

Ducit Amor Patriæ

Niagara Historical Society

No. 22

Some Graves on Lundy's Lane

By Ernest Green

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(These corrections and additions were found tucked away in one of the copies of No. 22. The page numbers are only referring to the pages in the actually print editions of this material, but we added these for reference purposes. – ed. January 19, 2005)

N.H. S. #22 Some Graves in Lundy's Lane. Corrections and additions.

Corrections

Page 31 – Falconbridge – Samuel and Catharine – For “These were the parents” read, He was an uncle.

Page 39 – Lacey – George – For “Maryland” read Ireland.

Page 41 – Leonard – Richard – For “England” read Massachusetts.

Page 44 – Line 6 – For “He” read, Thomas son of William.

Page 50 - Randall Robert – Died May 2nd 1834.

Page 54 – Shannon – in second last line – for James (Lundy) read Thomas.

Page 70 – Ingles – for Jemina” read Jemina.

Additions.

- Andrews Inscription formerly appearing on a woodenslab, now disappeared, -
 The grave was near that of Lieut. Hemphill, and is now unmarked:
 “To the memory of Lieutenant Thomas Andrews, 6th Regiment, who died
 in consequence of a wound received when gallantly leading his company
 before Fort Erie, September 17, 1814, aged 26.”
- Armstrong “1814, George Armstrong” He fought under Abercrombie in Egypt, under
 Moore in Spain, and under Wellington at Waterloo, was pensioned with
 the rank of sergeant, and had two medals and fourteen clasps.
- Hardey “1814, Captain John Hardey, “This Stone, like that at Sergeant
 Armstrong’s grave, was cut and erected by the late William Dalton, for
 many years caretaker of this cemetery, in order that a soldier’s resting
 place should not be forgotten. John Hardey settled here after a military
 career and established a tannery above the Falls at an early date.
- Misner “1814. Captain John Misner, 1771 – 1860. This is another stone provided
 by William Dalton. Misner was lieutenant of Captain Rorback’s company
 of the 2nd Lincoln in 1814.
- Snively “Elizabeth, beloved wife of James Snively, born Feb. 21. 1814, died May
 6, 1917, aged 103 years, 2 months, 15 days” She was a daughter of
 Reuben Green.
- Ussher (A fuller account appears as “The Tragedy of Milford Lodge” in N.H.S.’s
 pamphlet #36)
- Oldfield “Joseph Oldfield, died Dec. 17, 1845, in his 60th year.”

Silverthorne "John Silverthorne, died Jan, 8, 1851. aged 67 years, 4 months, 28 days.

PREFACE.

The hill in Lundy's Lane,--most appropriately known to as "Drummond Hill"—has a history which epitomizes the story of the Niagara peninsula from the days of the earliest settlement to the ever-advancing present. To give it fully were impossible. The mist of years has crept across the page and many a line is washed away. We trace but little of the early days,--a name here, a date there,--and lest these, too, elude our grasp, shall we not, as a duty to our land and children, record them anew to save and hold dear?

The present work is not offered as a text-book of Canadian history, nor a guide-book to the battle-field. It is merely the outcome of an effort to collect some scattered fragments of local history and present them in a form which, it is hoped, will meet with public approval and arouse some new interest in those men and women to whose lives and deeds we owe the foundation, preservation and development of a British Canada.

Ottawa, December 11, 1911.

Some Graves on Lundy's Lane.

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Crown patent for lands including Drummond Hill was issued in 1798 to James Forsyth, and in 1799 a part of this grant was deeded by him and his wife, Eunice, to Christopher Buchner, who had married their daughter, Sarah. The new owner set apart half an acre on the crest of the hill,--the highest point on the Niagara frontier,--as a burying-ground for the neighboring settlers. Christopher Buchner and his son, John, having died, Samuel Street became administrator of the property, and was succeeded in that office by T. C. Street. The original burial plot becoming crowded, the Buchner, and at later dates the MacKenzie, estates sold further lands, and a board of trustees administered the cemetery business till the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission assumed the care of the area now devoted to that use. Most of the burial plots are owned by the families whose members are buried therein.

It is to be noted that the cemetery was originally a little country