1948 and a new ceiling in 1951. An organ bought in 1937 was replaced by a piano. A music supervisor was hired in 1940 and in 1951 under Mrs. Woodard, E. E. G. was hired at the Goderich Music Festival several times.

Compassing work - wood could be bought in 1945 for from \$17 to \$27 a cord - by 1950 it had increased to over \$2 00, yet two oak doors were built and hung for \$4.00. by the turn of the century wood was \$4.00 a cord and by 1908 wood was used for heating. In 1914 a little over \$500 was paid for a school house with expenses being a little over \$400. Fifty years later taxes amounted to \$1500. and expenses around \$750. By 1952 expenses reached \$1000. Caretakers salaries went to \$125 or more from 25 Teachers often took on the caretaking job for \$25. to \$30 a year.

Early caretaker/superintendents received \$3.00 while in 1950 salary paid had reached \$25.

Trustees in 1901 were John Emberton, Alce Smith and Ross Gordon.

Many of the trustees were Joseph Hogg, J. Elson, Miss Galloway, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Scarborough, Mr. McLachlan, Mr. Hartley, Mrs. Kettle, Mrs. P. G. Blair, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Hogg, Mrs. Lytha (Campbell) McKinley, Mr. McRae, E. V. 1941, Mr. Parker, Messrs. Waugh and Lowrance, Foster Fowler, Messrs. Crish, Mahel Hogg, Grace Kerr, Wm. Messrs. Whalley, Mrs. Dorothy (Dowd) Powell, Messrs. Kenneth Hudson,



CROSS OF THE COLLEGE



W.C. No. 1 (Hillside)



W.C. No. 1 (Hillside)



W.C. No. 4 (Duffin)



W.C. No. 6 (Whitely)

These people stand in front of the 100 ft. x 8 ft. bridge in a picture taken in 1949 from the 1947-48 crew's on the lower river bank. From left: Robert McKee, Bobbie Bryant, Steve and Marjorie Ann Jones, Mrs. Jim McVey, James McKee, John Barry and Robert McKee. (Mrs. McKee is the woman in the middle.) From right: Mrs. M. J. Jones, Charles Jones, Steve and Gerry Davis, McVey, Beverly McKee and the Andersons. (Mrs. Anderson, Steve's first and Robert McKee's



James Latta, Elizabeth Cook, Mrs. Clarence (Dale) Stewart, Miss Halsewell, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Hanna, Mrs. Powell and Miss A. Engel

Mrs. R. J. Day is the present teacher

An oil furnace, pressure system and new desks were added in 1905. In that year pupils from S. S. 13 (Lambert) were transferred to S. S. 4 and were transported by bus

S. S. NO. 5 McFILLIP

The school house of Section No. 5 was located on lot 18, township 4, and to the best of our knowledge was established in the late 1890's.

The first building was of log construction and was replaced about 1910 with a white brick building

Pupils attended No. 5 from the boundary of McFILLIP and Logan on the north and south, connections on the east, west on the same connections about the same distance, the fourth and fifth on the south, and eighth and ninth connections on the north.

We are told that the attendance would be a round fifty in the Spring and Fall and would rise to nearly one hundred in the Winter months, when boys well up in their teens, who were engaged to work on the farms in Summer would return to school

After the turn of the century, the attendance declined and in 1918 the school was closed. The Section was divided by S. S. No. 4, and S. S. No. 1 McFILLIP

According to public school inspector J. H. Kinkaid, MARTIN MOYER originally granted a quarter acre of land to the trustees and sixteen years later in May, 1918 granted an additional quarter acre. When the school was closed, the trustees allowed the property to revert to Thomas J. Moyer, the owner of lot 18. It had been rented for one dollar a year as long as it was used for school purposes.

We were unable to learn the names of the early teachers, but can recall hearing of a Mr. Doolan and of Mr. Charles McGuire and his brother among LITB. Other teachers were: John Evans, Jim McCoskies, Ella Corbin, Anna Debarity, Mary Lamb, Ellen Evans, James L. Drury, Margaret Deveraux, Pearl Anderson, Allan O'Brien, David Hall and the last teacher was Frances Corbin.

B. S. 190, 4

It is believed the section represented in the 1950's One of the early teachers was John Shannon, son, 3. He had come to McKilling in 1894 or 95 and taught in the township from May 1897 until his death in Jan. 1942. His son, William James Shannon, lot 17, sec. 8, took over from him as teacher.

School trustees in 1891 were Samuel Ballou, Robert Armstrong and Rufus Beardsell and the teacher's salary at that time was 18 pounds.

The first schoolhouse was on the northeast corner of lot 79, sec. 8 (Dunghill Farm) - the well and large elm trees still indicate the location. This school was then moved to the southeast corner of lot 34, sec. 8 - the present location on a rental basis.

Until 1902 township assessments were held there, paying the school board \$4.00 rental. The rental the State paid for the land was \$1.00 per year and the caretaker was paid \$15.00.

Discussions regarding a new school were held from Jan. 1884, 1897 until 1902. Contract was awarded to P. Gutzwiller of Beardsell Dec 21, 1902. Subsequent by-law expenses amounted to \$137.50. Contract and books cost \$105.40 - amount \$232.90 for a total cost of \$1400.00. James Johnson bought the old school for \$500 and Miss Alice Levens of Beardsell was first teacher in the new school.

A note on the back of the music book states that in 1899 a 'Grand Snow Storm' occurred on Sept. 30 with

10 inches of snow in London; four in Stratford and three in Millfield and the temperature at Luton was 10 degrees below zero.

A fifth class (equivalent to Form One in High School) was taught in many of the rural schools in the early 1900's for which grants were received. A hall was purchased in 1908 from Cox, A. Mills and Sons for £20. An organ purchased in 1924 was replaced by a piano in 1927. In 1948 - 49 payments of £175 and £145. were made toward the starting of the high school bus system. Hydro was installed in 1947 and new desks bought in 1949.

On Jan. 1, 1943 the section became part of the Millfield township school area. As of Sept. 1945, two pupils transferred to St. Columban Separate School and seven pupils were brought from S. S. No. 13 by bus. Miss James Little, teacher then at S. S. 12, transferred to No. 4. Teachers over the years include 1917 - 18, John Stinson; 1918 - 19, W. J. Stinson; 1919, Alex. Charles Johnson, 1920, George Deane; - 21 Oct. 1925, Wm. Robinson, 1926 - 28 - Agnes G. Hope, 1927 - 29, Geo. Buchanan, 1928 - 30, Miss Lovell, post 1930, Tullie Fowler, 1930 - 34, Hugh Taylor, 1934 - 36, Myrtle Napp, 1937 - 41, Violet Simpson, 1911 (part), Anne Clardy, 1912 (part), Olive Ross, 1912 (part), Kate Talley, 1913 - 15, Mary E. Coleman, 1915 (part), Evelyn Craig, 1916 - 18, Malvina Morha, 1918 - 19, Edith Ross, 1919 - 20, Florence Deane, 1920 - 24, Marvyn Beards, 1924 - 26, Anna (Dale) Crosson, 1924 - 28, Miss M. Douglas, 1928 - 30, Alberta (Rushmore) Montgomery, 1928 - 30, Walter Adams, 1928 - 30, Clarence (Dale) Brown, 1930 - 34, Kathryn Payne, 1934 - 35, Katherine McBeach, 1935 - 36, Foster T. Fowler, 1935 - 37, Douglas McKinn, 1937 - 38, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, 1938 - 39, Mary Southern, 1939 - 41, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd again, 1941 - 42, Mrs. Jean Anderson, 1942 - 44, Eunice Thiel, 1944 - 45, Betty (Maggie) Kruttschnitt, 1945 --- James Little.

B. S. FLEMING

Records show there was a log school on the present site as early as 1843. In 1876 the site was surveyed, lot fenced and a well dug. Samuel Hannah was paid \$24. For the site and deed was registered with Alexander and McCaughey of Seneca. In 1893 the school building was sold to Thomas Archibald, parcelled for a dwelling and the present brick building erected by Landon Hill of Ripk for \$1,542.50.

Almost every newspaper in the section carried an article of one kind or another. Also Deeds and correspondence when the township school was first open.

Thomas Whitehead, according to records of 1843, was the first teacher, followed by John Morrison, Martin Leitch and Maggie Hannah 1867 - 1872, Hugh Jameson and David G. Morrison - 1875 - 79. For the next 20 years there were two teachers yearly - Mr. Ritchie for four years assisted by Miss Forrest and Miss Eddy, followed by J. McLeod for two years along with Miss A. Collins and William McMillan. David Morrison returned for three more years and was assisted by Miss Kopf, Miss E. Cook and Thomas McFarland in 1899 - 01 Miss G. Folland and J. B. Hogg were teachers. Miss Hogg then carried on alone for four years, 1900 - 04, with John B. Walsh, teacher in 1904. Christopher then was teacher for 14 years, 1885 - 1900, followed by Miss Amy Shoppell for two years and Miss Fella Taylor for the next two years. Miss Sarah Brown, teacher for two years was followed by Robert H. Hower, then Miss Ruth A. Hayler for two years. In 1907 there were three short-time teachers - Miss Cora Parker, Miss McKay and Frank Billing followed by Miss Hazel Campbell, Miss Elen Leitch, teacher for seven years, 1920 - 1928, was followed by Miss Louise Maltz up to 1938. Other teachers were Miss Cora Strong, Pruden, Jopki, Miss John Kellum, Mrs. L. Edden, Mr. Lull, Miss Elmore Watt.

er, Miss Loretta Smith, McLesnan and Oliver White, who is completing his 14th year.

Several male instructors were engaged from the 1840's on.

Teacher's earliest salary was \$200, compared to \$4000, in 1915. The first caretaker worked for a mere pittance while the caretaker to-day is paid \$2000. There was talk of closing the school in the mid 1850's but it was voted down. For the past two years extra pupils have been intrapared down the larger No. 12 section.

At the moment the fate of this school is not certain but the rumor is that it may be closed in the near future after serving its educational and social needs for over a century. The present school board for the school area is composed of John Henderson (chairman), Arthur Nelson, Murray Gowan, Harold Fryer and George Cook with Campbell Hay, as secretary-treasurer.

S. S. S. MANLART

Land on the southeast corner of lot 4, con. 20 was granted by the Canada Company in 1794 on which to build a school. A log school was constructed and the school section was known as S. S. No. 4, Manlart. First trustees were Mr. Stewart and C. Smith. Teachers at this school were Patrick O'Delloran, 1824 - 25, Charles Mathers, 1826 - 27, Patrick Donohue, 1827 - 28, David Brown, 1835 - 37, H. Cassman, 1871 - 72, and Miss Margaret Myles taught for almost two years in this first school. This land (and perhaps the old school) was sold in 1882 to C. Stewart.

So that a school would be in the centre of the school section, plans were made to build another school. In 1879 a square acre of land was purchased at the north west corner of lot 5, con. 19, for \$1000, and a one-room school built in the centre. A well was dug the same year. When this school opened May 3, 1881, Miss Myles was the first teacher for one year and two months.

Supervising her were: Michael Murray, 1882 - 83, Miss Evelyn Conlan 1883 - 84; James Kelloran, 1887 - 88; Frank Roberts, 1891 - 92; Miss Katherine Mahay, 1893 - 94; Robert McGee, 1894 - 95; Thomas McQuaid 1895 - 1896; Miss Yvonne Simpson, 1902 - 03; Miss Kathleen Foy, 1904 - 05; Miss C. C. Moody, Miss P. O'Connell and P. Roman parts of 1906 - 07; Miss Pearl Anderson part of 1907 - 08; Miss Switzer, 1908 - 09; Miss Helen Conlan 1909 - 10; Miss Lucia McElroy, 1911 - 12.

In 1912 the schoolroom was divided into two rooms, the first teachers being Misses Lucia McElroy and Pearl Anderson, 1911 - 12; Misses Donnelly and Roman, 1912 - 1913; Misses Donnelly and Spurling, 1913 - 1914; Misses E. Holland and Spurling, 1914 - 1915; Misses Conlan and Spurling, 1915 - 1916; Misses Conlan and Kattenfeld, 1916; Misses Conlan and Margaret Phelan, 1916 - 1917; Misses Phelan and Miss McCaughey, 1917; Misses Phelan and Margaret Coyne, part of 1917; Misses Thomas and Mangler, 1917 - 1918; Misses Shannon and Mary Murray, 1918 - 1919.

At the 1919 annual meeting it was decided to replace the old frame school with a new brick structure. In 1920 the new red brick school was opened. Teachers were John Murray, John Botschewick and Henry Burke. Miss Kate Dwyer was the first teacher in the new school and taught from 1920 - 1922. Miss Margaret Dwyer, 1922 - 1924; Miss Helen DeLong, 1924 - 1926; Miss Marie Murray, 1926 - 1927; Miss Anna Barr, 1927 - 1941; Miss Francis Ryan, 1942 - 1943; Miss Mitchell, 1943 - 1944; Miss Mary Shepley, 1944 - 1945; Miss Agnes L. Dwyer, 1945 - 1946; Miss Florence Ryan, 1946 - 1949; Miss Margaret Kunkler, 1949 - 1952; Miss Laureen Smith, 1952 - 1953; Miss Norma Lemmon, 1953 - 1959; Don MacL, 1959 - 1967; Miss Joan McLaughlan, 1967 - 1968; Mrs. Thomas D. Conalle from 1968 to the present time.

A well was drilled in 1927; in 1944 pipes was installed, a pressure system added in 1945 and in 1959 a new oil furnace was installed.

The present trustees are Frank Murray, secretary, Secretary Alvin Elgason, Chairman and Norman Rosenbaum.

Four generations have gone to Madley school and three have returned to teach. They are Mrs. Marie (Gibney) Melody, Mrs. Joan (Malcolm) Melody and the present teacher, Mrs. Thelma (Collins) Cavell.

When a reunion was held in 1964, two of the Green school graduates were in attendance. They were George Degei of Brookhaven, W. and Alva Mitchell wife M. of Mitchell. John Kovereschmidt who was 91, was unable to attend. Others attending were Mrs. Henry Whitcomb, 88, of Longton, Mrs. Joseph Matthews and Mrs. August Hellerbach. The youngest student on the grounds was six year old Keith Murray.

A B No 2 pupils have been noted for their musical and public speaking abilities over the years, guided, no doubt, by capable conscientious teachers and music supervisors.

B. S. NO 1 MADLEY

In 1875 B S 1 was built on lot 14, con 13. It was a log cabin, 28 feet by 30 feet with an 18' cement and limestone foundation. Section boundaries were - lots 12 to 18 inclusive on con, 13; lots seven and 10 inclusive on con, 12 and from lot 6 up to 15 inclusive, con, 14. The school heated a dug well and wooden pump.

The first school board was Daniel Studerock, Chairman with George Degei and Thomas Cavell as the other trustees. George Murray was secretary. Term over.

The first teacher was Joseph De, prof a salary of \$240. He was followed by John Campbell, in 1876 with a \$400 salary. Three years later John Ferguson was teacher, followed by Gilbert Smith, Edward Evans and Stanley Anderson.

In 1881 a new frame school was built in spite of opposition at a cost of \$1100. A board lease was re-

placed by a wire one. A drilled well was equipped with an iron pump.

Other teachers were William Mclloy, James Hogg, Frank McFadden assisted by Lydia Campbell. Most a number of years there were over 100 pupils. John G. McLeod, William Deig; these graduates who taught at No. 5 were Miss Jane Frothingham and William and James Han.

The frame school was rebuilt in 1886, heated and a kitchen underneath, equipped with heating furnace and lightning rods. The first teacher then was Miss, Eliza (Hawwood) Reid. The school was remodelled in 1919 - walls paneled and ceiling tiled. In 1912 an oil furnace and pressure system were installed.

Mrs. Susan Smith has been teacher since 1917. The school and grounds have been a social centre for the school.

A letter written in 1946 about S. S. 5 by "Old Times":

"The school-keep spot we never forget though there we are forget."

"The school was on a half-acre plot on the south side of one, 16, three miles east of the old north gravel road (now a paved highway, County Road 118). The lot was almost square, being 210 feet from east to west. It was originally a part of the late Thomas Smithson, Sr., a pioneer who settled on one, 12 in 1783 and whose 200-acre lot extended right through from one, 12 to 16. The school section was established in the mid 40's, as part of the Department of Education. The first school was log, 10 by 40 feet with a gable roof with three double-leaf windows on each side. It was built close to the road, facing east with a porch over the entrance. An attractive board fence enclosed the grounds with a gate on the side next the road.

"The second school was a well planned frame building, not lacking in architectural beauty, with large



R.S. No. 7 Lindberg



R.S. No. 8 Westby



R.S. No. 9 Green



R.S. No. 10 Westby



R.S. No. 11 Green



R.S. No. 12 Easton

A.B. H. I was attended in the middle of
 the past century and served with industry students
 enrolled in the school every third year (1811). The
 above shows how abundant school work still is
 for when this student was the teacher. In the late
 19th century students' subjects in agriculture in
 schools at the school were: the finished grade
 during the winter months.



classrooms, high ceiling, separate cloak rooms, teacher's room and a hall lounge. The school was always painted a light grey and occupied the same place on the grounds as the present building (1946) and was opened in 1892. It was used for nearly 50 years. The present brick building replaced the former school in 1938.

In clearing his land Mr. Cavellon left about 15 acres of original bush at the back of his farm (para. 14) which came right up to the school grounds on the south and west. It was the only school in the township to see any of the benefits and beauty of such a location. In 1946 some of his descendants were still living on land. It had the ownership of the old farm passed into other hands but the bush on site there, but has cattle running through it. That bush meant a lot to the people - it meant freedom and their delight and was abundant with wild flowers in the spring.

The shade trees along the north side were planted in 1894 - 18 when W. C. Mackay was the teacher. Two of the maple trees on either side of the old gate were planted by one ("Old Timer") and the two corner maples by Alex Hunter and Albert Johnson. The trees along the west side were planted in 1887 when C. J. McFadden was teacher. He was later County Clerk Judge.

The old woodshed was moved - a landmark was changed - before it was hidden. Several names were entered on it and the old gate door - W. J. C., William John Cameron, Robert Brookston, but time has pretty well obliterated them. Brookston was passed away during 1944 - 46 were Mrs. Isaac Fulton (Elizabeth Agnes Beckwith), Mrs. Susan Harris (Mary Wilton) and George Fulton, formerly of nos. 24.

Seeing the above letter in The Harris Expresser, George Delgaty of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, wrote saying he was seated on the fence across from the school in the 1890's. His father was Alex Delgaty. He was:

called, along with her brother John building a miniature carnival on the 1800 street that crossed the road and through the back by the schoolyard. The 1800 wall had a public wheel, a pulley ball and a saw that was a main attraction. A spring freshet washed it all away. Mr. and Mrs. Dignity died in 1818.

R. S. NO. 18 DEVELOP

One-half acre of land (approximately corner) of lot 28, con 5, McGowan was granted by Robert and William Lewis Thomas. In the trustees as long as it was used for educational purposes. Dated June 2, 1873. It was signed, attested and delivered in the presence of A. B. Mendenhall, Westrup, Thomas, schoolmaster and postmaster, L. O. C. 113

Harry McGehee discovered, while searching the title in the Registry Office, Columbus, that the land mentioned in the deed is actually in Mrs. Robert Hamilton's back. The Register of Deeds discovered the error in 1917, but it had never been corrected.

Before the old school house was built there was a small double-boarded frame building on the southeast corner of the farm belonging at present to Mrs. Robert Hamilton. A lady, whose name is unknown to the school residents to-day, taught school in this building. The same building was used as a store by Mrs. Hamilton, later as a shipping vault by Mr. Hodges and finally moved further north and west to be used as a grocery by the late William Hanes. It was torn down recently by Edw. Smith.

It is not known whether R. S. 18 existed as a section or whether the lady in question taught privately. The late Mr. Tom Hamilton advised that every school for a brief period. The old frame school was built on the land mentioned above in 1871. In 1880 it was divided into two rooms with two teachers. Later an addition was built to the south end of the school, forming two class rooms with a hallway between,

In 1857 the old school was purchased by James Nicholas for \$150, and was moved to lot 27, sec. 1 on land now occupied by Kern and Tolson Road. Finally torn down the material salvaged was used in building the house on the present property. Some of the first teachers remembered by the older residents were: Emma Campbell, Alex Shaw, Alex Johnston, David Drott of Waukegan, Thompson Morrison, John Eddy Johnson, Davy Lawrence, Clarence Hays and John O. Morrison.

After the school was made into two classes, the teachers were: Fred Ferris and Maggie Goodrich, John McFadden and Horrat Campbell, Martha J. Hillen and Harlow Lawrence (1854)

Early secretary-treasurers were Thomas McElroy, 1858 - 1860 succeeded by Robert Bourjain in 1860. It was then decided to build a new school the next year, a new wall was dug in 1861. Ed. Ferris of Lanesville had the contract to build the school in 1867 for \$1400., material being purchased from Phelley Jewett, Brewster. Money to meet the cost was already on hand. The trustees were Robert Bourjain, Thomas Doble and George Stokes and Miss Catha Howard was the first teacher. George Eaton received \$75 in December in 1868 and the government grant that year was \$15.

Mr. Melton was secretary-treasurer from 1868 to 1875 followed by John Montgomery in 1876. That same year a fence was built around the grounds with a pipe fence across the front. In 1878 a hall, 18 inches in thickness was purchased for \$25., and labor for work around the school was 20 cents an hour. Ruber's plumb line was installed in 1879. Several improvements were made in the 1880's and in 1888 slating for the roof cost \$64.41 and Walter Eaton did the job for \$25.

A. H. Robb was the first inspector in the new school. Then Dr. J. M. Field from 1891 - 1894, followed by John Murray, Clinton, for a brief period. In 1898 J. H. Kinkaid, Gofersich, became inspector (1898-

used by O. O. Gardner from 1931 to 1948, then J. W. Coulter from 1948 to the present 1954.

Miss Helen Britton was the first grade teacher from 1931 to 1942, followed by Douglas Galt Sam Mrs. G. Winstead in 1942 to 1952. Elva Stealey Smith, Callie Marie Keating, Bob Finch, Joanne Gilmore, Don Deane in 1952, Mary Lou Johnston until the present.

Improvements included a drilled well by Ephraim Hunt in 1948 for \$1100; a \$300 pump in 1950, water in 1948; a radio and record player in 1949; an oil burner in 1950; a late escape in 1950; pressure system and flush toilets in 1949; 48 street lamps, painting in 1948; Jack Eckerly, swings and a slide for playground in 1948.

Secretary-treasurers have been: Charles Holmberg, Irvia Thoreson, John Campbell, Elmer Blanchard, John Patrick, Thomas Bellin, Thomas Fryer and presently, Karl Magnusson.

The various teachers have been: Edith Campbell (Mrs. George Carter, Lundshaven), Arthur M. Campbell, Harvey Ingvaldsen, Irvia Thoreson (Mrs. Tom Magnus) around 1941 and Marna Jensen, Ella J. Christy, 1944 - 45; Leona Arvola, Bruceton, 1947 - 48; Gladys Skillinge Inn, Edna M. Johnson, 1950 - 51; Lyda L. Reed (Mrs. Jan Turbell, Edholm 1951 - 52; Vilma Henry, 1952 - 53 at \$1,000 per annum; Rosita Patrick, 1952 - 54; Gertrud C. Keville, 1 year at \$500; Tom M. Walsh, 1952 - 54, Delphine Patrick (Mrs. Leslie Holmberg) 1954 - 55; Georgina Campbell (wage), Mrs. John (Edith) Bellin 1948 - 50; Estelle Cass, 1950 - 52, J. Hestonick; Mrs. Dorcas McCaskey, 1952 - 54, Margaret Beatty, Meridian, 1954 - 55; James Arvola, 1954 - 56, Doreen; Mrs. Marjorie Maxwell, 1954 - 57; Ruth (Ethard) (Mrs. Ruth J. Campbell) 1961 - 62; Irvia Johnston, 1962 - 63, Mrs. George Powell, 1964 - - .

Several former pupils give their level as high world wide.

In 1875 families living on-site, it considered building a school. A meeting was called on May 4 by Francis Morrison, Mr. William Malsterk and John O. Gove were appointed advisory trustees and an annual meeting was held Dec. 26, 1875, called by Inspector D. Robt of Brussels.

The system was small as it was formerly included in sections 4, 7 and 12.

Three sites were selected but no agreement could not be reached, arbitrators were hired for \$6.00 with Robert Smith representing the newspapers and Samuel Smith the trustees. The site agreed on was lot 27, sec. 8.

of the school which was built in 1876 was, lot, \$100 ; school building \$200 ; furniture and equipment \$175. The trustees borrowed \$100 to start construction. Provincial and county grants and proceeds from an entertainment paid the balance.

From 1876 to 1888 the school was heated by a wood-burning heater and furnace with about 20 cords of 22 inch wood and 20 cords of 16 inch wood used annually. The first well was dug in 1874 at a cost of \$41.00 for digging, bricking in and a pump installed. That well never proved too satisfactory, so 47 years later - in 1921 - a well was drilled.

During 1944 - 45 the following renovations were carried out - new, enlarged windows on the south side; entrance was moved to the east end and a bell was placed on the porch; a second player was purchased and a piano replaced an organ. A partition and the furnace were moved to make better use of space available with one room being used as a classroom and the other as a recreation room. New desks and ceiling lighting were added in 1949.

A strong community spirit existed in the 12 section and when a job needed to be done at the school.

There were always volunteers for the job.

Other early trustees were William Morrison, John Cahill, Alex Ross and John Morrison (chairman). Trustees in 1948 - 50 were William Montgomery (chairman), Oscar Cahill and Arthur Alexander. Mrs. Cahill was secretary-treasurer. To celebrate its 100th anniversary in June 1980, a picnic was held at Southfork Lane Park with 118 in attendance.

Names of people who attended between 1948 and 1976 included Ed, Will, Lillian and Albert Morrison; John, Willie, Fred and Beatrice Gallavotti, Belle, Florence, Annie and Wellington Pollard, Liana G., John Mary, Charles, Robert, Myrtle, Leonard D., Will, James and Hugh O'Leary, Maude and John Pothan, Malcom (Dodie) Minnie, Will Elton, Teresa and Anne Somerville, Ford Anderson, Eliza, Nora and Tom Linn, Charlotte and Anne Mann, Tom, Agnes, John and Maggie Keenan, Willie McInay, Anne, Willie and Alice Swift, Jane Mahon and Myrtle McClure, James Cahill, James Alexander, James, Dave, Mary and Florence Kaplan, Vera Ross, Charles and John Kelly.

Miss Anne Simpson was the first teacher. Others included Misses Manders, Hillis, Margaret Kent (Miss J. C. Lehigh), Misses Cunningham, L. Kenny, Vera White, Anne Somerville, A. D. Hays, A. Fiedlerman, Christina Deaton, Mildred Deussen, Ma M. Connor, Vera Hahn, Annie Strong, Jack Alexander, William Draper, A. J. Draper, Olive Mann, Mary Holland, Mrs. Clara Robert, Mrs. (Jean Pollock) Charles MacDonnell and from 1931 to 1945 - Miss Jessie Latta.

That year S. E. 12 became part of the McKinley school area and the school was sold to H. and J. Brown S. E. NO 15 HONOLULU.

Thomas E. Hays, John McDowell and John McMullan took an oath of office before John Deaton, J. E., May 11, 1981. They were the first trustees of the new school district No. 13 and held their first board meet-

ing of John Wallace, lot 28, sec. 3, Dec. 26, 1877. The location was finished due to overcrowding at S. E. No. 2, one and one-quarter miles north and across an Eastern school.

On April 5, 1880 \$75.00 was paid to James Scott and his wife, Isabelle, with William G. Hall as witness, for three-quarters of an acre of land, part lot 28, to be used as a school site. Mr. Hays was secretary-treasurer. Benjamin Gray and John Scott were first visitors. Frame school house built in 1890 by a Mr. Courage cost over \$100.

Miss Belle Eckhart and a Miss Campbell were the first teachers. Miss Anna Perry taught from 1892 to 1897 - salary \$180 - \$195. In 1900, \$20 was voted to start a school library. Miss Martha Fowler taught from 1908 - 1917 - salary \$120 to \$200. Mrs. James erected and gave to McCarty school site in 1918. Joseph Allington put on outside in 1921 and a painter was paid .40 cents an hour to paint exterior.

Miss Vera Knuth, Mrs. Joseph Grammond and Mrs. Russell Warden (Belle) are believed to be the only former teachers living in the area.

School closed in 1942 because of lack of pupils re-opened in 1956. Trustees were Sam Scott, Peter McCowan, John Powell, Jr., Francis Coleman, Jr., Harold Ager and James M. Scott.

In January, 1958, by government decree, the school was placed under jurisdiction of a township board and closed in June. In July, 1958 purchased by Sam Scott - guardian of original owner of land.

Others who taught at No. 15 were Miss Belle McMahan, Robert A. Anderson, Mrs. Isabel Anderson, Miss Agnes D. Hays, Miss Mae Nelson, Miss Dorothy Hutchinson, Frank Cooper, William McKim, Miss Helen Richardson, Miss Mae Southard. School closed 1963 - two years later Mrs. Robert Simpson, when school re-opened, followed by Mrs. Mary Souther, Mrs. John McLevin and Miss Janet Tyndall.

There were several more supervisors. The last school board members were FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, JAMES H. COOK and W. J. MADDEN (secondary-transport), since these people from this section were transported to S. S. 4.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Sometimes I think we over-pretise
The glories of the "good old days"¹,
In good old days strong men were able
To cut the grass with scythes and cradles
And then there came a heavy reaper
That cut the grass a great deal cheaper
Then man just worked to beat the land,
To lay the bundles up by hand,
And then there came that louder thing
That tied the bundles up with string,
Then came the job that really hurt -
We threshed the grain under that sad sun
Until we got the grain complete
That did not use a lot of sweat!
It did not seem to change the field
But threshed the grain out in the field.
The taller light was not too bright
And then we had the candle light,
And candle light, as we have seen
Was followed by the kerosene
And then - we had electric light
So men could work both day and night,
I guess we're too close up to see
How good the new times really be!

by "Redwaxer",

Farms and Facilities

SCOTT POULTRY FARM and THE INTERNATIONAL FLOWING MATCH

James M. Scott is the founder of the Scott Poultry Farms which is today one of the larger poultry establishments in the Province of Ontario. In the fall of 1910 he took over the Iron Chick of 68 Barred Rock hens - the size of the flock when every week's egg worth was thought of, but through the use of fresh meat scraps, careful feeding, good management and the retention of daylight by artificial lighting, his small flock gave an exceptionally high production throughout the year. This gave him encouragement to continue and was the foundation of to-day's high enterprise - one of the larger poultry establishments in Ontario.

The next year his poultry plant had increased to 15 pullets housed in the stable. Along with a 60-egg incubator, a second-hand brooder house (purchased for \$5.00) and a small coal-burning brooder stove was the second step.

Year by year by wise planning and shrewd investment practices, his business grew by leaps and bounds until today his poultry business occupies 412 acres in one block and includes four sets of Iron buildings equipped with the most modern poultry equipment available. Incubators with a capacity for hatching more than

22,000 chicks each week, are as set in 1987 - quite an expansion in 45 years.

For the past few years Scott Hill has been assisting his father in the management of the Scott Poultry Farms Ltd., now associated with Kimber Clark Inc., Niles, California.

The outstanding event at Beardsville and area in 1988 was the International Pigeon Match, Oct. 11 - 14 on the Scott Poultry Farms adjacent to the northwest corner of the town in McMillan Township. While more than 70,000 people paid admission to what could have been a record event, almost continuous rain created serious problems and not many attendances.

An early in 1988 negotiations started in an effort to bring the event to Huron County in the near future, with the Ontario Pigeon & Association to discuss the best rate possible. Scott Farms was selected as the logical site.

When it became definite that the match was to be held on the Beardsville area the officials to be in charge were named. To head the local committee were Gordon McCauley, a past O. P. A. president and Larry Stead, a former vice of Beards, as co-chairman. (The first provincial match held in Huron County was in 1907 at Post Albert - known as the Victory Match). Other directors included Donald MacKenzie of Ashland (1947 Varsity), W. D. Stephenson, Beardsville and Bill Hardy Treasurer, Beardsville.

The planning job was massive but with the cooperation of all concerned the event lived up to schedule. An enjoyable prelude to the match was the preliminary ceremony at the site on June 11, 1988, with the Hon. C. E. Macdonald, then Minister of Agriculture and the Hon. William Dwyer, Minister of Agriculture, attending the first and being a place that had been used on the same farm a century earlier. Weatherwise it was a delightful day with a good crowd on hand. Everything pointed

in a successful match to be held at the same site four months later.

The week and prior to the match the Britains looked magnificent - both grass could never have been greener nor skies bluer. Coloured buildings, tents and flags added to the picture but, the afternoon before it was to open, clouds became dark and rain began to fall. All the work and planning that had gone into making it one of the largest international matches ever held was about to be almost washed out.

In spite of all the difficulties, Dave in charge carried bravely on and all playing events and most of the other events except the daily parade, went on as scheduled. To make up for the weather the Match was extended one day - rain did have its effect.

However, the international was somewhat financially - there and all concerned did their best.

A local girl, Amy Stewart, daughter of William Kenneth Stewart, was declared Queen of the Farrow.

Mayor of the Tonted City was James M. Smith, owner and operator of South Fowling Farrow, wh ich was held was deputy mayor. Close to 1000 acres were in use or planned for the event.

E. A. Lockley, secretary-manager of the G. F. A. reported at the annual meeting that the wife had her's profit, administered the very best - the weatherman being the only one who did not do quite well.

THE EVANS FAMILY

The Evans family were among the first to settle at Metchley Township. Fortunately they had acquired what was then considered a good education, and were able to play an active part in the development of the new colony.

There were two men, Joseph and William, and two wives. One sister married a Drury and raised

away, the other married Thomas Tully and lived on the farm now occupied by Malheur Murray. Of a family of five sons and four daughters, only one son married and went to live in North Dakota. Of the daughters who married, none had families.

Joseph Evans raised a family of five sons and two daughters. Several went to the United States to live. James Evans' family were all gone. James and his father took other jobs as township officers - council and county council, and served as Justices of the Peace for many years and also were members of the McMillan Fire Insurance Company.

Joseph Evans and Robert Farquhar were township auditors in 1888 and returned J. Hanson, treasurer.

THE CAMPBELL FARM

In 1858 the Canada Company took over from the Crown a large tract of land in the Township of McMillan. About fifteen years later the land was taken up by an enterprising Irishman from County Armagh, Ireland. His name was Robert Campbell, grandfather of Robert W. Campbell. He was 34 when he bought the place. Presumably he had traded logs down Toronto to Ottawa for McLaughlin Wagon Works. He married Ann Jane (McClelland) Campbell, also of Armagh, Ireland. His brother John had settled on the west farm. Robert and Ann had four children - Margaret Ann, James Henry, Mary Jane and Robert Alexander. The first log house was built west of the present garage. It consisted of one large living room, 2 adjacent bedrooms and one large attic room upstairs. The roof house was a jumble of the kind. The first barn was built on the bank of the river - no stone foundation. The present house was built in 1874 - William Johnston being mason and plasterer. Colin and Sinclair Gordon ground woodwork and inside painting. The doors and window sills are of stone brought by sleigh

from Green Road. Four posts across the kitchen ceiling were two rows of large hooks put there when the house was built. A stall barn in 1912. From there lady beans and shoulders of pork to be cured. The first cowshed was converted into a garage. The present barn was built in 1938 and the hay stack came from Stone's stone quarry in Gray County. William Sommers was the stone mason and George McDonough was builder.

The story is told that McDonough's son, Robert, stood on his head on one of the ventilators when born was finished. The two captives were Thomas Stephens of Dr. J Green's hotel and a Miss Owen.

The Campbells succeeded in selling farms and business for Helen in 1927 and for Helen in 1937.

Robert Campbell, the first, died in 1917, his wife had died in 1904, the farm going from the original owner to the present owner, who took over in 1924 and married the former Lillian Gordon in 1914.

Wagon spray has been made on the farm since the early days. Old wains were eight inches long, driven into the trees with a wooden mallet. In those days the women spun their own yarn and a spinning wheel was a feature. They also made their own candles and the children made colored candles for Christmas.

The old hay cow shed was made in Frederick's first building. Oak trees standing 60 feet high were stacked in flower pits. A milk stand was a common sight at these pits where cans of milk were sent to be picked up for the cheese factory. Later farmers discovered their own milk.

An overflowing well was drilled in 1911. The house almost burned down in the 1920's caused by a chimney spark. The razing of the farm hall witnessed by William Smith who was doing a day-long job there, failed and had to be carried down from the well. Taxes in 1924 were \$22.50 on \$1,125 assessment while in 1946 taxes were \$127. on an assessment of \$7100.

THOMPSON HALL FARM

Thompson Hall Farm, con. L. McMillan, on the north side of No. 9 highway, is one and one-quarter miles west of Bealville - just beyond the Horpushey farms.

Adolphine Thornton, wife of Ludwig Meyer, who came to Canada as a peasant bride in 1872, named the place after her father, John Thornton, a British Consul in the City of Hamburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer lived there many years.

Ludwig and three brothers first came to Canada in 1810 and a mile back up 180 acres near Horpushey. After three years there, Ludwig returned to Germany, married Miss Thornton and settled on the farm here.

A good stone house was built with considerable care and money used to make it and keep it beautiful indoors and out. The building on the east side of the driveway was for the farm labourer and his family. A summer house was used as a playhouse for their seven children.

For 38 years Mr. Meyer was district court clerk with an office in Bealville, 1872 - 1910. Dying at 73 he had collected the debts of four county judges and had been noted for his poor writing.

The wife used to sit on a large kitchen stove that looks watching for her husband's homecoming. After her death, Ludwig had this large kitchen placed on the Meyer plot to mark her grave in Horpushey Cemetery where it can be seen to this day.

Archibald D. Scott, son of pioneer James Scott, Bealville, purchased the farm in 1891, the year he married Anna E. Scott, daughter of Wesley Ross, Mac Millan. His son, James F. inherited this with Mr. and Mrs. Scott returned to Bealville in 1901. Adelaide Devault also purchased the farm in 1918 and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Scott retired to Bealville.

THE FRANK CASE FARM

Frank Case formerly lived on Tuckersmith's lot brought lot 22 North Road Harvey, McClellan. He was a doctor and owned 600 acres on the vicinity. The lot on which he made his home had never been plowed until it was fenced over into a Cold Creek in 1912. A Cold Holding Corporation was formed and purchased the farm by Jan. 1914. it was in operation at a cost of \$5,125.00 being spent on construction of the courts. A heater room was opened in 1914.

Further had been cut off early and the stumps had been allowed to rot away. The farm was used for pasture and gravel was hauled from a pit across the river behind the house.

The first Case house was frame. The one on the property now is a commercial brick house built in 1924. The foundation and brick work cost \$1100. One large stone, grey sandstone, constituted the four corners of the foundation. The stone was blasted with dynamite to break it and four pieces were trimmed and finished to make the corner stones. William Croy was the brick-layer and the brick was made at Rowden's kilnyard on the farm now owned by Bert Cliff in Eganville. The spot from which the clay was taken was called 'The Hollow' by the Eganville boys.

Mr. Case built the wood house along the front of the farm with barches. The posts were six feet apart and were delivered by Tom Downey from Pump Mills in McClellan, east of Walton, for five cents each. The lumber was of the very best and cost \$4.50 per 1000 board feet.

The maple grove on the farm was removed for plowing and fire. Case cleared as much as 1800, a year before that summer. The Case remaining-hold was known for and made into the Case Creek (now Silver Creek) was a laborer's provision for food. The Case grove and road got supplied building material for half the Town of

Seaford and surrounding countryside. The pavilions of Seaford were built of this material.

The Caves had a pair of Scottish pointers from Scotland, which were an enjoyment for children of the area. Mr. Cave died in 1961 and his wife, who kept a beautiful garden of plants and shrubs, died about 1971.

The Golf Club ceased operations about 1945 and the Cave house was razed 100 or less years. Bruce Smith bought the house and tennis court about 1971. Frank King owns the lot between the driveway and the hospital house and back even with the back of the Smith lot. Dale Hains owns the front of the house, 80 or 90 years.



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

The new book, *Public Affairs of 1913*, includes the business activity that resulted at Washington in that year according to the data furnished by the Department and from County newspapers in that

year each part of the former plan and the daily work by steps that were taken in the first place with the first and next - about American Telegraph office about factory, street and school.



Here rearing was an occasion for community gatherings. Here a look just up on the porch of Wallace Jones was caused by Jack Ryan of 47 1/2 Ave. E. Framed by Steve Scott, 27 Columbia St. was built about 1905.



Fireworks with the moving from here to here after work of the log puller on the narrow gauge system in McKinley city years ago. The skidding machine was operated by (left) John Dwyer, Fred Jones and Harry Jones. The picture was taken on the 12th of McKinley about 1908.

Business Through the Years

WITHINCH CHOCOLATE AND BUTTER FACTORY

December 13, 1911 - John C. Mitchell proposed going into the cheese business at Windrop. Taylor is on the ground for a new factory and he has engaged an experienced architect - William Hill. The building is to be in the shape of a T. The main building with the end towards the road is to be 48 by 28 feet, with weighing and oil rooms underneath, 28 by 28 feet. A press room, 24 by 24 feet is to be built to the west side and an engine room 20 by 18 feet, is to be on the east side. Excellent spring water is available. Quite a large number of cows have already been guaranteed to supply milk.

It was open from May 5 to October 11, 1913. H. Tyerman was the largest contributor and received \$285.93 for the season.

Chases made by Hill and Morrison in 1915 were from prices of Central Farm, Couglin. In 1919 cheese sold for 11 cents a pound and butter 23 cents. The next year a cheese sold for one-half cent a pound more and pasture received nine cents a gallon for milk.

In 1920 the factory was operated by James Kaye, Finley Kaye and Francis Morrison. That summer the factory received 444,479 pounds of milk and made 44,360 pounds of cheese (19.44 pounds milk made one

pond of sheep). In 1886 the company in charge was president Alex Kerr, directors Finley Sage and Stephen Collins, J. C. Morrison was secretary-treasurer. Improvements totalled \$234 with vote and policies as to be added.

In Nov. 1887 the factory was burned to the ground. Loss was \$50 chosen all machinery and circuits. Insurance was \$180. By the following March all material was on hand ready for a new factory and plans were to be in operation May 14, 1888.

In Oct. 1898 Washrop chosen was a total of \$300 in first prices at Washrop Farm, London for the three best pairs three-year-old silver pointed for best choice in any class shown. Gen. H. Bane was chosen winner.

In 1892 farmers' milk was to go to John Hannah for butter-making. He proposed to pay monthly for all milk delivered at factory at ten cents per 10 pounds for first four months and seven cents per 10 pounds for next two months. It takes 30 or more pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. At this rate farmers expected 18 and 21 cents for each pound of butter made and no work making it. Mr. Hannah installed a centrifugal machine to separate cream from milk. The sweet cream milk went back to the farmers and cream was taken to Washrop Creamery to be made into butter. Mr. Hannah paid for milk hauling.

Some felt they should be paid according to butter fat content, so it was agreed that those whose milk had four per cent butter fat were to receive one-third more money. The expansion was capable of separating cream from 1000 pounds of milk in an hour. Twenty-five pounds of cream made 18 pounds of butter at a temperature of 58 degrees in 18 minutes.

Traveling dairies were held occasionally. A good milkman would travel from factory to factory to demonstrate to the public milk hauling and butter making.

In 1894 it was reported that Mr. Washrop was to

make an assignment. He sold his livestock but not his farm or factory at that time.

Churning resumed in 1875 instead of butter with A. Goodrich, Robert Campbell and Francis Morris as directors. In June of that year Morris agreed that churning was as profitable as raising grain.

In January 1877 cheese sold for 40 cents a pound and there was 22000. To be distributed among some 70 patrons and milk haulers. Milk was 13 cents per 100 pounds - better than rate of 18 cents a haul. In July 1877 there were some milk routes. That year 18 1/2 tons of cheese were manufactured valued at \$1800. Frank Millam was the hauler for some time.

In March 1874, factory was sold to Collier and Beardsley with partners having charge of milking the butter and churning process. Butter output in 1875 was valued at \$1200.

In 1874 a hall was added to the treasury which served for meetings and entertainment - called Collier's Hall. Church services were held there while the new Calvin Church was being built in Widdoway.

At the annual meeting, March 1877, it was shown that the factory did \$25,000 worth of business in six months for previous year. Mr. Collier installed a new steam and boiler room. In 1877, 45 000 pounds of butter were made and he installed government standard test separator. In 1888 43 tons of butter were made valued at \$15,000 and there were 125 patrons. Highest price was 13 cents and lowest 12 1/2. The year 1795 was one of the biggest years in the history - 65 1/2 tons of butter made valued at \$26,000. There were 250 patrons and butter sold at 18 1/2 cents a pound. Output had increased fourfold in five years.

Frank Millam, who at one time was buttermaker and also operated a store at Widdoway, died in 1911.

In 1912 120 tons of butter were made valued at \$40,000 and sold at 33 cents a pound. Value of butter made in 1912 was \$52,472 selling at 24 1/2 cents a

plant, Robert Rowlett was re-elected president and J. A. Colwell, secretary-treasurer. A. G. Collier agreed to make leather for 2 1/2 weeks a joint laborer.

In April 1914 the factory was completely destroyed by fire. All contents and two milk wagon stalls were lost but manufactured stock had a D levee with. Origin of fire was unknown. It was one of the best equipped factories in the county.

Although a little late in starting operations, the plant was rebuilt and operated free incident in 1915 with an issue of better made rubber at \$11,000.

Clarence Parker, a nephew of Mr. Collier, was incorporated in 1912 - 13. He now lives in Woodstock.

Mr. Parker believes that Mr. Collier purchased the factory in the late 1880's or early 1890's and apparently he was a doctor and bacteriologist from childhood. Having operated in various other centers, Mr. Parker also states that in the early days it was a stock company plant owned by farmers in the community. Mr. Collier moved to Falmouth in 1918 where he died in 1920 and his wife died in the mid 1910's. The Collier home at Woodstock was bought by Mr. and Mrs. George Kyles who now live in New York. Mr. Parker also recalls that McMillan owned that in the old curing room of the factory and J. M. Greenlock, who operated a tin yard at Woodstock, was present when he worked there. Mr. Parker has pleasant recollections of his years at Woodstock and recalls playing football - he and Thomas Greenlock played night long.

The L. O. L. 213 bought the building in May, 1919 and have held their meetings there ever since. It is possible the building was secured from 1917 or 18 until then.

THE WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In 1909 there were rumors that telephone lines

to serve the population as the township was to become a village. In March 1908 concerning the telephone installation was advised and with a meeting called to form a company and lay plans to build a line. The various committees was set up with Robert Stewart, president; John McCrean, vice-president and James Kerr, secretary. Geo. Heaton and Mike Tomberich, Sealers, addressed the meeting and outlined the benefits of the wonder of the age.

Committees named were: Wm. McCrean, James Kerr, Hugh Alexander, Charles Little, George McKee, John M. Govealock, Adam Deibel, James Kerr and Geo. D. C. Heats.

The request was fairly successful but they decided to delay action until a scheme for an extended line to Walton, Chatham and an area north of Sealers, was investigated.

In April a meeting was planned to form a company known as the McMillip Rural Telephone Company. A contract for stock was planned for a loan from Sealers to Walton with spot loans. A charter was to be applied for. Professional directors named were Robert Stewart, James Kerr, J. V. Farr, Geo. Little, John O'Neill, Geo. Heats and Robert Smith.

Estimated cost to construct a line and install telephones along the proposed route was \$1000. Other areas were becoming interested.

May 2, 1908, the three commissioners appointed to attend to the building of a line of the McMillip Municipal System and purchase of supplies met at A. A. Cullin's store (Walton).

Moved by John Deibel, seconded by Geo. Heats that J. M. Govealock be secretary. Carried.

Moved by John Deibel and seconded by J. M. Govealock that George Heats be job agent. Carried.

Moved by George Heats and seconded by J. M. Govealock that John Deibel be treasurer. Carried.

Geo. D. C. Heats, Secretary.

Construction of McElroy Telephone System -
cont'd in part -

"This system shall be known as the McElroy
Telephone System with the central office to be at Wap-
throp.

"The Board of Commissioners shall consist of
three members elected by the voting inhabitants
among taxpayers and shall hold office for one year
until the annual meeting - a general - a majority and
a trustee.

The Commission in charge of the line is to keep
it in repair and have power to employ an expert when
and as necessary and submit a report at each annual meet-
ing.

Initial subscribers shall pay equally and a penalty
for a period of 10 years, with the rate levied on them by
the McElroy board. The system is not to be extended
until there shall be at least two subscribers in each and
every mile of extension asked for.

Any person except a subscriber or his family
shall pay the sum of 10 cents for each and every cross-
ing in any part of the line, five minutes being allowed
for the transmission of each message, to be paid in the
treasury at the end of each month, or pay a fine of 25 Cts.

The committee appointed to reach the construction
was James Hays, Robert Smith and Alex Guthrie.

In May 1908 - under a new act passed by the Ter-
ritorial Legislature, council issued ordinances to cover
cost of construction and maintenance. To meet interest
and working fund up disbursements, users of telephones will
be equally concerned with the cost spread over a 10 year
period. Already 11 telephones were guaranteed on a
12 mile line. Work on the line was the maintenance of
this with arrangements left to J. M. Greenleaf, George
Hays, and John Doble.

May 15 : Meeting of J. M. Greenleaf, it was
moved by John Doble and seconded by George Hays,
that Robert Smith, Jr., was to receive \$100. for the

contract of putting up the telephone line, he to do all the work and make a satisfactory job. Car paid.

Then: T. Robert Smith, Sr., agree to build the line and I do all the work and guaranteed to give a satisfactory job or no pay. Signed Robert Smith.

Robert Smith built the line which was completed in July 1904 and connections were made with Searforth.

The first message over the new line was made by Thomas A. Smith to his wife at John O. Orman's home. There were 21 subscribers between Searforth and Winstrop and it is said the first telephone was installed in the Robert Smith home.

The early subscribers include: T. A. Goodwin, Edith Smith, Robert Smith, Sr., Hugh Alexander, John Doolin, John Colford, Robert Smith, Jr., John O. Orman, Alex Colford, John M. Goodwin, Andrew Collier, Robert Scriver, Fred Colburn, Robert Campbell, James Hart, James Dorrance, George Heats, Rev. D. Cantwell, Joseph Dorrance, Andrew Henderson and Robert Goodwin.

Aug. 18, 1908 - Meeting at Collier's Hall. It was agreed that the rate of 25 cents be charged for a subscriber talking over the line. This to be placed in the rates. The same commissioners were again named and Robert Smith was to be paid 25 cents per hour for repairing the line when needed and the system was to keep all phones in repair. Robert Smith built a 25 mile line and installed 21 phones for \$100. Supplies \$40.00 \$140.00.

In 1909 the line was extended east along road 4-7 with talk of extending it to Walton and Crofton. A telephone exchange was proposed.

A total of 24 miles of line was built and 40 phones installed costing \$199 for telephones and \$47 for the extension.

In July of that year the McKinley Telephone System was granted permission to serve a 23, 577. Applications for continuing construction in the township and

extending to points on Gray, Morris and Duffin.

In 1910 - 73 poles were installed and 18 more miles of line were constructed. Mr. Miller and Mr. Scott Hawthorne were also building lines. Commissioners are were James Faye J. Cahill and J. M. Greenleaf. One hundred dollars was paid back to rally subscribers. Balance on treasury as Jan. 1910 was \$408.

Commissioners were Greenleaf, Harry James Smith and Dr. Charles McDougall.

In March 1911, a heavy storm storm raised havoc in the line running out the north from the town limits to Robert Stewart's with every pole broken in the main stretch and the wire was in a tangled mass. Thought were then given to another wire in cables.

Commissioners in 1911 were Charles McDougall, W. B. Smith and J. M. Greenleaf. In 1911 Matt Armstrong was president, John Robert Thomson and J. M. Greenleaf, secretary.

In December 1911 there were 114 miles of poles. 53 miles of single wire and 480 telephones. Commissioners were Matt Armstrong, A. A. Cahill and J. M. Robert.

In 1910 J. M. Robert was president and two years later was again president.

In 1917 James B. Hoyt was replaced by Frank Keebley as commissioner.

The late John Miller served as treasurer for many years. Ross Murdoch who was secretary for many years was replaced in 1916 by J. M. Robert who held the position until 1942 - 26 years.

Commissioners in 1918 were M. Armstrong, G. McEwen and George H. Campbell and in 1920 M. Armstrong was re-elected chairman - a member for 28 years He died in Feb. 1955 at 85 years.

That year the work of rebuilding the line north of Roskirk began - 48 poles were removed from existing and caucule were sold in preparation for the change in dist. Geo. H. Campbell became president and the change

to dial was estimated to cost \$4000.

The first dial telephone was installed on the Walter Van Spronsel home, No. 3 Highway, Haldimand township. The McKilling system was operated in Haldimand, Gray, Merrick, Goderich townships having dropped Tuckersville in July 1946.

In 1946 the interground system was extended and it was noted that 'talking too much on the line' was spoiling the service for others.

The change to dial was made complete on May 14, 1946. George B. Campbell was chairman in 1945, Harry Neill in 1946 and Wm. J. Leeming in 1947. The commissioners in 1947 are the same: James F. Faye is secretary-treasurer and George Elliott, chairman.

Following studies of proposals to amalgamate with the Elyria and Brown's telephone systems on the installation of a new company which the commission had been carrying on for some months; subscribers, at a special meeting on June 12, 1947 in Wadsway, rejected the suggestion and approved an order of Bell Telephone Company to purchase the system for \$80,000 effective December 31, 1947.

WADSWAY AND 'THE WEE STONE'

The Wadsway store has been a service to the area for over 100 years - and the name store too is practically the same location. Alex Murdoch, the first owner - came to Canada with his wife and two small daughters in 1798 and constructed a dwelling a few miles north of Simcoe at a corner of the north gravel road, called Baldieby or De Day Bay. He fenced some land, put a roof on his house and called it home. Several years later he stocked it with merchandise to trade with the increasing number of pioneers farmers, then opened a pork cellar and the spot was called Wadsway.

About 1827 work began to drain the landless. It is thought that by around 1830 more settlers began to come in - the 'wee stone' did quite a business on that

the new and great mill, two blacksmith shops, one tavern (just a hotel), a brick yard, and a cheese and butter factory with a large hay pen nearby.

Things were good at Winstrop but Mr. Montague died. His wife continued with the business and had the post office listed with houses for the mail. A daughter married and moved to Walling. Mrs. Montague died Dec. 21, 1913. Her daughter Kate who had helped her, moved to Seabrook.

John Montgomery then bought the business and operated it until 1934. With his family grown and away the Montgomerys sold to Austin Dolmage. By then the country round about was well settled, the community well served, the trading mills became quiet, the blacksmith shop no more, sons and daughters planted in greener fields and Winstrop retained its new identity, no post a longer with a church, a school, a store, a few houses and one last mill.

There is a sign - "For Sale - The Wm. Black", just N by E foot. Can be traced down the road - signed Austin Dolmage. He was the third and last owner in almost 100 years. Less than a year later he built another store in its place - slowly behind where it had stood so long, but had been torn down. The next owner of the new store was Stanley M. Dolman, and Mr. Dolmage bought the residence of the late R. H. McFarlane in the village.

Mloyd McCluskey took over the business in 1938, provided a large addition and made several other improvements. He still operates the store in 1941.

Alan A. Cookill at one time also had a store in Winstrop - later operated by Kenneth Foreman. William Ballard and his son Jack operated a blacksmith shop. Fred Thomas owned a wagon shop and a Mrs. Murray had a buggy factory west of the corner and a hotel stood at the southeast corner. In 1940 the Winstrop Mill, which had been owned by Ephraim Rivers, was sold to Dolmage Milling Company.

The Greenbush News - June 3, 1878 - first described the new well owned by John Greenbush and operated by Andrew Greenbush. It had cost \$1000. It would cost \$1800. worth of lumber was also used. It was 12-1/2 feet and in 1880 had a windmill installed over the well for the new and great well. A news item in March 1877 stated that around Andrew Greenbush a new well, paved with and general store. Withrup was buying Robert Greenbush died in 1888, he had lived in McElroy 50 years. Besides being an owner of the business, he was an elder in Withrup Church for 15 years and a stir in Sunday school work.

The village also hosts a business association building.

A bright spot in the village is the modern new township municipal building built in 1948 costing around \$14,000 - Bernard Van Pelt and Sons, Brussels was the contractor. On Friday, Nov 24, 1948 the Hon. C. S. MacLaughlin, then Minister of Highways, officially opened the building. Several other dignitaries were in attendance.

THE MCELROY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

This company originated at a meeting of interested persons held at the Commercial Hotel on Wednesday, March 1, 1874. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the formation of a farmer's fire insurance company. When the company was formed the above name was chosen. Later the same month of a meeting more than the amount of insurance required for organization was secured. The directors were elected on April 3 five from each of the townships of McElroy, Tuckermouth and Rollers, then a few days later the following officers were elected: president, C. E. Greenwell; vice-president, W. J. Shannon; secretary-treasurer, M. T. McLean. The first agents appointed were David Spout, Robert H. McMahan and Thomas Hollands. McElroy direc-

There were: Robert Goodrich, T. E. Hays, John Thompson, James Scott, W. J. Shannon, Taylorsville, O. E. Crossman, James Landonrough, Robert Egan, F. Forest, Wm. James McInnis, Hallett John McMillan, George Watt, Thomas Mann, Robert McMillan, T. Richards (replaced by John Forrest)

In a short time applications for admission totaled 1000 000. In four months this had doubled with 242 members and 20 houses by June. One month later the first fire loss was given as \$110.

For some time the directors, all from the township, rotated annually.

The second president was W. J. Shannon followed by John McMillan of Hallett. Then James Carr of Mc-Killap was president for four years.

The use of steam-operated threshers caused the company great concern by 1874. The farmer who was having threshing done was obliged to have a ladder long enough to reach at least two feet above the grain level during the whole time threshing was in progress. Membership fee was reduced from \$1. 50 to \$1. 00 and livestock belonging to the insured was to be rated at cost of a building struck by lightning.

T. E. Hays was president in 1875 and membership reached 1616. In 1876 he was succeeded by B. Bess, Stanley Township, who died in 1878. Directors were now from Stanley, Hallett and Colerick townships as well. George Watt was then president for three years followed by J. E. McLean. Higgs from 1881 to 1884 (27 years). James Connelly of Colerick township was the next president, 1884-1886 at least, perhaps longer. Robert Archibald was president in the 1880's and John L. McLean in the 1890's.

The 1887 officers are president- Wm. B. Pepper, Brantford, Wm. S. Alexander, R. B. 42, Waterloo Ave North, Mary B. B. 51 South of 44-Street - treasurer Frank from 1876 to 1888 - 12 years - there were only five secretaries in all. They were: W. T. McLean,

our pasts: W. J. Shannon, 1928 - 1933; T. E. Keys, 1933 - 1934; D. F. McGeary, 1934 - 1935; M. A. Kell, 1935 - 1936; W. E. Southgate, 1936 - 1938, Miss Kath Sharp is the present secretary-treasurer.

FRANK KING, LIMITED

Since pioneer times a source of gravel for dike, levee building and roads and dikes and canal ditches have come from lot 21, sec. 2, McCallay. This deposit has gained new importance with the introduction of motor machinery. During the many years in which the farm has produced gravel, the total produced has not equaled the production of the past few years.

Hand power-driven equipment was introduced, gravel in a great extent was shoveled by hand into horse-drawn wagons. To-day multi-wheeled tractors carry loads equal to 25 of the wagons in use 50 years ago. Cracking and loading gravel used to be dangerous and backbreaking and accidents were frequent. A recent owner, George Abbott, died in 1934 from a pit accident.

Now all material is handled mechanically. Large shovels stationed in the pit, load trucks which carry the stone to a hopper at the crusher site. Here fine material drops through a grating into a screening belt and into a secondary crusher. Large stones go first to a primary crusher and broken pieces are fed into a belt and into a second crusher. From here the material is carried by conveyor to a washing process, on the way being screened and separated into sand and silt and other sizes. After washing the material is again carried to bins for direct loading into trucks. Unwashed crushed stone is taken off the conveyor at an earlier stage and loaded directly into separate bins.

The crushing and washing process is continuous and produces finished stone at the rate of a ton a minute. This washing process requires a steady supply of water.

which is supplied from a 15-inch well drilled in 1941 by W. B. Hopper and Sons, and supplies 500 gallons a minute.

Sand, silt and gravel are delivered by trucks of varying capacities which are loaded by gravity from storage hoppers. As loaded trucks leave they are weighed on platform scales that automatically grade the load's weight. Scales 40 feet in length weigh loads up to 50 tons. Aggregates from the Kling pit are used in the existing quantities for concrete requirements and for asphalt road construction over a wide area.

The site of the present pit was cleared as a farm by Robert Turnbull who came to McCallop from Scotland in 1870. Remembering his native country he called his new home Dunlopish - a name which it carried for many years. Following his death the farm continued in the Turnbull family until the death of his son George (brother of Miss Isabel Turnbull, Seattle). It was sold in the early 1920's to George Aberhart and purchased in 1926 by Frank Kling from Henry Lawson.

While deposits on the property were always regarded as a source of gravel and sand, the pits were not operated commercially in any extent before the turn of the century. When asking general George Turnbull about the site, "It is like selling your farm by the load".

Organizations

THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

As this is a better than average rural area, not just McElroy, but Tuckersmith, Holland, Hubert and Stanley townships as well, it would be a mistake not to include the Southern Agricultural Society. Located and operated in McElroy township since 1899, the society has been held at three different locations with three different names. First first organized and held in Hesperus it was known as the Hesperus Agriculture Society. The second location in 1941 was at Tuckersmith township at what is now the tennis court and where the public school and Neil Hall's Shell Service Station are and the society was known as the Tuckersmith Branch Agriculture Society.

(By early regulations of the Department of Agriculture, the society was to assume the name of the location - this regulation being later reversed.)

The conditions at the second location became inadequate and also because of the housing under exceptional circumstances of the large exhibit building and poultry demonstration in 1946, another location was sought. Records show that business of this line as late was held in 1949.

In the meantime the Southern Turf Association had been operating a half-mile race track on the

would fold back from the north end on Thomas Lap-
sley's farm, now owned by Gordon Elliott. In 1971 this
association bought land from Ed. Coleman and built a
rural track where it is to-day. (This is the fourth track
in the Seaford area, two earlier ones being at the west
end). When the track and land around it was put up for
sale in 1980 the Agricultural Society purchased it.
To clear the £1800 mortgage held by George McCaffrey,
the town of Seaford and the townships of MacIlroy
and Tuckersmith each contributed £700, and Thomas
West made up the £700. balance.

Land was also purchased from William Duggan
on which was built the unique architectural exhibition hall.
That parcel of land on which the Seaford Community
Centre stands was transferred to the Town of Seaford
with an agreement that the society have free use of
Centre for sporting pursuits. The two stone waterfalls
situated on the grounds are excellent.

In connection with the society's 118th anniversary
in 1910 a memorial plaque, sponsored and judged, stood
complete with pylons and plaques were built. The un-
wishing committees were formed out by the Lieutenant
Governor of Ontario. Louis Broadbent.

Although faced with financial problems at times
the society has had regular members. The fire has con-
tributed to growth and has been of service as an exceptional
example for the community and large area surrounding
it for a total of 122 years - nearly an irrefutable record.

In 1930 the fair was granted a Class 'B' status,
being the only one in Huron County to obtain such a rating
and since that time has had an organized Junior Fair
working with its organization. "Wagon's Old and
Only Great O' Fair Where Juniors Bring Supreme"

MACILROY SCHOOL, FAIR

In the spring of 1915 an invitation was sent to the
school boards of the southern portion of MacIlroy town.

They, among the trustees in each of 1883-4 to discuss the formation of a school law. Representing the various schools were: T. B. B. No. 1 - John Latta, John Dodge, No. 11 - Joseph Smith, Dennis McCormac, No. 1 - William McClure, Alfred Brown, No. 12 - George McGee, John Shannon, No. 4 - Thomas Bolton, Sam Smith, No. 4 - George F. Benbowen, John Murray, Newland No. 1 - Thomas Mayhew, Ed. Moran, St. Columban - P. F. McGrath, James Colman, No. 4 - William Swetten, Robert Gibert.

A decision was made to hold a school fair in September at No. 4 school with William Swetten as president and Foster Fowler as secretary-treasurer.

The event was sponsored by Dr. Field, school organizer and executed graciously. What a success these fair were, quotes Mr. Fowler. The many classes of livestock, poultry, vegetables, fruit, flowers and school work were sold. The teachers had led the parade of school children, escorted by Roy Fletcher as "Piper" and Oliver Elliott as "Magpie" as entertainers. There never was a dull moment.

Prizes were donated by every merchant of South Fork, Dulles, Knott, Newland and St. Columban.

The school fair was discontinued in 1888 to be started again with many new features in 1898 and held at No. 4. For that year the officers were - president -

Ed. Griffin, secretary-treasurer, Foster Fowler. School representatives were - No. 1 - John E. Murray, teacher; Ben Foster, No. 1 - William Dulles, teacher; Ann Grubb, No. 3 - James McDonald, teacher; Mother Mary Allen and Mother St. Louis, No. 4 - Robert W. Campbell, teacher, Mrs. E. F. White, No. 4 - Jesse Sloan, teacher, P. Fowler, No. 3 - Charles Boyd, teacher Edw. Long, No. 2 - Leah Benbowen, teacher Florence Brown, No. 4 - William Dennis, teacher Marion Kalk, No. 12 - Ann Campbell, teacher, Mrs. John Walker, No. 12 - James Tigg, teacher, Mrs. McDonald,

The school picnic and sports were held on French

Johnston's Farm and Gordon McCallister's exhibit of implements and the livestock show was held across the road at Dylan Whalley's. Harvey McCallister had his grandsons there for the children. Miss Collins, aged 11, demonstrated her invention of a child's wagon driven by a motor from a lawn mower. Mr. McCallister gave a demonstration of an old-time wood-splitting machine - a very rare and powerful machine.

The parade was led by the Stoolhagen Band. The Treasurer, Terve of McCallister, officially welcomed the gathering. J. H. Kalland, inspector, judged the school work.

Olson Collins, B. S. S., won the public speaking competition. Laura Deane was declared 'Miss McCallister' and Lester Koverman, S. S. S. (age 10) was chosen as the junior class. Gilbert Murray, B. S. S., with 100 points, was chosen as the livestock competition.

Kenneth Stewart was president in 1933 followed by William Boyd, with Harold Fryer and Gordon Pappie as vice-presidents. Mr. Stewart was secretary-treasurer. Ed Henderson offered to pay poultry prizes for those winning that were purchased from him.

In 1934 the McCallister school fair was invited to join with the Seabrook Fall Fair but it was not accepted. W. H. Collins, M. P. was asked to open the 1934 fair and Archer Stone was engaged to supply entertainment.

The 1935 fair was also held at No. 4 with William Boyd as president, Gordon Pappie as first vice-president and Harold Stone as second vice-president. Ken Stewart continued as secretary-treasurer. Many changes were made in the prizes last three years to date.

Harvey Montgomery was replaced by D. H. Allen as a agricultural representative.

The 1937 and '38 fairs were held at No. 18. Whalley. Gordon Pappie was president in 1938 with Marvin Deane and Ralph McCallister as vice-presidents. William Deane was secretary-treasurer for several years at a salary of \$50 a year.

In 1958, 124 school children participated in the Year Class reading and baby stoves were repairs of several boys and judges received boxes of donations as tokens of appreciation. The 1958 Year had a public address system through courtesy of Mr. Congerick.

A dance in the township club concluded the 1958 Year.

The 1959 Year was also held at Wending-up with G. Pappin as president with M. Darts and B. McMichael as vice-presidents and W. Dennis secretary-treasurer. Seaside Lawn Club was given \$5.00 for use of tables. Total receipts for the 1959 Year were \$205.00 with \$115.00 expenditure with 27 people participating.

Officers for 1960 were: president, G. Pappin; vice-presidents, B. McMichael and Ray Widdow with W. Dennis, secretary.

Wendy John Darrin opened the 1960 Year. A Christmas dance and draw was held at Strathglen with total receipts of \$257.00. Balance from last year added totals of \$125.00.

Officers for 1961 were: president, Ralph McMichael, vice-presidents, Ray Widdow and Fred Lane with Campbell Toy as secretary-treasurer. A. T. McLean opened the 61 Year.

This was apparently the last Year with a balance of \$4.77 on hand. Weather and accommodation proved to be problems.

WALTON COMMUNITY HALL

The lovely little Walton Community Hall has served that area well in several ways and in various locations over the past 14 years. It has been ranged from forest prayer meetings, lodge meetings and makes parties in community centers and dances. It is located on the south or backing side of County Road 23 - which is the boundary between McMillan on the south and Camp

and inform us the world)

Early in 1878 the New Congregational Methodists of Guelph formed a congregation near Walton with services held in Landis' schoolhouse (S. E. T). A pastor : John Bealwick conducted weekly services.

A church hall in 1878 first served the newly formed group, linked with the Seminars about. It was built on the corner of now, St. McKelroy and North General Road : formerly the Nelson Road farm, now owned by Lawrence Ryan. Rev. Robert Darcy was the first pastor followed by Rev. C. E. Skifford.

In 1874 Walton became head of the circuit and a church was formed at Walton. During Rev. E. B. Southey's time the church was moved to a more central location on the north side of County Road 11, Gray Township owned by a Mr. Foley from near London: three men of the congregation : George Gregg, John Berry and William J. Bennett helped move the 52 year old building to Walton where it was placed on a corner wall at the west end of the village a few hundred feet west of St. George's Anglican Church—where St. Chavens lived in 1784. The wall was built by George Burdell, a Seminars contractor along with Ben Gilman, Bill Anderson and Bill Bennett.

At the time of Church Census in 1921 when the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Canada united, the Methodist group joined with a Presbyterian Church at the north end of the village and formed a new congregation.

That left the building vacant and it was next purchased by L. O. L. No. 252, Walton and used as a large hall until 1938.

Interpreting citizens of the village, in search of a building for community activities, formed a committee to bargain with the non-operating lodge group for the use of the hall. The lodge, retaining certain privileges, agreed to sell the building to them for \$500.

When the papers were duly signed the responsibility

group. Motivated by the sale of \$5 00 shares in the building, decided to move it to a more central location. The necessary land was made available in return for one share by William Humphries, on the old local property. The building was then moved to its present location on the south side of County Road 25, Millikap, at the south end of the business section on the boundary.

Following various fires the building was completely renovated inside and out. It is kept painted and the area is nicely planted outside each entrance and is used for various community activities including Women's Institute meetings.

When the building was used as a church, the first Sunday School superintendent was Gilbert Thompson. Mary Pollard was the organist and class leaders were M Morrison, C Brown and W Pollard. At a great expense in 1912 the church was extended and a former Walter Roy, Rev. Archie McMillan of Fergal was the special speaker.

During the 32 years of service as a church there were 22 pastors and young men of the congregation who entered the ministry including A. McMillan, Dr. Wm. Cross and Selwyn Powell who lost his life in the first World War.

Howard Beckwith lives in the parsonage and his garden is where the church stood.

In 1940 when the bridge was completely done away, a grand opening featured a concert of local talent and a dance.

Now in 1977, the building has been in use for about 30 years with a recreation hall done by. The four-acre lot was purchased in 1945 from George Fuchs and for \$100 an acre. Over \$600 was collected in raising. The grounds are controlled by the hall trustees and are used for ball, soccer and games. In 1948 - 50 there were 17 signatories. Pastors presidents have been Edna Johnson, Wilfred Shortland, Roy Bennett, Norman Williamson and others.

WESTBROOK LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO 875
1892 - 1947

L. O. L. 875 celebrated its 100th anniversary with a centennial banquet on 1997. The lodge was incorporated on February 11th, 1897 and Joseph Wilson was the first Master. James Poyas was the first warden. Guests attended from Scotland, Haverhill, Westbury and Grand Island. Joseph Caldwell was County Master of the South Maine. David Boyd was the oldest member present having joined on May 12, 1892.

The first meeting was on March 5, 1897 and meetings continued from then until November 1898 in a room of the farm of Thompson Johnson - later Levin Townsend. For a couple of years the lodge met in Sam Woodpecker's home in the village.

In December 1898 the first lodge hall was built on the corner of Samuel Baptiste's farm - now Harold Poyas' - a red frame building. It was used for 41 years. In 1940 they bought the South Baptist Church (now Louis Bolger's farm) and moved it to a site on the James H. Campbell farm, the first meeting being held in December of that year. It was used as a lodge room until July 1948. That same spring, the building still used, was bought and alterations made. The building stands on the north-west corner of Westbrook. It was the former Cady Cheese Factory built in 1871.

In 1947 further alterations were made - a corner foundation was built and the bottom part made into a garage (now used by Mulligan Municipal Telephone System). The stage was lowered and a hand drill put on the side. In 1957, at the time of its centennial, a steel roof was put on.

Lavorne Griffin, Master, was chairman for the 100th Anniversary and secretary Kenneth Rollins recalled many past events - in 1948 a picnic was held at Charles Little's farm, in 1949 Princess Alan Truitt King Lodge No. 21 were dinnered, in 1950 a beautiful banner was bought for \$12 and for 9 months of years it took first prize at

the best in the parade of July 17th celebrations, in 1934
"Working No. 712 and Brotherhood, No. 753 organized 'The
Olympic Parade'."

In 1934 Lawrence Collins again became Mission. ⁷
Kenneth Bettle is secretary and Frank J. Marlin, corres-
pond.

Other past masters in the last three years have
been Lawrence Hogg, Orville Swenson and Melvin Kelley.

The lodge's Centennial project is the installation
of steel siding.

McClung township association meetings are held
usually in the hall, as well as for many years it was a
popular dance hall.

Recollections

REMEMBRANCES OF BUCKHOLD

In response to a poem written by John H. Scott and appearing in the *Sharon Spectator*, W. B. Chandler of Hallow, N. C. wrote - My parents lived near the crossroads one and one-quarter miles north of Buckhord, sometimes called Mill Road End, an one and one-quarter miles west was Buckhord mill.

Approaching the village (Buckhord) from the east we came to T. E. Foy's residence where he had a bridge over the river to his stage house. On the opposite side of the road lived William Antcham, Farmer on was a small village occupied for a number of years by Robert Hawthorn. Others who lived there were AB Decker, who operated the mill; Johnny Walker who practiced blacking and horticulture; W. H. Watson, storekeeper, James Scott, farm; John Decker, Saml. Wm. Bourne, brick-layer and others. There was a blacksmith shop, a store or two, a grist mill and a well pond that backed the water past what is now Middlebrook Cemetery, the rear of the water were the dam spillway, the boom of the mill stones, the crossroads, the bridge, the jump hole where fishing was good - several houses in winter, that lay on the pond the primary setting of the Decker and Scotts' stone residence in the riverbank among the trees, the spring house and one jump along every bridge's

and down, and the large elm tree in the middle of the road near the lane gate that led along the river bank to Robert Scott's home.

Further along were McDowell, Blakes, and going west on the Southern road from the townland bridge to James Davidson (later Neil Mackery), the Cook family, the McMillan, then Barkers. Further up the road beyond Kings' bridge were the Greenlocks - Andrew, Tom and Kathie and Jack Green.

The Barkers was a beautiful setting with six acres, rolling hills, picturesque houses and clumps of maple woods.

AN "OLD TIME" RELATIVE

On November 11, 1891, the first Methodist mission was preached at the Beadwith - McGillip area.

Old Times' - directions to the exact spot are related thus - "Go to the second street north of Beadwith, turn right (at Green's bridge), go to the next street where there is a little church - Duff's. Keep on going past the corner and on the left is the old Beadwith housestead. Next came the Lawrence farm which was the land my grand-father cleared and settled on. His name was James Spurling and he was one of the very early settlers in the township (Christopher Spurling, apparently the father of James, died in 1804). The land was bought in 1804 by the old land James Spurling was a local preacher and as soon as he had built a 3000 sq. ft. house and cleared a bit of land he went among the settlers announcing that he would hold church services in his home."

According to an article published some time ago in an United Church publication, the first services ever held in this area were conducted in that log house. For a time, apparently, it was part of a circuit with Beadwith and Claxton. It is not known for sure if a church actually existed.

Another account relates that Rev. George H. Cornish presided the first service, the service being held in the upper room in the new frame house of James Spaulding and the room was filled. In 1844 Sibley left the district and it is presumed that Clinton had pulled away at the same time too.

Concerning to a pioneer man, "Old Towner" said: "The early pioneers suffered poverty, loneliness, sickness and often death without even the aid of a doctor. They often had to tread a trail through dense woods, carrying what little grain they had tilled to burn as ground was poor. Before too long there were mills at Sibley's and Kyanowille. To-day we are enjoying the fruits of their never-ending toil. He recalled the old tin fence his grandfather used in which he would fashion with a piece of wire or string ran through as a wire".

He also described one of the earliest methods of making soap. "The old men heated oil on a platform on the back yard with a piece of tin placed underneath the barrel which formed a channel at the front, so the liquid coming out through the bottom would run into a pail placed beneath. It became very dirty, so boys, to take turns at carrying water from the well, took stones with the barrel. To this was added fat and greb made along with some sort of powder (probably lye). Water was poured on top of this and allowed to seep through to the bottom of the barrel and out into the pail. This liquid was emptied into a large boiler and put on the stove to heat until the contents became fairly thick - we thought Mother was performing a miracle when she added up with lots of soap. Clothes were clean and white when washed and rinsed with this soap".

Old Towner also recalls other interesting times; "Many happy days were spent on the banks of Silver Creek which washed its way through the Cass farm. We were allowed to go there as long as no damage was done. Also behind the cemetery where the Moulton River flows, the old swimming hole was always another source of

PIE WARS

"And there was the old pond on the Coleman property behind where the high school now stands. It always had a lot of its frog population in the spring and summer to the many boys who played there. In the winter there was always a well-worn track in it through the field. There, we used to clear the ice off now, put on our spring skates and play hockey. A good staff even found having a track in the ice resembling a hockey stick and walk that and a hard rubber ball or chunk of ice, boys would have their game, with no one guards or hard and fast rules. Sometimes they were so hot they could scarcely walk home!"

PIONEER DAYS AS RECALLED BY MELVIN BLANCHARD

"Many back about 75 years ago (1881) a young man from Frodoeville landed in Kasperberg by train and went north to a place called Borden - a small village with a flour mill, a store and some dwelling houses. He got a job at the mill as a muckman. Then a man called Greenlock decided to build a railroad line and one-quarter mile up the river to be run by water-power for Blanchard got the mill running and was then engaged as head mucker. After a couple of years a brother of Greenlock's decided to build a steam saw mill five miles back in the bush, and again Melvin Blanchard was chosen to build the mill. He and his helpers worked hard getting out timbers, putting up the frame and putting in machinery. They started to saw without any coal or oil in the building as they had to cut the timber for this.

After a number of years, John Greenlock, son of T. Greenlock, decided to build another steam saw mill two miles further north. Melvin Blanchard was again asked to build it and that was the mill at which Melvin Blanchard, the writer, appeared on the scene - a boy of about nine years. It was called Victoria Saw Mill.

He usually spent Saturdays at the mill and he

recalled how he filed the blocks of the squares, the logs of the saw, the small of the landing - the juggling of the bull-wheel chain, and the in direct calling of the men, drawing on the big logs. Often he went with the men who drove them and sometimes, when the log head was empty, he was allowed to drive the men, when he was about 11 years old.

About a dozen men worked around the mill - all big strong good fellows who used to carry and drive him down. When night came all would go to supper in a log shack, the cook being "Daddy" Donahoe. He went along and had supper with the rest, which was mostly potatoes, meat, butter and butter with black string (macaroni) for dessert.

His father died about 1872 at 66 having served his day and generation well. He had a number of farms and houses he built were still standing in 1911. Of a family of nine, three were residing in Northport Ontario and British Columbia - his three sisters, they followed the logging.

McKILLIP LOGGING BEGINS SIXTY YEARS AGO

The area for logging was about 18 acres, from which the lumber had been cut and the valuable portions taken to the mill. The rest was cut down as it was of no value in those days and lay in piles for a number of years until a logging bar was held. Preparations for the event was simple. About 20 or 25 head oxen were cut, trimmed and packed. Working was done by one team of men and horses with chains and string between. There were about five men with each team. The horses were led out on stumps, each gang taking a strip. The rule was that everything had to be cleared out and piled up - stumps, logs, small poplars and willows. The boys had to carry drinking water for the men and the women and girls prepared the meals.

"The bar is on" The logs and stumps are begin-

ing to move and the longer the gang worked the more material was raised. The question was - which gang was going to get through to the other side first. What with clanking of chains, snapping of whips, screeching of timbers and shouting of men, the scene was most exciting. Some gang would win and away they would go to copper. Those left behind would go to copper when their job was finished. After copper cut across the hollow and the dance was on.

"Those days are gone" continued Mr. Elmsford, "and so are the men and women who have done their bit in a terrible way, and striking is the better to-day for their industry."

"As the old hollow sang as he was being gradually drawn out of the woods -

"I was a lone forest Indian who once had a home
in the heart of forests where wild deer took
their
run,

But their horns they have vanished and cold is
their clasp

For the steel of the axe has swept them
away!"

CUTTING AND DRAWING WOOD

Getting two or three hundred cords of wood cut and piled up ready to draw the next winter was quite a task. However, there were lots of good men in some days and all could handle an axe and perform hard work all day long. I remember my brother and I cut 120 cords for Dr. Goodrich at the swamp south of Westport for 40 cents a cord. We carried our dinner and ate it in the woods.

"The drawing of the wood was the hardest task for the horses and a long - long day for all concerned. The early morning call was 'Hop Now! Jump up boys and get the horses fed. We've got to get that pile of wood out and the pitch-poles are getting hot. It will be soon before you get out to the side track!'"

The women were up at 4:30 a. m. to start on a fast, hearty breakfast, keep the horses from freezing and have a good hot supper ready when we returned home. It was necessary to keep the hayrack full of straw, ' gain full of potatoes and to eat bread every night. They stayed at home and willingly did their part.

As the pack-trails were bad it was quite common to spend a week and break camp and harness, but there was always lots of help as nearly everybody was drawing wood or logs. He used to create as many as 40 teams at one time, one behind the other. The wood was all burnt at the salt works in Seaboard - thousands and thousands of cords.

Trappers would have traps - a horse would get the leg broken, or one would just lay down - never to get up again, but the trapper wouldn't quit - he would get a new horse and get going again. He would sometimes herd the great old miler of the Horse Expeditions - Ed T. McLean, who used to sympathize with the trappers in their complaints and losses, and give trappers presents to keep on going and protect when they were out.

These early pioneers left a heritage - their names Scotch, Irish, English and German successors of 1847.

The writer of these stories died July 1, 1901 at the age of 78. He was the son of Thomas and his wife, Agnes Cook. He spent his entire life in MacKenay until going to Kamouraska in 1844. His first wife was Bailey Smith's second wife was Alice French. He had three sons - Thomas and Thomas of MacKenay, Miriam of Montreal and one daughter, Mrs. Stanley King of Stratford.

The Stanbards were of United Empire Loyalist stock. William B. Stanbarde lived in Milton, N. C., in 1784. Born near Seaboard, he was the eldest of a family of nine and left school when young to help his father provide for the family. He went to Montreal in 1809, then to near Seaboard where he was a millwright. There he helped clear the forests, built a sawmill and houses -

Black place was called Warren. After 14 years there the timber was cleared and the mill closed down. After working in other southern states he went to Nelson, N. C. where he was an outstanding millwright, workman and leader.

THE BLACKSMITH - A LOWE ARTISAN

There is nothing more fascinating than a blacksmith shop. The combination of heat, sparks, sparks and leather aprons produced an atmosphere that had to be experienced. The golden age of the smith had largely passed before most of us were old enough for experience. In the early days of this century the wheels of the local transportation system hung upon the broad shoulders of the blacksmith. It was not uncommon to see 20 to 30 horses lined up waiting for a shoe job. Horses had to drive drays, carriages and wagons by road to the mills, to church and to shop, covering a lot of miles and their feet needed attention regularly, often every two or three weeks.

With water came the necessity of having horses shod. Specialties of horses had to be considered. If the horse shooed out that was up to the smith to correct. He was not only a smith - he was a foot surgeon. The foot had to be trimmed and filed before the shoe was fitted. But, of course. The shoe was heated a glowing red in the forge, filed, reheated, hammered and refitted until it was the proper fit. Then dipped in water to cool, before making it to place on the horse's foot.

In many cases, padding and wedging had to be added to correct the horse's feet and generally improve the working efficiency of the animal. There were many tricks in the art of shoeing a horse. It was slowly but surely being replaced by modern knowledge.

A blacksmith shop is more than that. Long before days of acetylene and electric welding, the smith

welded in the forge - a trade in itself. The wrought iron or steel to be welded was ground so that pieces to be joined would fit snugly on each other. Originally horse manure was used to clean the joints and then red the faces. The two pieces were heated together, then taken out and hammered into shape - really the hammering of multi-color around until there is one metal. Another

Later on a weld compound was developed which speeded up the operation. The smith welded many things in his forge, including wagon boxes, carriage steps, wheel-pieces, etc. The forging and hammering process had to be repeated several times before the operation was complete.

Another aspect of the trade was the washing and tempering of tools used by some smiths - a lot of heavy work. The treatment end of the bellows would measure from four to six feet across and an apprentice kept one blowing by reaching at the end of a long handle. Frequently a cow horn was placed on the "nose" of the handle similar to a pump handle. That handle gave a little extra leverage. The smith conducted the little helper with the leader wire that working the bellows would give him the muscle for handling a man's job (one of these days).

The smithy must have exactly the proper color at which to pull the chest or other tool from the fire and drop it in the water barrel. It was a knack possessed by a few and gained by many. An expert in this field drew tools for miles around.

Wagon boxes often fell off or expanded but they split - the wooden rim and wheels dried out and shrank - so the axle fell off, when on the road or stream. The only remedy was a trip to the smithy. The fire had to be made smother, so was out and the circumference of the rim taken by means of a "rod" (which measured the outside and transferred this measurement to the steel tire. The fire was kindled at this new point, less a little than it was heated causing it to expand. While hot

the tire was slipped over the wheel, dressed with water which caused the tire to stretch over the rim for a tight fit.

The smith was the first into mechanics on the horseless carriage transformed another into a garage. The blacksmith provided a never-failing supply of horse shoes for patching. Every lad had a court or pad and a fascinating variety of shoes. The smith usually threw the shoes in with the deal - you got them for carrying them away. The lad who was carried to the neighborhood was the "expert" who could tell the faults of the particular horse for which any of the odd shoes in the yard had been made in measure.

Then - Under the spreading chestnut tree the village
smoke stacks -

The smith a mighty man was he with large
and square hands!

Now - Under the spreading chestnut tree the village
smoke stacks,

No horse since 1915 has come to him for
shoes.

FEATURE LABOUR

A report dated January 9th, 1861 provides information concerning the Municipal Council of Montpelier and St. Albans:

"Resolved that the height of a lawful fence shall be five feet, six inches and either staked or stoned; 2. No owner to be less or large and spreads of 30 pounds; 3. Horses and sheep shall be free to graze (subject to taxes anywhere for pasture); 4. No heavily animals were to run or free themselves."

All that time 27 volunteers were eligible for militia duty. They were the gentlemen who composed the patient little band of potatoe soldiers of the war.

townships - Arthur McCann, Hugh McLachlin, Miles McCann, Patrick Gannon, Michael Griffin, Daniel Keenan, Edward Downey, Thomas Fox, James McMillan, Adolphus Myers, William Gault, John Carl, Archibald Dickson, James Smith, Robert Smith, James, William John and Richard Clark, James Young, Alexander Cameron, John Legelin, Francis MacMillan, Pat Lennon, William Lee, Tom Tierney, William Longworth, George Brown, William Keenan, Philip Corbin, John Corbin, Michael McCann, John Ediger, Hugh McIntosh, Robert Cobbin, Robert Scott, John Sanderson, James, John, Hugh and Thomas Seavey, John Goodenock, William Whitcomb, G. L. VanSlyp, John Lawless and James Murray.

By 1891, at the end of a half-century, the only representatives left were William Lee, John Macdonald and James Gault of Saulters and Robert Scott of Saulters. Archibald Dickson was elected sheriff candidate for McElroy, McRobert and Logan - that is, he was the representative to what is now county council.

HERNAN TRACT CENTENARY 1828 - 1928

August 1928 - This event was celebrated by the City of Saulters, the towns of Mitchell, Saulters, Clonca, Colerach, villagers and all townships touching on the Hernan Tract - now No. 1 Highway. Along the 50 mile Hernan road from Colerach to Saulters, six oaks, honoring the pioneers had been erected. Survivors of oaks towering trees who had sprung up the Hernan Tract a century earlier were held at the oaks, oaks and grass were awarded for the best decorated pathways along the way. The Hernan Tract was the first road through Canada Company's lands.

A long line of motor cars carrying officials and Historical Society officials covered the distance in one and one-half hours of actual travelling. One hundred years earlier John Galt had said 'This road, when

completed, as going to make the journey from Herford to Götterbach possible at least on two days'.

A man known as Col. Anthony Southwood was credited as having been (one mile west of Seabroth) by McMillan, Tuckermuth and Hillier townships and the Town of Seabroth. "When the road was first surveyed, the country was an unbroken forest, a treacherous wilderness. This was the land of our ancestors - the richest class of persons who ever settled any country and cleared their townships and their farms in sight to land and found homes and a land of freedom for themselves and their unborn children [of Thomas McMillan, M. P. for South Huron and as the Clerk in a court].

Displayed at least prices and at court were implements of the soil and harvests of early days in Huron and in all parts, growing wheat, flax, wool, and glass.

James Robertson, a Canada Company Co. settler, showed the Clerk at Herford, Canada, telling Mr. McMillan with, "This is not a land that was settled by any political nationality, but rather a land settled by many of the very blood of all of our great nationalities - Swedes, Englishmen, Irishmen, Dutchmen and Germans together with the old world Empire-Loyalists, who came to have our rocky homes for themselves and their families. They were missionaries in that particular field of pioneering - construction of all religious denominations."

"Why did they come to work a land? Because they left behind them in their other countries, conditions largely alike to ourselves," he stated and told of his father's and mother's struggles on the Old Land.

His mother was Mary Laidlaw - and he told of the connections with the Brown's, Laidlaw's, Walker's, Gillespie's, Duff's of the Seabroth area; the McDowell's, Ferguson's, McMillan's and Hunt's of McMillan; the Cameron's, Broadbent, McCartney's and Seabroth's of Tuckermuth, all on his father's side. And on his

mother's side, the Green's, Coates's, Dale's, Macdonald's, Macmillan's, Cameron's, Spence's and Campbell's.

Talking of the hardship to his homeland, the emigrants were often all they had in the emigrants as the way of life in the early 1800's. In Scotland he used to sail on a vessel worked 18 hours a day, from 7 a.m. to 10 at night, including Saturday and Sunday, for 18 months to carry stores to America. In Scotland men were so plentiful and work so scarce, there were 20 men for every job.

He and his brother and Gilbert Macmillan his wife and two children, set out on a trading ship and it took 18 days to cross the Atlantic and an additional three weeks in the St. Lawrence River. They made good progress in the daytime but were driven back at night by contrary winds. After reaching Montreal they sailed up the Ottawa River as far as By-town (now Ottawa), then through Bishop's Canal to Kingston in Hamilton. For the balance of the way they either travelled by boat or on-foot. Once settlers came they had to stay for they had no means to leave.

The Macmillans settled in Hullett and McMillan in 1841 where the Mackenzies, Smith's, Broadfoot's, Crowder's, etc. had settled earlier.

"The early pioneers", he said, "were men and women of great character, men of outstanding natural ability and great powers of endurance".

He told of one couple - a Gordon Campbell who married a Macmillan. On the morning of the wedding they left a horse on Hullett and McMillan on the long line, walked through woods past the McDowell homestead, crossed the Montreal River at the old sawmill, reached the Huron Hotel at Mayor's Corner (A. D. Smith's and J. F. Smith's farm) and walked to Dalhousie, were married and returned home the same evening.

The wives, continuous light which these early pioneers put up to create the means of settlement and establish homes in beyond all prices and worthy of high-

not admiration, and should inspire us to go forward and carry to greater perfection the splendid work which they had so well begun."

"There was strenuous work," he continued, "and they had no time nor thought of inquiring what the government or country could do for them, but rather what they could do for themselves, and so they went to work with stout hearts and willing hands to clear away the forest, make roads, erect houses and barns, establish schools and churches, and in this way make the country blossom like a rose," he concluded.

Prizes for best decorated veterans in the army from Along Came to Shiloh were J. H. Tucker, W. J. Jackson, F. Fowler and William Overman.

Municipal Officers

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OVER THE YEARS

McKillop Township Officers who became Wardens

1879 - Thomas E. Hays, died in 1913.

1889 - James Hays, died in 1951.

1918 - John M. Gonsalves, died in 1951

1937 - John M. Robert

1946 - Kenneth Stewart

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS 1843 - 1947

From 1843 - 46, a Mr. Dennis (Robert or Edward) represented McKillop and after associated townships, on Huron District Council, with Robert Hays being representative from 1847 - 49. John Gonsalves was the first clerk for McKillop, Robert and Logan townships and Matthew Ward was treasurer. Logan withdrew in 1844 and Dennis Dennis was tax collector for McKillop and Robert. Town wardens (Township councillors) in 1843 were James Irvine, John Ludlow and Alex Cameron.

In 1850 - Hays, Robert Hays, representing McKillop and Robert.

Council - Dennis Dennis, August Van Rymond, John Pringleton, Thomas Gonsalves.

Clerk - Robert Carr
 Treasurer - Thomas Connelock
 Assessors - Patrick O'Malley, Robert Mc-
 Millan, James Longbottom
 Tax Collector - Alex Wilson
 Auditor - P. O'Malley, George Thompson
 Superintendent of Education - Rev. Charles
 Fleisher

- 1891 - Servs. Robert Hays (McKillop and Hays)
 1892 - 93 - 94 - Servs. Robert Hays (McKillop and Gray)
 Clerk - John O'Malley (for McKillop as Servant
 and Hays as Parish)
 1893 - Servs. Robert Hays (McKillop, Gray and Hays)
 1894 - 95 - Servs. Dennis Downey and Thomas Connelock
 - Hierarchy
 1897 - Servs. T. Connelock
 Council - John Kiloh, Joseph Evans, David John-
 ston, Dennis Downey
 Clerk - William J. Shannon (salary 18 pounds)
 1898 - Servs. T. Connelock (by rotation)
 1899 - Council - D. Downey, J. Kiloh, John O'Malley,
 Robert Hays
 Treasurer - R. Hays or P. O'Malley
 Assessor - Jas. Evans
 Auditor - John Shannon
 Road Inspector - R. Connelock
 1900 - Servs. Dennis Downey
 Council - R. Scott, T. Connelock, J. O'Malley,
 James Hays
 1901 - Servs. T. Connelock
 Council - J. O'Malley, D. Downey, R. Scott, J.
 Hays
 1902 - Servs. John Kiloh
 Deputy Servs. - D. Downey (appointed from four
 candidates)
 Council - R. Scott, Joseph Evans, J. Hays
 1903 - Servs. Joseph Evans
 Deputy Servs. - James Hays

- Council - John Moran, B. Scott, Samuel Hensch
- 1847 - Reeve, Joseph Evans, Council none
Assessor - Silas J. Shuman
- 1848 - Reeve, J. Evans
Deputy Reeve - Sam Hensch
Council - J. Hays, John Malone, J. Moran
Clerk - John O. Sullivan
(Minutes signed by Joseph Evans, Reeve of
McKilley
Thomas King, Reeve of
Hibbert
C. C. Johnston, McKilley local
superintendent
and Wm. Keith, Hibbert, local
superintendent)
- 1849 - Reeve, Wm. J. Shuman
Deputy Reeve - Sam Hensch
Council - J. Malone, Robert Patterson, Thomas
Deriding
- 1850 - Reeve, W. J. Shuman
Deputy Reeve - S. Hensch
Council - J. Malone, John Moran, Thomas Murray
- 1851 - Reeve, W. J. Shuman
Deputy Reeve - Joseph Hays
Council - none
- 1852-54 - Reeve, W. J. Shuman
Deputy Reeve - J. Hays
Council - Wm. Keith, Alex Kerr, Andrew Gonsalves
- 1855 - Reeve, John Gonsalves
Deputy Reeve - T. E. Hays
Council - A. Kerr, W. Keith, J. Malone
- 1856 - Reeve, Thomas E. Hays
Deputy Reeve - A. Kerr
Council - J. Malone, Wm. Graves, Wm. Evans
- 1857 - Reeve, T. E. Hays
Deputy Reeve - A. Kerr
Council - Evans, Graves, J. Moran
- 1858 - Reeve, T. E. Hays

- Deputy Reeve - A. Ross
 Council - Evans, Green, James Philip
- 1875 - Reeve - T. B. Hoye (McClurg a first wardens)
 - 80 - Deputy Reeve - Oliver A. Ross or Wm. Green
 with Geo. Holland and Wm. Evans) council
- 1881 - Reeve, except Wm. Evans, deputy reeve
 1882 - Reeve, James Hoye
 Deputy Reeve - W. Evans
 Council - Holland, Ross, Wm. Archibald
- 1883 - Reeve, J. Hoye
 Deputy Reeve - Geo. Holland
 Council - Archibald, Ross, David Mackay
- 1884 - Council - Archibald, Mackay, Michael Murray
 1885 - Reeve, J. Hoye
 - 86 - Deputy Reeve - D. Mackay
 Council - Archibald, Murray, R. G. Ross
- 1886 - Reeve, J. Hoye
 - 87 - Deputy Reeve - Robert G. Ross
 Council - Alex. Murray, Chas. DeWitt, John
 Somerville
- 1888 - Reeve, James Hoye (McClurg a second reeve)
 Deputy Reeve - J. Somerville
 Council - J. Evans, John Morrison, C. DeWitt
 Clerk - John C. Morrison
- 1889 - Reeve, J. Somerville
 Deputy Reeve - J. Morrison
 Council - D. Mackay, J. Evans, C. DeWitt
- 1890 - 91 - Council - Mackay, Evans, Wm. Archibald
 1891 - 94 - Reeve, J. Somerville
 Deputy Reeve - James Evans
 Council - Mackay, Archibald, Wm. McGuire
- 1894 - Deputy Reeve - Wm. Archibald
 Assessor - Wm. Ross
 Treasurer - E. J. Simpson
 Tax Collector - C. DeWitt
- 1896 - 97 - Reeve - John Morrison
 Deputy Reeve, Archibald
 Council - D. Mackay, McGuire, Joseph C. Murray

1895

Clerk - Catherine of the John C. Morrison

- 1896 - Barre, John Morrison
 Deputy Barre - D. Masley
 Council - McGowan, John C. Morrison, John B. Brown
- 1897 - Barre received \$10 and Creditors \$45 each
 Barre - John Morrison replaced by James Lockhart in late 1897 and again was Barre in 1900
 Mr. Morrison died in 1904.
- 1898 - Council - Arch. McGregor, J. O'Loughlin Alex Gardner, J. G. O'Brien
- 1899 - Barre, D. Masley
 Council - Same
- 1900 - Barre, Michael Murdie
 Council - A. McGregor, J. O'Loughlin John B. Brown, Charles Little
- 1901 - Barre M. Murdie
 Council - J. Brown, C. Little, Wm. G. Smith, John Murray
- 1902 - Barre M. Murdie
 Council - John M. Greenlock, J. Brown, C. Little, J. Murray
- 1903 - Barre, D. Masley
 Council - J. M. Greenlock, C. Little, F. J. MacGush, Michael Rowland
 Clerk - John C. Morrison, died 1908
 Ed. J. Shannon completed the term as Clerk
- 1904 - Barre, John M. Greenlock until 1919 and
 again in 1918
 Council - John McBurnell, F. J. McQuill, Henry Bowman, M. Rowland
 Clerk - Michael Murdie
- 1905 - Council - J. McBurnell, Alex Ross, James Y. Ross, James Cowan
- 1906 - Council - H. Bowman, Ross, Cowan, Theo. Murray
- 1907 - M. Council - Bowman, Cowan, Albert Jordan,

F J McDonald

- 1910 - Council - Townsend, Conroy, McDonald, James S. Smith
- 1912 - Council - Conrad Robert, Thomas Purcell, John Ballou, John Greenback
- 1913 - Council - F McDonald, C Robert, J Greenback, R Archibald
- 1914 - Council - McDonald, Robert, Archibald, D Regala
- 1915 - Council - Geo Steve McDonald, Regala, J. Greenback
- 1916 - SP - Council - Geo Herb, McDonald, Regala, John Smith
- 1918 - Council - Hans Regala, McDonald, Robert Reid
- 1920 - SP - Warden - Frank J McDonald (succeeding J M Greenback 1908 - 1919)
Council - J Scott, Regala, Ed Brown, J Dobbie
- 1921 - SP - Council - Dobbie, Regala, Brown, F Bruce Wood
Clerk - John McKay succeeding M. Mearns (1918 - 1920 or part of 1921)
- 1922 - Council - Dobbie, Regala, Tom McKay, John M Robert
- 1923 - Council - Regala, McKay, Robert, John Campbell
- 1925 - Warden, John Dobbie,
Council - Brown
- 1926 - Warden, J Dobbie
Council - Regala, McKay, Campbell, H B Morrison
- 1927 - Warden, John M Robert
Council - Campbell, McKay, Morrison, Joe O'Sullivan
- 1928 - Warden, John Campbell
Council - E Alexander, Regala, Morrison, O'Sullivan
- 1933 - SP - Warden, J M Robert (from 1928 - fourth ward in 1933)
Council - Alexander, O'Sullivan, Morrison, E Burtwell

- 1938 - Council - Alexander, Dorrance, Macdonell, P. E. Maloney
- 1939 - Exors. N. E. Dorrance (until death in 1971)
 Council - Macdonell, Maloney, Gene Robinson, ,
 Albert Hartman (from council 1940-44-47)
- 1940 - 44 - Council - Robinson, Hartman, Maloney, Don
 Beaman
 Clerk - John G. Miller, 1940-1941 - succeeded
 by J. M. Eckert
- 1941 - 45 - Council - D. Beaman, Gen. E. Campbell,
 Frank Kirby, Matthew Murray
- 1942 - Exors. Don Beaman 1942 - 1943 - 26 years
 Council - Frank Kirby, M. Murray, Jim T.
 Smith, Albert Kamin
- 1944 - Exors. Don Beaman
 Council - Wilma Latta, Murray, Scott, Hinton
- 1945 - 46 - Exors. Don Beaman
 Council - Jerry Dore, Latta, Earl Mills, George
- 1946 - 47 - Exors. Don Beaman
 Council - Dore, Latta, Mills, Herb Williamson
- 1947 - Exors. Don Beaman
 Council - Dore, Williamson, Sam McClure, Wes
 Ryan
- 1948 - Exors. Don Beaman
 Council - Allan Campbell, Wes Dore, Ralph
 McNeely, Kenneth Stewart
- 1949 - 49 - Exors. Kenneth Stewart
 Council - Harold Smith, Campbell Dore,
 McNeely
- John M. Eckert, who served as exors from 1911 to 1938
 with the exception of 1932 was elected in 1977

For King and Country

List residents who give their lives for King and Country, including those from McKinley, 1916-

A. W. Archibald

Albert Bates

Samuel Brown

John E. Bullard

Douglas Calder

Herb Chapman

Francis H. Clark

Edwin E. Cook

E. Cecil Dilling

Sam H. Dorrance

Thomas Edgar

Thos. B. Conantock

Clarence S. Gordon

James Hutchinson

J. Scott Hays

Wm. H. Hill

Wm. Herb

W. Stanley Hays

James Hume

James Jamieson

George McMillan

Arthur McLean

Charles McManis

John McLeod

Arthur C. Murly

A. T. Parke

John J. Parcell

E. H. Rosen

Maxim Rosen

E. Leslie Ross

Charles Ralph

Clifford W. Ruffell

Samuel D. Scott

James Sprague

Percy Tanner

Francis Willard

George Willard

Frederick White

Clarence Whitcomb

Edwin L. Wood

County Farms

| Name | Address | Lot | Con. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----|------|
| John Shaw Sr | R. 2, 19, Sandforth | 21 | 4 |
| John W. Thompson | R. 2, 12, Sandforth | 24 | 7 |
| Wm. James Storey | R. 2, 12, Sandforth 25/12 | 25 | 8 |
| Sam. J. Smith | R. 2, 12, Sandforth | 21 | 2 |
| James O'Halloran | R. 2, 14, Sandforth | 22 | 1 |
| John Molyneux | R. 2, 15, Sandforth | 23 | 6 |
| James McQuaid | R. 2, 15, Sandforth 21/12 | 23 | 3 |
| Joseph McLaughlin | R. 2, 16, Walton | 5 | 11 |
| R. B. McKeown | R. 2, 16, Dublin | 13 | 6 |
| William McDowell | R. 2, 12, Sandforth | 24 | 3 |
| Malcolm McElhiney | R. 2, 12, Sandforth | 22 | 4 |
| Thomas Sale | R. 2, 15, Sandforth | 15 | 2 |
| Harry Johnson | R. 2, 17, Dublin | 14 | 9 |
| Thomas Greenlock | R. 2, 19, Sandforth | 26 | 3 |
| William B. Flanagan | R. 2, 17, Dublin | 2 | 4 |
| Nicholas Dwyer | R. 2, 18, Sandforth | 12 | 5 |
| William T. Duffin | R. 2, 11, Sandforth | 20 | 7 |
| Arthur Greenough | R. 2, 14, Sandforth | 22 | 1 |
| Robert W. Coughlin | R. 2, 11, Dublin | 15 | 7 |
| Walter Egan | R. 2, 11, Dublin | 12 | 6 |
| Thomas Dromey | R. 2, 11, Dublin | 14 | 4 |
| Paul Bennett | R. 2, 11, Borebodem | 1 | 9 |
| Arthur Alexander | Walton | 22 | 10 |
| Henry Kephth | R. 2, 11, Dublin | 3 | 7 |

Food Memories

by
Vincent J. Lane

Another old tradition has faded out of sight -
The custom of the family trip to town on Saturday night.
Saturday night on his or her street was always a big affair,
And you come from Joe and Leah did outgrow the store.

Fellas did a lot of shopping, there is no doubt of that,
But it took as much time to the regular friendly chat.
The children had a chance to spend for a hot dog and a cone
The little girls could buy a ring with a lovely shining stone.

For those who do remember - Agree? I think you will -
You could get as much as three times as far now a dollar
bill.

Brother got the groceries and yard goods for a trade -
Perhaps for potatoes or some eggs or butter she had made.

Recall when looking you could see three gallons for fifteen
cents,

While just the other day it cost 'two bucks' for half a ton
guano.

Oh yes, those days have come and gone - it is progress, if
you will -

Can't be surprised to learn some day, they've scrapped the
dollar bill!

Conclusion

by Mrs. Joseph Gurnett

I hope you enjoy the story - it is really only a small portion of the events which took place over a period of 148 years. There were happy times, and times and best of all - busy times, for when people are busy they are accomplishing things - things which make for progress and better living.

Are the people in Millislop becoming less interested about their municipal life? We suspect when things don't work as - things are too high there isn't enough work done on the roads in my section, and so on, but what do we do about it?

In the past, nominations were well attended and at one meeting 14 persons were nominated for the office of Warden and council.

I hope you will forgive all errors and omissions. Some of the names may not be spelled correctly but I used the spelling which was used in the minutes or the newspaper.

Those responsible for the preparation of this history are indebted to many area residents and former residents for their assistance and cooperation in making available the documents and information that provide the basis for these pages. Among these were -

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Arthur Collins | Mrs. Gordon McEwen |
| Leslie Nelson | Donald McFarlane |
| William Dennis | Robert E. McMillan |
| J. M. Roberts | Earl McMillan |
| C. K. Ryan | Mrs. Gordon Pappin |
| Patric Fowler | John Scott |
| Vern Hunt | Sam Scott |
| The Huron Explorer | Mrs. Joseph Shea |
| Vincent J. Lutz | James Shea |
| Clarence Maloney | Mrs. Kenneth Stewart |
| Mrs. B. E. McFarlane | Campbell Way |



the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

These principles are reflected in the following objectives of the Department of Health (1999):

- To reduce the number of people with mental health problems who are admitted to hospital.
- To reduce the number of people with mental health problems who are detained in hospital.
- To reduce the number of people with mental health problems who are admitted to hospital for a second time.

These objectives are being pursued through a number of initiatives, including the following:

- The development of new services, such as community mental health teams and crisis care centres.
- The development of new approaches to care, such as assertive case management and recovery-oriented care.
- The development of new policies, such as the Mental Health Act 1983 (1990) and the Mental Health Act 1990 (1990).

These initiatives are being implemented through a number of pilot schemes, including the following:

- The Community Mental Health Teams Pilot Scheme (1990).
- The Crisis Care Centres Pilot Scheme (1990).
- The Assertive Case Management Pilot Scheme (1990).

These pilot schemes are being evaluated in order to determine their effectiveness and to identify any lessons learned.

The results of these evaluations are being used to inform the development of new policies and services.

The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.







A History of
McKILLOP



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 530 million to 780 million (FAO 2001).

There are many reasons for this increase. One of the major reasons is the increase in the number of people in the world. The population of the world is projected to increase from 5.6 billion in 1990 to 7.9 billion in 2025 (UNEP 1999). This increase in population is due to the increase in the number of people who are surviving to old age. In 1990, the life expectancy at birth was 47 years, and in 2025 it is projected to be 72 years (UNEP 1999).

Another major reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. In 1990, 1.2 billion people were living on less than \$1 per day, and in 2000, 1.1 billion people were living on less than \$1 per day (World Bank 2001). This increase in the number of people living in poverty is due to the increase in the number of people who are living in developing countries.

A third major reason for the increase in the number of undernourished people is the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. In 1990, 4.2 billion people were living in rural areas, and in 2000, 4.5 billion people were living in rural areas (World Bank 2001). This increase in the number of people living in rural areas is due to the increase in the number of people who are living in developing countries.

There are many reasons for the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. One of the major reasons is the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. In 1990, 4.2 billion people were living in rural areas, and in 2000, 4.5 billion people were living in rural areas (World Bank 2001). This increase in the number of people living in rural areas is due to the increase in the number of people who are living in developing countries.

Another major reason for the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas is the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. In 1990, 4.2 billion people were living in rural areas, and in 2000, 4.5 billion people were living in rural areas (World Bank 2001). This increase in the number of people living in rural areas is due to the increase in the number of people who are living in developing countries.

A third major reason for the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas is the increase in the number of people who are living in rural areas. In 1990, 4.2 billion people were living in rural areas, and in 2000, 4.5 billion people were living in rural areas (World Bank 2001).

200
11/1

A History of
McKILLOP

compiled and edited by
Mrs. Joseph Grummett

Published by
THE HURON EXPOSITOR
Sandwich — Ontario
1907



Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| Forward | 9 |
| The Old Home Place | 10 |
| Introduction | 11 |
| First Settlements in Rockport | 18 |
| Municipal History | 24 |
| Building the Roads | 35 |
| Churches and Cemeteries | 39 |
| Education in McKillop | 59 |
| The Good Old Days | 84 |
| Farms and Families | 85 |
| Business through the Years | 91 |
| Organizations | 107 |
| Recollections | 116 |
| Municipal Officers | 119 |
| For King and Country | 137 |
| Century Farms | 146 |
| Fond Memories | 159 |
| Conclusion | 146 |

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This includes steps such as identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, and recording transactions. Each step is explained with clear examples and practical advice to help readers understand the process thoroughly.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, and between current and long-term liabilities. This classification is crucial for determining the company's financial health and liquidity.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular audits, and proper classification in the accounting process. The author encourages readers to apply these principles consistently to ensure the reliability of their financial reporting.

Illustrations

| | Facing Page |
|---|----------------|
| McKillop General | 9 |
| Township Garage | 12 |
| Winthrop Sawmill | 12 |
| Deans Sugar Bush | 13 |
| Gardner Hay Press | 13 |
| C. R. C. S. S. U. 2 St. Columban. | 68 |
| S. S. No. 1 Nolan's | 68 |
| R. C. S. S. No. 1 Beachwood | 68 |
| S. S. No. 4 Duff's | 68 |
| S. S. No. 6 Wheatley's | 68 |
| S. S. No. 2 McKillop and class | 69 |
| S. S. No. 7 Leadbury | 76 |
| S. S. No. 8 Massey | 76 |
| S. S. No. 7 Dennis | 76 |
| S. S. No. 10 Winthrop | 76 |
| S. S. No. 12 Graves | 76 |
| S. S. No. 13 Barbora | 76 |
| S. S. No. 5 and class | 77 |
| Gowenlock Mills | 92 |
| Barn Raising | 93 |
| Threshing Crew | 93 |



McKillop Council - 1967

(rear, left) Councillors Allen Campbell, Harold Dobbie, Ralph McFickel, William Deane, (seated) James McDonald, secretary, John H. Roberts, clerk-treasurer, Kenneth Stewart, vice and Wilson Little, road superintendent

Forward

As Canada celebrates its 100th birthday in 1967 we the Council of McKillop Township decided it was only fitting to commemorate this great event. Early in 1967, 118 years after the Township of McKillop as it now exists was organized for municipal purposes, the McKillop council unanimously endorsed a motion to have a book of the milestones of the Township published honoring different phases of pioneer life.

We pay tribute to our forefathers who endured many hardships in opening up the Township, clearing land and building some of the finest farms in the Province of Ontario. With their great foresight in building roads, schools and churches our young people have been able to attain higher standards of education, making a great contribution to society throughout all parts of the Continent. Equally great is the contribution of those who have remained on the farms to provide the necessities of life for our urban brothers and sisters.

We owe a debt of gratitude to those who supplied stories, illustrations, information and facts, thus making this book possible in relating the past of McKillop Township. A special thanks is extended to a former ratepayer, one time schoolteacher of No. 11 School Roaders- Mrs. Lillian Grammett who dedicated much time to the writing of this book.

In closing, may we hope that you as citizens and future citizens find this chapter in the colorful history of McKillop Township, interesting and enjoyable.

The Old Home Place

Wherever Life has led our feet,
Whatever we have done,
Whatever in the storm and heat
Our hands have lost or won,
There is an image dear and true
That has not lost its grace,
The posture of that lovely shrine
Hearts call The Old Home Place.

Around its crumbling walls still run
The paths our childhood made,
Still lighted by the kindly sun
The places where he played.
The heart will love to slip away
In memory, and trace
The winding road that leads away
Back to The Old Home Place.

by C. E. Flynn

Introduction

Centennials are everyone's business, especially this year, 1967, when our Nation - Canada - is celebrating this notable event. We are all reflecting back this year - we should remember and honor our forefathers - the pioneers who developed our land and our township, and the immigrants who have come over since and further developed the country to its present status. People should be interested in the history of the land and township of their birth or adoption.

Harvie's and McKillop's birth was fostered by pioneer families who were self-sufficient in providing their own clothing, food, shelter and education. Too soon do we forget the past. Their treasured books lie dusty in stuffy attics or libraries, or worse still have been destroyed. In many instances descendants know not of their famous ancestors. It is hoped that the present and succeeding generations will preserve records so that in 2067, that generation will be able to look back on our record of achievements and progress; or maybe, errors.

Most closely associated with the history of Huron County was the Canada Company - a huge monopoly of English capitalists - John Galt being the originator. Influential shareholders were Lord Goderich and Colborne and some twenty other men after whom the various townships in the old "Huron Tract" were named. Settlement commenced under the direction of this strong land monopoly. The townships they became possessed

of men: Cofforne, Goderich, Hollett, Hay, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Urborne and Tucker-Smith in Huron County. The great success attending the early settlement and subsequent development of the 'Huron Tract' was due solely to the great natural advantages of the territory and the enterprise of the settlers more in spite of the monopolists than by their aid.

The very early settlers were aided greatly by Col. Anthony Van Egmond who had the foresight to have on hand a stock of 500 barrels of flour during 1831. In the winter of 1831-32 his anticipations were realized when settlers became more numerous, and it proved to be a profitable business venture.

After this he kept 30 four-horse teams on the road between Toronto and Goderich to assist in bringing in and settling immigrants and their goods.

Surveyed in 1827 the first "highway" was chopped through the Huron district in 1828, now No. 8 highway. It was surveyed by John McDonald assisted by ten or twelve men, two pack horses and pack Indians who brought in provisions and other necessaries. Col. A. VanEgmond was the contractor for building the road.

The first point of contact of this road with the present County of Huron was at the south-east corner of McKillop where Carletonbrook (Dublin) is now situated. From there it took its course along what is now the southern boundaries of McKillop and Hollett. It was over this road that most of the early settlers came in, many of them before it was chopped out, until which time the "blazed" trees were the only guide boards.

The first settlement to any extent was known as 'Crisch Settlement' which developed around 1833, at the south-east corner in McKillop and extending westward. The earliest man to have property registered in his name at this point was Patrick Carlin, with a possibility that Michael Rowley and he, or both, may have secured deeds for these lands as early as 1823-25, by the records of the registry office. Their descendants lived



A township garage was erected at Wintrop in the late 1890s to provide accommodation for modern road maintenance equipment as well as an office for the road superintendent. The garage is located south of the township office.



For years a busy sawmill at Wintrop was a source of lumber for much of the construction that went on in McElroy at the turn of the century. Piles like in the yard when the picture was taken by Emerald photographer J. H. Smith, have not been identified.



Through the years many thousands of dollars of high quality maple syrup have been produced in McElroy. This is a typical scene as syrup is being collected in the Deems maple bush.



Maple pressing was hard work and required lots of help. This crew is operating a map pressing outfit owned by Peter Gardner on the Joseph Deems farm on the 1880s early in the century.

in what are known as the Dublin, St. Columban and Beechwood areas for many years. Other early settlers in that area were: Dennis and John Dewane (Downey), Michael Carlin, Patrick O'Sullivan, Thomas Fox, H. O' Neill and a Mr. O'Connell on the McKillop side.

The name of the township, McKillop, derives from one of the first directors, later deputy-governor of the Canada Company. McKillop is bounded on the southeast by Logan; on the southwest by Hibbert and Tuckerburgh; on the northwest by Hubbert and northeast by Morris and Grey. Its shape is almost a square but a little on the long. Each side-road including the North Road (Co. Road 12) has a peculiarity in the third block-surveyors from the north and surveyors from the south met there and found their lines to be 120 yards apart. When the road-makers followed the surveyors they made a correction or correction jog. This jog on the North Road has been smoothed into an easy curve for the sake of motor traffic. McKillop's soil is fertile and fairly level and its rolling and hilly sections provide an excellent supply of first quality gravel. The township is well watered by a branch of the Mackenzie River, as well as two small streams - Silver Creek at Seaforth and the Carronbrook at Dublin, which joins the Bayfield River.

Before the heavy influx of people around 1845 there were only 121 people in the entire township. Seven years later there were 584, and by 1860 there were 2,425. Of a total acreage of 18,322 acres, more than 10,000 acres had been cleared by 1858, and under cultivation. The value of the farms was estimated at over half a million. At first the major crops were wheat, followed by potatoes, turnips, peas and hay. Within fifteen years of its being set up as a separate municipal unit, seventeen of its citizens kept carriages for pleasure.

The first tavern in the township was at Carronbrook (Dublin) and is now known as Haron Hotel and is the only hotel in the township in operation.

According to the Postmaster-General's Department, the very earliest post office was at Keosauka. It is not known how long it served as such, as one of the earliest post offices to serve the area was in Harperhey. A Mrs. Jamieson operated a small hotel in the early life of Keosauka with at least seven in the township at one time - some known as hotels, others as taverns.

Winthrop, five miles north of Seaforth on the north gravel road had a post office in 1868 with Alex. Marchis being its first postmaster. This small village was actually developed by Andrew Greenlock and other members of his family who had settled in the area in 1834. The Greenlock family operated both large grist and sawmills which were steam powered. In addition there was a cheese factory, a Dominion Telegraph office, a church, a school (No. 10) and another store or two, a blacksmith shop and a hotel. Other early families in Winthrop were John Brown, who came in 1817, and John Bullard and John McIntosh, who arrived a year later.

A few miles farther north was Leadbury, which became a post office on June 1, 1877, with Charles Davis as first postmaster. Apparently he owned everything else in the settlement as well, including a store and hotel. He was a native of Leadbury, England and carried on an extensive export of horses and cattle to Europe.

Also in 1877 a post office was established at Beechwood, John Keady being the first postmaster and it served the Irish settlement in the Dublin - St. Columban area.

In the early 1840's, children in the vicinity of what is now Seaforth, had to walk through the woods to a log school - Union School Section No. 1, and a little later to another in McKillop No. 2 where Mattlandbank Cemetery is now.

In 1871, McKillop's acreage was given as 53,422, but when Seaforth was incorporated as a town, this was reduced to 51,086 acres.

The numbering of the school sections in the

township gives some insight into the way in which the township was settled.

The timber the pioneers cut was first growth and became harder and harder with age. In the homes of yesterday there is a heritage - it meant a lot to the men who built them. Everything in it was his - his timbers, his beams and boards, his labor and skill, to hew and fashion a home that would stand forever on his land for his children and their descendants. The old house is too strong to die. The logs, timber and junkies made from the cutting down of the forest to make a clearing for buildings and the sowing of grain, were used for wooden fences. These red fences were easily constructed and there were miles of them - post and rail, zigzag snake or worm fences, stake and rail, cross and rail with many variations. In 1883 it is said they were worth \$125.00 a mile. It was also said that at least one-tenth of an early farmer's forest went into his fences. The virgin forest land became the rich cleared land that grew the crops and fed and pastured his animals. The forest made the fence to contain the cattle and sheep, to protect the crops, to hold the farm in and the forest out.

There were also stone wall fences - as the farmers cleared the land of stones they often built fences with them. And there were stump fences - the stumps being too green to burn they would dry out in time piled up in this way.

It is believed that the very early settlers brought seedlings with them, so they would have apples and other fruits in due time. The Indians taught our forefathers how to grow corn, make meal and how to use it. They are also supposed to have taught them how to make maple syrup and sugar.

Various herbs were grown and the knowledge and use of them is as old as mankind itself. Herbs were used for healing and cooking. To the pioneer wife the wise gathering of herbs was vital - it might well mean

her child's life. She had no other medicine - they had the power to cure and heal.

To the farmer, seeds were as important as the crop. Loss of crops before seed time could be a calamity for he could not order seeds or go out and buy them as farmers can to-day. Droughts, floods or great storms have been known to cause the wholesale abandonment of farms. Everything on a farm had a value - nothing was discarded. Seeds weren't just saved - they were stored. It is said that if a man had no seed he would gladly give a piece of land or even a cow for some. When a pioneer set out for a new country with a dream of his own cabin and clearing, he took with him his gun, axe and seeds. He was a man who could cut his timber, saw it and season it; he could build a house, a barn, a scot, a barn or a wooden pipe. He could cut posts, split rails, make fences, build walls, dig wells. He was sower and reaper, cattlemaster, dairyman, observer, shepherd, veterinarian and butcher. His wife was a cook, laundry and chambermaid, a weaver of cloth from the wool of the sheep; she was a nurse and doctor combined; she was the heart of the home.

But it was not all hard work and no play. They had fun making hams, making maple sugar and syrup, and cider - even champagne cider and apple peck, fowl-pocking bees, quilting bees, preparing apples for drying, barn raisings which usually ended in a big barn dance. In those days neighbors took time to be neighborly and helped to one another.

There was also friendly rivalry to see who could grow the tallest grain, grow sheep that had the longest wool, raise hens that could produce the largest eggs and the farmer loved to boast that his threshor could outdo any other. Of course, long before the advent of threshing machines there was the sickle, the cradle and the flail. These were as important to the farmer as the wheel and the axe.

How proud the farmers were in their showing

new haggard with a whip in the holder, and in the winter, in their sleighs and cutters with high stopping harness and plenty of bells as they drove to and from church. There is yet no sound that can compare to that of sleigh or cutter bells echoing through the air as the horses' feet crunched through the frosty snow. How cozy it was under the buffalo robe, a fur hat on the head and quite likely a crockery "pog" foot warmer at their feet. Grandpa with his snow white whiskers streaming in the breeze looked so proud and happy.

Medical care was practically non-existent in the very early times. Doctors and medicines were scarce and there weren't any hospitals. Some remedies were used and although perhaps good to a certain extent, there were many untimely deaths, especially from communicable diseases such as diphtheria, small pox, typhoid and scarlet fever and consumption (T. B.). There were also illnesses classed as inflammation of the lungs or bowels with quite often the wrong home treatment given.

Gradually more doctors came into the newly settled areas, boards of health with sanitary inspectors were set up, and with proper care and treatment these diseases were gradually curbed. As living conditions too, improved, health improved.

This generation has what appears to be all that it is possible to have - what a difference to what our ancestors had 150 - even 80 years ago! But do we have the happiness, the peace and the contentment they had?

Now that almost a century and a half had passed since our first ancestors came to this community and their stories have been recorded, think of the future and ask, "What can my contribution and those of my children be toward making an even better record of achievement in the next century?" Will it be one that generations still unborn can look back on as proudly as we can? It is up to each and everyone of us to see that such a record of performance is made.

First Settlers in Roxboro

As early as 1625, 342 years ago, there was agitation in the Mother Land in respect to the settlement of the British possessions in North America. At the same time there was a near-famine in parts of the Old Country. A condition also existed there close to serfdom under which land was purchased on a long-term basis, at the end of which time the owner was not given a clear deed of title, but rather the land would pass to heirs of the lords or barons.

About the same time in this area, 1827, a road had been surveyed through the dense wilderness. The next year, 1828, a trail was cut through from Guilford to Goderich.

The wonderful resources of this new country in respect to its lands, forests, mines, fishing and hunting grounds became known to people of different nationalities, creeds and professions. As a result many emigrated to this land of freedom. The year 1829 is generally regarded as that in which John Galt became directly connected with what is now Canada and was asked to examine the natural resources of Upper Canada—now Ontario. Galt discovered that there were vast tracts of land that had been set aside as crown and clergy reserves and it occurred to him that the sale of the crown reserves would provide a fund large enough to

meet claims which were being made and many other civil expenses of the province. He devoted much of his time making his scheme acceptable to the British government. The next move was to find a sale for these lands not to settlers individually, but through a company. Such a company was formed in 1824 - known as the Canada Company. Some of the members including Galt set sail for New York in 1825. The company was finally incorporated by the British Government in 1826 after complicated and troublesome negotiations under which the company was to purchase 1,164,413 acres at three shillings, six pence per acre, in the Huron Tract. Not altogether the way John Galt had planned it, he became the father of the Huron Tract and the founder of Huron County.

Another who participated in the development of this area was Dr. William "Tiger" Donlop and it was Colonel Anthony Van Rymond who engineered the construction of the Huron Tract, now No. 8 Highway. John MacDonald was the surveyor and architect.

The trail was later made into a proper road for forty-five and one-half miles east of Goderich, twenty feet wide.

Five years after the road was put through a census showed that there were still only 385 men, women and children in the area. But a year later there were 1,168 inhabitants, almost double in a single year. Four years after that, in 1842, the population was 7,150.

Among these early emigrants, in the year 1831 were Robert Scott, his son Robert, and Archibald Dickson and his son James. They found their way along the Huron Tract and about twenty miles east of Goderich they turned north through the dense bushland until they came to the Manistung River (Indian for Mistland). John Govenlock had wished to come with them but remained in Scotland until 1834 to arrange for the journey and escort the families.

These emigrants came from Jefferburg, Roobar-naghshere, Scotland. The crossing of the ocean in those days was a great adventure, which was described as being as hazardous and rare as an aeroplane excursion of the 1920's. They had decided to reach what was known as the Huron Tract, which derived its name from that possessed by a tribe of Indians who inhabited it.

The Scott-Dickson worldly possession is said to have been two "kists" chests and on reaching Harroilton they came the rest of the way by ox-cart or wagon. They spent the first night in the open with a vast wilderness and an ocean between them and their loved ones in Scotland. While sitting on a log near a fire Archibald Dickson asked his son James to open the "kist" and see if the fiddle is "w'right." He played pieces after piece and the beautiful melodies rose on the air in the midst of the wilderness while tears trickled down his face - something his son had never seen before.

Soon a shanty was erected and between the stumps wheat and potatoes were planted. They made friends with the Indians camped near-by and it is said they taught them how to sustain themselves that first winter. The pioneers didn't know the proper way to fell trees - they chopped around them as a beaver does. One of the men, struck with a falling tree, on getting up said, 'I'm gone' right back to Scotland. 'We'll a' be killed here.'

The elder Robert Scott took up approximately 400 acres in the Roshero area and Archibald Dickson about 100 to the north and east on the opposite side of the Millland River. Robert Scott was an ancestor of Miss Jean Scott; Gordon Scott; James F., James M. and Samuel J., all of whom still live in the district.

About forty in all had come out in 1804 including all the family of Robert Scott but over the Archibald Dickson family and the John Gowenlock family. Robert Scott's first shanty was on a small triangle across from where Harold Agar now resides and just east of the

Gordon Scott driveway. The Scott farms are known as "Blairland Walls" and "Bankhead" and the Dockson's as "Glaswood."

Friends of the adventurers - Greave's, Hender-son's and Hobbick's, decided to accompany them in 1834 and settled on lands close by where all could enjoy the companionship of one another as they had done in the old land. Each had large families and were intermar-ried in marriage.

It was hard to leave the homes and scenes of childhood, to embark on a dangerous sea journey, to an unknown land so far away. Even though the wonder-ful prospects of freedom were mingled with tales of hardship and privation to be endured in converting these forest lands into farms, and the dread of their children of the North American Indians, they faced embarkation bravely. The more youthful of the emigrants looked forward to the land of promise but the elderly felt as if they were bidding a last farewell to the land of their birth.

The trip in a large sailing vessel, took eight weeks and one day. Cholera was prevalent and more than one died on the way over or shortly after arrival. One was Helen - daughter of John Goverlock and his wife Margaret Scott. The child was buried at Grande Isle, Quebec, after the boat landed. One violent storm en-counter on the way over caused the group to despair they would ever reach their destination. The terrible strain of the crossing, nursing the little sick daughter through sickness and death, leaving her remains be-hind in a strange country and the long strain of the trip to Hamilton by boat and from there to Rochester by wagon, took its toll. Mrs. Margaret (Scott) Goverlock enjoyed meeting once again her father and brother but died three days later. She was buried on a plot on her father's farm (Bankhead) on the bank of the Marillon as there was no burying ground set aside as such at that time. That spot is now just back of the large stone house

where the Gordon Scott family lives. Joseph Scott's stone house (son of James) was built in 1838. The Dackson's stone house built in 1851 across the river and bridge at Rosboro is the second on that location and has been occupied from time to time. The deeds received from the Canada Company might never have been clear deeds if it had not been for James Dackson, who brought the matter before Sir John A. MacDonald and parliament.

Following the sad burial of the mother (Mrs. Margaret Scott Dackson), families retired to their respective shanties, which had been erected to provide shelter during the first winter in Canada and until more habitable buildings could be erected. Evidences of the coming of the dreaded winter seasons were beginning to present themselves and each family became determined to better their living conditions. The first was a fireplace which was most important for household needs and for the provision of heat. Some men were more adept at this work than others so they helped one another, and it was not long before each home had a stone fireplace with primitive chimneys.

Furnishings were meagre and adornments few but this meant little to them. They were happy as families. In the evening following the relating of the day's happenings, devotional exercises were engaged in. Retiring for the night they all enjoyed a well earned rest to awaken again at daylight.

Another group came in 1846 - The McMillan, Dodds and Hays families, and an other unrelated Dackson family.

Ten or more years later after his arrival, James Scott, whose land sloped down to the river, saw the possibility of a grist mill run by water power. A dam was built and all proved successful as long as the water level was adequate. Later it was steam operated. After Mr. Scott, an early owner was Alfred Brewer who lived in the brick house on the corner at the Rosboro turn (the house being known as The Mill House). He

sold it to McDowell, then a Mr. Shute owned it. In 1879 it was leased by Messrs. Burnett and Dolphin of Seaforth who used it for grist and chopping and in 1880 it was leased by George Pearce, Mitchell. A Mr. Rock operated it at two different periods and finally moved it to Burnholme. Shortly after installing a diesel engine, the mill burned down.

While at Roxboro the mill served people for fifty miles around, operating day and night, and it was nothing to see fourteen or more teams of oxen there at one time for grist.

While dredging operations for the foundation of the present bridge were in progress, workmen unearthed an old bearing from a mill water wheel. It was identified by Joseph Scott as being from the mill built by his father about 1830. It was made of South American iron-wood and is now at the County Museum, Guilford.

Around that time there was at least one hotel on the settlement, a blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop, a wagon shop, a weaver and a general store.

That era is but a memory to-day but it is still a lovely spot.

Municipal History

The first organization in McKillop for municipal purposes took place in 1842 in connection with the townships of Hibbert and Logan, now in Perth County.

An extract from the first municipal meeting reads - 'McKillop, Jan. 2, 1843 - In the house of William Lee, Lot 13, Con. 1 - the inhabitants of the townships of McKillop, Hibbert and Logan, agreeable to the Act and a warrant signed by Archibald Dickson and William Chaff, esquires, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The meeting having proceeded called Alex Cameron to the chair, and John Greenlock, having been proposed and seconded as township clerk for the current year; and Adolphus Meyer, having also been proposed and seconded for clerk, and the votes having been taken for each, it was found that John Greenlock was duly elected for the ensuing year.' The same minutes show that the above meeting elected Matthew Ward of Logan, Assessor, Dennis Downie, tax collector and James Graves, John Leadlaw and Alex Cameron, township wardens (councillors).

Among those whose names we see in connection with various offices for that year were: John Cross, John Bulger, Henry O'Neill, James Chaff, Wm. Habicht, Robert Scott, S. Meyer, John Kenna, William Chaff, M. Cross, Joseph Jenkins, Patrick Carlin, Hugh McCann, Robert and Edward Downie, John Lapala, Peter McCann,

John Henderson, Alex Wilson, the majority of whom being residents of McKillop, would seem to indicate that this township contained at the time a greater population than the other two.

Lagan withings in 1844 followed closely by Hibbert but there was always a municipal union with one or more of the following - Hallett, Morris, Grey or Howick until 1856.

In 1850 under the first year of the Municipal Act, councillors elected included - Robert Hays, Dennis Downey, August Van Eynde, John Sangham and Thomas Greenlock (representing McKillop, Hibbert and Hallett).

In 1854, Robert Hays was reeve of McKillop and Grey and the next year was reeve of Howick also - the last year of the union. John O'Sullivan was clerk for both McKillop in Howick and Hibbert in Perth.

For a good many years council had a different meeting place for each meeting - and always at a hotel of which there was at least seven for some time. The following is a sample of a meeting or portion thereof - Oct. 10, 1859 - Proceedings of Municipal Corporation of McKillop, council meeting at Robert Hanna's hotel, Thomas Greenlock, reeve in the chair, and Dennis Downey and Irwin Johnston. 'Moved by Mr. Downey, seconded by Mr. Johnston that in consequence of some alterations having been made in the amount to be levied for county purposes at the last meeting of the county council and by instructions from the county clerk it will be expedient to raise one and one-half cents in the dollar for county purposes and half a cent in the dollar for township purposes on all real and personal property in the township for the current year.' Carried.

William James Shannon, E. Clark,

In December they met at Magher's Inn, Carronbrook (Dublin) and in January, 1860 at Jamieson's Inn, Redburn. An unusual proceeding took place at this meeting. Five councillors had previously been elected or appointed. They were: Thomas Greenlock, Dennis Downey, John

Elliot, John O'Sullivan and Robert Scott. The following motion was made - 'Proposed by Dr. Donnelly, seconded by John Elliot that Mr. Thomas Greenlock be sworn for the current year.

The method of the management of the fiscal affairs of McKillop differed materially from the other townships of Huron County - the appropriations for all local public improvements being made in the first place as a whole, and then apportioned between the four wards, the councillor for the respective ward letting all contracts and passing all jobs on his own territory. The treasurer never had a dollar of the township's money in his possession or within his control - the money being deposited in the bank by the tax collector. None could be drawn except on order of sworn and clerk and then only for specific purposes in each of the four wards. This system was used until the beginning of the twentieth century, when they adopted the system used in the other townships.

From its organization to the turn of the century the majority of council's business was the clearing of the roadways, building of roads, fences, bridges and culverts and the establishing of school sections. These sections changed from time to time as roads were built and settlers came in. To this date there are school problems, McKillop being one of the few townships to have retained most of its little one-room schools. John Henderson, chairman of the area board states now (Apr. 1967) that of this September the grade system is to be incorporated and three buses have been ordered. J. W. Coulter is the inspector.

Roads were maintained by a system called statute labour - the amount of work each farmer had to do in lieu of taxes being determined by his assessment. The work was done under the watchful eye of a path-master or overseer, his "beat" being the length of a block - one and one-quarter miles, there being as many as 125 or more as the area was developed. The farm-

ere, some of them, tried to cheat a bit on their work by using wagon horses that weren't quite the right sort. Some of them were in such poor condition that some of the gravel was spilled along the way. As the practice didn't prove too satisfactory it was eventually abandoned and the cost of road upkeep was included in the taxes.

In 1872 a by-law was passed empowering the corporation of the township, their officials or employees, to enter upon any lands in the township to search for and take away any timber, gravel, stone or other material necessary for making or keeping in repair, any road belonging to the township.

Farmers, in the early days, had the habit of building their fences as close as possible to the roadways, so as to have as much land as possible for crop or pasture. The early wooden rail or picket fences caused much drifting of snow in winter and as a result the patch-holes were a hazard. Those who have never ridden in a cutter through patch-holes have decidedly missed something. In time the farmers moved their fences back and wire fencing became common. Those clearing the road allowances of virgin forest were allowed the wood for their labour, provided the stumps were removed, billocks levelled down and the clearing of the proper width.

The first record of a Board of Health was in 1873. A Huron County census taken in 1871 shows McKillop had 53,422 acres; 662 houses inhabited; 664 families and population - 3098 males and 1875 females.

The origins of its people were given then as: African, two; English, 316; French, two; German, 285; Irish, 2,108; Scottish, 1084; Swiss, four; others, seven. Birthplaces of the settlers were given as - England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and France mostly. There were about twenty religions, the majority being Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Church of England.

In November, 1875, council decided to petition local legislature at its next session for the purpose of

having the township surveyed and roads established. Stone monuments were being used to mark crossroads.

The mill rate was sparking and tax collectors were unpopular. Council's road expenditure, teachers' salaries, and the Scott Act were blamed. Under the Scott Act it was said that \$10,000 went out from Elgin County each year so the loss had to be made up in taxes.

In 1888 after serving as township clerk for 25 years John O'Sullivan was replaced by John C. Morrison, who had been tax collector (Mr. O'Sullivan died in 1893). All school sections were reconstructed in 1889 with two schools placed at equal distances apart on each open section so that no ratepayer would be more than two and one-half miles from a school and all school buildings were to be on open travelled roads. In union school sections the buildings were to be left as they were but others were to be moved or rebuilt. The clerk was appointed to go to Toronto for the purpose of securing legislation empowering township council to levy and collect one general rate over the whole township for this purpose. No. 13, Roaders was established and one on Con. 10-11, No. 8.

In 1890 municipal elections cost \$68 County rate was 1.67 mills and township rate, three mills. May 1890 statistics revealed the following - 52,079 acres valued at \$1,882,755; taxable income \$1,600; days of statute labor, 3,614; dogs, 104 dog tax, \$303; population, 2,839; cattle 5,187; sheep 2,548; hogs 1,232; horses 1,797; acres under fall wheat, 3,107; appointed pathmasters 118 - one for every six men doing statute labor. There were ten public schools, four union and one separate.

In 1891 each party was allowed one dog tax free with a tax on any number above that. There were 140 miles of roadway including one-half of boundary roads. No hogs, cows or oxen were to run at large and pig stybs erected on roadsides were contrary to by-law - the pigs frightened horses.

In 1892 a total of 55,143 was to be raised for

school taxes. An effort was being made to have a House of Refuge built in Heron County.

In 1894, 5000 feet of rock str was used in bridge building. In 1895 the Canada Company still owned 1574 acres in the township but the assessed value was only \$28, 100.

In 1896 there were 40, 817 acres of cleared land. Union School Section 12 with Gray was formed. Drains and road clearing in the last section of the township were undertaken in 1899.

In 1900 William J Shannon, former reeve and clerk died. The financial condition of the township was so good the Finance Minister offered a loan of \$2, 000, at five per cent.

According to the clerk's report that year, the pasture in McKillop was the best in the county, being capable of pasturing 25 cows to every 100 acres. All wandering milk cows were to be tagged. Those borrowing road scrapers belonging to the township were to be charged ten cents a day until returned or it would be added to the taxes. As early as 1901 there was talk of building a township hall.

In 1902 election expenses were \$85 and uncollected taxes amounted to \$4. 00. Land values were down, in some cases 50 per cent. A Canada Company agent asked council to open the road opposite 108 h. sec. 13. 14 so he could put a tenant on the land.

Fanchel Pigeon's tender for the Winthrop drain was accepted for \$2, 214, - there were eight tenders.

Farmers were asked to convert all wooden fences along roads into three wood - use it or sell it and with the proceeds buy wire fencing - that reducing road expenses and taxes. All fence posts were to be one rod apart.

Taxes receivable in 1903 were \$13, 909. 64 Two steel bridges had been built with one more planned. County council asked farmers to use wider tined wagons, suggesting five inch width instead of one and one-half or

two inches, as narrow tires were hard on the road.

Wooden bridges and culverts were rapidly being replaced by cement bridges and steel culverts.

In Feb. 1904 a by-law was passed grading \$6200 toward the Guelph - Goderich railway right-of-way as it would be of great advantage to the municipality.

In June, 1904 - the Barron drain was constructed for \$3,968 , for 20 years at four per cent. Cost of work on roads exclusive of bridges was \$620. Woods, especially Canada thistles were a problem. Threshers travelling on roads were reminded to carry planks to place on bridges and culverts as cloats did considerable damage to wooden bridges.

In 1904 plans made to open McKillop - Grey boundary road. The trees of McKillop and trees of Hallett were given power to pull trees growing on the townline (secondary) to within six feet of the farm limits.

In January 1905, John C. Morrison, tax collector for many years, died. David Ross, long time treasurer, died in 1906.

In 1907 council petitioned legislature to amend the Municipal Act relieving municipalities from part of the responsibility laid on them on account of non-repair to roads.

Council directed that school teachers be paid quarterly instead of half-yearly. In May 1907, a by-law was passed regulating the erecting of telegraph and telephone poles on township roads. Two new schools were to be built S. S. 7 for \$2100, and S. S. 16 for \$2600. A total of 14 1/2 miles of road was to receive aid from the Provincial Government.

Two cement bridges were built in 1909 on Con. 14, both 10 feet, at \$240 and \$135 by Loohey of Dublin.

In 1910 council pledged to complete building road to McNaught. A new steel bridge was to be built at Rodaro - 100 feet long by 14 or 16 feet wide with a cement floor.

In Nov. 1911 - The Municipality of Seaforth was

granted the right to sell hydro-electric power to McKillop and were given the right to erect poles for the necessary wire. Owners of timber cut down for road allowances must remove same at their own expense.

In March 1913, engineer's report on LaFrenche Drain was read. As no petitioners withdrew, a by-law was drafted to raise funds for construction of McKillop's portion for five years at five per cent.

Total township expenditures in 1911 were \$39,694.93 and was felt to be a lot of money to be handled by the treasurer for \$88. Total salaries was \$900. Spent on roads and bridges, \$6,305; schools \$9,178; drainage, \$1,647; gravel, \$698. Value of schools, churches and halls, including lands, was \$42,500. Total assessment was \$2,251,620 - lands, \$1,695,445; buildings, \$336,575; and business, \$1,500. At end of 1914, balance was \$180.

In 1915 John M. Govenlock became the township's third warden.

In Jan. 1917 - death of James Hays, who had served as reeve and warden.

In 1920 a deputation asked County Council to consider the advisability of providing liberal grants for hospital accommodation for the county.

In Dec. 1923 the North Gravel Road was designated as County Road 12 from the north limit of the town of Seaforth northerly to the southern limits of the village of Brussels. County Council petitioned the Minister of Highways to designate county roads as provincial county roads as the situation permitted.

In February 1913 John McKay was appointed clerk after the resignation of Michael Morfey; had served for 16 years - a total of 63 years service as township.

A by-law was passed to be forwarded to Department of Highways petitioning for 20 per cent grant for construction and maintenance of township roads.

In April 1925 - Tender of John Reel accepted for McKillop swamp drain for \$13,293. plus branches. In

July, Harry Edge, Scarborough, was given contract to build swamp drain bridge, \$295 and Smith bridge, \$544. Township sold debentures to a Toronto firm for \$15,622. for Swamp drain, for 10 years at 5 1/2 per cent - the large - at issue ever floated to date.

Treasurer G. K. Holland retires - had been active in township affairs for 50 years. Was succeeded by Bruce Meid.

In 1927, \$12,928. was spent on roads and bridges under Highways Municipal Act. Council went on record as opposing Department of Highways keeping No. 8 open during the winter season - too costly for benefit received and detrimental to those who used it as a snow road.

F. J. McQuaid died in 1928 while serving his fourth year as Reeve.

In March 1928 - Thomas E. Hays, the county's first warden died. He had been Reeve from 1876 to 1891.

In 1933 - method of selection of Warden changed. Heretofore - by political affiliations, now done in open council.

In the 1930's - the motor age being here - roads were becoming more important and more costly to maintain. An act came into force - those who used the roads should pay for them, so funds were raised from motor vehicle owners - first by license fees and later by gas tax. From these funds counties were subsidized and county roads were becoming more important. County Council favored leaving six inches of snow on highways.

In 1936 the North Cleaveland Road (Co. Rd. 12) was paved from town limits to first corner north.

In 1937 John M. Eckert became the township's fourth warden.

There were no bridges built between 1939 and 1949. In 1945 grants for elementary and secondary education were almost tripled.

A four-wheel drive maintenance grader with snow plow and blade tendered for.

In May 1946, Council asked that McKillop be

included in the Searforth School Area as established by County Council

In 1947 Wintthrop hall was provided for nominations and 14 were nominated for offices of reeve and council

Nomination meetings in the 1940's were lengthy and often "heated" over the high tax rate for snow-plowing costs, school buses and hospital grants.

In Sept. 1948 tax rate was set at 7.8 mills for general purposes, an increase of 1.2 mills

Rate of pay in 1950 was 75 cents per hour per man; \$1.00 an hour for rear and team, and \$5.00 an hour for use of grader. Gravel was 60 cents a yard. Starting that year an extensive bridge building and road improvement program got underway. In 1956 calcium chloride was applied to roads to cut maintenance costs and the next year liquid calcium was applied to 44 miles of road - McKillop being the first township to carry out the program. In 1958 four bridges were replaced, in 1959 three, and in 1960, three more. June 1960 saw the preliminary to a new Grove's bridge with the road being straightened to eliminate dangerous curves. The existing bridge ran east-west, with the new bridge to be almost due north-south. The road had been taken over previously as a provincial development road and became known as County Road 11.

By 1961 county had taken over road running east-west across township through Wintthrop.

In 1960-61 for the first time township owned two graders and laid 20,000 yards of gravel.

On June 5, 1961, William J. Manley resigned as road superintendent ending 31 years service. He had overseen the transition from the horse-age to a completely mechanized system.

In 1961 George Radford Ltd., Blyth was let the tender to rebuild the road near Grove's bridge at \$2000, - one-fifth mile reconstructed.

A new mower was purchased in 1962 and a cul-

vert on County Road 12, between Wintthrop and Walton was replaced as a first step in the reconstruction of the road to a Provincial Highway System. (Paving between Walton and Brussels was almost completed)

County Council road committee was seeking approval of paving boundary road north of Dublin to Brod-hagen. In 1963 Kenneth Stewart said he would like to see all jobs in township roads classified as had been done at Beechwood. Curves are dangerous motor hazards and add to snow plowing difficulties.

In May, 1963, contract let to George Radford for grading and construction between Soderth and Walton, cost being covered almost entirely by Province.

Late in 1963 construction was nearing completion at a cost of \$125,000. In view of the International Plowing Match to be held in McKillop near Soderth in 1966 roadwork and all other planning was stepped up with the County and Provincial departments fully co-operating.

A new township truck was purchased in 1964. A plan for a park at Griev's Bridge was reported by the Mid-Western Ontario Development Association.

In July 1964, the paving of County Road 12 began at Soderth by Levin Construction, Ltd., Clinton.

A new grader was bought and value of road machinery owned by township was \$16,000.

Griev's bridge which had been built in 1941 was opened to traffic in 1961 and officially opened when the road program was completed. Cost of the bridge was \$86,000 - built by Baron Highways Department with the Department of Highways contributing \$64,000.

Council's attention then was on other township roads especially those in the area of the upcoming plowing match site. Drains are receiving a major portion of the attention as the 1960's near an end.

As a Centennial project the township built a \$12,000 - municipal building at Wintthrop - the village that was once the main centre of activity.

Building the Roads

Some of the early road building across Huron County was done by a method known as a "forest railway". It was of logs or crudely trunured trees lengths laid cross-wise with tree stumps used as supports, cut at such heights as to maintain a fairly good level. These were covered with dirt or gravel. When the North Road, No. 8 highway and others were rebuilt over the years, these logs were found heaved, and many of them still in good condition.

The first road in the area was the Sharon Tract, blazed through in 1638 - now No. 8 Highway. The next important road in the area was the Goderich - London R. Road - now No. 4 Highway. From Brassfield two branches were constructed - one to Bayfield and Lake Huron; the other through Egmontville - now County Road 3 - up through Seaforth and north to Brussels, Wrenster and Paisley. John Miller of Morris township was an inspector for the building of the North Gravel Road from Seaforth to Paisley. This road is now known as County Road 12, north, and runs through McKillop from south to north. An early mill located in Egmontville was one of the reasons this road was built.

Toll gates every few miles were used as a means of raising money to help pay costs of road up-keep. The tax fee and toll gates were known as "accourpes". Later Huron County bought out the interest of the toll gate

operated on the North Gravel Road and the toll gates were abolished in 1873.

Edward Cook, an early Roxboro pioneer, who had been a weaver in his homeland but undertook horse-raising, as his first job underbrushed the road between Roxboro and Harpurhey. He soon ceased farming to operate a store in Harpurhey.

John McFadden, a son Thomas and another son and a Mr. Masher came into the district in 1834 to take up land. They spent their first night on a knoll in the open beside a haystack. Not long after that the north road was underbrushed to Gracey's bridge by these settlers.

James Dickson, who had moved from Roxboro to Eggsandsville to operate a store, was a personal friend of Sir John A. MacDonaid when the north road to Brussels was built, was instrumental in having it run from Seaforth north instead of from Harpurhey through Roxboro, in spite of great objections by the residents in both places. Seaforth soon outstripped Harpurhey and a railway station was built there. Harpurhey, which had been divided into lots, and Roxboro became ghost towns and the road to Brussels sounded its death knell. (It is said that 40 houses were moved from Harpurhey into Seaforth in one year)

A cairn has been built at Roxboro in honor of the pioneers and located on the site of the old mill once owned and operated by James Scott (father of Joseph, Arch. D. and James R.)

A news item dated June 13, 1873, stated that the distance from Seaforth to Worcester via North road was 24 miles. The average quantity of gravel wanted for this road was 30 cords to the mile, at a cost of \$1950. The opening up of this road brought about rapid development, mills - (saw, grist and flour), taverns, stores, post offices, churches and schools and a tide yard in the little settlements.

In 1873 John Goodaleck built a steam-operated

new mill on north gravel road, 1 1/4 miles south of the second fall gate. Logs were already laid for next summer's operations. The new mill started operations the following May with all kinds of hard and soft lumber on hand.

In April, 1874, Andrew Gowenlock announced plans to build a great mill at Westrop during the summer, to be called Victoria Mill. John Gowenlock also indicated plans to build a great and flour mill on Con. H adjoining his steam saw mill, using machinery already purchased. When completed the value of the mill was \$10,000, and it was fitted with three runs of stones. The mill opened in October 1874.

In April, 1875, Andrew Gowenlock opened a general store at his mills. A workman, Andrew Calder, was caught in a windlass while unloading logs and was badly injured.

In March, 1876, a petition was forwarded to Mr. Horton, M. P. for presentation to the Postmaster General, asking for the establishment of a post office at Davis' Corners, on the north gravel road at corner of Con. 4-5. It was considered to be a great convenience on mail route between Seaforth and Brussels. The Petition was granted and mail was received semi-weekly. The first mail was handled there June 5, 1877. Charles Davis was postmaster in building opposite Davis' Hotel.

Stage Coaches were in operation on North Road in 1872, perhaps earlier. At first they carried only mail, and later passengers also.

WANT AD - 'Stage Driver Wanted - a good steady man to drive mail stage from Seaforth to Walton. Contact James B. Ross'.

In 1873 - a notice appeared in The Huron Examiner - 'Change in Stage Proprietor - Messrs. Davidson and Campbell of Commercial Hotel, Seaforth, and Thos. Bell have purchased from Mr. Ross of Seaforth, his stage business'. Later it was operated by Mr. Bell only.

Apparently there had been two stage coach lines and, as a result, fare had been kept to 'a ridiculously low figure', a trip very often not amounting to enough to pay actual expenses let alone wear and tear on horses and vehicles. Now under one ownership, he promised to keep fare at a reasonable figure.

In 1873 Bell sold to Armstrong, a former owner who carried both mail and passengers. In 1874, a wheel came off the coach but the driver kept control. That December, 1 1/4 miles north of Sasforth, a bolt came out of the end of the tongue, the shaft slid around throwing passengers and mail out - no one was hurt. The horses got loose and were stopped in front of the Commercial Hotel when they ran into a pump and knocked it over.

Sam Carter, father of Mrs. James Riley, North Main St., drove a stage coach for a number of years when it was owned by Walter Lowery.

As settlers took up farm lands, roads were cleared with the farmer usually getting the wood for his labor. There was a stipulation that all stumps be removed and the road levelled. One of the early settlers - Dr. T. T. Coleman was allowed the timber on Co. 8 -9, lot 31-32, provided he grub the road 16 feet wide in the centre of a swamp and clear the whole road.

The second bridge at Roxboro was built in 1872-73, the first one having been swept away by spring floods, and a third one in 1895 costing \$302, just one-half what the previous one cost. The present bridge, built in 1953, cost \$24,383, with the township supplying cement and steel.

Year after year the various counties were faced with road and drainage problems, the earlier roads, culverts and bridges not being constructed to cope with increased travel by cars, trucks and heavy machinery.

In 1904, 1920, was spent on township roads exclusive of bridges. There were reminders to carry planks to lay on bridges when they were being crossed.

Churches and Cemeteries

Following the erection of houses, many being log houses and others nothing more than lean-to's - the heads of families were concerned about their children's educational needs and places of worship for all.

In 1847 education didn't appear to be a cheerful process. The poems and stories in the readers were usually sad and gruesome, which to-day wouldn't have much appeal. In that year education was on the verge of being transformed from its haphazard pioneer beginnings to tax-supported organized provincial systems. Many resented the tax system, calling it an excuse to get them to pay for the education of other people's children.

In 1871 the new School Act required every parent or guardian to send all children between the ages of seven and twelve to school at least four months in the year. It was said that parents were beginning to realize that an educated man was worth more as a farmer or mechanic, not to mention professions, than an uneducated man.

The early *Seneca Reporter and Union Advertiser* reported that in 1871 only three schoolhouses - numbers 2, 4 and 6 were worth anything. Fifty pupils was thought to be a good average for one teacher to instruct and control and for that number of pupils, \$400 would be a suitable average salary.

Teacher licensing had begun, though standards and training were at a shaky minimum. School servi-

ment was doubling and tripling but attendance often depended on what there was to do at home or elsewhere.

Schools themselves were improving. Frames and brick were replacing log buildings but ink still froze in the inkwell in winter. Benches that ran the length of the room or that seated pupils two by two, were replacing backless benches. A century ago or even later than that, in rural communities, the equipment included a box stove, a box of sand for blotting ink, a bucket and tin dipper for drinking water, and a birch rod about four feet long and thick as a man's thumb.

Education was mostly by memorization with the birch rod probably an effective memory aid. Emphasis was placed on the glories of other lands. Gradually this all changed due mostly to Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., who in 1844 became chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada. Normal and Model Schools for the training of teachers were built and the 1879 Atlas states, 'The Education of Huron County changed from chaos to symmetry'.

By 1847 there were three schools in McKillop and Hibbert (then united).

In the early life of the community homes served as meeting places for worship and Bible study. As the population increased and schools were built, the school-room served adequately until financial conditions improved. The first Presbyterian Church that served the area was in Hargreaves. Some went as far as Brucefield to attend the church of their upbringing; others went to Egremontville.

Another early church in the township was a Bible Christian Church which is believed to have been moved into Searforth and is part of the Bragger home on James Street. In a Dec. 29, 1878 issue of the Huron Expositor mention is made of a Disciple Church, lot 18, con. 5. Also referring to an Episcopal Methodist Church on con. 12 built in 1877, it was stated that this church was open to any clergyman who wished to conduct services.

A group who met for a few years (1856-59) in the James Spurling home, built a church in 1859 on cor. two on land owned now by Francis Coleman (between his residence and those of John M. and Conrad Roberts), opposite the present cemetery. Joined with the Clinton Circuit, it became an independent charge in 1864 and a Methodist Church was built in town (now Northside United).

The first Methodist cemetery was opened on cor. 2 on the same plot as the church and was known as Marl-land Cemetery. After the new one opened, most of the bodies were lifted and interred there. Later the few remaining markers were removed and the plot was plow- ed over.

It is not exactly known how many little churches served the spiritual needs of the early settlers, and now the churches that have served well for decades, are being disbanded, sold and removed to be used for various purposes.

In looking over notes it shows there was a Canada Methodist Church, known as Curry's, one and one-quarter mile east of Westport as early as Oct. 1, 1876. Two ministers were Rev. Charles Lovell, M. A. and a Rev. Beagh.

There is also a note referring to a box meeting for the Methodist Episcopal Church held in S. S. 9. It was crowded William Bell was chairman. Speakers included Messrs. Allen, Angus and Deane, also Rev. Thompson, Pritchard, Griffin and a choir from Brussels contributed musical numbers. This was in March 1877.

In 1872 Canada Presbyterian Church services were held at S. S. No. 2.

A notice dated Jan. 24, 1873 indicated that there was a proposal to build a Wesleyan Methodist Church, one and one-half miles south of Walton on North Gravel Road at cor. 14. The congregation at that time was united with Brussels.

ST. COLUMBAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first church and school built in McKillop were those at "Irishtown" (St. Columban) between Seaforth and Dublin on the north side of what is now No. 8 Highway. Both were Roman Catholic. The first public masses in the community were said in a tavern, lot 28, con. 1, Hibbert township and in Dennis Downey's home. Rev. J. B. Wernsd (or Rev. J. L. Wisnuth) an Alsatian was the first missionary who came to this district as early as 1813 - '14 or -'15. He ministered to those of his faith from Berlin (Kitchener - Waterloo) to Goderich.

From 1817 to 1848 Rev. Thomas Gibney of Guelph visited the mission periodically and preached in the settler's homes until their first church - a small log building - was built on the McKillop side about 1858, on lot 5, con. 1, on land donated by Mr. Downey.

The first church records kept by Rev. Peter Schneider, were dated Jan. 21, 1849. Trips by pioneers were first made on foot, later by horse.

An imposing white brick structure was built before 1879 on the same site under the guidance of Rev. Schneider, who also had churches in Goderich and Stratford. He was assisted by Fr. Griffin until 1865, who was followed by Rev. Dean James Murphy. Rev. Schneider had previously been a doctor, so often ministered to their physical needs as well as the spiritual, and was known as 'The Apostle of the Huron Tract'.

The first church bell rang out on Christmas Day, 1858, with Michael O'Connor being the first bell ringer. A room was set aside in the church for the accommodation of visiting priests. It is said that Fr. Schneider rode a white horse, and it is also told that at Christmas three masses were said by Fr. Schneider, starting at midnight in Stratford, then at Irishtown, then on to Goderich.

Rev. Murphy in the brief period he was at St. Columban, founded and built churches in Seaforth,

Wingham, Blyth, Bruesels, Zurich and Drysdale, also additions to the St. Columban Church. Fr. Murphy died in 1900.

This same year the St. Columban parish was divided when a church was built at Duhlin. This fine church of French Renaissance style of architecture with a 75-foot spire was burned down July 15, 1909. It was considered to be one of the handsomest church edifices in the province. Lightning was supposed to have been the cause. The present brick building was built on the same site by his successor, Rev. Albert McKean.

James S. Russell of Stratford was the architect. Besides having a thousand dollar mortgage on the whole brick church, he had the new church free of debt at the time of its dedication in 1911, May 25. About six months later he died while on a trip to London.

Rev. F. F. White then became pastor until 1923, except for the time he spent overseas during the First World War when Rev. Fr. Burke took his place. Since then the pastors have been Rev. J. L. Denton, Rev. Francis O'Rourke, and assistants Fra. Fitzpatrick and Powell; then Francis O'Dowd followed by Rev. John J. McCowall, Rev. L. J. Coughlin and in 1967 St. Rev. J. J. White.

A windstorm in 1949 did considerable damage to the stained glass windows and part of the horse sheds were blown down. As by this time cars were mainly the means of transportation, the sheds were sold or wrecked.

In 1846 Thomas Carlin sold three acres at the back of the lot on the southeast corner for \$150. to the church to be used as a cemetery which is still in use. In the 1870's bodies from the old burying ground at the back of the church were lifted and interred in the new lot.

When the last church was built it was no longer called "Irishtown" but changed to St. Columban and when a post office was about to be built the resident priest at that time thought "Irishtown" wasn't a suitable name -

the name of the settlement was changed so as to be the same as the church.

Reading in notes it is reported that a new parochial residence was built at Inishtown. It was a splendid structure heated by steam. This was in Feb. 1882.

Death of a Pioneer - The angel of death called at the Convent of Sisters of St. Joseph, London, and carried away one of the oldest residents of McKillop, in the person of Mrs. Michael Maddigan, whose death took place October 28th, 1922, at the age of 88 years. Mrs. Maddigan came to this country in June, 1834, from Tipperary, Ireland, when six months old, with her mother and two other sisters. They landed in London, from where they walked to Harpurhey. Dr. Chalk then got a team and had them sent on to Inishtown, where Dennis Dorey, her mother's brother, lived. They afterwards joined her father who had come out some time before, at the Welland Canal, where he found employment for three years. After three years they moved to McKillop, where her father died. She then married Michael Maddigan, who lived near Beaufort. She lived on the farm for twenty years, where many new settlers found a home until they had time to build a sturdy for themselves. She was always ready to give a helping hand to anyone in need, it made no difference of what creed. She had as many non-Catholic friends as Catholic and never tired singing their praises, particularly the Mcintoshes and Galanos, who were close neighbors in her early days. There were no roads at this time in McKillop, only blasted trees to mark the way. There was no school and not children enough to get a grant or permission to build one. There were only eleven families, so the eleven men signed up as pupils to get a school, after which there was school three days a week and three months a year, the teacher being a Mr. Lee. The school was a log chaisty where the present school stands to-day. It was then the Lee

farm, one and one-half miles east of Seaforth, Seaforth then had only one shanty and a finger board on the corner to direct the way to Colerick. Mrs. Madigan lived in Seaforth for twenty years, where her husband died. She then moved to Dublin to live with her sister, Mrs. John Maddigan, and her niece, Mrs. Peter Evans, where she lived for twenty-two years. Then feeling old age coming on and not being able to attend to her religious duties as she wished to, she went to the Sisters of St. Joseph, where she could go to mass every day, if she desired, and lived there for nearly two years and she made many friends. Her kind cheerful disposition kept her up till five weeks ago, when she got too weak to go about any longer, and gradually failed till death relieved her on Saturday, October 29th. She died fully reconciled, and had the pleasure of receiving all the last rites of the church. Surrounded with kind Sisters and friends, she hoped and prayed for the end, which came so peacefully to her.

Her remains were taken to Dublin to the home of Mrs. John Maddigan. The funeral was held on Monday morning and was very largely attended, Mass being said by Rev. Father McCardle. The pallbearers were her six nephews, James Shea, John Shea, John Evans, Joe Evans, Frank Evans and John Flynn. The remains were taken to Seaforth and laid to rest beside those of her husband in St. James' Cemetery. She leaves one sister, Mrs. John Maddigan, and several nieces and nephews to mourn her loss.

PROVIDENCE CHURCH

Providence Wesleyan - Methodist Church was built May 21, 1855, on land donated by the late Barnet Bolton and his first wife, Ann. The land, lot 15, con. 8, is now owned by Harold Bolton. The church was built on the north-west corner of the farm and had a cemetery in connection with it. Some of the old tomb stones mark

the place.

The first trustees were Robert Armstrong, George Love, James McKinnings, Barnet Bolton, Hymen Tyerman, William and Isaac Currie. The document was signed and sealed by John Haugh and James Spurling.

The new Providence Church was built on lot 20, con. 9 on the southwest corner of the farm now owned by Oliver Pryce. Some of the families who attended were; Hanna's, Tessewatha's, Lawrence's, Hart's, Campbell's, Morrison's, Pryce's, Bolton's and Horney's.

Providence Church continued until 1919, then it was sold by public auction.

SMITH CHURCH - BAPTIST

The Church was built by Samuel Smith on his own farm, lot 18, con. 9 - now the Louis Bolton farm. Mr. Smith was a lay preacher, of the Baptist faith. It was built about 100 years ago, with neighbors assisting.

When Mr. Smith moved to Seaforth in 1863, Loyal Orange Lodge No. 213, Windthrop, it was moved to lot 20, con. 8 - the Jim Henry Campbell farm, now owned by Robert Regels. When the lodge disbanded in July, 1926, it was bought by Samuel Smith's son, James S., and moved to lot 17, con. 11 to keep it in the family. It has since been used as an implement shed since by Gilbert Smith.

DUFF'S CHURCH - McKillop

Church services were first held on 8 8 4. The first baptism was Janet Reid Kerr, Nov. 5, 1865, the daughter of Alex Kerr and his wife, Helen Lapelin. The first session meeting was in the school, Jan. 30, 1866 with Mr. and Mrs. Peter McNaughton, Finlay Ross, Mrs. Barron, William Walker, Mrs. John Cowan, Mr and Mrs. Robert Scott, Ray Wm Graham and Henry Walker and McCullough present.

The church was built in 1869-70, lot 21, con. 5, by the pioneers of the district and Rev. A. McDevonald became the first minister, (He was a great uncle of Miss Jas. Atchison, now of Seabrook) At a session meeting, March 6, 1872, records show that the session was opposed to the introduction of instrumental music in the solemn worship of God as entirely in opposition to the spirit of the New Testament, and contrary to the general practice of Presbyterian Churches.

Rev. Bethune served for a brief period followed in 1874 by Thomas Thomson, a student minister. A petition with 152 signatures was presented to the Presbytery asking that Mr. Thomson be allowed to continue. He was ordained as minister in 1874.

In July 1875, a request by 23 members and 21 adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the vicinity of Wainthrop asked the Presbytery to take steps to organize them into a congregation in connection with Duff's - authorization was given. In 1877 Rev. Peter Macgregor was inducted following Rev. Pritchard. Elders ordained in 1875 were James Millican, Robert Calder and Daniel Campbell. In 1898 - an organ was installed, assisted financially by the Ladies' Aid.

Other ministers who served were: Rev. David Garwood, 1883 - 1919 several improvements made and church cleared of debt; Rev. J. A. Ferguson, retiring in 1927 because of ill-health, Church Union came into effect; Rev. W. F. Smith, 1927-1933; Rev. G. E. Morrow, 1933-35; Rev. R. W. Gray for next four years, manse was sold in 1947 and a new manse was bought in Wainthrop; Rev. W. J. Patton stayed until 1967 - Hydeo was installed in 1945 - Rev. J. R. Peters, due to ill-health, was assisted by Rev. Downs of Exeter and Rev. Elford; Rev. H. E. Livingstone, 1951 - 54 - considerable improvement carried out by Ladies' Aid in 1951 and the 40 by 18 foot church shed was sold to R. M. Scott for 1990. The next year the church grounds were enlarged and considerable improvement made to the church.

In July 1952, the first wedding was performed in the church when Mabel Esther Campbell became the bride of Walter McClure. The bride was presented with a white Bible, and the wedding dinner was served in the church's basement.

Rev. J. R. Hobbes, 1955 - 56, Considerable improvements made - roof restructured and eaves added built in basement, Rev. W. H. Summrell 1957 - 1960. Session in 1958 was Finley McFarther, Robert Campbell, Alec Smith, Gordon Pappie, George Wheatley, George Campbell and Kenneth Stewart.

Considerable improvements again in 1958 - cook stove and furnace installed.

Rev. J. C. Britton of Northside, Seaford, assisted with the closing and disbanding of the church in 1963. Bethel Church also disbanded. Coven Church, Windrop and Northside, Seaford, absorbed the congregations. The two communion trays were given to these churches and Miss Helen McKeever purchased the old communion set for \$25. The Women of the Church retained some articles and the church was sold by public auction to G. Arnold Campbell for \$400. He also purchased the land from the owner, Miss Elizabeth Henderson.

By mutual agreement the balance of funds on hand, \$306.83 was donated to the Maritime Book Cemetery Board to be used for the erection of new gates (and fence) with the stipulation that a suitable plaque be erected on the gates to commemorate the presence of Duff's Church, and that a minimum of \$2000. be put in trust toward a memorial chapel in the cemetery.

The pulpit, chair and baptismal font were presented to the Huron County Museum, Goderich.

Duff's Church became history in December, 1963.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BROTHERS CHURCH

The Episcopal Church was established in 1870 on lot 34, con. 8, in Logan Township, Perth County, the first members of the board being, Christian Regale, secretary; Gottlieb Koehler, treasurer and H. Hoegy, trustee. Mr. Hoegy was advisor of the building committee also. A 28 by 28 foot parsonage was built starting Oct. 6, 1876. The trustees were given permission to spend up to \$4. 99, but if repairs exceeded that amount the consent of the congregation was necessary. Every family was bound to contribute one-half cord of wood sawed into two and one-half foot lengths. It is interesting to note that in 1882, the yearly expense of operating the church was 66 cents per family. At the annual meeting the members decided to give commensurate wine free to elderly and poor people of the congregation. In 1885, the caretaker was paid \$2. 50 for making fires every Saturday.

In 1887 the church was burned and Zion Church was built on lot 2, con. 8, McKillop. Each family contributed \$25. 00 and the balance was raised by notes. The church was dedicated in 1889.

In 1895 the board divided the congregation into "classes", to pay according to their means from \$1. 00 to 60 cents - toward the general expenses. In 1906 it was recorded that the organist received \$5. 00. In 1937 the organ was replaced with a new piano.

Hydro was installed in 1944 and three years later a new front entrance added. The cement steps and wrought iron railing added much to the church's appearance. The interior of the church proper was remodelled with new pews installed and carpet laid. The communion table and pulpit were donated. An oil space heater replaced the old wood stove. Special services were held to dedicate newly installed electric lights, by Bishop Showers of Indianapolis, Ind. It was the first time a Bishop of the Conference had visited the congregation.

During the same year the Women's Association was formed.

After weeks of remodeling, four special church services were held on Nov. 3, 1937. The church was dedicated by Rev. W. F. Krebs, C. S. of Dushwood. Friends were present from Stratford, Kitchener, Zurich, Souders, Mitchell, Sebringville, Brodhaven and district. The church was crowded. Sojourner was Lloyd Amacher of London. In the evening Rev. Y. Deane of Sebringville spoke and a male chorus from Zurich added to the occasion. Mrs. Rhine Kable of Mitchell was guest pianist.

In 1960 the adjoining cemetery was enlarged and improved. During 1964 the ceiling was lowered and tiled, the entire interior redecorated and exterior freshly painted. During this Centennial Year, plans include the installation of stained glass windows.

Over the years this church was associated with Fullerton, Colburns, Rostock, Lutsow, Sebringville and Zurich E. U. B. Churches. The ministers were: Heve, C. A. Thomas, Holtzman, Dippel, M. Meyer, Schmidt, Kraft, Fred Meier, J. C. Morlock, D. Krebs, E. Becker, John Stebler, Naach, Roppel, E. Gueckler, Haert, Crad, S. Rly, G. Hallman, Campbell, Schrock, Cross (13 years), F. B. Meyer, Lueboid, Laderman, Brox, Amacher and Shatta.

CAVAN CHURCH, WINTHROP

In July, 1875, a petition for the organization of this congregation was presented to the Presbytery of Huron by a number of members and adherents of surrounding churches in vicinity of Winthrop. The request was granted on August 10, and Rev. T. C. Thompson, then pastor at Duff's, McKillop, was instructed to form a congregation. For a time services were conducted in Andrew Greenlock's home - until the first frame church was opened in December, 1875 - four months later. Professor Cavan of Knox College, after whom the church

was named, conducted the dedication service.

The present brick building was erected during Rev. David Carswell's pastorate in 1867, the corner-stone being laid in Sept. with dedication Jan. 12, 1868. The building committee was Alex. Cuthill, George McKee, Hugh Alexander, Robert Smith, J. G. Grove, Arch. Somerville, Robt. Scarlett, chairman, with Alex. Ross, secretary and J. M. Govenlock, treasurer. The cost to build was \$4,800. The congregation supplied the brick, gravel, sand, roofing and glass being the total cost to almost \$4,800.

The following having served as ministers since 1875: Revs. T. G. Thompson, Peter Macgregor (26 yrs.), D. Carswell (44 yrs.), J. A. Forgeste, John Smith, W. F. Smith, G. E. Morrow, W. A. Cree, W. J. Patton, J. R. Peters (C. W. Deane and D. A. McMillen supply), H. E. Livingstone, James R. Halden, W. H. Summerhall and J. C. Bryson.

Members of the first session were: Messrs. James Miller, Daniel Campbell and Robert Collier, while 75 years later session members were: Calvin Miller, Wm. Dodds, R. K. McFarlane, Wm. Somerville and Oliver Anderson.

In 1875 Andrew Govenlock was the first Sunday School superintendent serving for 25 years, followed by Thomas Dodds who served for 45 years. In 1950 Wm. Dodds was superintendent assisted by Earle Howley. Ernest Todd was chairman of the board of stewards in 1950.

In Sept. 1908 a Women's Association was formed with Mrs. Macgregor as president. Two of the original members were Mrs. J. M. Govenlock and Mrs. John McClure. Fifteen years later this organization joined with the W. M. S. with Mrs. Robert Archibald, president.

In 1928 the congregation joined with the United Church of Canada. Mrs. Oliver Anderson was choir leader and organist for many years until her death in

December, 1965.

Leslie McSpadden, a member of the church, entered the ministry and is now ordained. The first musical instrument was a tanning fork and there was no organ until 1895, Miss Nellie Henderson (later Mrs. John McInnes) being the first organist. The present organist is Mrs. Gordon Pryce.

In Oct. 1907 the old Cavan Church and school, closed by, were sold. John McCallum bought the church for \$100, James Nicholson the school for \$100 and H Ross, the woodshed for \$20. Until the new church was built, services were held in Calder's Hall - the Wuntnap cheese factory.

In 1953 the Young People's Union led by Mrs. Ernie Todd raised sufficient funds to purchase an electric organ when Mrs. Oliver Anderson was organist.

Members of the Board of Managers were: In 1925 - Wm. Teasdale, John Montgomery, John Shannon, Zack McSpadden, Robert Baxter, Charles Dolmage. In 1938 - Austin Dolmage, R. E. McFarlane, Mrs. H. Blanchard, Mrs. Charles Dolmage, Oliver Anderson, William Somerville, R. T. Bolton, Lorne Elliott. In 1946 - Austin Dolmage, Ernie Todd, Ethel McClure, Thomas Pryce, Stewart Dolmage, James Hagg, Mrs. Robert McClure and Lorne Elliott. In 1955 - Mrs. William Church, S. Dolmage, Robert McClure, Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Arthur Alexander, Harvey Dolmage, Lewis Bolton, William Boyd and Mrs. G. Anderson.

At the Jubilee Garden Party candles were lit by now the late Mrs. John McClure, then the oldest living president and the cake was cut by Mrs. Calvin Hillen, only living charter member. The ladies of the church donated the ingredients of the cake, which was made by Mrs. R. K. and Miss David McFarlane.

In 1965, the 70th Anniversary was observed. No account is available of the church's first wedding but in 1944 Helen Irene Brown became the bride of John Gordon McKenzie and their wedding supper was the first served

in the church's basement.

The first Young People's Organization was formed in 1908 as a Guild with Robert Beattie president. When re-organized as a Young People's Society in 1916, Hiram Blanchard was president. Bethel and Duff's joined with them in 1944 with Jim Astman, president.

The first Mission Band was organized in 1931 led by Mrs. William Doids.

The church was first heated by two box stoves. Until the early 10's coal oil lamps were used for lighting until hydro was installed. The basement was divided into classrooms in 1935. Water from an overflowing well 145 feet deep, drilled in 1930, was piped from the manse to the church in 1936. A modern washroom for the minister was furnished and the kitchen was modernized. Several memorials were placed in the church over the years - including a plaque, a Baptismal Font and collection plates.

BETHEL CHURCH

Originally a Methodist Church, Bethel Church was built on cor. 12 in 1878, and services were held continuously until July 1, 1962. For a number of years it was connected with the Walton and Providence charges. After Church Union, Walton and Providence Churches were closed and Bethel joined with the Duff's and Wintthrop circuit.

Before the church was built, Sunday School was held in S. S. 9 with a Mr. Thompson as the first superintendent. Murray Deane held that office when the church closed.

Mrs. William Davidson was the first president of the Ladies' Aid and Mrs. David Boyd was hostess for the first meeting. The last president was Mrs. John Burck. The first organist was Miss Mary Pollard and Miss Jean Hillen, the last.

The ministers at Bethel from 1878 were: Revo, Dewey, Stafford, Bough, Falls, Gee, Seboms, Terrance, Tiffin, Caracallas, Dever, Andrews, Baker (1908), Currie, Tyler, Lockland (1910), Edmonds, Crick, Young, Bentley (1919), Sutton, Dr. Brown, Robinson, Brown, Ferguson, Smith, Morrow, Crow, Patton, Peters, Livingstone, Hobben, Summerell and S. C. Britten.

In 1942, twelve families joined with Walton. The church was sold, moved into Walton where it is used as a hairdressing establishment - Thamer's Beauty Salon.

The money that remained in the U. C. W. treasury at this time was donated to the building fund of the new Seaforth Hospital to aid in furnishing a room.

MAITLANDBANK CEMETERY

In Feb. 1874 serious consideration was being given toward establishing a cemetery to serve Seaforth and area. Harpurhey lots were said to be taken up and Egmondville had only seven vacant lots. As the case was urgent it was suggested that a stock company be formed unless the corporation of Seaforth would consider the idea.

In Dec. 1874, a company composed of gentlemen of Seaforth purchased ten acres of land from Thomas E. Hays on con. J McKillop for a new cemetery. The land was situated almost opposite the old Maitland burying ground, con. J.

An item appearing Dec. 1874, in the Seaforth Expositor said - "The ten acre purchase of land from T. E. Hays for a burial ground is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it has been purchased. The proprietors intend fitting the ground in first class style and intend laying it out in a manner which will be attractive and convenient. By this movement a want will be supplied which Seaforth has long and urgently felt and the town is certainly indebted to the enterprising gentlemen

who have thus undertaken the scheme of providing for Seaforth a first-class cemetery".

An item appearing in Sept. 1876 states - "The Mortlandbank Cemetery is on the concession road leading to Boobere - one and three-quarter miles northwest of Seaforth. It consists of eight and one-half acres of land with the fall being more than 20 feet to the river and the drainage is excellent. During the summer of 1876, G. Peters, a landscape gardener from London was engaged to cut roads and make walks through it. The sloping bank down to the river gave him visions of what a beautiful spot it could be. It has been turned into a beautiful park-like place.

Entering near the west limits of the ground commences a roadway turning quickly to the east, continues in a serpentine course for about two-thirds of the frontage - then winding northward, it descends the ravine to the river level, returning to the point of entrance, making a complete circuit for a drive of more than one-half mile in length. The ground is laid out in sections - A - B and C with walks intersecting each other at right angles, and on the summit of the bank overlooking the river, a wall is made in accordance with the conformation of the surface, while the face of the ravine at the left (front) has been devoted to vault lots, a foot-path through the centre divided it into two ranges, the whole together forming beautiful walks of several miles in extent. Planting is to begin in the spring and be proceeded with as circumstances may dictate".

The cemetery was held by the Seaforth trustees of the Methodist Church in Canada and is intended for a public burying place, for which purpose it was placed by them in the hands of a committee whose instructions were to make the place pleasant and attractive.

Robert Hays is reported to have been the first direct burial in Mortlandbank Cemetery. He had owned the farm before selling to his brother, T. E. Hays, from whom the plot was purchased. Two burials made

in 1877 were Mrs. John Shaw and B. P. Rogers. Although many headstones may have earlier dates on them, they were not buried there at the time the dates state but have been removed from earlier burying grounds.

The sections are subdivided into lots of six, of 200 superficial feet, and as the features of the ground present considerable variety, all tastes can be gratified. On Sept. 25, 1876, an item stated 'that these lots will be placed for sale at an upset price of \$10, and desirable location can then be secured'.

In July of that same year an editorial in the local paper read: 'The new cemetery which is the property of the Methodist congregation of Seaforth is being fixed up very tastefully. A neat and substantial fence has been erected around it and a nice carriage-drive and foot-paths have been constructed (The fence was described elsewhere as being of wooden picket and outside of that were posts set at intervals with a chain run through the top to which horses were tied). With a few more improvements such as planting of shrubbery and flowers and gravelling of walks, it will be one of the handsomest cemeteries in this section of the country. It is situated within easy reach of town and will be a pleasant place to take a drive to on summer evenings or Sunday afternoons'.

Another item appearing in May, 1877 reads, 'The cemetery is a lovely place for strolling, being neatly and tastefully laid out and decorated. Carriages can be driven around the entire grounds and there were gravel walks in various directions'.

Apparently thoughts were, at one time, to lay a sidewalk from the town to the cemetery, and it is written, 'It cannot fail to become a most favorite resort for townspeople in leisure hours'.

Before the advent of the automobile lodges marched in a body to the cemetery, led by the town's band and held memorial and decoration services for their deceased members.

Since the cemetery was laid out in 1876 and until the beginning of this year 1947, 3300 recorded burials have taken place, 1000 being in the original part, representing the pioneers of the district and loved ones of many residents of the municipalities of Seaford, Mt. Killep, Tuckersmith and Hullett, as well as those who had left the district to reside in other areas.

In May 1947, the following - "The Mansfieldburgh Cemetery Board has, for the past several years, been limited in its efforts by financial obligations. These are now removed and a further effort is being made to improve and beautify the property, so is employing a competent caretaker - full time, not only to keep it neat but to undertake more extensive and permanent improvements beginning with the part on the west side of the main driveway. They are soliciting the co-operation of plot owners, fraternal societies, other individuals and organizations, to have it put in condition for a lawn-mower, and have any damaged or misplaced monuments repaired. For the sum of \$1.00 any plot would be mowed if possible, and saved for during the summer months. All monies received as well as the total revenue of cemetery will be spent on labor and material. Also anyone, planning any changes in lots, are asked to first consult the secretary so changes may harmonize with surrounding lots and no one was to permit any individual to contract for care of lots,

Few people realize the upkeep that is necessary in a cemetery of this size - each time the grass is cut, 50 miles of grass is cut, and that in 1943, the grass was cut 19 times - that distance had to be walked before a power mower was purchased.

Although owned and operated since the beginning by a single church, it is now a common cemetery for all denominations. When its financial condition became serious, and if the present owners had refused to continue, the complete responsibility would have fallen on the township were it is located.

In 1922 the committee in charge was - E. T. Palmer, chairman; Fred S. Savage, secretary-treasurer; Dr. F. J. Burrows, Wm. Harley, Wm. Morrison and J. F. Reid. Others who have been connected with its operation are - A. L. Postema, Harold Lawrence, I. A. Westcott, Ross Murdie, Wm. G. Campbell and others. Mrs. E. H. Cross has been secretary-treasurer since 1961. By raising the rates the cemetery has been self-sustaining.

The first burial in Section D, to the east of the main driveway, was made in 1926, and in Section E, new section at west end, was made in 1953.

ST. JAMES CEMETERY, SEAFORTH

On August 13, 1893 St. James Roman Catholic Church, Seaforth, purchased two and one-quarter acres of land for \$400, from Edward Deyrouaux for a cemetery. It is on the southwest corner of the farm on the north (McKillop) side of No. 8 Highway just east of the town limits.

The first burial from St. James' parish was that of John Duncan, 43, of Seaforth on Nov. 18, 1893, by Fr. Joseph Kennedy. Before that all burials took place in Irishtown (St. Colman's) cemetery, the first from St. James' Church being Mary Jane Burns, 17, on August 14, 1880 by Fr. P. I. Shea.

A new entrance was built when No. 8 Highway was rebuilt and resurfaced in 1955.

Education in McKillop

S. S. NO. 1, McKILLOP 1907 - 1915

As I sit here alone,
This Centennial Year
With a pen in my hand
And a glass full of beer,
My thoughts go back to
No. 1
Where my school days
Finished
And also began,
The "school" it still stands
And looks just the same,
To have it demolished
Would be really a shame.
Three years ago
It had to be sold
And sold to the builder
Who had the most gold
Louie J. Nolan, who
hasn't yet wed,
Decided 'twould make
A good implement shed.
So he bought the whole
parcel,
Land, woodshed and all

And fit it to his farm,
Like a barn to the wall.
The first years of my
schooling
The gang was not large
The three Purcell girls,
Mary, Esther and Margaret
Also the Murphy's,
Agnes, Vincent, Jimmy
and Jack,
The last named, was
noted
To always talk back,
That he could do
And think he was right
But always got licked
When it came to a fight.
There were also the
Deutchs
Who went for awhile
But they moved away
To some other side.
There were Mary Nigh
(Walsh)

Dennis, Jack, Dick and
Bill

The Lane's could see
coming

As they came over the hill.

Tom Downey and Hugh's
Who lived near the school.

It was Tom who helped us
Break every rule.

There were also the
Flannerys,

Joe, Wes and Eileen

And Florence who helped
To keep the school clean.

There was a large box
stove

That sat on the floor

And a long string of pipes

You see now no more,

A shed full of wood

And a jump near the school.

The places we went

When too hot or too cold

On cold stormy days

I can tell you "Brother"

You would freeze on one
side

And toast on the other.

The teacher had troubles

As most teachers do,
To keep us all learning
And keep order too.

I remember Miss Dever-
aux,

Who Mrs. Dorsey became,

Without much of an effort
Could get us to shame.

Mary Jordan (Deward)

Took over from there

And some of the time

We got in her hair.

Miss Agnes Stapleton,

Who became Mrs. Kala,

Threatened to put

The whole gang in jail.

Leaving all jokes aside

We weren't really that bad.

Perhaps just the same

As the ordinary bad.

There's one thing I am

Quite happy to say.

Excepting about five

They're all living to-day.

I hope someone else

Will take it from here.

And I'll go back

And finish my beer.

VER, ER,

U. S. S No. 1

This school, situated in McKillop on the north side of No. 8 highway about two miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, was known as Union S. S. No. 1, McKillop, Hibbert and Tucker-Smith. Pupils from McKillop, Tucker-Smith and north-west corner of Hibbert went to school there. It is believed to have been built on land acquired from Bernard

Burns in 1859 or earlier, perhaps even as early as 1847, as deeds often were late in being registered - even never registered. The section was organized by Andrew McKernan, a very early settler and a McKernan was among the first teachers. The first school was log built on the southeast corner of lot 18, con. 1, west of the swamp, William Lee's farm.

In 1872 a site was bought off the south-west corner of the same lot from William Lee and a frame school was built. This was later replaced by a larger frame building and painted dark red. This school was sold by auction in 1945 to Leo Nolan for \$500. He is using it for an implement shed.

The first record of a teacher was in 1868 and was Margaret Gill. Frances Griffin was the teacher when the school was closed in 1940.

R. G. S. S. NO. 1 BEECHWOOD SCHOOL.

In 1883 a Separate School was built one and one-quarter miles east of Beechwood. It was a frame school and was later bricked. It was known as S. S. No. 1, McKillop. A well was dug and trees planted also at this time.

The pupils attending this school had previously attended public school No. 5, McKillop, located on the west corner of lot 10, con. 6, better known as Maylen's corner.

The first trustees of the Separate School No. 1, were John Malone, John Horan and John Bruner. The first teacher, Miss Mary Casey, received a salary of between \$250. and \$300. a year.

In 1923 a new red brick school was built and the earlier building was sold. The brick was removed from it and it is being used as a shed on the property of Ken Ryan, lot 4, con. 5.

The first trustees of the new brick school were

William O'Reilly, Albert Krenzkepi and Edward Moran. The enrollment was 60. This red brick school built in 1923 served a community until 1967, at which time the pupils transferred to the newly-opened school at St. Columban, known as R. C. S. S. No. 2. April 3, 1967, Mrs. Michael B. Murray was the teacher when the school closed and now is a teacher at the new school.

R. C. S. S. NO. 2 AREA - ST. COLUMBAN SCHOOL

The first school in St. Columban was built in 1868, on the north side of what is now No. 8 highway, in McKillop township. It was of log construction, 25 by 60 feet. It was later covered with clapboard siding and had a small frame porch entrance. It was still in use in the early 1880's but was moved 60 feet to the west to make room for a white brick school built in 1885. Of one room it was used until June, 1922 on 23. After that time it was used for various purposes including living accommodation for Mack Miles who was caretaker for both the school and church.

A two-room red brick school was built in 1923 across the road in Hibbert township just west of Holland's store, and was known as U S S. No. 3, McKillop and Hibbert. Its fate is still not decided.

The St. Columban school was a public (protestant) school until the end of 1981 when it was signed over as a separate school for one dollar. Ann Ward, a teacher who married John B. Capstone, may have been an early teacher.

The first trustees more than 100 years ago were Stephen Downey, Michael Oshens and Arthur McCann. Dennis Downey was the first secretary-treasurer.

The trustees for the red brick school in Hibbert were James O'Sullivan, Patrick V. McGrath and Frank McQuaid.

In 1868 Rev. Denis Murphy was appointed secretary-treasurer, a position he held until his death in 1899.

Frank McDonald was named his successor.

The first teacher was James De Castellon followed by Patrick De Castellon. Other teachers were: P Smith, Miss Harrington, P Somers, S P Patten, Michael Sullivan, James McGara, Thomas Melady, E J. Evans, Pat Ford, Miss Lynch, Miss Doherty, Miss Pierce, Miss Kifforan, Miss E. Carroll, Margaret Devereaux, Thomas McQuaid, Margaret Daly, Stella Purcell, Elizabeth Holland, G. E. Dean, Anna Doyle, Agnes Bern, Catherine Toohy, Nora Gleason, Marie Sullivan, Sadie Cozeman and Joseph Moylan.

The old white school on the McKillop side east of St. Columban Church, was demolished to make room for the new five-room school opened this year (1967) and occupied for the first time on April 3. There are four classrooms, a general purpose room, a supply room and a principal's room, built at a cost of \$170,000, complete. Built to accommodate 120 pupils it abuts S. S. No. 4, Hibbert, Brookwood and the present two-room red brick school at St. Columban.

Van Bessel Bros., Lucas were the contractors and Horton and Bell, Kitchener, architects.

Present teachers are: Mrs. M. B. Murray, principal; Mrs. Marie Melady, Mrs. Helen McLaughlin and Mother Mary Justin, and trustees are - Clarence Maloney, (chairman), Roy Smart, Thomas Murray, Martin Murray and John O'Leary with Auguste Decharme as secretary-treasurer.

S. S. NO. 2 McKILLOP

The first school serving the Hubbard area was of log construction erected on lot 28, con. 3, about the 1850's on the site where the Marlbank Cemetery now is (the Thomas E. Hays farm) and stood just back of where the Crosswall vault is now.

According to the records available, the first teacher was Robert Chisholm, who was considered

excellent. His wife, the former Margaret Dickson on occasion filled in for him. Other early teachers were Messrs. Casselin (or Decarolson) and Dr. Campbell.

About 1857 a brick school was built on a new location - the northwest corner of lot 16, con. 1, on the farm now owned by Peter McCowan. Over 100 pupils attended at that time. These two schools and the present No. 2 school on con. 4 were known as the Rosboro school until S. S. No. 13 at Rosboro was built in 1898.

In 1874 a frame building, S. S. No. 2, was built on a half-acre site, con. 4, on what was the McKirey farm. Cost of the land was \$66 and trustees at that time were Charles Dickson, Charles Dodds and George Derrance. This was made into a two-roomed school in 1878, with the principal's salary being \$400 and the assistant's \$250. Due to the large number of pupils, it was known that often older pupils taught some of the juniors in a third room built from the over-abundant supply of wood blocks used for firewood.

Early in the 1880's John Wilson and George Lockhart, assisted by the Rev. Peter Musgrove conducted Sunday School in this building.

After the Rosboro school was built in 1898, one and one-quarter mile away, no assistant teacher was required.

In 1915, J. L. Brown, J. H. Storey and William McIlwain, had a coal heater installed, costing \$24.45 and coal cost \$10.50 per ton.

Trustees in 1920 were Messrs. McIlwain, King and McMichael.

The old school was remodelled in 1925 with a 20 by 40 foot section being removed from the south side. A basement was built under the remaining section with a furnace and ceramic toilets installed at a cost of \$2,819., with T. W. McMillan, Wilmore Scott and Joseph McFarlane as trustees. In 1925 an organ was placed in the school.

S. S. 13 (Rosboro) joined with S. S. 2 for a res-

union held on the Thomas Dodds' property, rented at that time by the Seaforth Golf and Country Club. The program was held in a large floored tent with a dance following. Taking part in the program were: Mrs. W. B. McLean, John Arthur and Anderson Scott, Maggie Scott (Mrs. Millson), Miss Sara Gowenlock, Elsie Hays (Mrs. J. M. Gowenlock), the Pryce children, Eliza Hays (Mrs. Wm. Fowler), Agnes Scott (Mrs. John Wilson), William Barr Dechene with Karl Van Kynond as accompanist.

A drilled well dug in 1935 cost \$146. Music supervisors over the years were: Miss Helen Britton, Douglas Gill, Mrs. Wendorf, Mrs. Phyllis Rogers, Ronald Kihak and Mrs. Joanne King - when the school was the first Music Festival School.

In 1915 the caretaker was paid \$45. in 1957, \$250. Teachers' salaries ranged from \$600. in 1915 to \$2980. in 1957. The music supervisor received \$240. and secretary-treasurer \$30.

After Robert Chasbolen and Dr. Campbell, the succeeding teachers were: John Dickson, Riel McShea, Robert Ferguson (9 years), A. Comua, 1874, Maera, McKelvie and Hartley, Matthew Lockhart, W. G. Duff (19 years), Mr. Holmes, Misses Agnes Scott and Clarissa Hays, Mr. Buley, George Mcintosh, James Dodds, Misses Linda Milne, Isabel Murdoch, Ada Beattie and Pearl Anderson; James Dodds, Miss Helen McMillan (1903-07); Miss Rae Gowenlock (1907-10); Miss Isabel Anderson (1910 - 11), Irene Pearson, Nettie Shillinglaw, Jean Carwell (1915-19); Agnes McKay, Anne Archibald (1920), Florence Deam, Verna Adams, Elva Staples (Mrs. James Hagg, 1921-25), Olive Madd (Mrs. Edmund Godkin, 1926-29), Foster Fowler, Gwendolyn Snowden, Louise Mills, Archie Haggarth (1932-37), Elizabeth Carmochan (1938 - 40); Delphine Barber, (Mrs. Leslie Deimage, 1941-43); Clarissa Dale (Mrs. Kenneth Stewart (1944), Helen Lear (Mrs. G. Underwood 1945-46), Mrs. Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Grace Haggarth, Ann Brund (1947-48), Mrs. Grace Haggarth (2nd time), Marcel

Campbell (Mrs. W. McClure 1951-53), Mrs. Eeryl (Herald) Nicholson (1954-56), Mrs. Vera (Nelson) Hood, Thomas Fowler, Elsie Doig (1963-66) and present teacher, Dorothy Keys (Mrs. Max Sheldon, 1966 -).

S. S. NO. 4 MERRILL

Twelve years after the 1841 Education Act came into effect a log school was built in 1853, known as S. S. No. 4. The post office for the school was Harpurhey. Only a few records are available on its early history. In 1857 Patrick D. Cantillon taught English, Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography and Geometry to one student. A May 1864 report shows that 93 pupils were in attendance. No. 4 school seemed to be the meeting place for school examinations - these were oral examinations with several teachers and perhaps an inspector being the examiners. Parents, friends and relatives attended these affairs. It is said that the children were so quiet and well-behaved you could hear a pin drop. Church services were also held in this school before a church was built. At this time William Sloan was Superintendent for Division 3, Huron - possibly a school inspector.

In Jan. 1866 Henry James Brice direct from teacher's institute became teacher at a salary of \$400 paid twice yearly - the first when Government money became due and the remainder at the end of the year.

In 1890 the Education Act was replaced by the Upper Canada School Act. From an old expense sheet it is noted that the teacher did all the purchasing even to bells and door locks, being reimbursed by the school board. Labor was cheap then - it is seen by one receipt that James Sperling cut a log and repaired stave for \$2.25.

S. S. 4 was declared a free school to all the inhabitants in 1858. The teacher's salary and all expenses were raised by a general tax on all residents of the section, with \$222.23 being raised.

Previous to the year 1862 all agreements were made binding by the use of wax but in that year a trustee's seal came into use. On May 17th of that year trustees were Robert Turnbull, George Habkirk and William Walker. They bought one-quarter acre of land on lot 21, con. 4 from Robert and Elizabeth Scott for the sum of \$1,00 to be held by the trustees as long as it was used for educational purposes. In June of the same year the tender of Alexander Scott, Harperhey, was accepted to build an additional wooden structure 20 by 12 feet to the north end of the old schoolhouse - the logs of the north end of the old school to be cut away and hauled off the grounds. The room was to be lathed and plastered on the inside and where the logs were cut away faced like a doorway. The teacher's desk was placed on the north end of the addition, with two benches on each side for the students. Siding was to be of dressed pine and floors to be levelled and laid with tongued and grooved flooring. The new building and alterations cost \$1376, and Mr. Scott dug a well for \$142.

No records are available until 1867 when a new common drinking cup complete with chain was purchased for .30¢ and placed on the new pump. The school appeared to have eavestroughs added for the first time.

In 1869 the word rasp-payer was used in place of tributant. In 1867 - 68 teachers' contracts show that J. Elliott was hired for \$400, and the first lady teacher, Miss Galloway, was hired for \$180. Three years later there were two teachers at the school.

In 1874 an additional quarter acre was purchased outright on the west side. A new brick school was built before 1880 with separate entrances for boys and girls and a large room between which was often used as a junior classroom with one of the older pupils as teacher. Winter attendance often reached over 100. A hall the width of the schoolroom was used as a playground. This school sat in the northeast part of the present yard.

In 1913 the present school was built and equipped.

for about \$1800. - three district residents supplying most of the finances, to be paid back later. This school of two stories is of cement brick built by Leslie Hogg for \$2,875. Much of the lumber used in the new school was from the original one, with the official opening in 1918. The school yard was drained and a pipe fence erected on two sides with 36 rods of pipe being bought for \$67.

A large school clock purchased in 1917 is still in use. Chemical laboratories were installed in 1922, hydro in 1946, a new furnace in 1948, and a fire escape in 1951. An organ bought in 1927 was replaced by a piano. A music supervisor was hired in 1941 and in 1952 under Mrs. Wandorf, S. S. 4 won honors at the Godarich Music Festival several times.

Comparing costs - wood could be bought in 1867 for from -82¢ to -94¢ a cord - by 1890 it had increased to over \$2.00, yet two oak doors were built and hung for \$4.00. By the turn of the century wood was \$4.00 a cord and by 1909 coal was used for heating. In 1864 a little over \$500. was paid for school taxes with expenses being a little over \$400. Fifty years later taxes amounted to \$1200. and expenses around \$750. By 1952 expenses reached \$1800. Claretakers salaries went to \$125. or more from \$5. Teachers often took on the caretaking job for \$25. to \$30. a year.

Early secretary-treasurers received \$1.00 while in 1948 salary paid had reached \$25.

Trustees in 1908 were John Handerson. Also Smith and Ross Gordon.

Many of the teachers were Joseph Soupe, J. Elliott, Miss Galloway, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. McLachlan, Mr. Hertley, Mr. Hastie, Mr. P. D. Muir, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Hays, Mrs. Lydia (Campbell) McKinley, Mr. McKee, R. V. Hill, Mr. Forbes, Misses Waugh and Lawrence, Foster Fowler, Misses Crick, Michel Hagg, Grace Ross, Way, Misses Wheatley, Mrs. Dorothy (Deasovill) Powell, Misses Eleanor Heiser,



CROSS U.S.S. Columbus



U.S.S. No 1 Malin's



H.C. S.S. No 1 Berthwood



S.S. No 4 Deff's



S.S. No 8 Wincible's

These people stand in front of S.S. No. 2, Mc-
 Kibby in a picture taken in 1929. From the (left),
 (front) are the teacher Gene Wood, Nelson McClure,
 Edith McMillan, Margaret Stevens, Miss MacFarland,
 James Moore, Sam McClure, James McClure, Edith
 Stevens and Margaret McClure. (Behind) Robert Mc-
 Millan, Frank MacFarland, Charles Stevens, Almond
 Stevens, Bertha MacFarland, Dorothy McClure, Ar-
 thur Anderson, John Anderson, Eugene Scott and
 Robert McClure.



James Little, Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. Clarence (Dale) Stewart, Mrs. Backwell, Mrs. Weber, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Powell and Miss A. Nagel.

Mrs. R. J. Daig is the present teacher.

An oil furnace, pressure system and new desks were added in 1945. In that year pupils from S. S. 13 (Roxboro) were transferred to S. S. 4 and were transported by bus.

S. S. NO. 5 McKILLOP

The school house of Section No. 5 was located on lot 10, concession 4, and to the best of our knowledge was established in the late 1850's.

The first building was of log construction and was replaced about 1870 with a white brick building.

Pupils attended No. 5 from the boundary of McKillop and Logan on the south and seventh concessions on the east, west on the same concessions about the same distance; the fourth and fifth on the south; and eighth and ninth concessions on the north.

We are told that the attendance would be around fifty in the Spring and Fall and would rise to nearly one hundred in the Winter months, when boys well up in their teens, who were needed to work on the farms in Summer would return to school.

After the turn of the century, the attendance declined and in 1915 the school was closed. The Section was absorbed by S. S. No. 4, and S. S. No. 1 McKillop.

According to public school inspector J. E. Kinard, Patrick Moylan originally granted a quarter acre of land to the trustees and sixteen years later in Nov. 1878 granted an additional quarter acre. When the school was closed, the trustees allowed the property to revert to Thomas J. Moylan, the owner of lot 10. It had been rented for one dollar a year as long as it was used for school purposes.

We were unable to learn the names of the early teachers, but can recall hearing of a Mr. F. Galen and of Mr. Charles McCabe and his brother around 1870. Other teachers were, Bob Evans, Jim DeCanton, Ella Givin, Anna Roberts, Mary Lamb, Ellen Evans, James L. Dwyer, Margaret Dewaroux, Pearl Anderson, Alice O'Brien, David Hall and the last teacher was Francis Givin.

S. S. NO. 6

It is believed the section organized in the 1860's. One of the early teachers was John Shannon, con. 5. He had come to MacKillop in 1856 or 57 and taught in the township from May 1857 until his death in Jan. 1862. His son, William James Shannon, lot 17, con. 5, took over from him as teacher.

School trustees in 1861 were Sarah Bolton, Robert Armstrong and Robert Scarlett and the teacher's salary at that time was 40 pounds.

The first schoolhouse was on the northeast corner of lot 19, con. 8 (Campbell Farm) - the well and large elm trees still indicate the location. This school was then moved to the northeast corner of lot 16, con. 8 - its present location on a rental basis.

Until 1922 township nominations were held there, paying the school board \$4.00 rental. The rent the board paid for the land was \$1.00 per year and the caretaker was paid \$16.00.

Discussions regarding a new school were held from Jan. 1, 1896, 1897 until 1902. Contract was awarded to F. Gutteridge of Seaforth for \$3,180. Debenture by-law expenses amounted to \$13. ; furniture, fixtures and books cost \$183.60; extras, \$26.44 for a total cost of \$3403.04. James Johnston bought the old school for \$50, and Miss Mae Lovens of Seaforth was first teacher in the new school.

A note in the back of the minute book states that in 1899 a "Great Snow Storm" occurred on Sept. 29 with

18 inches of snow in Loudon; four in Stratford and three in McMillip and the temperature at Harris was 18 degrees below zero.

A fifth class (equivalent to Form One in High School) was taught in many of the rural schools in the early 1900's for which grants were received. A bell was purchased in 1908 from Geo. A. Sills and Sons for \$25. An organ purchased in 1924 was replaced by a piano in 1937. In 1945 - 46 payments of \$175, and \$165, were made toward the starting of the high school bus system. Hydro was installed in 1947 and new desks bought in 1949.

On Jan. 1, 1965 the section became part of the McMillip township school area. As of Sept. 1965, five pupils transferred to St. Columban Separate School and seven pupils were brought from S. S. No. 12 by bus, Miss Jennie Lottie, teacher then at S. S. 12, transferred to No. 6. Teachers over the years include 1837 - 52 John Shannon; Jan. 1862 --- W J Shannon, 1870's, Alex (Sandy) Johnston; 1880's, George Dewar; - 48 Oct. 1895, Wm. Robinson; 1895 - 98 - Aggie O. Hoyt; 1899 - 01, Geo. Buchanan; 1901 - 03, Mrs. Lovens; part 1903, Tillie Fowler; 1903 - 04, Hugh Taylor; 1904 - 06, Malvin Keys; 1907 - 11, Violet Surpeter; 1911 (part), Anna Clark; 1912 (part) Olive Ross; 1912 (part) Kate Tetter; 1912 - 15, Mary L. Coleman; 1915 (part), Evelyn Craig; 1916 - 18, Malvina Marcher; 1918 - 19, Edith Scott; 1919 - 20, Florence Deane; 1920 - 26, Marion Bourlett; 1926 - 34, Anona (Dale) Greaser; 1934 - 35, Miss M. Douglas; 1935 - 38, Alberta (Richmond) Montgomery; 1938 - 39, Wilfred Milson; 1939 - 40, Clarence (Dale) Stewart; 1940 - 44, Reginald Payne; 1944 - 45, Katherine McDonald; 1945 - 55, Foster T. Fowler; 1955 - 57, Douglas McKinn; 1957 - 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd; 1958 - 59, Mary Heather; 1959 - 61, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd again; 1961 - 62, Mrs. Jean Anderson; 1962 - 64, Eunice Thad; 1964 - 65, Betty (Maagge) Beattesswiler; 1965 --- Jennie Lottie.

6. 5. 7 LEADSURV

Records show there was a log school on the present site as early as 1863. In 1874 the site was surveyed, 164 fenced and a well dug. Samuel Huzak was paid \$81. for the site and deed was registered with Hainsstead and McCaughey of Senforth. In 1907 the school building was sold to Thomas Archibald, remodelled for a dwelling and the present brick building erected by Lenton Hill of Elyth for \$2,082.50.

Almost every taxpayer in the section served as trustee at one time or another. Alex Dunne was secretary-treasurer when the township school area was formed.

Thomas Whitford, according to records of 1863, was the first teacher, followed by John Morrison; Misses Louisa and Maggie Hannah, 1869 - 1872; Hugh Jamieson and David C. Derrance, 1875 - 79; For the next 10 years there were two teachers yearly - Mr. Rutledge for four years assisted by Miss Forrest and Miss Riley; followed by J. McLeod for two years along with Miss A. Collier and William McKillop; David Derrance returned for three more years and was assisted by Miss Boyd, Miss E. Cash and Thomas McFadden; in 1888 - 89 Miss G. Pollard and J. S. Hogg were teachers. Mr. Hogg then carried on alone for four years, 1890 - 93, with John S. Walsh, teacher in 1894. Christopher then was teacher for 14 years, 1895 - 1908, followed by Miss Amy Shoppard for two years and Miss Bella Taylor for the next two years. Miss Kenneth Brown, teacher for two years was followed by Robert H. Hoover, then Miss Ruth A. Hayter for two years. In 1918 there were three short-term teachers - Miss Cora Forbes, Miss McKay and Frank Stirling followed by Miss Hazel Campbell, Miss Elva Little, teacher for seven years, 1920 - 1926, was followed by Miss Louisa Mills up to 1928. Other teachers were Miss Cora Strong, Prector, Jeynt, Mrs. John Keller, Mrs. L. Bolton, Mr. Litt, Miss Eleanor Wear-

er, Miss Lorraine Smith, McLennan and Gibson Willis, who is completing her 14th year.

Several music instructors were engaged from the 1940's on.

Teacher's earliest salary was \$286 - compared to \$4908, in 1967. The first caretakers worked for a mere pittance while the caretaker to-day is paid \$350. There was talk of closing the school in the mid 1930's but it was voted down. For the past two years extra pupils have been transported from the former No. 12 section.

At the moment the fate of this school is not certain but the rumor is that it may be closed in the near future after serving as an educational and social centre for over a century. The present school board for the school area is composed of John Henderson (chairman), Arthur Bolton, Murray Dennis, Harold Pryor and George Rock with Campbell Wey, as secretary-treasurer.

S. S. 8 MANLEY

Land on the southeast corner of lot 6, con. 10 was granted by the Canada Company in 1844 on which to build a school. A log school was constructed and the school section was known as S. S. No. 8, McGillip. First trustees were Mr. Newman and C. Datta. Teachers in this school were Patrick O'Sullivan, 1854 - 56; Charles Skatters, 1856 - 57; Patrick Deavestojon, 1857 - 73; David Rennie, 1873 - 77; H. Cosgrove, 1877 - 78; and Miss Margaret Moylan taught for almost two years in this first school. This land (and perhaps the old school) was sold in 1881 to C. Struempel.

So that a school would be in the centre of the school section, plans were made to build another school. In 1879 a square acre of land was purchased at the north-east corner of lot 5, con. 10, for \$100, and a one - room school built in its centre. A well was dug the same year. When this school opened Nov. 1, 1881, Miss Moylan was the first teacher for one year and two months.

Succeeding her were; Michael Murray, 1882 - 86; Miss Evelyn Givlin 1885 - 89; James Killoran, 1889 - 91; Frank Deherby, 1891 - 93; Miss Katherine Kenny, 1893 - 94; Robert McGee, 1894 - 99; Thomas McGuard, 1899 - 1901; Miss Viola Simpson, 1901 - 06; Miss Kathleen Fay, 1904 - 08; Miss Gilhooly, Miss B. O'Connor and P. Roman, parts of 1906 - 07; Miss Pearl Anderson, part of 1907 - 08; Miss Switzer, 1908 - 09; Miss Hanna Dalton, 1909 - 10; Miss Leta McNahan, 1911 - 12.

In 1911 the schoolroom was divided into two rooms, the first teachers being Misses Leta McNahan and Pearl Anderson, 1911 - 12; Misses Denny and Hanna, 1912 - 1913; Misses Denny and Spurling, 1913 - 1914; Misses E. Holland and Spurling, 1914 - 1915; Misses Givlin and Spurling, 1915 - 1916; Misses Givlin and Butterfield, 1916; Misses Givlin and Margaret Phelan, 1916 - 1917; Misses Phelan and Nora McCoughay, 1917; Misses Phelan and Margaret Coyne, part of 1917; Misses Shanahan and Maughan, 1917 - 1918; Misses Shanahan and Mary Murray, 1918 - 1919.

At the 1919 annual meeting it was decided to replace the old frame school with a new brick structure. In 1920 the new red brick school was opened. Trustees were John Murray, John Bonnerweiss and Henry Datta. Miss Rose Dorsey was the first teacher in the new school and taught from 1920 - 1923; Miss Margaret Ryan, 1923 - 1924; Miss Helen Delaney, 1924 - 1926; Miss Maize Murray, 1926 - 1927; Miss Anna Beer, 1927 - 1941; Miss Francis Anne, 1941 - 1942; Ross Merrill, 1942 - 1944; Miss Mary Stapleton, 1944 - 1948; Miss Agnes L. Dwyer, 1948 - 1949; Miss Florence Brown, 1949 - 1949; Miss Margaret Keebler, 1949 - 1952; Miss Leaven Smith, 1952 - 1953; Miss Norma Learning, 1953 - 1953; Don Mead, 1953 - 1953; Miss Joan McLaughlin, 1957 - 1961; Mrs. Tarness B. Coville from 1961 to the present time.

A well was drilled in 1937; in 1944 hydro was installed; a pressure system added in 1948 and in 1959 a new oil furnace was installed.

The present trustees are Frank Murray, secretary-treasurer; Alvan Klugman, chairman and Herman Rosenmann.

Four generations have gone to Manley school and three have returned to teach. They are; Mrs. Maria (Murray) Melody; Mrs. Joan (McLaughlin) Melody and the present teacher, Mrs. Teresa (Robert) Covilla.

When a reunion was held in 1964, two of the three oldest graduates were in attendance. They were George Degeel of Brooklyn, 98, and Alex Mitchell also 98, of Mitchell. John Messerschroff, who was 91, was unable to attend. Others attending were Mrs. Henry Whitson, 88, of London, Mrs. Joseph Matthews and Mrs. August Hillebracht. The youngest student on the grounds was six year old Erik Murray.

S. S. No. 8 pupils have been noted for their musical and public speaking abilities over the years, guided, no doubt, by capable conscientious teachers and music supervisors.

S. S. NO 9 McKILLOP

In 1867 S. S. 9 was built on lot 14, con. 13. It was a log cabin, 24 feet by 30 feet with no basement and box stove. Section boundaries were - lots 12 to 28 inclusive on con. 12; lots seven and 20 inclusive on con. 13 and from lots one to 19 inclusive, con. 14. The school boasted a dog well and wooden pump.

The first school board was Daniel Southwick, chairman with George Harris and Thomas Davidson as the other trustees. George Murray was secretary-treasurer.

The first teacher was Joseph Dix, paid a salary of \$240. He was followed by John Campbell in 1849 with a \$40. increase. Three years later John Ferguson was teacher, followed by Gilbert Smith, Edward Evans and Stanley Anderson.

In 1882 a new frame school was built in spite of opposition at a cost of \$1120. A board fence was re-

placed by a wire one. A drilled well was equipped with an iron pump.

Other teachers were William McKay, James Hog, Urish McFadden assisted by Lydia Campbell. (For a number of years there were over 100 pupils), John G McLeod, William Drig, three graduates who taught at No. 7 were Miss Jane Brotherson and William and James Raa.

The frame school was rebuilt in 1926, bricked and a basement underneath, equipped with toilets, furnace and lightning rods. The first teacher then was Mrs. Edna (Hankovell) Reed. The school was remodelled in 1939 - walls paneled and ceiling tiled. In 1962 an oil furnace and pressure system were installed.

Mrs. James Smith has been teacher since 1957. The school and grounds have been a social centre for the section.

A letter written in 1946 about S. S. 9 by "Old Timer",

"The school-boy spot we ne'er forget, though there we are forgot."

"The school was on a half-acre plot on the south side of con. 14, three miles east of the old north gravel road (now a paved highway, County Road 12). The lot was almost square, being 150 feet from east to west. It was originally a part of the late Thomas Davidson, Sr. - a pioneer who settled on con. 12 in 1857 and whose 100 - acre farm extended right through from con. 12 to 14. The school section was established in the mid 60's, as part of the Upper Canada School System. The first school was log, 30 by 40 feet with a gable roof with three double-sash windows on each side. It was built close to the road, facing east with a porch over the entrance. An attractive board fence enclosed the grounds with a gate on the side next the road.

"The second school was a well planned frame building, not lacking in architectural beauty, with large



S.S. No. 7 Lombard



S.S. No. 8 Masley



S.S. No. 9 Deane



S.S. No. 10 Footstep



S.S. No. 12 Gravel



S.S. No. 13 Roehrs

88. No. 5 was introduced in the middle of the last century and served until feeling attendance recorded in the school being closed about 1815. The class shown here attended school about sixty years ago when Miss Anderson was the teacher. In the late sixties hundreds of students on occasions attended by the school around one hundred people during the winter months.



classrooms, high ceiling, separate cloak rooms, teacher's room and a bell tower. The school was always painted a light gray and occupied the same place on the grounds as the present building (1946) and was opened in 1882. It was used for nearly 50 years. The present brick building replaced the frame school in 1926.

"In clearing his land Mr. Davidson left about 12 acres of original bush at the back of his farm (con. 14) which came right up to the school grounds on the south and east. It was the only school in the township to enjoy the benefits and beauty of such a location. In 1946 some of his descendants were still living on con. 12 but the ownership of the old farm passed into other hands but the bush is still there, but has cattle running through it. That bush meant a lot to the pupils - it meant freedom and sheer delight and was abundant with wild flowers in the spring.

"The shade trees along the north side were planted in 1884 - 85 when W. C. MacKay was the teacher. Two of the maple trees on either side of the old gate were planted by me ("Old Timer") and the two corner maples by Alex Souter and Albert Robinson. The trees along the west side were planted in 1888 when U. J. McFadden was teacher. He was later County Court Judge.

"The old woodshed was moved - a landmark was changed - before it was hidden. Several names were carved on it and its old pine door - W. J. G., William John Cameron, Robert Brotherton, but time has pretty well obliterated them. Schoolmates who passed away during 1944 - 46 were Mrs. Isaac Bolton (Elizabeth Ann Hochwall); Mrs. James Harris (Mary Wilton) and George Wilton, formerly of con. 14."

Seeing the above letter in The Haron Expositor, George Delgatty of Gilbert Plains, Manitoba, wrote saying he was raised on the farm across from the school in the 1860's. His father was Alex Delgatty. He re-

called, along with his brother Bob building a miniature sawmill in the little stream that crossed the road and through the bush by the schoolyard. The little mill had a paddle wheel, a pulley belt and a saw that was six inches across. A spring freshet washed it all away. Mr. and Mrs. Delgatty died in 1912.

S. S. NO. 10 WINTHROP

One-half acre of land (south-west corner) of lot 26, con. 5, McKillop was granted by Robert and Wilhelmina Hanna to the trustees as long as it was used for educational purposes. Dated June 2, 1879, it was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Alex Murchie, Winthrop, farmer, storekeeper and post master, L. O. L. 813.

Earl McSpadden discovered, while searching the title in the Registry Office, Goderich, that the land mentioned in the deed is actually in Mrs. Robert Beattie's bush. The Registrar of Deeds discovered the error in 1917, but it had never been corrected.

Before the old school house was built there was a small double-boarded frame building on the south-east corner of the farm belonging at present to Mrs. Robert Beattie. A lady, whose name is unknown to the oldest residents to-day, taught school in this building. The same building was used as a store by Mrs. Sheridan, later as a chopping mill by Mr. Holden, and finally moved further north and west to be used as a granary by the late William Kenney. It was torn down recently by Robt. Beattie.

It is not known whether S. S. 10 existed as a section or whether the lady in question taught privately. The late Melvin Blanchard attended that early school for a brief period. The old frame school was built on the land mentioned above in 1877. In 1881 it was divided into two rooms with two teachers. Later an addition was built to the south end of the school, forming two class rooms with a hallway between.

In 1907 the old school was purchased by James Nicholson for \$99. and was moved to lot 27, con. 8 on land now occupied by Vera and Valma Hiest. Finally torn down, the material salvaged was used in building the house on the present property. Some of the first teachers remembered by the older residents were; Duncan Campbell, Alex Shaw, Alex Johnston, David Drott of Wingham, Thompson Morrison, John Eddy Johnson, Davy Derrance, Clarissa Hays and John C. Morrison.

After the school was made into two classes, the teachers were; Fred Ferris and Maggie Gowenlock; John McFadden and Harvest Campbell; Martha J. Miller and Herbert Lawrence (1894).

Early secretary-treasurers were Thomas McKelvey, 1895 - 1905 succeeded by Robert Scarlett in 1906. It was then decided to build a new school the next year. A new well was dug in 1896. Ed. Ferris of Lestwood had the contract to build the school in 1907 for \$2600., material being purchased from Phillip Arment, Brussels. Money to meet the cost was already on hand. The trustees were Robert Scarlett, Thomas Dodds and George McKee and Miss Colma Derrand was the first teacher. George Eaton received \$30. as caretaker in 1908 and the government grant that year was \$78.

Mr. McKee was secretary-treasurer from 1916 to 1925 followed by John Montgomery in 1926. That same year a fence was built around the grounds with a pipe fence across the front. In 1928 a bell, 29 inches in diameter was purchased for \$20. , and labor for work around the school was 28 cents an hour. Indoor plumbing was installed in 1934. Several improvements were made in the 1930's and in 1938 shingles for the roof cost \$94. 62 and Walter Eaton did the job for \$23.

A. Mr. Robb was the first inspector in the new school. Then Dr. J. M. Field from 1911 - 1934, followed by John Hartley, Clinton, for a brief period. In 1938 J. H. Kesthead, Goderich, became inspector follo-

owed by G. C. Gardner from 1935 to 1943, then J. W. Coulter from 1943 to the present time.

Miss Helen Britten was the first music teacher from 1938 to 1942, followed by Douglas Hill, then Mrs. G. Wendorf in 1944 to 1953. Then Stanley Smith, Catherine Keating, Ron Kilack, Jeanne Colman, Don Debar in 1961, Mary Lee Johnston until the present.

Improvements included a drilled well by Ephraim House in 1962 for \$224; a \$100. pump in 1945; tyros in 1948; a radio and record player in 1949; an oil furnace in 1950; a fire escape in 1951; pressure system and bush toilets in 1960 (Robert Deeg); painting in 1962 (Jack Kialak); swings and a slide for playground in 1961.

Secretary-treasurers have been Charles Dolmage, Irvin Trewartha, John Campbell, Hiram Blanchard, John Peñick, Sharon Battles, Thomas Pryor and presently, Earl McSpadden.

The various teachers have been: Edith Campbell, (Mrs. George Carter, Levenshorch, Archa M. Campbell; Harvey Buchanan); Lillian Dorrance (Mrs. Jim Shannon) around 1901 and Mamma Inwood; Edie J. Chesney, 1914 - 17; Laura Arment, Branscha, 1917 - 19; Gladys Shilling-jaw; Edna M. Johnson, 1920 - 27; Lydia L. Reid (Mrs. Jim Turnbull, Ebbell) 1927 - 29; Talle Storey, 1929 - 32 at \$1,000. per annum; Roscoe Patrick, 1932 - 34; Gordon C. Renner, 1 year at \$850.; Vera M. Heist, 1935 - 44; Delphine Bisback (Mrs. Leslie Dolmage) 1944 - 46; Georgina Campbell (supply); Mrs. John (Rula) Kellan, 1946 - 50; Estelle Cox, 1950 - 52; J. MacDonald; Mrs. Dorcas McGreech, 1952 - 54; Margaret Bartje, Monkton, 1954 - 54; James Astrom, 1956 - 58; Doreen (Mrs. Murtod) Hackwell, 1958 - 61; Ruth Hubbard (Mrs. Robt. J. Campbell) 1961 - 62; Irvin Johnston, 1962 - 64; Mrs. George Powell, 1966 - . . .

Several former pupils gave their lives in both world wars.

In 1888 families living on con. 12 considered building a school. A meeting was called on May 6 by Francis Morrison. He, William McIntosh and John G. Gilove were appointed interim trustees until an annual meeting was held Dec. 25, 1889, called by Inspector D. Robb of Brussels.

The section was small as it was formerly included in sections 6, 7 and 10.

Three sites were selected but an agreement could not be reached, arbitrators were hired for \$5. 00 with Robert Smith representing the ratepayers and Samuel Smith the trustees. The site agreed on was lot 27, con. 12.

of the school which was built in 1890 was: lot, \$80. ; school building \$850. ; furniture and equipment \$275. The trustees borrowed \$900. to start construction. Provincial and county grants and proceeds from an entertainment paid the balance.

From 1890 to 1946 the school was heated by a wood-burning heater and furnace with about 18 cord of 22 inch wood and 20 cord of 14 inch wood used annually. The first well was dug in 1896 at a cost of \$41. 50 for digging, bricking in and a pump installed. This well never proved too satisfactory, so 47 years later - in 1943 - a well was drilled.

During 1946 - 47 the following renovations were carried out - new, enlarged windows on the south side; entrance was moved to the east end and a bell was placed on the porch; a second player was purchased and a piano replaced an organ. A partition and the furnace were moved to make better use of space available with one room being used as a classroom and the other as a recreation room. New desks and electric lighting were added in 1949.

A strong community spirit existed in No. 12 section and when a job needed to be done at the school

three were always volunteers for the job.

Other early trustees were William Morrison, John Cuthill, Alex Ross and John Morrison (chairman).

Trustees in 1949 - 50 were William Montgomery (chairman), Oscar Cuthill and Arthur Alexander. Mrs. Cuthill was secretary-treasurer. To celebrate the 60th anniversary in June 1954, a picnic was held at Southside Lanes Park with 125 in attendance.

Names of pupils who attended between 1890 and 1896 included: Ed., Will, LuEdna and Albert Morrison; John, Willie, Fred and Beatrice Galbraith; Bella, Florence, Annie and Wellington Poirard; Lizzie G., John, Mary, Charles, Robert, Nettie, Lizzie D., Will, James and Hugh Griever; Maude and John Petholch; Malvin Dodds; Muzza, Will, Elliot, Bessie and Anna Somerville; Ford Aitchison; Ellen, Dora and Tom Lowe; Charlotte and Annie Mann; Tom, Agnes, John and Maggie Beattie; Willie McKay; Annie, Willie and Alice Wyatt; Dora, Mabel and Myrtle McGlavin; Jessie Cuthill; Jeanne Alexander; Jeanne, Dora, Mary and Florence Staples; Vera Ross; Charles and John Riley.

Miss Annie Simpson was the first teacher. Others included Misses Morrison, Hillon, Margaret Scott (Mrs. J. C. Long); Misses Cunningham, L. Kenny, Gena White, Annie Somerville, A. D. Hays, A. Finkbeiner, Christina Dickens, Mabel Donnan, Ma M. Grazier, Vera Hunt, Annie Strong, Jean Alexander, William Draper, A. J. Danson, Olive Moon, Mary Holland, Mrs. Claire Eckert, Mrs. (Nan Holmes) Charles MacDonald and from 1914 to 1915 - Miss Jennie Little.

That year S. S. 12 became part of the McKillop school area and the school was sold to H. and J. Bowen.

S. S. NO. 13 RIMBOLD

Thomas E. Hays, John McDowell and John McMillan took an oath of office before John Beattie, J. P., May 11, 1899. They were the first trustees of the new school section No. 13 and held their first board meet-

ing at John Walkers, lot 34, con. 3, Dec. 24, 1889. The decision was reached due to overcrowding at S. B. No. 2, one and one-quarter miles north and known as Bonhove school.

On April 5, 1890 \$75.00 was paid to James Scott and his wife, Isabella, with William O. Duff as witness, for three-quarters of an acre of land, part lot 34, to be used as a school site. Mr. Hays was secretary-treasurer, Frederick Gray and John Scott were first auditors. Frame school house built in 1890 by a Mr. Greenough cost \$660.

Miss Belle Dickson and a Miss Campbell were the first teachers. Miss Anna Brown taught from 1892 to 1897 - salary \$250. - \$280. In 1902, \$300. was voted to start a school library. Miss Mamie Fowler taught from 1904 - 1917 - salary \$130. to \$600. New fence erected and grant to McKillop school fair in 1918. Asphalt shingles put on outside in 1925 and a painter was paid .40 cents an hour to paint exterior.

Miss Vera Haset, Mrs. Joseph Greenough and Mrs. Russell Worden (Ball) are believed to be the only former teachers living in the area.

School closed in 1941 because of lack of pupils. Re-opened in 1956. Trustees were Sam Scott, Peter McCowan, John Powell, Jr., Francis Coleman, Jr., Harold Agar and James M. Scott.

In January, 1965, by government decree, the school was placed under jurisdiction of a township board and closed in June. In July, 1965 purchased by Sam Scott - grandson of original owner of land.

Others who taught at No. 13 were Miss Nellie McMillan, Robert A. Atchison, Miss Isabel Atchison, Miss Agnes B. Hays, Miss Mae Melvor, Miss Dorothy Fitchison, Frank Coston, William McFay, Miss Stella Richmond, Miss Mae Shortreed, (School closed). Fifteen years later Mrs. Robert Simpson, when school re-opened, followed by Mrs. Mary Heather, Mrs. John McIlwain and Miss Janet Tyndall.

There were several music supervisors. The last school board members were Francis Coleman, James M. Scott and W. J. McDowell (secretary-treasurer). Since then pupils from this section were transported to S. S. 4.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Sometimes I think we over-praise
The glories of the "good old days",
In good old days strong men were able
To cut the grain with scythes and cradles.
And then there came a fancy reaper
That cut the grain a great deal cheaper.
Then men just worked to beat the band
To tie the bundles up by hand.
And then there came that binder thing
That tied the bundles up with string.
Then came the job that really hurt -
We threshed the grain moist dust and dirt
Until we got the grain combine
That did not use a bit of twine!
It did not seem to change the yield
But thrashed the grain wet in the field.
The hallow light was not too bright
And then we had the candle light,
And candle light, as we have seen
Was followed by the kerosene.
And then - we had electric light
So men could work both day and night,
I guess we're too close up to see
How good the new times really be!

by "Godbraster",

Farms and Families

SCOTT POULTRY FARMS and THE INTERNATIONAL PLOWING MATCH

James M. Scott is the founder of the Scott Poultry Farms which is to-day one of the larger poultry establishments in the Province of Ontario. In the fall of 1920 he took over the farm flock of 40 Barred Rock hens - this was at the time when early winter eggs were unthought of, but through the use of fresh moist scrape, careful feeding, good management and the extension of daylight by artificial lighting, his small flock gave exceptionally high production throughout the years. This gave him encouragement to continue and was the foundation of 10-days high enterprises - one of the larger poultry establishments in Ontario.

The next year his poultry plant had increased to 50 pullets housed in the stable. Along with a 50-egg incubator, a second-hand brooder house (purchased for \$5.00) and a small coal-burning brooder stove was the second step.

Year by year by wise planning and shrewd business practices, his business grew by leaps and bounds until to-day his poultry business occupies 412 acres in one block and includes four sets of farm buildings equipped with the most modern poultry equipment available. Incubators with a capacity for hatching more than

32,000 chicks each week, are in use in 1967 - quite an expansion in 45 years.

For the past two years son Bill has been assisting his father in the management of the Scott Poultry Farms Ltd., now associated with Kimber Chick Inc., Miles, California.

The outstanding event in Seaford and area in 1966 was the International Ploving Match, Oct. 11 - 14, on the Scott Poultry Farms adjacent to the northwest corner of the town in McKelley Township. While more than 50,000 people paid admission to what could have been a record event, almost continuous rain created serious problems and cut down attendance.

As early as 1961 negotiations started in an effort to bring the event to Huron County in the near future, with the Ontario Ploverman's Association to choose the best site possible. Scott Farms was selected as the logical site.

When it became definite that the match was to be held in the Seaford area the officials to be in charge were named. To head the local committee were Gordon McGleess, a past O. P. A. president and Larry Snider, a business man of Sevier, as co-chairmen. (The last provincial match held in Huron County was in 1949 at Port Albert - known as the Victory Match). Other chairmen included Donald McKinnis of Ashfield (1967 Warden), W. D. Stephenson, Seaford and Bill Shaly, treasurer, Goderich.

The planning job was immense but with the co-operation of all concerned the event lined up beautifully. An enjoyable prelude to the match was the sod-turning ceremony at the site on June 11, 1966, with the Hon. G. S. MacNaughton, then Minister of Highways and the Hon. William Stewart, Minister of Agriculture, turning the first sod using a plow that had been used on the same farm a century earlier. Weatherwise it was a delightful day with a good crowd on hand. Everything pointed

to a successful match to be held at the same site four months later.

The week and prior to the match the location looked magnificent - lush grass could never have been greener nor skies bluer. Colorful buildings, tents and flags added to the picture but, the afternoon before it was to open, skies became dark and rain began to fall. All the work and planning that had gone into making it one of the largest International Matches ever held was about to be almost washed out.

In spite of all the difficulties, those in charge carried bravely on and all planned events and most of the other events except the dolly parade, went on as scheduled. To make up for the weather the Match was extended one day - rain and more rain fell.

However, the International was successful financially. Haron and all concerned did their best.

A local girl, Amy Stewart, daughter of Warden Kenneth Stewart, was declared Queen of the Farrow.

Mayor of the Tented City was James M. Scott, owner and operator of Scott Poultry Farms, while son Bill was deputy mayor. Close to 1000 acres were in use or optioned for the event.

E. A. Lashby, secretary-manager of the C. P. A., reported at the annual meeting that the site had been perfectly administered the very best - the weatherman being the only one who did not co-operate.

THE EVANS FAMILY

The Evans family were among the first to settle in McKillop Township. Fortunately they had acquired what was then considered a good education, and were able to play an active part in the development of the community.

There were two men, Joseph and William, and two sisters. One sister married a Downey and moved

away, the other married Thomas Tully and lived on the farm now occupied by Matthew Murray. Of a family of five sons and four daughters, only one son married and went to live in North Dakota. Of the daughters who married, none had families.

Joseph Evans raised a family of five sons and two daughters. Several went to the United States to live. James Evans' family were all girls. James and his father took active parts in township affairs - council and county council, and served as Justices of the Peace for many years and also were members of the McKillop Fire Insurance Company.

Joseph Evans and Robert Turnbull were township auditors in 1884 and Solomon J. Shanno, treasurer.

THE CAMPBELL FARM

In 1839 the Canada Company took over from the Crown a large tract of land in the Township of McKillop. About fifteen years later the land was taken up by an enterprising Irishman from County Armagh, Ireland. His name was Robert Campbell, grandfather of Robert W. Campbell. He was 14 when he began farming. Previously he had hauled logs from Toronto to Oshawa for McLaughlin Wagon Works. He married Ann Jane (McAdam) Campbell, also of Armagh, Ireland. His brother John had settled on the next farm. Robert and Ann had four children - Margaret Ann, James Henry, Mary Jane and Robert Alexander. The first log house was built west of the present garage. It consisted of one large livingroom, 2 adjacent bedrooms and one large attic room upstairs. The milk house was a lean-to at the end. The first barn was built on the bank of the river - no stone foundation. The present house was built in 1874 - William Johnston being mason and plasterer. Colin and Sinclair Gordon grained woodwork and inside painting. The doors and window sills are of stone brought by sleigh

from Owen Sound. For years across the kitchen ceiling were two rows of large hooks put there when the house was built - still there in 1952. From them hung hams and shoulders of pork to be cured. The first cow-stable was converted into a garage. The present barn was built in 1898 and the flag stones came from Shing's stone quarry in Gray County. William Summers was the stone mason and George McGonigle was framer.

The story is told that McGonigle's son, Robert, stood on his head on one of the ventilators when barn was finished. The two captains were Thomas Stephens (Sr.) Queen's Hotel and a Mr. Ewan.

The Campbells discarded coaloil lamps and lanterns for kerosene in 1927 and for hydro in 1939.

Robert Campbell, the first, died in 1907, his wife had died in 1904, the farm going from the original owner to the present owner, who took over in 1924 and married the former Lillian Gordon in 1926.

Maple syrup has been made on the farm since the early days. Old spiles were eight inches long, driven into the trees with a wooden mallet. In those days the women spun their own yarn and a spinning wheel was a fixture. They also made their own candles and the children made colored candles for Christmas.

The old drag saw used was made in Sawforth's first foundry. Oak trees standing 60 feet high were started in flower pots. A milk stand was a common sight at farm gates where cans of milk were set to be picked up for the cheese factory. Later farmers delivered their own milk.

An overflowing well was drilled in 1931. The house almost burned down in the 1900's caused by a chimney spark. The ringing of the farm bell summoned help. William Smith, who was doing a decorating job there, fainted and had to be carried down from the van. catch. Taxes in 1894 were \$28.70 on \$1,800 assessment while in 1951 taxes were \$257. on an assessment of \$7600.

THORNTON HALL FARM

Thornton Hall Farm, con. 1, McKillop, on the north side of No. 8 highway, is one and one-quarter miles west of Seaforth - just beyond the Harpurhey limits.

Adolphus Thornton, wife of Ludwig Meyer, who came to Canada as a pioneer bride in 1872, named the place after her father, John Thornton, a British Consul in the City of Hamburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer lived there many years.

Ludwig and three brothers first came to Canada in 1879 and each took up 100 acres near Harpurhey. After three years there, Ludwig returned to Germany, married Miss Thornton and settled on the north farm.

A spacious house was built with considerable time and money used to make it and keep it beautiful indoors and out. The building on the east side of the drive-shed was for the farm labourer and his family. A summer house was used as a playhouse for their seven children.

For 35 years Mr. Meyer was division court clerk with an office in Seaforth, 1872 - 1886. Dying at 77 he had outlived the deaths of four county judges and had been noted for his poor writing.

His wife used to sit on a large fieldstone near their home watching for her husband's homecoming. After her death, Ludwig had this large boulder placed on the Meyer plot to mark her grave in Harpurhey Cemetery where it can be seen to this day.

Archibald D. Scott, son of pioneer James Scott, Roxburg, purchased the farm in 1891, the year he married Annie E. Ross, daughter of Fesley Ross, McKillop. His son, James F. assisted him until Mr. and Mrs. Scott retired to Seaforth in 1937. Andrew Davidson purchased the farm in 1965 and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Scott retired to Seaforth.

THE FRANK CASE FARM

Frank Case formerly lived in TuckerSmith but bought lot 23, Huron Road Survey, McKillop. He was a driver and owned 600 acres in the vicinity. The farm on which he made his home had never been plowed until it was turned over into a Golf Course in 1911. A Golf Holding Corporation was formed and purchased the farm. By June, 1914, it was in operation at a cost of \$5,225.80 being spent on construction of the course. A tennis court was opened in 1928.

Timber had been cut off early and the stumps had been allowed to rot away. The farm was used for pasture and gravel was hauled from a pit across the river behind the house.

The first Case house was frame. The one on the property now is a commodious brick home built in 1879. The foundation and brick work cost \$1200. One large stone, gray sandstone, constitutes the four corners of the foundation. The stone was blasted with dynamite to break it and four pieces were trimmed and finished to make the corner stones. William Gopp was the brick-layer and the brick was made at Bowden's kilnyard on the farm now owned by Scott Cliff in Egmontville. The spot from which the clay was taken was called "The Hollow" by the Egmontville boys.

Mr. Case built the wood fence along the front of the farm with lumber. The posts were six feet apart and were delivered by Tom Downey from Pony Mills in McKillop, east of Walton, for five cents each. The lumber was of the very best and cost \$4.50 per 1000 board feet.

The maple grove on the farm was famous for pecans and Mr. Case cleared as much as \$1800 a year from this source. The Case swimming-hole was known far and wide and the Case Creek (now Silver Creek) was a fisherman's paradise for trout. The Case gravel and sand pit supplied building material for half the Town of

Seafairh and surrounding countryside. The pavements of Seafairh were built of this material.

The Cases had a pair of Shetland ponies from Scotland, which were an enjoyment for children of the area. Mr. Case died in 1894 and his wife, who kept a beautiful garden of plants and shrubs, died about 1917.

The Golf Club ceased operations about 1943 and the Case house was vacant for a few years. Brad Smith bought the house and tennis court about 1951. Frank King owns the lot between the driveway and the hospital fence and back even with the back of the Smith lot. Dale Nixon owns the rest of the farm, 85 or 90 acres.



1875-1876

1875-1876 Adirondack Park, Adirondack Park

This view from Bolton's Arms of 1875 and
 shows the houses which had existed at Westbury
 at that time. According to the Atlas "Westbury, on
 the Scofield and Essex County territory in 1875

was north east of the former place, and has duly
 met by steps both ways. There are two large stone
 walls (East and West), stone (Bolton's) Photograph
 office, stone (Bolton's) church and school.



Barn raising was an occasion for community gatherings. Here a barn goes up on the Peter O'Sullivan farm near owned by Earl Ryan of lot 15 - row 3. Framed by Owen Hart, St. Columban it was built about 1966.



Threshing outfits moving from farm to farm often created traffic problems on the narrow roads common in McKelip only years ago. This threshing machine was operated by (l/r) John Deane, Mel Klene and Harry Deane. The picture was taken on the 12th of McKelip about 1918.

Business Through the Years

WINTHROP CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY

December 13, 1872 - John G. Morrison proposes going into the cheese business at Winthrop. Timber is on the ground for a new factory and he has engaged an experienced cheesemaker, William Hill. The building is to be in the shape of a T. The main building with the end towards the road is to be 48 by 28 feet, with weighing and vat room underneath, 24 by 28 feet. A press room, 24 by 16 feet is to be built to the west side and an engine room 20 by 16 feet, is to be on the east side. Excellent spring water is available. Quite a large number of cows have already been guaranteed to supply milk.

It was open from May 5 to October 11, 1873. H. Tyerman was the largest contributor and received \$289.92 for the season.

Cheese made by Hill and Morrison in 1873 won first prize at Central Fair, Ouelph. In 1880 cheese sold for 11 cents a pound and butter 25 cents. The next year's cheese sold for one-half cent a pound more and patrons received nine cents a gallon for milk.

In 1882 the factory was operated by James Kerr, Finlay Ross and Francis Morrison. That summer the factory received 642, 879 pounds of milk and made 60, 560 pounds of cheese (18 40 pounds milk made one

pond of cheese). In 1886 the company in charge was president, Alex Karel, directors, Finley Sage and Stephen Godkin. J. C. Morrison was secretary-treasurer. Improvements totalled \$234, with costs and prizes to be added.

In Nov. 1887 the factory was burned to the ground. Lost were 200 cheeses, all machinery and utensils. Insurance was \$900. By the following March all material was on hand ready for a new factory and plans were to be in operation, May 14, 1888.

In Oct. 1893 Winthrop cheese won a total of \$30 in first prize at Western Fair, London for the three best pale cheddar-style silver medal for best cheese in any class shown. Geo. H. Barr was cheesemaker.

In 1893 farmers' milk was to go to John Hannah for butter-making. He proposed to pay monthly for all milk delivered at factory at six cents per 10 pounds for first four months and seven cents per 10 pounds for next two months. It takes 30 or more pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. At this rate farmers received 18 and 21 cents for each pound of butter made and no work making it. Mr. Hannah installed a centrifugal machine to separate cream from milk. The sweet skim milk went back to the farmers and cream was taken to Seabrook Creamery to be made into butter. Mr. Hannah paid for milk hauling.

Some felt they should be paid according to butter fat content, so it was agreed that those whose milk had four per cent butter fat were to receive one-third more money. The separator was capable of separating cream from 3000 pounds of milk in an hour. Twenty-five pounds of cream made 10 pounds of butter at a temperature of 58 degrees in 18 months.

Traveling dairies were held occasionally. A good buttermaker would travel from factory to factory to demonstrate to the public milk testing and butter making.

In 1894 it was reported that Mr. Hannah was to

make an assignment. He sold his livestock but not his farm or factory at that time.

Cheesemaking resumed in 1895 instead of butter with A. Govanlock, Robert Campbell and Francis Morrison as directors. In June of that year farmers agreed that dairying was as profitable as raising grain.

In January 1897 cheese sold for 20 cents a pound and there was \$2998. to be distributed among some 70 patrons and milk buyers. Milk was 73 cents per 100 pounds - better than oats at 18 cents a bushel. In May 1897 there were nine milk routes. That year 55 1/2 tons of cheese were manufactured, valued at 19000. Frank Millson was cheesemaker for some time.

In March 1904, factory was sold to Cobles and Scarlett with patrons having charge of selling the butter and apportioning proceeds. Butter output in 1903 was valued at \$8200.

In 1904 a hall was added to the creamery which served for meetings and entertainment - called Calder's Hall. Church services were held there while the new Coven Church was being built in Winstrop.

At the annual meeting, March 1907, it was shown that the factory did \$15,000 worth of business in six months the previous year. Mr. Calder installed a new churn and buttermaker. In 1907, 45,000 pounds of butter were made and he installed government standard refrigerator. In 1908, 43 tons of butter were made valued at \$79,000. and there were 225 patrons. Highest price was 28 cents and lowest 19 1/2. The year 1909 was one of the biggest years in its history - 59 1/4 tons of butter made, valued at \$26,000. There were 290 patrons and butter sold at 10 1/2 cents a pound. Output had increased fourfold in five years.

Frank Millson, who at one time was buttermaker and also operated a store in Winstrop, died in 1911.

In 1912 110 tons of butter were made valued at \$60,000. and sold at 30 cents a pound. Value of butter made in 1913 was \$52,472. selling at 24 1/2 cents a

pond Robert Bourlitt was re-elected president and A. A. Cullill, secretary-treasurer. A. G. Calder agreed to make butter for 3 1/4 cents a pound labour.

In April 1914 the factory was completely destroyed by fire. All contents and two milk wagons nearby were lost but manufactured stock had all been sold. Origin of fire was unknown. It was one of the best equipped factories in the county.

Although a little late in starting operations, the plant was rebuilt and operated five months in 1915 with 68 tons of butter made valued at \$32,000.

Clarence Parker, a nephew of Mr. Calder, was buttermaker in 1912 - 13. He now lives in Woodstock.

Mr. Parker believes that Mr. Calder purchased the factory in the late 1880's or early 1890's and apparently he was a cheese and buttermaker from childhood, having operated in various other centres. Mr. Parker also states that in the early days it was a stock company plant owned by farmers in the community. Mr. Calder moved to Madocum in 1918 where he died in 1940 and his wife died in the mid 1940's. The Calder home at Winstrey was bought by Mr. and Mrs. George Eaton, who now live in Seaforth. Mr. Parker also recalls that McKillop council met in the old curing room of the factory and J. M. Gowenlock, who operated a tile yard at Winstrey, was reeve when he worked there. Mr. Parker has pleasant recollections of his years at Winstrey and recalls playing football - he and Tommy Gowenlock played right wing.

The L. O. L. 811 bought the building in May, 1926 and have held their meetings there ever since. It is possible the building was unused from 1917 or 18 until then.

THE MCKILLOP MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

In 1907 there were rumors that telephone lines

to serve the population in the township were to become a reality. In March 1908 canvassing for telephone installations was carried out with a meeting called to form a company and lay plans to build a line. An interim committee was set up with Robert Scarlett, president; John McGavin, vice-president and James Kerr, secretary. Geo Eckert and Mike Broderick, Seaforth, addressed the meeting and extolled the benefits of 'the wonder of the age'.

Canvassers named were: Wm. McGavin, James Smith, Hugh Alexander, Charles Little, George McKee, John M. Govenlock, Adam Dickson, James Kerr and Geo. D C Hearn.

The canvass was fairly successful but they decided to delay action until a scheme for an extended line to Walton, Constance and an area south of Seaforth, was investigated.

In April a meeting was planned to form a company known as the McKillop Rural Telephone Company. A canvass for stock was planned for a line from Seaforth to Walton with spur lines. A charter was to be applied for. Provisional directors named were; Robert Scarlett, James Kerr, I. V Fear, Chas Little, John Catholl, Geo Hearn and Robert Smith.

Estimated cost to construct a line and install telephones along the proposed route was \$1800. Other areas were becoming interested.

"May 2, 1908. The three commissioners appointed to attend to the building of a line of the McKillop Municipal System and purchase of supplies met at A. A. Catholl's store (Wentrop).

Moved by John Dodds, seconded by Geo. Hearn that J. M. Govenlock be secretary. Carried.

Moved by John Dodds and seconded by J. M. Govenlock that George Hearn be president. Carried.

Moved by George Hearn and seconded by J. M. Govenlock that John Dodds be treasurer. Carried.

Geo. D. C. Hearn, Secretary"

Construction of McKillop Telephone System -
roads in part -

¹This system shall be known as the McKillop Telephone System with the central office to be in Wipthrop

²The Board of Commissioners shall consist of three members elected by the initiating subscribers among themselves and shall hold office for one year, until the annual meeting - a president, a secretary and a treasurer.

³The commission in charge of the line is to keep it in repair and have power to employ an expert when-over necessary and submit a report at each annual meeting.

⁴Initial subscribers shall pay equally and annually for a permit of 10 years, with the rate levied on them by the McKillop council. The system is not to be extended until there shall be at least two subscribers to each and every mile of extension asked for,

⁵Any person except a subscriber or his family shall pay the sum of 15 cents for each and every message to any part of the line, five minutes being allowed for the transmission of each message, to be paid to the treasurer at the end of each month, or pay a fine of \$1.00.

The committee appointed to draft the constitution was James Kerr, Robert Smith and Alex Cothill.

In May 1908 - under a new act passed by the Ontario Legislature, council issued debentures to cover cost of construction and installation. To meet interest and sinking fund on debentures, users of telephone will be equally assessed with the cost spread over a 10 year period. Already 18 telephones were guaranteed on a 12 mile line. Work on the line was to commence at once with arrangements left to J. M. Gowenlock, George Hearn and John Dodds.

May 18 - Meeting at J. M. Gowenlock's, it was moved by John Dodds and seconded by George Hearn, that Robert Smith, Jr., was to receive \$200, for the

contract of getting up the telephone line, he to do all the work and make a satisfactory job. Carried.

Then - "I, Robert Smith, Jr., agree to build the line and I do all the work and guarantee to give a satisfactory job or no pay. Signed Robert Smith."

Robert Smith built the line which was completed in July 1908 and connections were made with Seaforth.

The first message over the new line was made by Thomas A. Beattie to his wife at John G. Greave's home. There were 21 subscribers between Seaforth and Winthrop and it is said the first telephone was installed in the Robert Smith home.

The early subscribers included: T. A. Beattie, Robt. Beattie, Robert Smith, Sr., Hugh Alexander, John Dodds, John Cathell, Robert Smith, Jr., John G. Greave, Alex Cathell, John M. Gowenlock, Andrew Calder, Robert Scarlett, Fred Galbraith, Robert Campbell, James Kerr, James Dorrance, George Eburn, Rev. D. Carswell, Joseph Dorrance, Andrew Henderson and Robert Gowenlock.

Aug. 10, 1908 - Meeting at Calder's Hall. It was agreed that the sum of 15 cents be charged for non-subscribers talking over the line, this to be placed in the rate. The same commissioners were again named and Robert Smith was to be paid 25 cents per hour for repairing the line when needed and the system was to keep all phones in repair. Robert Smith built a 13 mile line and installed 21 phones for \$200. Supplies totalled \$1461.52.

In 1909 the line was extended east along con. 6-7 with talk of extending it to Walton and Constance. A telephone network was foreseen.

A total of 24 miles of line was built and 48 phones installed costing \$450. for telephones and \$67. for the extension.

In July of that year the McKillop Telephone System was granted permission to issue a \$3,677. debenture for continuing construction in the township and

extending to points as Grey, Morris and Hallett.

In 1916 - 93 poles were installed and 35 more miles of line were constructed. Mr. Malles, and Mr. Scott Hawthorne were also building lines. Commissioners were James Kerr, J. Cathell and J. M. Greenlock. One hundred dollars was paid back to early subscribers. Balance in treasury in Jan. 1915 was \$400.

Commissioners were Greenlock, Hearn, James Small and Dr. Charles McGregor.

In March 1916, a heavy sleet storm raised havoc to the line running out the north from the town limits to Robert Grove's with every pole broken in the mile stretch and the wire was in a tangled mass. Thoughts were then given to enclose wires in cables.

Commissioners in 1921 were: Charles McGregor, W. B. Small and J. M. Greenlock. In 1921 Matt Armstrong was president, John Eckert, Treasurer and J. M. Greenlock, secretary.

In December 1934 there were 184 miles of poles, 503 miles of single wire and 408 telephones. Commissioners were Matt Armstrong, A. A. Cathell and J. M. Eckert.

In 1940 J. M. Eckert was president and two years later was again treasurer.

In 1947 James B. Hogg was replaced by Frank Kirkby as commissioner.

The late John Kellar served as lineaman for many years. Ross Murdie, who was secretary for many years was replaced in 1946 by J. M. Eckert who held the position until 1962 - 38 years.

Commissioners in 1958 were M. Armstrong, G. McGavin and George R. Campbell and in 1951 M. Armstrong was re-elected chairman - a member for 20 years. He died in Feb. 1955 at 90 years.

That year the work of rebuilding the line north of Seaforth began - 63 poles were removed from roadides and circuits were split in preparation for the change to dial. Geo. R. Campbell became president and the change

to dial was estimated to cost \$4300.

The first dial telephone was installed in the Willis Van Egmont home, No. 4 highway, Hallett township. The McKillop system now operates in Hallett, Grey, Morris, Goderich townships having dropped Tackersonth in July 1966.

In 1959 the underground system was extended and it was said that "talking too much on the lines was spoiling the service for others."

The change to dial was made complete on Nov. 14, 1961; George B. Campbell was chairman in 1965; Harry Snell in 1966 and Wm. J. Leeming in 1967. The commissioners in 1967 are the same; James F. Kays is secretary-treasurer and George Hibbert, chairman.

Following studies of proposals to amalgamate with the Sibley and Brussels telephone systems in the formation of a new company which the commission had been carrying on for some months, subscribers, at a special meeting on June 12, 1967 at Winthrop, rejected the suggestion and approved an offer of Bell Telephone Company to purchase the system for \$60,000, effective December 31, 1967.

WINTHROP AND "THE WEE STORE"

The Winthrop store has been a service in the area for over 100 years - not the same store but in practically the same location. Alex Murchie, the first owner, came to Canada with his wife and two small daughters in 1858 and constructed a dwelling a few miles north of Sarnia at a corner of the north gravel road, called Ballsbay or Barley Bay. He fenced some land, put a roof on his house and called it home. Several years later he stocked it with merchandise to trade with the increasing number of pioneer farmers, then opened a post office and the spot was called Winthrop.

About 1887 work began to drain the useless bog swamp that lay around the area. More settlers began to come in - the "wee store" did quite a business as did

the saw and grist mill, two blacksmith shops, two taverns (one a hotel), a brush yard, and a cheese and butter factory with a large hog pen nearby.

Times were good at Winstrop but Mr. Marchie died. His wife continued with the business and had the post office fitted with boxes for the mail. A daughter married and moved to Walton. Mrs. Marchie died Dec. 31, 1913. Her daughter Katie, who had helped her, moved to Seaforth.

John Montgomery then bought the business and operated it until 1934. With his family grown and away the Montgomerys sold to Austin Dolmage. By then the country round about was well settled, the community weakened, the bustling mills became quiet, the blacksmith shop vacant, sons and daughters moved to greener fields and Winstrop realized its new identity, as just a corner with a church, a school, a store, a few houses and one last mill.

Then - a sign - 'For Sale - The Was Store', was 18 by 27 feet. Can be torn down or moved - signed Austin Dolmage. He was the third and last owner in almost 100 years. Less than a year later he built another store in the place - directly behind where it had stood so long, but had been torn down. The next owner of the new store was Stanley M. Collins, and Mr. Dolmage bought the residence of the late R. K. McFarlane in the village.

Lloyd McCluskie took over the business in 1958, created a large addition and made several other improvements. He still operates the store in 1967.

Alex A. Cahill at one time also built a store in Winstrop, later operated by Kenneth Bennett. William Bullard and his son Jack operated a blacksmith shop. Fred Horse owned a wagon shop and a Mr. Hervey had a buggy factory east of the corner and a hotel stood at the northeast corner. In 1942 the Winstrop Mill, which had been owned by Ephriam Hanzo, was sold to Dolmage Milling Company.

The Gowenlock Mills - June 3, 1875 - fire destroyed the saw mill owned by John Gowenlock and operated by Andrew Gowenlock. It had cost \$5200, to build and \$5000 worth of lumber was also lost. It was rebuilt and in 1880 had a windmill installed over his well for his saw and grist mill. A news item in March 1889 stated that around Andrew Gowenlock's saw mill, grist mill and general store, Westrop was booming. Robert Gowenlock died in 1920, he had lived in McKillop 50 years. Besides being an overseer of the business, he was an elder in Westrop Church for 15 years and active in Sunday School work.

The village also boasts a four-acre recreation field.

A bright spot in the village is the modern new township municipal building built in 1965 costing around \$10,000. Bernard Ten Pas and Sons, Brussels, was the contractor. On Friday, Nov 26, 1965, the Hon. C S MacNaughton, then Minister of Highways, officially opened the building. Several other dignitaries were in attendance.

THE MCKILLOP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

This company originated at a meeting of interested persons held in the Commercial Hotel on Wednesday, March 1, 1876. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the formation of a farmer's fire insurance company. When the company was formed the above name was chosen. Later the same month at a meeting more than the amount of insurance required for organization was secured. The directors were elected on April 1, five from each of the townships of McKillop, Tuckermath and Hallert, then a few days later the following officers were elected: president, G. E. Crosswell, vice-president, W. J. Shannon, secretary-treasurer, M. Y. McLennan. The first agents appointed were David Sproat, Robert McMillan and Thomas McLeod. McKillop direc-

tors were Robert Covenlock, T. E. Hays, John Thompson, James Scott, W. J. Shannon, Tuckersmith; G. E. Crosswell, James Landerborough, Robert Elgin, F. Fawcett, Sr., James McDonald, Hallett, John McMillan, George Watt, Thomas Moon, Robert McMichael, T. Neilsen (replaced by John Britton)

In a short time applications for insurance totalled \$115,000. In four months this had doubled with 342 members and no losses by fire. Nine months later the first fire loss was given as \$115.

For some time five directors, all from one township, retired annually.

The second president was W. J. Shannon followed by John McMillan of Hallett. Then James Kerr of McKillop was president for four years.

The use of steam operated threshers caused the company great concern by 1884. The farmer who was having threshing done was obliged to have a ladder long enough to reach at least two feet above the beam ends during the whole time threshing was in progress. Membership fee was reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 and livestock belonging to the insured was to be rated as contents of a building struck by lightning.

T. E. Hays was president in 1885 and membership reached 1636. In 1892 he was succeeded by D. Ross, Stanley Township, who died in 1898. Directors were now from Stanley, Hibbert and Goderich townships as well. George Watt was then president for three years followed by J. B. McLean, Rippen from 1898 to 1916 (18 years); James Connolly of Goderich township was the next president, until 1926 at least, perhaps longer. Robert Archibald was president in the 1930's and John L. Malone in the 1940's.

The 1967 officers are president - Wm. R. Pepper, Brucefield; Wm. S. Alexander, R. R. #2, Walton; Mrs. Keith Sharp, R. R. #2, Seaforth is secretary-treasurer from 1876 to 1938 - 79 years - there were only five secretary-treasurers. They were: M. T. McLean,

two years; W. J. Shannon, 1878 - 1906; T. E. Hays, 1901 - 1923; D. F. McGregor, 1924 - 1932; M. A. Reid, 1933 - 1958, W. E. Southgate, 1958 - 1966; Mrs. Keith Sharp is the present secretary-treasurer.

FRANK HLENG, LIMITED

Since pioneer times a source of gravel for district buildings and roads and stone and sand deposits have come from lot 22, con. 2, McKillop. This deposit has gained new importance with the introduction of modern machinery. During the many years in which the farm has produced gravel, the total produced has not equalled the production of the past few years.

Until power-driven equipment was introduced, gravel to a great extent was shovelled by hand onto horse-drawn wagons. To-day main-wheeled trucks carry loads equal to 25 of the wagons in use 30 years ago. Crushing and loading gravel used to be dangerous and backbreaking and accidents were frequent. A recent owner, George Sheehart, died in 1948 from a pit accident.

Now all material is handled mechanically. Large shovels stationed in the pit, load trucks which carry the stone to a hopper at the crusher site. Here fine material drops through a grating onto a moving belt and into a secondary crusher. Large stones go first to a primary crusher and broken pieces are fed onto a belt and into a second crusher. From here the material is carried by conveyor to a washing process, on the way being screened and separated into sand and stones of various sizes. After washing the material is again carried to bins for direct loading into trucks. Unwashed crushed stone is taken off the conveyor at an earlier stage and loaded directly into separate bins.

The crushing and washing process is continuous and produces finished stone at the rate of a ton a minute. This washing process requires a steady supply of water

which is supplied from a 10-inch well drilled in 1961 by W. D. Hopper and Sons, and supplies 300 gallons a minute.

Stone, sand and gravel are delivered by trucks of varying capacities which are loaded by gravity from storage hoppers. As loaded trucks leave they are weighed on platform scales that automatically price the load's weight. Scales, 50 feet in length weigh loads up to 50 tons. Aggregates from the King pits are used in increasing quantities for concrete requirements and for asphalt road construction over a wide area.

The site of the present pit was cleared as a farm by Robert Turnbull who came to MacKillop from Scotland in 1850. Remembering his native community he called his new home Dunspicce - a name which it carried for many years. Following his death the farm continued in the Turnbull family until the death of his son, George (father of Miss Mabel Turnbull, Seaforth). It was sold in the early 1920's to George Aberhart and purchased in 1969 by Frank King from Henry Lawrence.

While deposits on the property were always regarded as a source of gravel and sand, the pits were not operated commercially to any extent before the turn of the century. When selling gravel George Turnbull stated, "It is like selling your farm by the load".

Organizations

THE SEAFORTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

As this is a better than average rural area, not just McKillop, but Tucker-smoth, Hallett, Hibbert and Stanley townships as well, it would be a mistake not to include the Seaforth Agricultural Society. Located and operated in McKillop township since 1908, the society has been held in three different locations with three different names. When first organized and held in Harperhey it was known as the Harperhey Agriculture Society. The second location in 1861 was in Tucker-smoth township at what is now the town's west end where the public school and Ned Bell's Shell Service Station are and the society was known as the Tucker-smoth Branch Agriculture Society.

(By early regulations of the Department of Agriculture, the society was to assume the name of its location - this regulation being later removed.)

The conditions at the second location became inadequate and also because of the burning under mysterious circumstances of the large exhibits building and poultry accommodation in 1898, another location was sought. Records show that because of this loss no fair was held in 1899.

In the meantime the Seaforth Turf Association had been operating a half-mile race track on the

second field back from the north end on Thomas Lap-
plie's farm, now owned by Gordon Elliott. In 1895 this
association bought land from Ed. Coleman and built a
race track where it is to-day. (This is the fourth track
in the Seaford area, two earlier ones being at the west
end). When the track and land around it was put up for
auction in 1900 the Agricultural Society purchased it.
To clear the \$1000 mortgage held by George McCarty-
ney, the town of Seaford and the townships of McKillop
and Tuckersmith each contributed \$100, and Thomas
Scott made up the \$700 balance.

Land was also purchased from William Duggan
on which was built the unique substantial exhibition hall.
That parcel of land on which the Seaford Community
Centre stands was transferred to the Town of Seaford
with an agreement that the society have free use of
Centre for specified periods. The livestock accommoda-
tions on the grounds are excellent.

In connection with the society's 110th anniversary
in 1958, a cement platform, speakers' and judges' stand
complete with pylon and plaques were built. The un-
willing ceremonies were carried out by the Lieutenant
Governor of Ontario, Louis Brodeur.

Although faced with financial problems at times
due mainly to bad weather conditions, the fair has con-
tinued to grow and has been of service as an agricultural
showplace for the community and large area surround-
ing it for a total of 122 years - surely an enviable record.

In 1959 the fair was granted a Class "B" status,
being the only one in Huron County to obtain such a rat-
ing and since that time has had an organized Junior Fair
working within its organization. "Three's A Crowd and
Only Class B Fair Where Juniors Reign Supreme".

McKILLOP SCHOOL FAIR

In the spring of 1915 an invitation was sent to the
school boards of the southern portion of McKillop town-

ship, asking the trustees to meet at S. S. No. 6 to discuss the formation of a school fair. Representing the various schools were; U. S. S. No. 1 - John Lane, John Balgo; No. 13 - Joseph Scott, Duncan McGowan; No. 2 - William McIlare, Alfred Browne; No. 10 - George McGee, John Shannon; No. 6 - Thomas Bolton, Sam Smith; No. 8 - George F. Bennaway, John Murray; Beachwood No. 3 - Thomas Moylan, Ed Moran; St. Columbian - P. T. McCraith, James Sullivan; No. 4 - William Seafin, Robert Gibson.

A decision was made to hold a school fair in September at No. 4 school with William Seafin as president and Foster Fowler as secretary-treasurer.

The event was sponsored by Dr. Field, school inspector, and assisted greatly. "What a success those fairs were", quotes Mr. Fowler. The many classes of livestock, poultry, vegetables, fruit, flowers and school work were full. The Seafin band led the parade of school children, assisted by Roy Fletcher as "Jugs" and Oliver Elliott as "Magpie", as entertainers. There never was a dull moment.

Prizes were donated by every merchant of Seafin, Dublin, Brodthagen, Beachwood and St. Columbian.

The school fair was discontinued in 1918 to be started again with many new features in 1948 and held at No. 4. For that year the officers were - president - Ed. Gedlin; secretary-treasurer, Foster Fowler. School representatives were - No. 1 - John E. Murray, teacher, Beta Foster; No. 2 - William Dadds, teacher, Ann Brand; No. 3 - James McQuaid, teachers, Mother Mary Alice and Mother St. Louis; No. 4 - Robert W. Campbell, teacher, Mrs. E. J. Weber; No. 6 - James Sloan, teacher, F. Fowler; No. 7 - Charles Boyd, teacher or Edwin Lott; No. 8 - Leslie Bourman, teacher Florence Brown; No. 9 - William Dennis, teacher Marion Kabe; No. 10 - Alan Campbell, teacher, Mrs. John Kellar; No. 12 - James Hogg, teacher, Mrs. McDonald.

The school parade and sports were held on Frank

Johnston's farm and Gordon McGavin's exhibit of implements and the livestock show was held across the road at Dylon Wheatley's. Harvey McLivnan had his ponies there for the children. Mac Walton, aged 13, demonstrated his invention of a child's wagon driven by a motor from a lawn mower. Mr. McGavin gave a demonstration of an old-time wood-splitting machine - a very rare and powerful machine.

The parade was led by the Broctonets Band. Dan Brerman, niece of McKillop, officially welcomed the gathering. J. H. Kirkwood, inspector, judged the school work.

Clara Giffin, S S 6, won the public speaking competition. Lucene Deert was declared "Miss McKillop" and Jeanne Brerman, S S 8 (age 10) was winner in the junior class. Gilbert Murray, S S 6, with 150 points, was winner in the livestock competition.

Kenneth Stewart was president in 1955 followed by William Boyd, with Harold Pryce and Gordon Papple as vice-presidents. Mr. Stewart was secretary-treasurer. Bill Henderson offered to pay poultry prizes for those winning that were purchased from him.

In 1956 the McKillop school fair was invited to join with the Seaforth Fall Fair but it was not accepted. W. H. Golding, M P. was asked to open the 1956 fair and Archie Mason was engaged to supply entertainment.

The 1957 fair was also held at No. 6 with William Boyd as president, Gordon Papple as first vice-president and Mervin Dietz as second vice-president. Ken Stewart continued as secretary-treasurer. Many changes were made in the prizes list from year to year.

Jerry Montgomery was replaced by D. H. Miles as agricultural representative.

The 1957 and '58 fairs were held at No. 11, Westrop. Gordon Papple was president in 1958 with Mervin Dietz and Ralph McNeel as vice-presidents. William Denton was secretary-treasurer for several years at a salary of \$36. a year.

In 1958, 224 school children participated in the fair. Choral reading and baby shows were features of several fairs and judges received boxes of chocolates as tokens of appreciation. The 1958 fair had a public address system through courtesy of Mr. Gumpertich.

A dance in the township shed concluded the 1958 fair.

The 1959 fair was also held at Winthrop with G Pappie as president with M. Dorn and R. McNichol as vice-presidents and W. Dennis, secretary-treasurer. Seaforth Lions Club was given \$5.00 for use of tables. Total receipts for the '59 fair were \$609.66 with \$653.75 expenditure with 217 pupils participating.

Officers for 1960 were: president, G. Pappie; vice-presidents, R. McNichol and Roy Wildfong with W. Dennis, secretary.

Warden John Dennis opened the 1960 fair. A monster dance and draw was held at Brodhegon with total receipts of \$327.88. Balance from fair and dances totalled \$439.12.

Officers for 1961 were: president, Ralph McNichol, vice presidents, Roy Wildfong and Fred Ross with Campbell Wey as secretary-treasurer. A. Y. McLean opened the '61 fair.

This was apparently the last fair with a balance of \$4.87 on hand. Weather and accommodation proved to be problems.

WALTON COMMUNITY HALL

The lovely little Walton Community Hall has served that area well in several ways and in various locations over the past 94 years. Its use has ranged from several prayer meetings, lodge meetings and euchre parties to community concerts and dances. It is located on the south or McKillop side of County Road 25 - (which is the boundary between McKillop on the south and Grey

and Morris on the north).

Early in 1870 the New Connexion Methodists of Sealforth formed a congregation near Walton (with services held in Leathbury schoolhouse (S. S. 7). A pastor - from Sealforth conducted weekly services.

A church built in 1873 first served this newly formed group, linked with the Brussels circuit. It was built on the corner of con. 14 McMillan and North Gravel Road - formerly the Nelson Reid farm now owned by Lawrence Ryan. Rev. Robert Derry was the first pastor followed by Rev. C. E. Stafford.

In 1874 Walton became head of the circuit and a church was formed at Beithel. During Rev. R. S. Barber's time the church was moved to a more central location on the north side of County Road 11, Gray Township. Helped by a Mr. Daley from near Londonbere, three men of the congregation - George Grigg, John Berry and William J. Bennett helped move the 32 year old building to Walton where it was placed on a cement wall at the east end of the village a few hundred feet east of St. George's Anglican Church - where Ed. Davidson lived in 1958. The wall was built by George Barcliff, a Brussels contractor along with Jim Gibson, Bill Anderson and Bill Bennett.

At the time of Church Union in 1925 when the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Canada united, this Methodist group joined Duff's Presbyterian Church at the north end of the village and formed a new congregation.

That left the building vacant and it was next purchased by L. O. L. No. 252, Walton and used as a lodge hall until 1938.

Enterprising citizens of the village, in search of a building for community activities, formed a committee to bargain with the non-operating lodge group for the use of the hall. The lodge, reserving certain privileges, agreed to sell the building to them for \$50.

When the papers were duly signed, the community

group, bolstered by the sale of \$5.00 shares in the building, decided to move it to a more central location. The necessary land was made available in return for one share by William Humphries, on the old Neal property. The building was then moved to its present location - on the south side of County Road 25, McKillop, at the south end of the business section on the boundary.

Following various uses the building was completely renovated indoors and out. It is kept painted and the area is nicely planted outdoors each summer and is used for various community activities including Walton Women's Institute meetings.

When the building was used as a church, the first Sunday School superintendent was Gilbert Thompson. Mary Pollard was the organist and class leaders were M. Morrison, G. Dennis and W. Pollard. At a great jubilee in 1923 the church was crowded and a former Walton boy, Rev. Archie McKibben of Fingal was the special speaker.

During the 52 years it served as a church there were 24 pastors and young men of the congregation who entered the ministry including A. McKibben, De Witt Coombs and Sidney Hewitt who lost his life in the first World War.

Howard Hockwell lives in the parsonage and his garden is where the church stood.

In 1958 when the lodge was completely done over, a grand opening featured a concert of local talent and a dance.

Now in 1967, the building has been in use for about 30 years with a recreation field close by. This four-acre lot was purchased in 1945 from George Jackson for \$100. an acre. Over \$500. was collected canvassing. The grounds are controlled by the ball trustees and are used for ball, soccer and games. In 1948 - 50 there were 87 shareholders. Various presidents have been Silas Johnston, Wilfred Shortreed, Roy Bennett, Norman Williamson and others.

WINTHROP LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO. 813
1857 - 1967

L. O. L. 813 celebrated its 100th anniversary with a centennial banquet in 1957. The lodge was instituted on February 11th, 1857 and Joseph Watson was the first Master. James Pryce was the first secretary.

Guests attended from Sealcoth, Henzell, Wingham and Grand Bend. Joseph Caldwell was County Master for South Huron. David Boyd was the oldest member present having joined in May 11, 1867.

The first meeting was on March 1, 1857 and meetings continued from then until November 1860 in a room at the farm of Thompson Morrison - later Irwin Trewardine. For a couple of years the lodge met in Sam McSpadden's home in the village.

In December 1862, the first lodge hall was built on the corner of Samuel Scarlett's farm - now Harold Pryce's. A red frame building, it was used for 41 years. In 1903 they bought the South Baptist Church (now Louis Bolton's farm) and moved it to a site on the James H Campbell farm, the first meeting being held in December of that year. It was used as a lodge room until July 1924. That same spring, the building still used, was bought and alterations made. The building stands on the north-east corner at Winthrop. It was the former Calder Cheese factory built in 1872.

In 1947 further alterations were made - a cement foundation was built and the bottom part made into a garage (now used by McKillop Municipal Telephone System). The stage was lowered and a hand shall put in the side. In 1957, at the time of its centennial, a steel roof was put on.

Laverna Goffin, Master, was chairman for the 100th Anniversary and secretary Kenneth Bettles recalled many past events - in 1895 a picnic was held on Charles Little's back; in 1903 Princess Alice True Blue Lodge No. 21 went dormant; in 1910 a beautiful banner was bought for \$40 and for a number of years it took first prize at

the best in the parade at July 12th celebrations; in 1954 Winthrop No. 813 and Seaforth, No. 793 sponsored "The Glorious Twelfth".

In 1955 Laverna Godwin again became Master, Kenneth Bittles is secretary and Frank Johnston, treasurer.

Other past masters in the last three years have been Lawrence Heagy, Grville Basserman and Melvin Halley.

The lodge's Centennial project is the installation of steel siding.

McKillop township nomination meetings are held annually in the hall as well and for many years it was a popular dance hall.

Recollections

REMINISCENCES OF ROXBORO

In response to a poem written by John H. Scott and appearing in the *Mercury Express*, W. R. Blanchard of Nelson, N. C. wrote - My parents lived near the crossroads, one and one-quarter miles north of Seaforth, sometimes called Mill Road End, as one and one-quarter mile west was Roxboro mill.

Approaching the village (Roxboro) from the east we came to T. E. Hays residence where he had a bridge over the river to his stone house. On the opposite side of the road lived Willie Atcheson. Farther on was a brick cottage occupied for a number of years by Robert Hawthorne. Others who lived there were A. H. Brewer, who operated the mill; Johnny Walker who practiced tanning and horticulture; W. B. Watson, storekeeper; James Scott, farmer; John Dickson, farmer; Wm. Sommers, brick-layer; and others. There was a blacksmith shop, a store or two, a grist mill and a mill pond that backed the water past what is now MacLanahan's Cemetery, the rear of the water over the dam spillway, the turn of the mill races, the crossroads, the bridge, the deep hole where fishing was good, meadow houses in winter, skating on the pond the picture setting of the Dickson and Scotts' stone residences on the riverbank among the trees; the spring floods and ice jams taking away bridges

and farms, and the large elm tree in the middle of the road near the lane gate that led along the river bank to Robert Scott's home.

Further along were McDowell's, Blacks, and - going east on the Koskoree road from the townline bridge - James Davidson (later Ned Blackley), the Cash family, Rob McMillan, then Koskoree. Farther up the river beyond Hays' bridge were the Greenlocks - Andrew, Tom and Robby and Jack Grove's.

Yes, Koskoree was a beautiful setting with its river, rolling hills, picturesque houses and clumps of maple woods.

AN "OLD TIMER" RELATES

On November 11, 1859, the first Methodist sermon was preached in the Seaforth - McKillop area. "Old Timer's" directions to the exact spot are related thusly - "Go to the second corner north of Seaforth, turn right (at Grove's bridge), go to the next corner where there is a little church - Duff's. Keep on going past the corner and on the left is the old Scott's homestead. Next came the Lawrence farm which was the land my grandfather cleared and settled on. His name was James Sparling and he was one of the very early settlers in the township (Christopher Sparling, apparently the father of James, died in 1866). The land was bought in 1854. In the old land James Sparling was a local preacher and as soon as he had built a little log house and cleared a bit of land he went among the settlers announcing that he would hold church services in his home".

According to an article published some time ago in an United Church publication, the first service ever held in the area was conducted in that log house. For a time, apparently, it was part of a circuit with Seaforth and Clinton. It is not known for sure if a church actually existed.

Another account relates that Rev. George H. Cornish preached the first sermon, the service being held in the upper room in the new frame house of James Spurling and the room was filled. In 1864 Seaforth left the circuit and it is presumed that Clinton had pulled away at the same time too.

Continuing in a pensive vein, "Old Times" said "The early pioneers suffered poverty, loneliness, sickness and often death without even the aid of a doctor. They often had to beat a trail through dense brush, carrying what little grain they had raised to have it ground into meal. Before too long there were mills at Koskovo and Egmondville. To-day we are enjoying the fruits of their never-ending toil. He recalled the old tin formula his grandmother used in which to mould tallow with a piece of yarn or string run through as a wick".

He also describes one of the earliest methods of making soap. "The old ash barrel sat on a platform in the back yard with a piece of tin placed underneath the barrel which formed a funnel at the front, so the liquid coming out through the bottom would run into a pail placed beneath. It became our duty, as boys, to take turns at emptying ashes from the wood cook stove into the barrel. To this was added fat and pork rinds along with some sort of powder (probably lye). Water was poured on top of this and allowed to seep through to the bottom of the barrel and out into the pail. This liquid was emptied into a large boiler and put on the stove to boil until its contents became fairly thick - we thought Mother was performing a miracle when she ended up with lots of soap. Clothes were clean and white when washed and boiled with this soap".

"Old Times" also recalls other interesting times. "Many happy days were spent on the banks of Silver Creek which wound its way through the Case farm. We were allowed to go there as long as no damage was done. Also behind the cemetery where the Mankland River flows, the old swimming hole was always another source of

pleasure.

"And there was the old pond on the Coleman property behind where the high school now stands? It always lost a lot of its frog population in the spring and summer to the many boys who played there. In the winter there was always a well-worn track to it through the field. There, we used to clear the ice of snow, put on our spring skates and play shifty. A good stiff tree branch having a crook on the end resembling a hockey stick and with that and a hard rubber ball or chunk of ice, boys would have their game, with no rest periods or hard and fast rules. Sometimes they were so tired they could scarcely walk home".

PIONEER DAYS AS RECALLED BY MELVIN BLANCHARD

"Away back about 75 years ago (1858) a young man from Brookville headed in Harperhey by train and went north to a place called Mosbore - a small village with a flour mill, a store and some dwelling houses. He got a job at the mill as a mechanic. Then a man called Greenlock decided to build a sawmill one and one-quarter miles up the river to be run by water-power. Mr. Blanchard got the mill running and was then engaged as head sawyer. After a couple of years a brother of Greenlock's decided to build a steam saw mill five miles back on the bank, and again Hiram Blanchard was chosen to build the mill. He and his helpers worked hard getting out timbers, putting up the frame and putting in machinery. They started to saw without any road or sides on the building as they had to cut the timber for those".

After a number of years, John Greenlock, son of T. Greenlock, decided to build another steam saw mill two miles farther north. Hiram Blanchard was again asked to build it and that was the mill at which Melvin Blanchard, the writer, appeared on the scene - a boy of about nine years. It was called Victoria Saw Mill.

He usually spent Saturdays at the mill and he

recalled how he liked the throbs of the engine, the noise of the saw, the smell of the timber, the gurgling of the bull-wheel chain, and the ox driver calling to the men drawing in the log logs. Often he went with the men who drove them and sometimes, when the log boat was empty, he was allowed to drive the coon, when he was about 12 years old.

About a dozen men worked around the mill - all big strong jovial fellows who used to carry and throw him about. When night came all would go to supper in a log shanty, the cook being "Daddy" Donaldson. He went along and had supper with the rest, which was mostly potatoes, meat, bread and butter with black strap (molasses) for dessert.

His father died about 1893 at 64 having served his day and generation well. He said a number of barns and houses he built were still standing in 1933. Of a family of nine, three were milling in Northern Ontario and British Columbia - like their father, they followed the timber.

McKILLOP LOGGING BEES SIXTY YEARS AGO

The area for logging was about 10 acres, from which the timber had been cut and the valuable portions taken to the mill. The rest was cut down as it was of no value in those days and lay in fallow for a number of years until a logging bee was held. Preparations for the event was simple. About 20 or 30 hand axes were cut, trimmed and peeled. Waiting were five or six teams of oxen and horses with chains and strong harness. There were about five men with each team. The fallow was laid out in strips, each gang taking a strip. The rule was that everything had to be cleared out and piled up - stumps, logs, small poplars and willows. The boys had to carry drinking water for the men and the women and girls prepared the meals.

"The bee is on! The logs and stumps are beginn-

ing to move and the longer the gang worked the more interest was aroused. The question was - which gang was going to get through to the other side first. What with clanking of chains, snapping of whips, creaking of timber and shouting of men, the race was most exciting. Some gang would win and away they would go to supper. Those left behind would go to supper when their job was finished. After supper was over the fiddle and the dance was on.

"Those days are gone" continued Mr. Hinchard, "and so are the men and women who have done their bit in a humble way, and McKillop is the better to-day for their industry.

"As the old Indian sang as he was being gradually driven out of the woods -

I am a lone forest Indian who once had a home
In the heart of forests where wild deer seek
rooms;

But their forms they have vanished and cold is
their clay

For the steel of the white man has swept them
away! "

CUTTING AND DRAWING CORD WOOD

"Getting two or three hundred cords of wood cut and piled up ready to draw the next winter was quite a task. However, there were lots of good men in those days and all could handle an axe and make hard work all day long. I remember my brother and I cut 150 cords for Dr. Goswold in the swamp south of Wainthrop for 60 cents a cord. We carried our dinner and ate it in the woods.

"The drawing of the wood was the hardest task for the horse and a long, long day for all concerned. The early morning call was 'Hoo Hoo' Jump up boys and get the horses fed. We've got to get that pile of wood out and the pitch-holes are pretty bad. It will be noon before you get out to the salt block! "

"The women were up at 5.30 a. m. to serve us a hot, hearty breakfast, keep the home fires burning and have a good hot supper ready when we returned home. It was necessary to keep the frying-pan full of meat, pots full of potatoes and to set bread every night. They stayed at home and willingly did their part.

"As the pitch-holes were bad it was quite common to spoil a load and break sloughs and harness, but there was always lots of help as nearly everybody was drawing wood or logs. He said he counted as many as 40 teams, at one time, one behind the other. The wood was all burnt at the salt works in Seaforth - thousands and thousands of cords.

"Teamsters would have mishaps - a horse would get its leg broken, or one would just lie down, never to get up again, but the teamster wouldn't quit - he would get a new horse and get going again. He said he remembered the genial old editor of the *Barren Expositor* - M. Y. McLean, who used to sympathize with the teamsters in their accidents and losses, and give encouragement to keep on going and praise when they won out.

"Those early pioneers left a heritage - those brave Scottish, Irish, English and German ancestors of ours."

The writer of these stories died July 1, 1958 at the age of 91. He was the son of Hiram and his wife, Agnes Cash. He spent his entire life in McKillop until going to Brantock in 1951. His first wife was Betsey Dobbie, second wife was Alice Fraulick. He had three sons - Thomas and Hiram of McKillop, Malcolm of Montreal and one daughter, Mrs. Stanley King of Stratford.

The Blanchards were of United Empire Loyalist stock. William B. Blanchard died in Nelson, B. C., in 1954, born near Seaforth, he was the oldest of a family of nine and left school when young to help his father provide for the family. He went to Montreal in 1887; then to near Sudbury where he was a millwright. There he helped clear the forests, built a sawmill and houses -

this place now called Warren. After 14 years there the timber was cleared and the mill closed down. After working in other northern centres he went to Nelson, B. C. where he was an outstanding millwright, engineer and builder.

THE BLACKSMITH - A LOST ARTISAN

There is nothing more fascinating than a blacksmith shop. The combination of heat, sweat, sparks and leather aprons produced an atmosphere that had to be experienced to be appreciated. The golden age of the smotby had largely passed before most of us grew old enough for exploration. In the early days of this century, the whole of the local transportation system hinged upon the broad shoulders of the blacksmith. It was not uncommon to see 20 to 30 horses lined up waiting for a shoe job. Horses used to draw drags, carriages and wagons by road to the mills, to church and to shop, covering a lot of miles and their feet needed attention regularly, often every two or three weeks.

With winter came the necessity of having horses sharp-shod. Peculiarities of horses had to be considered. If the horse threw out this was up to the smith to correct. He was not only a smith - he was a foot surgeon. The hoof had to be trimmed and filed before the shoe was fitted - hot, of course. The shoe was heated a glowing red in the forge, fitted, reheated, hammered and refitted until it was the proper fit, then dipped in water to cool, before nailing it in place on the horse's foot.

In many cases, padding and weights had to be added to correct the horse's gait and generally improve the working efficiency of the animal. There were many trials in the art of shoeing a horse. It undoubtedly took brains but also required plenty of old-fashioned knowledge.

A blacksmith shop is more than that. Long before days of acetylene and electric welding, the smith

welded in the forge - a trade in itself. The wrought iron or steel to be welded was ground so that pieces to be joined would lie diagonally on each other. Originally borax was used to clean the points and thus aid the fusion. The two pieces were heated together, then taken out and hammered into fusion - really the bounding of molecules around until those of one section 'married' another.

Later on a weld compound was developed which speeded up the operation. The smith welded many things in his forge, including wagon tires, carriage steps, am-
placements, etc. The forging and hammering process had to be repeated several times before the operation was complete.

Another aspect of the trade was the making and tempering of tools used by stone masons - a lot of heavy work. The business end of the bellows would measure from four to six feet across and an apprentice kept air flowing by working at the end of a long handle. Frequently a cow horn was placed on the 'nose' of the handle similar to a pump handle. This smooth grip gave a little extra leverage. The smith comforted the little helper with the tender word that working the bellows would give him the muscle for handling a man's job 'one of these days'.

The smithy must know exactly the proper color at which to pull the chisel or other tool from the fire and douse it in the water barrel. It was a knack possessed by a few and desired by many. An expert in this field drew trade for miles around.

Wagon tires often fell off an extended hot dry spell - the wooden runs and wheels dried out and shrunk - so the tires fell off, often on the road or street. The only remedy was a trip to the smithy. The tire had to be made smaller, so was cut and the circumference of the rim taken by means of a "trailer", which measured the outside and transferred this measurement to the steel tire. The tire was firewelded at this new point, less a little than it was heated causing it to expand. Whole hot

the tire was slipped over the wheel, drenched with water which caused the tire to shrink onto the rim for a tight fit.

The smith was the first auto mechanic as the horseless carriage transformed smiths into garages. The blacksmith provided a never-failing supply of horse shoes for pitching. Every kid had a court or pad and a fascinating variety of shoes. The smith usually threw the stakes in with the deal - you get them for carrying them away. The kid who was craved in the neighborhood was the "expert" who could tell the faults of the particular horse for which any of the odd shoes in the yard had been made to measure.

Then - "Under the spreading chestnut tree the village
smithy stands"

The smith a mighty man was he with large
and sinewy hands"

Now - Under the spreading chestnut tree the village
smithy smokes"

No horse since 1933 has come to him for
shoes"

STATUTE LABOUR

A record dated January 4th, 1841 provides information concerning the Municipal Council of Mr. Kilop and Hibbert.

"Regulations and Bylaws - 1. Resolved that the height of a lawful fence shall be five feet, six inches and either staked or ridged. 2. No swine to be free at large until upwards of 30 pounds. 3. Horses and sheep shall be free commoners (allowed to roam anywhere for pasture) 4. No breeding animals were to run as free commoners"

At that time 37 taxpayers were eligible for statute labour. They were the postilion who composed the gallant little band of pioneer settlers of the said

townships - Arthur McCann, Hugh McLachlan, Miles McCann, Patrick Carlon, Michael Griffin, Daniel Keenan, Edward Downey, Thomas Fox, James McInnes, Adolphus Meyer, William Chalk, John Carl, Archibald Dickson, James Scott, Robert Scott, James, William, John and Richard Cluff, James Young, Alexander Cameron, John Lapalis, Francis Rosenman, Pat Leman, William Lee, Tom Tierney, William Longworth, Dennis Downie, William Keenan, Philip Carlin, John Carlin, Michael McCann, John Bulger, Hugh McIntosh, Robert Galster, Robert Scott, John Henderson, James, John, Hugh and Thomas Greave, John Greenback, William Hobbart, C. L. VanRymond, John Lovlaw and James Maxwell.

By 1881, at the end of a half-century, the only representatives left were: William Lee, John Henderson and James Cluff of Searforth and Robert Scott of Rosboro. Archibald Dickson was elected district councillor for McKillop, McRobert and Logan - that is, he was the representative to what is now county council.

HURON TRACT CENTENARY 1828 - 1928

August, 1928 - This event was celebrated by the City of Stratford, the towns of Mitchell, Searforth, Cloten, Goderich, villages and all townships touching on the Huron Tract - now No. 8 Highway. Along the 50 wide Huron road from Goderich to Stratford, six cairns, honoring the pioneers, had been erected. Services of tribute honoring those who had opened up the Huron Tract a century earlier were held at the cairn sites and prizes were awarded for the best decorated gateways along the way. The Huron Tract was the first road through Canada Company's lands.

A long line of motor cars carrying officials and Historical Society officials covered the distance in one and one-half hours of actual travelling. One hundred years earlier John Calk had said 'This road, when

completed, is going to make the journey from Hamilton to Godorich possible in four or five days'.

A cairn honoring Col. Anthony VanRensselaer was erected on Harpurbury (one mile west of Seaforth) by McKillop, Tuckersmith and Hallett townships and the Town of Seaforth. "When the road was first surveyed the country was an unbroken forest, a trackless wilderness. This was the land of our ancestors - the noblest class of pioneers who ever settled any country and directed their footsteps and their vision in order to find and found homes and a land of freedom for themselves and their unborn children." Thomas McMillan, M. P. for South Huron said as the Cairn was unveiled.

Displayed at farm gates and at corners were implements of the soil reminiscent of early days in Huron such as ox yokes, spinning wheels, flails, wooden plows

James Robertson, a Canada Company Commissioner, unveiled the Cairn at Harpurbury. Continuing, Mr. McMillan said, "This is not a land that was settled by any individual nationality, but rather a land settled by many of the very flower of all of several nationalities - Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen, Dutchmen and Germans together with the old United Empire Loyalists, who came to hew our earthly human for themselves and their families. They were missionaries in that particular field of pioneering - missionaries of all religious denominations".

"Why did they come to such a land? Because they left behind them in those older countries, conditions largely alien to our form", he continued and told of his father's and mother's struggles in the Old Land.

His mother was Mary Laidlaw - and he told of the connection with the Browns's, Laidlaw's, Walker's, Gillespie's, Dodd's of the Seaforth area; the McDowell's, Fergusons, McMillan's and Hunt's of McKillop; the Gemmill's, Broadfoots, McCartney's and Sinclair's of Tuckersmith, all on his father's side. And on his

mother's side, the Griva's, Cowan's, Dale's, Marvoo's, Kueckel's, Doerwan's, Shuman's and Campbell's.

Telling of the hardship in his homeland, he said potatoes were often all they had as the equivalent in the way of food in the early 1800's. In Scotland he said an ancestor worked 18 hours a day, from 8 a. m. to 10 at night, including Saturday and Sunday, for 18 months, to earn passage to America. In Scotland men were so plentiful and work so scarce, there were 10 men for every job.

He and his brother and Gilbert McMichael, his wife and two children, set out in a sailing ship and it took 30 days to cross the Atlantic and an additional three weeks in the St. Lawrence River. They made good progress in the daytime but were driven back at night by contrary winds. After reaching Montreal they sailed up the Ottawa River as far as By-town (now Ottawa), then through Rideau Canal to Kingston, to Hamilton. For the balance of the way they either travelled by foot or on cart. Once settlers came they had to stay for they had no means to leave.

The McMullans settled in Hullett and McKillop in 1841 where the Doham's, Scott's, Broadfoot's, Gowerlock's, etc. had settled earlier.

"The early possessors", he said, "were men and women of great character, men of outstanding natural ability and great powers of endurance".

He told of one couple - a Gordon Campbell who married a McMichael. On the morning of the wedding they left a farm in Hullett and McKillop on the town line, walked through woods past the McDowell homestead, crossed the Matfield River at the old brewery, reached the Huron Road at Meyer's Corner (A. D. Scott's and J. F. Scott's farms) and walked to Goderich, were married and returned home the same evening.

"The noble, continuous fight which these early possessors put up to secure the means of sustenance and establish homes is beyond all praise and worthy of high-

ent admiration and should inspire us to go forward and carry to greater perfection the splendid work which they had so well begun".

"There was strenuous exertion", he continued, "and they had no time nor thought of enquiring what the government or country could do for them, but rather what they could do for themselves, and so they went to work with stout hearts and willing hands to clear away the forest, make roads, erect homes and barns, establish schools and churches, and in this way make this country blossom like a rose", he concluded.

Prizes for best decorated entrances in this area from Alma Center to Dublin were: J. W. Beattie, W. Jamison, F. Fowler and William Devereaux.

Municipal Officers

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS OVER THE YEARS

McKillop Township Reeves who became Wardens

1819 - Thomas E. Hays, died in 1879.

1887 - James Hays, died in 1917.

1915 - John M. Gowenlock, died in 1951.

1937 - John M. Robert

1966 - Kenneth Stewart

TOWNSHIP COUNCILS 1843 - 1947

From 1843 - 46, a Mr. Downie (Robert or Edward) represented McKillop and other associated townships, on Huron District Council, with Robert Hays being representative from 1847 - 49. John Gowenlock was the first clerk for McKillop, Ebbert and Logan townships and Matthew Ward was assessor. Logan withdrew in 1844 and Dennis Downie was tax collector for McKillop and Ebbert. Town wardens (Township councillors) in 1843 were James Griess, John Leedlaw and Alex Cameron.

In 1850 - Reave, Robert Hays, representing McKillop and Hallett.

Council - Dennis Downie, August Van Eyrmond, John Bringham, Thomas Gowenlock

Clerk - Robert Cass
 Treasurer - Thomas Gowenlock
 Assessors - Patrick O'Sullivan, Robert Mc-
 Millan, James Longbottom
 Tax Collector - Alex Wilson
 Auditors - P. O'Sullivan, George Thompson
 Superintendent of Education - Rev. Charles
 Fletcher

- 1851 - Reeve, Robert Hays (McKillop and Hubbert)
 1852 - 51 - 54 - Reeve, Robert Hays (McKillop and Grey)
 Clerk - John O'Sullivan (for McKillop in Haron
 and Hubbert in Perth)
 1855 - Reeve, Robert Hays (McKillop, Grey and Hareock)
 1856 - 55 - Reeve, Dennis Downey and Thomas Gowenlock
 alternately
 1859 - Reeve, T. Gowenlock
 Council - John Elliot, Joseph Evans, James John-
 ston, Dennis Downey
 Clerk - William J. Stanton (salary 18 pounds)
 1860 - Reeve, T. Gowenlock (by motion)
 1862 - Council - D. Downey, J. Elliot, John O'Sullivan,
 Robert Scott
 Treasurer - R. Hays or P. O'Sullivan
 Assessor - Jas. Evans
 Auditor - John Shannon
 Road Inspector - R. Turnbull
 1863 - Reeve, Dennis Downey
 Council - R. Scott, T. Gowenlock, J. O'Sullivan,
 James Hays
 1864 - Reeve, T. Gowenlock
 Council - J. O'Connell, D. Downey, R. Scott, J.
 Hays
 1865 - Reeve, John Elliot
 Deputy Reeve - D. Downey (appointed from four
 councillors)
 Council - R. Scott, Joseph Evans, J. Hays.
 1866 - Reeve, Joseph Evans
 Deputy Reeve - James Hays

- Council - John Horan, B. Scott, Samuel Hannah
- 1867 - Reeve, Joseph Evans, Council same
Assessor - Solomon J. Shannon
- 1868 - Reeve, J. Evans,
Deputy Reeve - Sam Hannah
Council - J. Hays, John Malone, J. Horan
Clerk - John O'Sullivan
(Minutes signed by Joseph Evans, Reeve of
McKillop
Thomas Kemp, Reeve of
Hibbert
C. C. Johnston, McKillop local
superintendent
and Wm. Rath, Hibbert, local
superintendent)
- 1869 - Reeve, Wm J. Shannon
Deputy Reeve - Sam Hannah
Council - J. Malone, Robert Patterson, Thomas
Davidson
- 1870 - Reeve, W. J. Shannon
Deputy Reeve - S. Hannah
Council - J. Malone, John Horan, Thomas Murray
- 1871 - Reeve, W. J. Shannon
Deputy Reeve - James Hays
Council - same
- 1872-74 - Reeve, W. J. Shannon
Deputy Reeve - J. Hays
Council - Wm. Bell, Alex Kerr, Andrew Greenlock
- 1875 - Reeve, John Greenlock
Deputy Reeve - T. E. Hays
Council - A. Kerr, W. Bell, J. Malone
- 1876 - Reeve, Thomas E. Hays,
Deputy Reeve - A. Kerr
Council - J. Malone, Wm. Grievs, Wm. Evans
- 1877 - Reeve, T. E. Hays,
Deputy Reeve - A. Kerry
Council - Evans, Grievs, J. Horan
- 1878 - Reeve, T. E. Hays

- Deputy Reeve - A. Kerr
 Council - Evans, Grove, James Hilltop
- 1875 -
 - 80 Reeve, T. E. Hays (McKillop's first wardens)
 Deputy Reeve - Esther A. Kerr or Wm. Graves
 with Geo. Holland and Wm. Evans, council
- 1881 - Same, except Wm. Evans, Deputy reeve.
- 1882 - Reeve, James Hays,
 Deputy Reeve - W. Evans
 Council - Holland, Kerr, Wm. Archibald
- 1883 - Reeve, J. Hays
 Deputy Reeve - Geo. Holland
 Council - Archibald, Kerr, Daniel Masley
- 1884 - Council - Archibald, Masley, Michael Murdie
- 1885 -
 - 85 Reeve, J. Hays
 Deputy Reeve - D. Masley
 Council - Archibald, Murdie, R. G. Ross
- 1887 -
 - 88 Reeve, J. Hays
 Deputy Reeve - Robert G. Ross
 Council - Alex. Murchie, Chas. Dodds, John
 Bennetweiss
- 1889 - Reeve, James Hays (McKillop's second reeve)
 Deputy Reeve - J. Bennetweiss
 Council - J. Evans, John Morrison, C. Dodds
 Clerk - John G. Morrison
- 1890 - Reeve, J. Bennetweiss
 Deputy Reeve - J. Morrison
 Council - D. Masley, J. Evans, C. Dodds
- 1891 - 92 - Council - Masley, Evans, Wm. Archibald
- 1893 - 94 - Reeve, J. Bennetweiss
 Deputy Reeve - James Evans
 Council - Masley, Archibald, Wm. McGavin
- 1895 - Deputy Reeve - Wm. Archibald
 Assessor - Wm. Evans
 Treasurer - S. J. Shannon
 Tax Collector - C. Dodds
- 1896 - 97 - Reeve, John Morrison
 Deputy Reeve, Archibald
 Council - D. Masley, McGavin, Joseph C. Morr-

- 1898
 Clerk - Continues to be John G. Morrison
- 1898 - Reeve, John Morrison
 Deputy Reeve - D. Manley
 Council - McGavin, Jas. C. Morrison, John S. Brown
- 1899 - Reeve received \$50. and Councillors \$45. each
 Reeve - John Morrison replaced by James Lockhart in late 1899 and again was reeve in 1898, Mr. Morrison died in 1904
- 1900 - Council - Arch McGregor, J. O'Loughlin, Alex Gardner, J. G. Griess.
- 1901 - Reeve, D. Manley
 Council - Same
- 1902 - Reeve, Michael Murdie
 Council - A. McGregor, J. O'Loughlin, John S. Brown, Charles Little
- 1903 - Reeve, M. Murdie
 Council - J. Brown, C. Little, Wm. O. Smith, John Murray
- 1904 - Reeve, M. Murdie
 Council - John M. Greenlock, J. Brown, C. Little, J. Murray
- 1905 - Reeve, D. Manley
 Council - J. M. Greenlock, C. Little, F. J. McQuaid, Michael Rowland
 Clerk - John C. Morrison, died 1905
 Sol. J. Shannon completed the term as Clerk
- 1916 - Reeve, John M. Greenlock until 1919 and warden in 1915
 Council - John McDowell, F. J. McQuaid, Henry Beasman, M. Rowland
 Clerk - Michael Murdie
- 1917 - Council - J. McDowell, Alex Ross, James Y. Ryan, James Cowan
- 1918 - Council - H. Beasman, Ross, Cowan, Thom. Murray
- 1919 - 19 - Council - Beasman, Cowan, Albert Doodan,

- F. J. McQuaid
- 1911 - Council - Bourcman, Cowan, McQuaid, James S. Smith
- 1912 - Council - Conrad Eckert, Thomas Pussell, John Sullivan, John Govenlock
- 1913 - Council - F. McQuaid, C. Eckert, J. Govenlock, R. Archibald
- 1914 - Council - McQuaid, Eckert, Archibald, D. Regala
- 1915 - Council - Geo. Hearn, McQuaid, Regala, J. Govenlock
- 1916 - 18 - Council - Geo. Hearn, McQuaid, Regala, John Dodds
- 1917 - Council - Hearn, Regala, McQuaid, Robert Reid
- 1920 - 28 - Reeve - Frank J. McQuaid (succeeding J. M. Govenlock 1906 - 1919)
Council - J. Scott, Regala, Ed. Hogan, J. Dodds
- 1921 - 28 - Council - Dodds, Regala, Hearn, F. Bruce Medd
Clark - John McKay succeeding M. Murdie (1906 - 1920 or part of 1921)
- 1927 - Council - Dodds, Regala, Thom McKay, John M. Eckert
- 1928 - Council - Regala, McKay, Eckert, John Campbell
- 1929 - Reeve, John Dodds.
Council - Same
- 1930 - Reeve, J. Dodds
Council - Regala, McKay, Campbell, W. B. Dorrance
- 1931 - Reeve, John M. Eckert
Council - Campbell, McKay, Dorrance, Tom O'Rourke
- 1932 - Reeve, John Campbell
Council - H. Alexander, Regala, Dorrance, O'Rourke
- 1933 - 37 - Reeve, J. M. Eckert (reeve to 1936 - fourth warden in 1937)
Council - Alexander, O'Rourke, Dorrance, E. Hackwell

- 1938 - Council - Alexander, Dorrance, Beckwell, P. E. Maloney
- 1939 - Reeve, N. R. Dorrance (until death in 1947)
Council - Beckwell, Maloney, Chas. Dokmaga, -
Albert Harrison (same council 1940-41-42)
- 1940 - 41 - Council - Dokmaga, Harrison, Maloney, Dan
Beerman
Clark - John C. McKay, died 1982 - succeeded
by J. M. Eckert
- 1942 - 43 - Council - D. Beerman, Gen. R. Campbell,
Frank Kirkby, Matthew Murray
- 1943 - Reeve, Dan Beerman (1943 - 1963 - 18 years)
Council - Frank Kirkby, M. Murray, Jan. T.
Scott, Albert Simon
- 1949 - Reeve, Dan Beerman
51 Council - Wilson Little, Murray, Scott, Simon
- 1952 - 55 - Reeve, Dan Beerman
Council - Jerry Doerr, Little, Earl Mills, Simon
- 1956 - 58 - Reeve, Dan Beerman
Council - Doerr, Little, Mills, Herb Williamson
- 1959 - Reeve, Dan Beerman
61 Council - Doerr, Williamson, Sam McClure, Wm.
1960 Ryan
- 1961 Reeve, Dan Beerman
Council - Allen Campbell, Wm. Dennis, Ralph
McNichol, Kenneth Stewart
- 1964 - 67 - Reeve, Kenneth Stewart
Council - Harold Dodds, Campbell, Dennis,
McNichol
- John M. Eckert, who served as reeve from 1931 to 1938
with the exception of 1932, was warden in 1937.

For King and Country

Area residents who gave their lives for King and Country, including many from McKillop, are:-

A. W. Archibald
Albert Bates
Bernard Brown
John E. Bullard
Douglas Calder
Bob Chapman
Francis N. Cliff
Rollo E. Cook
E. Cecil Dilling
Sam H. Dorrance
Thomas Edgar
Thos. E. Gowanlock
Clarence S. Garden
James Hutchinson
J. Scott Hays
Wm. H. Hall
Wm. Hart
W. Stanley Hays
James Horan
James Jamieson

George Melholland
Arthur McLean
Charles McManara
John McLeod
Arthur C. Neely
A. T. Parke
John J. Purcell
R. E. Rivers
Mason Rogers
J. Leslie Ross
Charles Selph
Clifford W. Raffell
Russel G. Scott
James Spearpoint
Percy Vanner
Francis Weiland
George Weiland
Frederick Weir
Clarence Westcott
Robert L. West

Century Farms

| Name | Address | Lot | Con. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|------|
| John Shea, Sr. | R. R. #3, Seaforth | 11 | 4 |
| John W. Thompson | R. R. #2, Seaforth | 34 | 7 |
| Wm. James Storey | R. R. #2, Seaforth 81/2 | 30 | 5 |
| Sam J. Scott | R. R. #2, Seaforth | 31 | 2 |
| James O'Sullivan | R. R. #4, Seaforth | 12 | 1 |
| John Moylan | R. R. #5, Seaforth | 10 | 6 |
| James McCreid | R. R. #5, Seaforth 81/2 | 10 | 3 |
| Joseph McLaughlin | R. R. #2, Walton | 5 | 11 |
| E. S. McKewen | R. R. #2, Dublin | 13 | 6 |
| William McDowell | R. R. #2, Seaforth | 34 | 2 |
| Wilson McClure | R. R. #2, Seaforth | 32 | 4 |
| Thomas Kala | R. R. #5, Seaforth | 15 | 2 |
| Harry Johnston | R. R. #1, Dublin | 16 | 9 |
| Thomas Govenlock | R. R. #5, Seaforth | 25 | 3 |
| William R. Flanagan | R. R. #1, Dublin | 2 | 6 |
| Richard Downey | R. R. #5, Seaforth | 10 | 4 |
| William T. Dedda | R. R. #1, Seaforth | 31 | 7 |
| Arthur Devereaux | R. R. #4, Seaforth | 22 | 1 |
| Robert W. Campbell | R. R. #1, Dublin | 19 | 7 |
| Harold Bolton | R. R. #1, Dublin | 15 | 8 |
| Norman Brewster | R. R. #1, Dublin | 5 b. 6 | 8 |
| Fred Bennetwin | R. R. #1, Bornholm | 1 | 9 |
| Arthur Alexander | Walton | 31 | 10 |
| Harry Bagle | R. R. #1, Dublin | 3 | 9 |

Fond Memories

by
Vincent J. Lane

Another old tradition has faded out of sight -
The custom of the family trip to town on Saturday night,
Saturday night on Main Street was always a big affair,
And everyone from Joe and Buck did congregate there.

Folks did a lot of shopping, there is no doubt of that;
But it took second fiddle to the regular friendly chat,
The children had a dime to spend for a hot dog and a cone,
The little girls could buy a ring with a lovely shining stone.

For those who do remember - Agree? I think you will -
You could get as much in three times as for now a dollar
bill.

Mother got the groceries and yard goods for a trade -
Perhaps for potatoes or some eggs or butter she had made.

Recall when hockey you could see three games for fifteen
cents;

While just the other day it cost "two bucks" for beds and
pents.

Oh yes, those days have come and gone - it is progress, if
you will -

Don't be surprised to learn some day, they've scrapped the
dollar bill!

Conclusion

by Mrs. Joseph Grammett

I hope you enjoy the story - it is really only a small portion of the events which took place over a period of 148 years. There were happy times, sad times and best of all - busy times, for when people are busy they are accomplishing things - things which make for progress and better living.

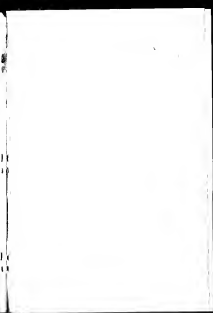
Are the people in McKillop becoming too unconcerned about their municipal life? We squeal when things don't suit us - taxes are too high, there isn't enough work done on the roads in my section, and so on, but what do we do about it.

In the past, nominations were well attended and at one meeting 14 persons were nominated for the offices of mayor and council.

I hope you will forgive all errors and omissions. Some of the names may not be spelled correctly but I used the spelling which was used in the minutes of the newspapers.

Those responsible for the preparation of this history are indebted to many area residents and former residents for their assistance and co-operation in making available the documents and information that provide the basis for these pages. Among these are: -

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Arthur Bolton | Mrs. Gordon McKenzie |
| Russell Bolton | Donald McFarther |
| William Dennis | Robert E. McMillan |
| J. M. Ebert | Earl McSpadden |
| C. E. Flynn | Mrs. Gordon Tupples |
| Foster Fowler | Jean Scott |
| Vera Haidt | Sam Scott |
| The Haron Exporter | Mrs. Joseph Shea |
| Vincent J. Lane | James Sloan |
| Clarence Maloney | Mrs. Kenneth Stewart |
| Mrs. R. E. McFarlane | Campbell Wey |



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These metrics are used to evaluate the company's performance and identify areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any variances.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future actions. It highlights the strengths of the company's financial performance and identifies the areas where further attention is needed. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of regular financial reviews and the role of management in ensuring the company's long-term success.







...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (1).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the quality of life of people with schizophrenia. This has led to a focus on the development of psychosocial interventions, which aim to help people with schizophrenia to live more independently and to participate more fully in society (2).

One of the key areas of focus in psychosocial interventions is the development of self-help strategies (3).

Self-help strategies are interventions that are designed to help people with schizophrenia to manage their own symptoms and to improve their quality of life. These strategies can be delivered in a variety of ways, including through self-help manuals, audio cassettes, and computer programs (4).

One of the most common self-help strategies is the use of self-help manuals (5).

Self-help manuals are books or booklets that provide information and advice on how to manage symptoms and improve quality of life. They are often written in a simple, easy-to-understand style and are designed to be used by people with schizophrenia who are unable to attend therapy sessions (6).

Self-help manuals can be used in a variety of ways, including as a primary source of information and advice, as a supplement to therapy, and as a tool for self-monitoring (7).

There is a growing body of evidence that self-help manuals can be effective in helping people with schizophrenia to manage their symptoms and improve their quality of life (8).

One of the reasons that self-help manuals are effective is that they provide people with schizophrenia with a sense of control over their own lives (9).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about their condition and to understand the importance of taking their medication (10).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the symptoms of their condition and to develop strategies for managing these symptoms (11).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of social support and to develop strategies for seeking and using social support (12).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of self-care and to develop strategies for practicing self-care (13).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying healthy and to develop strategies for staying healthy (14).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying motivated and to develop strategies for staying motivated (15).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying positive and to develop strategies for staying positive (16).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying hopeful and to develop strategies for staying hopeful (17).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying resilient and to develop strategies for staying resilient (18).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying strong and to develop strategies for staying strong (19).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying confident and to develop strategies for staying confident (20).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying independent and to develop strategies for staying independent (21).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying happy and to develop strategies for staying happy (22).

Self-help manuals can also help people with schizophrenia to learn about the importance of staying healthy and to develop strategies for staying healthy (23).



Figure 1. The experimental setup for measuring the dynamic response of a structure.



— — — — —

— — — — —

the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol, the Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum, and the Ca^{2+} concentration in the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol is determined by the balance between the Ca^{2+} influx from the extracellular space and the Ca^{2+} efflux from the cytosol to the extracellular space.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum is determined by the balance between the Ca^{2+} influx from the cytosol and the Ca^{2+} efflux from the endoplasmic reticulum to the cytosol.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the nucleus is determined by the balance between the Ca^{2+} influx from the cytosol and the Ca^{2+} efflux from the nucleus to the cytosol.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the nucleus is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the endoplasmic reticulum.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the nucleus is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the endoplasmic reticulum.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the nucleus is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the endoplasmic reticulum.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the endoplasmic reticulum is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the nucleus.

The Ca^{2+} concentration in the nucleus is also determined by the Ca^{2+} concentration in the cytosol and the endoplasmic reticulum.

the study. The first author was the primary investigator and was responsible for the design and data collection.

The second author was responsible for the data analysis and the third author for the data interpretation.

Methods

Design

The study was a cross-sectional study. The data were collected from 1000 participants in 2007.

Subjects

The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in Tehran, Iran. The study was approved by the ethics committee of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

Procedure

The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

Measures

The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

Statistical analysis

The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

Results

The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

Discussion

The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

Conclusion

The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital. The study was conducted in the emergency department of the hospital.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN B. HENNING





...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...



Figure 1. Photographs of the young boy and young girl used in the study.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased. The number of people living on less than \$1 a day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1981 to 1.5 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$2 a day has increased from 2.2 billion in 1981 to 2.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$3 a day has increased from 3.2 billion in 1981 to 3.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$4 a day has increased from 4.2 billion in 1981 to 4.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$5 a day has increased from 5.2 billion in 1981 to 5.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$6 a day has increased from 6.2 billion in 1981 to 6.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$7 a day has increased from 7.2 billion in 1981 to 7.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$8 a day has increased from 8.2 billion in 1981 to 8.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$9 a day has increased from 9.2 billion in 1981 to 9.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$10 a day has increased from 10.2 billion in 1981 to 10.7 billion in 1998.

There are many reasons for this increase in poverty. One reason is that the world's population has increased. In 1981, there were about 5 billion people in the world. In 1998, there were about 6 billion people in the world. This increase in population has led to an increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. Another reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough. In 1981, the world's economy was growing at about 2% per year. In 1998, the world's economy was growing at about 1% per year. This slow growth has led to an increase in the number of people who are living in poverty.

There are also many reasons for the increase in poverty in developing countries. One reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough. In 1981, the world's economy was growing at about 2% per year. In 1998, the world's economy was growing at about 1% per year. This slow growth has led to an increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. Another reason is that the world's population has increased. In 1981, there were about 5 billion people in the world. In 1998, there were about 6 billion people in the world. This increase in population has led to an increase in the number of people who are living in poverty.

There are also many reasons for the increase in poverty in developed countries. One reason is that the world's economy has not grown fast enough. In 1981, the world's economy was growing at about 2% per year. In 1998, the world's economy was growing at about 1% per year. This slow growth has led to an increase in the number of people who are living in poverty.



the *in vitro* studies, the *in vivo* studies were performed in a laboratory setting.

For the *in vivo* studies, the subjects were asked to perform a physical task for 10 min. The physical task was a 10-min, 100% maximal voluntary contraction (MVC) isometric muscle contraction of the biceps brachii muscle. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while sitting at a table. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding a weight of 10 kg. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task.

The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task.

The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task.

The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task.

The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task.

The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task. The subjects were asked to perform the physical task while holding the weight. The weight was held in the hand of the subject. The weight was held in the hand of the subject while the subject performed the physical task.





Figure 1. Percentage of correct responses for the three groups. Control (solid line), MCI (dashed line), and AD (dotted line). Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

4.1.2. *Reaction times and error rates*

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$. The MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) also committed significantly more errors than the control group ($M = 10$ %, $SE = 2$ %), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$. The MCI group ($M = 10$ %, $SE = 2$ %) and the AD group ($M = 15$ %, $SE = 2$ %) also committed significantly more errors than the control group ($M = 10$ %, $SE = 2$ %), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

4.1.3. *Reaction times and error rates by trial*

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$. The MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) also committed significantly more errors than the control group ($M = 10$ %, $SE = 2$ %), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$. The MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) also committed significantly more errors than the control group ($M = 10$ %, $SE = 2$ %), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$. The MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) also committed significantly more errors than the control group ($M = 10$ %, $SE = 2$ %), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

Reaction times were significantly slower for the MCI group ($M = 1000$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) and the AD group ($M = 1050$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms) compared to the control group ($M = 850$ ms, $SE = 100$ ms), $F(2, 27) = 10.1$, $p < .001$.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly rapid in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 15.5% of the total population in 1970 to 23.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services, particularly in the areas of health care, education and social services. Another reason is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. A third reason is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One of the main problems is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. One of the main problems is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. One of the main problems is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. One of the main problems is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. One of the main problems is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. One of the main problems is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. One of the main problems is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport. Another problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of social security and welfare. A third problem is the increasing need for public services in the areas of infrastructure, housing and transport.



Figure 1. Percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is necessary to resolve the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.

the fact that the *de facto* situation is not the same as the *de jure* situation.

It is not clear, however, how the *de facto* situation can be distinguished from the *de jure* situation. The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that is actually existing, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed.

The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that is actually existing, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed.

The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that is actually existing, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed.

The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that is actually existing, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed.

The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that is actually existing, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed.

The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that is actually existing, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed. The *de facto* situation is the situation that actually exists, while the *de jure* situation is the situation that is legally prescribed.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.

The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.

The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.

The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.

The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.

The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.

The number of people in the world who are aged 15 years and over is expected to increase from 4.9 billion in 1990 to 5.5 billion in 2000. The number of people aged 65 years and over is expected to increase from 350 million in 1990 to 550 million in 2000. The number of people aged 75 years and over is expected to increase from 100 million in 1990 to 150 million in 2000.



the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. In the United States, the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970.

The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. In the United States, the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970.

The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. In the United States, the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970.

The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. In the United States, the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the number of public employees has increased by 100 per cent since 1970. In the United Kingdom, the number of public employees has increased by 50 per cent since 1970.



the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly large in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that public sector jobs are often more secure and offer better benefits than private sector jobs.

Another reason for the increase in public sector employment is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. One reason is that public sector jobs are often more secure than private sector jobs. This is due to the fact that public sector employees are often employed on permanent contracts and are protected by strong labor laws.

Another reason why the public sector has become a more attractive place to work is that public sector jobs often offer better benefits than private sector jobs. This is due to the fact that public sector employees often receive generous pension plans and other benefits that are not available in the private sector.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. One reason is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.

Another reason why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. One reason is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.

Another reason why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. One reason is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.

Another reason why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.

There are also a number of reasons why the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. One reason is that the public sector has become a major provider of social services, such as education, health care, and social security. This is due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has become a major provider of social services.



Figure 1. Relationship between the number of children and the number of children in the household in 2000 and 2005.



the 1990s, the number of people with a university degree has increased from 10% to 20% of the population (OECD 2000). This has led to a growing demand for higher education, and a corresponding increase in the number of students enrolling in universities.

At the same time, the number of universities has increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the number of universities has grown from 1,000 in 1980 to over 2,000 today (OECD 2000). This has led to a growing competition for students, and a corresponding increase in the number of universities offering financial aid to attract students.

As a result of these trends, the number of students receiving financial aid has increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the number of students receiving financial aid has grown from 10% of the total student population in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

At the same time, the amount of financial aid available to students has also increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the amount of financial aid available to students has grown from 10% of the total cost of tuition in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

As a result of these trends, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has decreased significantly. In the United States, for example, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has grown from 10% of the total student population in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

At the same time, the amount of financial aid available to students has also increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the amount of financial aid available to students has grown from 10% of the total cost of tuition in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

As a result of these trends, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has decreased significantly. In the United States, for example, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has grown from 10% of the total student population in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

At the same time, the amount of financial aid available to students has also increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the amount of financial aid available to students has grown from 10% of the total cost of tuition in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

As a result of these trends, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has decreased significantly. In the United States, for example, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has grown from 10% of the total student population in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

At the same time, the amount of financial aid available to students has also increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the amount of financial aid available to students has grown from 10% of the total cost of tuition in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

As a result of these trends, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has decreased significantly. In the United States, for example, the number of students who are unable to pay for their education has grown from 10% of the total student population in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

At the same time, the amount of financial aid available to students has also increased significantly. In the United States, for example, the amount of financial aid available to students has grown from 10% of the total cost of tuition in 1980 to over 30% today (OECD 2000).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased. The number of people living on less than \$1 per day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1981 to 1.5 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$2 per day has increased from 2.1 billion in 1981 to 2.7 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$3 per day has increased from 2.8 billion in 1981 to 3.4 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$4 per day has increased from 3.4 billion in 1981 to 3.9 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$5 per day has increased from 3.9 billion in 1981 to 4.4 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$6 per day has increased from 4.4 billion in 1981 to 4.9 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$7 per day has increased from 4.9 billion in 1981 to 5.4 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$8 per day has increased from 5.4 billion in 1981 to 5.9 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$9 per day has increased from 5.9 billion in 1981 to 6.4 billion in 1998. The number of people living on less than \$10 per day has increased from 6.4 billion in 1981 to 6.9 billion in 1998.

These figures show that the number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

The number of people living in poverty has increased significantly over the past few decades.

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...





Figure 1. A perspective view of a rectangular box with a lid. The box is 10 cm high, 10 cm wide and 10 cm deep.

the box. The box was placed on a table and the participant was seated in front of it. The box was 10 cm high, 10 cm wide and 10 cm deep. The box was placed on a table and the participant was seated in front of it. The box was 10 cm high, 10 cm wide and 10 cm deep.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in the developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in the developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in the developing countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in the developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in the developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in the developing countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in the developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in the developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in the developing countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in the developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in the developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in the developing countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in the developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in the developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in the developing countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for many people, especially in the developing countries. Second, the public sector has become an important source of income for many people, especially in the developing countries. Third, the public sector has become an important source of social services for many people, especially in the developing countries.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of financial data. This section also outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze financial information, highlighting the need for consistency and transparency in the reporting process.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which is a systematic process used to record and summarize financial transactions. It covers the steps from identifying transactions to preparing financial statements, ensuring that all entries are properly classified and balanced. This section also discusses the role of the accounting department in providing valuable insights into the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement.

The final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of financial processes to ensure they remain effective and compliant with relevant regulations. The document also provides a clear path forward for the organization, outlining the necessary steps to implement the proposed changes and achieve long-term financial success.



Figure 1. Percentage of total catch versus the number of hauls for *Solea solea*, *Solea marginata* and *Solea aegyptiaca*.

catches were made in the same area, and the same hauls were used for the three species.



Figure 1. A perspective view of the box. The box is divided into four horizontal sections: the lid, three sections, and the base.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly large in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a major employer of people, particularly in the service sector. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is because of the higher wages and benefits that are offered in the public sector. Finally, the public sector has become a more important part of the economy because of the increasing demand for public services. This demand has led to the expansion of the public sector and the creation of new jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has led to a decrease in the unemployment rate. This is because the public sector has created new jobs that have been filled by people who were previously unemployed. Another effect is that it has led to an increase in the government's revenue. This is because the public sector has become a larger part of the economy, and therefore it has generated more tax revenue. Finally, the increase in public sector employment has led to a decrease in the government's deficit. This is because the public sector has become a larger part of the economy, and therefore it has generated more revenue than it has spent.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a major employer of people, particularly in the service sector. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is because of the higher wages and benefits that are offered in the public sector. Finally, the public sector has become a more important part of the economy because of the increasing demand for public services. This demand has led to the expansion of the public sector and the creation of new jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has led to a decrease in the unemployment rate. This is because the public sector has created new jobs that have been filled by people who were previously unemployed. Another effect is that it has led to an increase in the government's revenue. This is because the public sector has become a larger part of the economy, and therefore it has generated more tax revenue. Finally, the increase in public sector employment has led to a decrease in the government's deficit. This is because the public sector has become a larger part of the economy, and therefore it has generated more revenue than it has spent.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector has become a major employer of people, particularly in the service sector. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is because of the higher wages and benefits that are offered in the public sector. Finally, the public sector has become a more important part of the economy because of the increasing demand for public services. This demand has led to the expansion of the public sector and the creation of new jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has led to a decrease in the unemployment rate. This is because the public sector has created new jobs that have been filled by people who were previously unemployed. Another effect is that it has led to an increase in the government's revenue. This is because the public sector has become a larger part of the economy, and therefore it has generated more tax revenue. Finally, the increase in public sector employment has led to a decrease in the government's deficit. This is because the public sector has become a larger part of the economy, and therefore it has generated more revenue than it has spent.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total labour force in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995. In the United States, the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total labour force in 1970 to 14.5% in 1995. In the United States, the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total labour force in 1970 to 14.5% in 1995.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is the increasing demand for public services. Another reason is the increasing demand for public employees. A third reason is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One problem is the increasing cost of public services. Another problem is the increasing demand for public employees. A third problem is the increasing demand for public sector jobs.



Figure 1. The current level of corruption in the public sector is too high/low (by gender and age group).



Figure 1. A large, multi-story building with a prominent central tower and a series of arches along the ground floor.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are several reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become a major employer in all countries. Second, the public sector has become a major employer of women. Third, the public sector has become a major employer of young people.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. First, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not qualified for the job.

Second, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not motivated to work.

Third, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not committed to the organization.

Fourth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not productive.

Fifth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not loyal to the organization.

Sixth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not honest.

Seventh, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not ethical.

Eighth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not responsible.

Ninth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not team players.

Tenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not communicators.

Eleventh, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not leaders.

Twelfth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not innovators.

Thirteenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not risk takers.

Fourteenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not change agents.

Fifteenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not visionaries.

Sixteenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not dreamers.

Seventeenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not idealists.

Eighteenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not optimists.

Nineteenth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not pessimists.

Twentieth, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not pragmatists.

Twenty-first, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not realists.

Twenty-second, the public sector has become a major employer of people who are not idealists.



Figure 1. Percentage of respondents who believe that the use of force is necessary to resolve the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians.

the 1990s, the number of people who are employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.

There are two reasons for this. First, the service sector has become more important in the economy. The share of the service sector in the gross value added has increased in all countries. Second, the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries. This is due to the fact that the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.

The service sector has become more labour-intensive because of the fact that the service sector has become more important in the economy. The share of the service sector in the gross value added has increased in all countries. This is due to the fact that the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.

The service sector has become more labour-intensive because of the fact that the service sector has become more important in the economy. The share of the service sector in the gross value added has increased in all countries. This is due to the fact that the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.

The service sector has become more labour-intensive because of the fact that the service sector has become more important in the economy. The share of the service sector in the gross value added has increased in all countries. This is due to the fact that the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.

The service sector has become more labour-intensive because of the fact that the service sector has become more important in the economy. The share of the service sector in the gross value added has increased in all countries. This is due to the fact that the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.

The service sector has become more labour-intensive because of the fact that the service sector has become more important in the economy. The share of the service sector in the gross value added has increased in all countries. This is due to the fact that the service sector has become more labour-intensive. The number of people employed in the service sector has increased in all countries.







Figure 1. *Photograph of the particles used in the experiments.*



Figure 1. A young child sitting on a chair, smiling broadly.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

It is not surprising that the United Nations has set a goal of halving the number of illiterate people in the world by the year 2015. This goal is part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted by the United Nations in 2000.

One of the main reasons for the increase in illiteracy is the rapid population growth in developing countries. In 1990, there were 1.2 billion illiterate people in the world. By 2000, this number had increased to 1.5 billion.

Another reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of access to education. In many developing countries, there are not enough schools and teachers to provide a quality education for all children.

Finally, the cost of education is often too high for many families in developing countries. This is especially true for girls, who are often kept at home to help with household chores or to care for younger siblings.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to improve the quality of education. This can be done by training teachers and providing them with the resources they need to teach effectively.

Another way to reduce illiteracy is to make education more accessible. This can be done by building more schools and providing transportation for students who live far from school.

Finally, it is important to make education more affordable. This can be done by providing scholarships and other financial aid to students who need it.

By taking these steps, we can help to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world and create a more educated and prosperous future for all.

The United Nations has set a goal of halving the number of illiterate people in the world by the year 2015. This goal is part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were adopted by the United Nations in 2000.

One of the main reasons for the increase in illiteracy is the rapid population growth in developing countries. In 1990, there were 1.2 billion illiterate people in the world. By 2000, this number had increased to 1.5 billion.

Another reason for the increase in illiteracy is the lack of access to education. In many developing countries, there are not enough schools and teachers to provide a quality education for all children.

Finally, the cost of education is often too high for many families in developing countries. This is especially true for girls, who are often kept at home to help with household chores or to care for younger siblings.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to improve the quality of education. This can be done by training teachers and providing them with the resources they need to teach effectively.

Another way to reduce illiteracy is to make education more accessible. This can be done by building more schools and providing transportation for students who live far from school.

Finally, it is important to make education more affordable. This can be done by providing scholarships and other financial aid to students who need it.

By taking these steps, we can help to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world and create a more educated and prosperous future for all.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and transparency of the financial system. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the role of technology in streamlining these processes.

In addition, the document addresses the challenges faced by organizations in implementing effective record-keeping systems. It identifies common pitfalls and offers practical solutions to overcome these obstacles. The text also touches upon the legal and regulatory requirements that govern record-keeping practices, ensuring that all activities comply with the relevant standards.

| Category | Item | Value | Notes |
|-----------|----------|-------|-------------------|
| Section A | Item A.1 | 120 | Initial purchase |
| | Item A.2 | 80 | Replacement part |
| | Item A.3 | 150 | Service fee |
| | Item A.4 | 90 | Shipping cost |
| Section B | Item B.1 | 200 | Major repair |
| | Item B.2 | 110 | Minor maintenance |
| | Item B.3 | 70 | Parts and labor |
| Section C | Item C.1 | 300 | Complete overhaul |
| | Item C.2 | 180 | Final inspection |

The final section of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of consistent and accurate record-keeping for long-term success and compliance. The document concludes by offering contact information for further assistance and resources.





...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...



the first two years of life. The first year of life is characterized by rapid growth and development, and the second year by continued growth and development, but at a slower rate. The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic motor skills, such as crawling and walking, and the second year by the development of more complex motor skills, such as running and jumping. The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic social skills, such as attachment to the mother, and the second year by the development of more complex social skills, such as the ability to play with other children. The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic cognitive skills, such as object permanence, and the second year by the development of more complex cognitive skills, such as the ability to understand simple cause and effect relationships.

The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic language skills, such as the ability to understand simple words and phrases, and the second year by the development of more complex language skills, such as the ability to use simple sentences. The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic emotional skills, such as the ability to express basic emotions, and the second year by the development of more complex emotional skills, such as the ability to regulate emotions. The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic self-concept skills, such as the ability to recognize oneself as a separate individual, and the second year by the development of more complex self-concept skills, such as the ability to understand one's own role in the family and community.

The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic health skills, such as the ability to maintain good hygiene, and the second year by the development of more complex health skills, such as the ability to recognize and avoid potential health hazards. The first year of life is also characterized by the development of the basic safety skills, such as the ability to follow simple safety rules, and the second year by the development of more complex safety skills, such as the ability to understand the consequences of unsafe behavior.



Figure 1. Percentage correct responses for the three groups on the five trials. Error bars represent standard error.

group. The MCI group showed significantly better performance than the AD group on the five trials ($F(4, 108) = 10.26, p < 0.001$). The MCI group also showed significantly better performance than the control group on the five trials ($F(4, 108) = 10.26, p < 0.001$).

Discussion

The present study examined the effects of the five trials on the performance of the three groups. The control group showed significantly better performance than the MCI and AD groups on the five trials. The MCI group showed significantly better performance than the AD group on the five trials. The MCI group also showed significantly better performance than the control group on the five trials. The results of the present study suggest that the five trials have a beneficial effect on the performance of the MCI and AD groups.

The present study was the first to examine the effects of the five trials on the performance of the three groups. The results of the present study suggest that the five trials have a beneficial effect on the performance of the MCI and AD groups. The MCI group showed significantly better performance than the AD group on the five trials. The MCI group also showed significantly better performance than the control group on the five trials. The results of the present study suggest that the five trials have a beneficial effect on the performance of the MCI and AD groups. The MCI group showed significantly better performance than the AD group on the five trials. The MCI group also showed significantly better performance than the control group on the five trials. The results of the present study suggest that the five trials have a beneficial effect on the performance of the MCI and AD groups.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase in public sector employment has been particularly rapid in the United Kingdom, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total labour force in 1980 to 17.5% in 1997.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is the growth of the welfare state. In many countries, the welfare state has expanded significantly since the 1960s, and this has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. Another reason is the growth of the public sector in the services sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown rapidly in the services sector, particularly in the areas of health care, education, and social services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector in these areas.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. One factor is the growth of the welfare state. In many countries, the welfare state has expanded significantly since the 1960s, and this has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. Another factor is the growth of the public sector in the services sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown rapidly in the services sector, particularly in the areas of health care, education, and social services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector in these areas.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. One factor is the growth of the welfare state. In many countries, the welfare state has expanded significantly since the 1960s, and this has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. Another factor is the growth of the public sector in the services sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown rapidly in the services sector, particularly in the areas of health care, education, and social services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector in these areas.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. One factor is the growth of the welfare state. In many countries, the welfare state has expanded significantly since the 1960s, and this has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. Another factor is the growth of the public sector in the services sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown rapidly in the services sector, particularly in the areas of health care, education, and social services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector in these areas.

There are a number of factors that have contributed to the increase in public sector employment. One factor is the growth of the welfare state. In many countries, the welfare state has expanded significantly since the 1960s, and this has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. Another factor is the growth of the public sector in the services sector. In many countries, the public sector has grown rapidly in the services sector, particularly in the areas of health care, education, and social services. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector in these areas.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important source of employment. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total employment.

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the
 Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis (JABA) in the
 field of applied behavior analysis (ABA). It highlights the
 journal's role in disseminating research findings and
 advancing the science of behavior. The second part
 discusses the journal's commitment to high-quality
 research and its impact on the field. The third part
 discusses the journal's commitment to diversity and
 inclusion. The fourth part discusses the journal's
 commitment to open access and its impact on the
 field. The fifth part discusses the journal's
 commitment to ethical research and its impact on the
 field. The sixth part discusses the journal's
 commitment to community service and its impact on
 the field. The seventh part discusses the journal's
 commitment to environmental sustainability and its
 impact on the field. The eighth part discusses the
 journal's commitment to social justice and its impact
 on the field. The ninth part discusses the journal's
 commitment to global health and its impact on the
 field. The tenth part discusses the journal's
 commitment to human rights and its impact on the
 field. The eleventh part discusses the journal's
 commitment to peace and its impact on the field.

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is a
 leading journal in the field of applied behavior
 analysis. It is committed to high-quality research
 and its impact on the field. It is committed to
 diversity and inclusion. It is committed to open
 access and its impact on the field. It is committed
 to ethical research and its impact on the field.
 It is committed to community service and its
 impact on the field. It is committed to
 environmental sustainability and its impact on the
 field. It is committed to social justice and its
 impact on the field. It is committed to global
 health and its impact on the field. It is committed
 to human rights and its impact on the field. It
 is committed to peace and its impact on the
 field.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are several reasons for the increase in public sector employment. First, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the young population. Second, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the elderly population. Third, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the disabled population. Fourth, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the low-skilled population. Fifth, the public sector has become an important source of employment for the low-income population.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government revenue. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government debt. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government corruption. Fifth, the public sector has become a major source of government inefficiency.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government inefficiency. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government corruption. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government debt. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure. Fifth, the public sector has become a major source of government revenue.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government inefficiency. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government corruption. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government debt. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure. Fifth, the public sector has become a major source of government revenue.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government inefficiency. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government corruption. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government debt. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure. Fifth, the public sector has become a major source of government revenue.

The increase in public sector employment has also led to a number of other problems. First, the public sector has become a major source of government inefficiency. Second, the public sector has become a major source of government corruption. Third, the public sector has become a major source of government debt. Fourth, the public sector has become a major source of government expenditure. Fifth, the public sector has become a major source of government revenue.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million.

There are two main reasons for this increase. First, the population of the world has increased from 5 billion to 6 billion.

Second, the number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.

The number of people who are undernourished has increased from 120 million to 200 million.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

The number of children in the world is expected to increase from 1.2 billion in 1990 to 1.5 billion in 2000. This increase is expected to be most significant in the developing countries.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the service sector has increased from 17.5 million to 26.5 million.

As a result of the increase in the number of people employed in the service sector, the number of people who are employed in the manufacturing sector has decreased from 15.5 million to 13.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the agricultural sector has decreased from 10.5 million to 9.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the construction sector has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the information sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the health sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the education sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the social services sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the public administration sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the private administration sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the non-profit sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the voluntary sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the self-employed sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the part-time sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the full-time sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the temporary sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the permanent sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

The number of people who are employed in the part-time permanent sector has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* (JABA) and the *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* (JEA).

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is a peer-reviewed journal published by the American Psychological Association. It is the primary journal for the field of behavior analysis. The journal covers a wide range of topics, including basic research, applied research, and clinical practice. The journal is published quarterly and is available in both print and electronic formats.

The *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* is a peer-reviewed journal published by the American Psychological Association. It is the primary journal for the field of experimental behavior analysis. The journal covers a wide range of topics, including basic research, applied research, and clinical practice. The journal is published quarterly and is available in both print and electronic formats.

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* and the *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* are both highly respected journals in the field of behavior analysis. They provide a platform for researchers to share their findings and advance the science of behavior. The journals are also important resources for practitioners who want to stay up-to-date on the latest research in the field.

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* and the *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* are both highly respected journals in the field of behavior analysis. They provide a platform for researchers to share their findings and advance the science of behavior. The journals are also important resources for practitioners who want to stay up-to-date on the latest research in the field.

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* and the *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* are both highly respected journals in the field of behavior analysis. They provide a platform for researchers to share their findings and advance the science of behavior. The journals are also important resources for practitioners who want to stay up-to-date on the latest research in the field.

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* and the *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* are both highly respected journals in the field of behavior analysis. They provide a platform for researchers to share their findings and advance the science of behavior. The journals are also important resources for practitioners who want to stay up-to-date on the latest research in the field.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data for research purposes.

3. The following section describes the experimental design and the procedures followed during the study.

4. The results of the study are presented in the next section, along with a discussion of their implications.

5. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and suggestions for future research.

6. The authors express their gratitude to the funding agencies and the participants who made this study possible.

7. The document is organized as follows: Chapter 1 provides an overview of the research topic.

8. Chapter 2 details the theoretical background and the conceptual framework of the study.

9. Chapter 3 describes the research methodology, including the selection of participants and the experimental tasks.

10. Chapter 4 presents the data analysis and the results of the study.

11. Chapter 5 discusses the implications of the findings and offers suggestions for future research.

12. The document is written in a clear and concise style, using simple language and avoiding technical jargon.

13. The authors have taken care to ensure that the document is well-organized and easy to read.

14. The document is intended for a general audience and is suitable for use in a variety of contexts.

15. The authors hope that this document will provide valuable insights into the research topic and inspire further research.

16. The document is available for free download and is intended to be shared with the research community.

17. The authors would like to thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

18. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

19. The authors would like to thank the funding agencies for their support of this research.

20. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

21. The authors would like to thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

22. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

23. The authors would like to thank the funding agencies for their support of this research.

24. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

25. The authors would like to thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

26. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

27. The authors would like to thank the funding agencies for their support of this research.

28. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

29. The authors would like to thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

30. The document is a result of the collaborative effort of the authors and is intended to be a valuable resource for the research community.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the reasons is the increase in the size of the public sector. Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. A third reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One of the problems is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the reasons is the increase in the size of the public sector.

Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One of the problems is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the reasons is the increase in the size of the public sector.

Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One of the problems is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the reasons is the increase in the size of the public sector.

Another reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third reason is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of problems. One of the problems is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

Another problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.

A third problem is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.



The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the low resolution and high noise of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly containing names and dates, but the specific details cannot be discerned.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion.

It is not surprising that the United Nations has set a goal of halving the number of illiterate people in the world by the year 2015. This goal is part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2000.

The MDGs are a set of eight goals that the United Nations has set for the world to achieve by the year 2015. The goals are:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

2. THE CHALLENGE OF ERADICATING EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

The first goal of the MDGs is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This goal is to be achieved by halving the number of people living on less than \$1 a day by the year 2015.

The number of people living on less than \$1 a day has increased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2000. This is a significant increase, and it shows that the world is not making enough progress to meet the goal.

The main reason for this increase is that the number of people living in extreme poverty has increased. In 1990, there were 1.1 billion people living on less than \$1 a day. In 2000, there were 1.2 billion people living on less than \$1 a day.

The number of people living in extreme poverty has increased because of the rapid population growth in the developing world. The population of the developing world has increased from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.5 billion in 2000.

The rapid population growth in the developing world has led to a rapid increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty. This is because the developing world is not producing enough food to feed its growing population.

The developing world is not producing enough food because of the lack of investment in agriculture. The governments of the developing world are not investing enough in agriculture, and this is leading to a rapid decline in agricultural production.

The lack of investment in agriculture is leading to a rapid decline in agricultural production. This is because the governments of the developing world are not investing enough in agriculture, and this is leading to a rapid decline in agricultural production.

The rapid decline in agricultural production is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty. This is because the developing world is not producing enough food to feed its growing population.

The rapid increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people living on less than \$1 a day. This is because the developing world is not producing enough food to feed its growing population.

The rapid increase in the number of people living on less than \$1 a day is leading to a rapid increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty. This is because the developing world is not producing enough food to feed its growing population.

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...



Figure 1. Percentage of respondents who believe that the current level of corruption is 'too high' or 'too low' (1995–2002).

Health Insurance and Health Care in the United States: A Review of the Literature

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

Health insurance and health care in the United States: A review of the literature.

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

Health insurance and health care in the United States: A review of the literature.

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

Health insurance and health care in the United States: A review of the literature.

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

Health insurance and health care in the United States: A review of the literature.

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

Health insurance and health care in the United States: A review of the literature.

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

Health insurance and health care in the United States: A review of the literature.

Edited by David A. Asch and Robert A. Rosenbaum.

Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 2006. Pp. 300. \$45.00.

ISBN 978-0-674-02281-1

Reviewed by *John A. Holmbeck*, *University of Michigan*

DOI 10.1215/03616878-0000131

- Wang, J. & Wu, Y. (1997) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **82**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (1998) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **83**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2000) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **85**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2001) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **86**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2002) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **87**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2003) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **88**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2004) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **89**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2005) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **90**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2006) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **91**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2007) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **92**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2008) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **93**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2009) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **94**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2010) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **95**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2011) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **96**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2012) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **97**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2013) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **98**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2014) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **99**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2015) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **100**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2016) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **101**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2017) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **102**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2018) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **103**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2019) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **104**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2020) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **105**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2021) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **106**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2022) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **107**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2023) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **108**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2024) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **109**, 103–110.
- Wang, J., Wu, Y., & Kelloway, E. K. (2025) *Journal of Applied Psychology*, **110**, 103–110.

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...





THE MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE

THE
MAGAZINE



the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased.

As a result of the increase in the number of public employees, the public sector has become a major employer in the economy. In 1997, the public sector employed 1.5 million people, which was 10.5% of the total population. This figure is expected to increase to 1.8 million in 2000, which is 12.5% of the total population.

The increase in the number of public employees has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total wage bill. In 1997, the public sector's share of the total wage bill was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000.

The increase in the public sector's share of the total wage bill has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total government expenditure. In 1997, the public sector's share of the total government expenditure was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000.

The increase in the public sector's share of the total government expenditure has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total government revenue.

In 1997, the public sector's share of the total government revenue was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000. This increase is due to the increase in the public sector's share of the total government expenditure, which is expected to be 12.5% in 2000.

The increase in the public sector's share of the total government revenue has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total government assets. In 1997, the public sector's share of the total government assets was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000.

The increase in the public sector's share of the total government assets has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total government liabilities.

In 1997, the public sector's share of the total government liabilities was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000. This increase is due to the increase in the public sector's share of the total government assets, which is expected to be 12.5% in 2000.

The increase in the public sector's share of the total government liabilities has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total government debt. In 1997, the public sector's share of the total government debt was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000.

The increase in the public sector's share of the total government debt has led to a significant increase in the public sector's share of the total government deficit.

In 1997, the public sector's share of the total government deficit was 10.5%, which is expected to increase to 12.5% in 2000. This increase is due to the increase in the public sector's share of the total government debt, which is expected to be 12.5% in 2000.

the 1990s, the government has been able to reduce the number of people who are uninsured. The number of uninsured people in the United States has declined from 40 million in 1990 to 28 million in 2000. The decline is due to a combination of factors, including the expansion of Medicaid and the creation of the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) in 1997. The expansion of Medicaid has been particularly important, as it has provided coverage for millions of low-income people who were previously uninsured.

However, the decline in the number of uninsured people has not been uniform across all groups. The number of uninsured people has increased significantly for certain groups, including the elderly, the disabled, and the poor. The elderly are particularly vulnerable, as they are often unable to work and therefore do not have access to employer-based insurance. The disabled are also at risk, as they often have high medical needs and therefore require more expensive care. The poor are also at risk, as they often do not have the resources to pay for insurance.

The increase in the number of uninsured people for these groups is a major concern for policymakers. It is important to find ways to provide coverage for these vulnerable populations. One approach is to expand Medicaid to cover more people. Another approach is to create a new program specifically for the elderly, disabled, and poor. The SCHIP program is one example of a program that has been created to provide coverage for children in low-income families. SCHIP has been successful in providing coverage for millions of children who were previously uninsured.

There are several challenges to expanding Medicaid and creating new programs. One challenge is the cost of providing coverage. Medicaid is a state program, and the cost of providing coverage varies significantly from state to state. Some states have managed to expand Medicaid, while others have not. The cost of providing coverage for the elderly, disabled, and poor is also high, and it may be difficult to find the resources to pay for it. Another challenge is the political will to expand Medicaid and create new programs. There is a strong opposition to expanding Medicaid in many states, and it may be difficult to get the necessary support from Congress to create new programs.

Despite these challenges, there are several ways to address the problem of the uninsured. One way is to expand Medicaid to cover more people. Another way is to create a new program specifically for the elderly, disabled, and poor. The SCHIP program is one example of a program that has been successful in providing coverage for children in low-income families. There are also several other programs that have been created to provide coverage for the uninsured, and it is important to continue to explore these options.



Figure 1. Percentage of correct responses for the three groups. Control (solid line), MCI (dashed line), and AD (dotted line).

of the AD group. The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on the ADL ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

There was a significant interaction between group and trial ($F(4, 72) = 3.1$, $p < 0.01$). The MCI group was significantly better than the AD group on trial 1 ($F(1, 18) = 10.1$, $p < 0.01$).

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...

...the ... of ...





Figure 1. Percentage of respondents who believe that the government should be held responsible for the 1979 Revolution.

the 1979 Revolution. The results are shown in Figure 1. The percentage of respondents who believe that the government should be held responsible for the 1979 Revolution is 60% in 1980, 65% in 1985, 65% in 1990, 65% in 1995, and 65% in 2000.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that the majority of respondents believe that the 1979 Revolution was a necessary and just revolution. The majority of respondents also believe that the government should be held responsible for the 1979 Revolution.



Figure 1. Schematic diagram of a two-stage wastewater treatment process (Koozekan and Koozekan 2002).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 2000).

There are many reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. Another reason is the increasing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth. These two factors have led to a significant increase in the number of people living in poverty.

The World Bank has identified several key factors that contribute to poverty. These include lack of access to education, healthcare, and basic services. Additionally, the lack of employment opportunities and the low wages of those who are employed are also major contributors to poverty.

Addressing poverty requires a multi-faceted approach. This includes improving access to education and healthcare, creating more employment opportunities, and increasing the minimum wage. Additionally, it is important to address the underlying causes of poverty, such as inequality and lack of access to basic services.

One of the most effective ways to address poverty is through microfinance. Microfinance provides small loans and financial services to poor people, enabling them to start and grow their own businesses. This has been shown to be an effective way to improve the lives of the poor.

Another important strategy is to improve the quality of education. This includes providing access to primary and secondary education, as well as vocational training. Improving education can help people gain the skills and knowledge they need to find better-paying jobs.

Finally, it is important to address the issue of inequality. This can be done through a variety of means, including progressive taxation, social safety nets, and labor unions. Reducing inequality can help ensure that everyone has a fair chance of success.

In conclusion, poverty is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive approach. By addressing the underlying causes of poverty and providing the poor with the resources and opportunities they need, we can help to reduce the number of people living in poverty and create a more equitable and prosperous world.

The World Bank has identified several key factors that contribute to poverty. These include lack of access to education, healthcare, and basic services. Additionally, the lack of employment opportunities and the low wages of those who are employed are also major contributors to poverty.

Addressing poverty requires a multi-faceted approach. This includes improving access to education and healthcare, creating more employment opportunities, and increasing the minimum wage. Additionally, it is important to address the underlying causes of poverty, such as inequality and lack of access to basic services.

One of the most effective ways to address poverty is through microfinance. Microfinance provides small loans and financial services to poor people, enabling them to start and grow their own businesses. This has been shown to be an effective way to improve the lives of the poor.

Another important strategy is to improve the quality of education. This includes providing access to primary and secondary education, as well as vocational training. Improving education can help people gain the skills and knowledge they need to find better-paying jobs.

Finally, it is important to address the issue of inequality. This can be done through a variety of means, including progressive taxation, social safety nets, and labor unions. Reducing inequality can help ensure that everyone has a fair chance of success.

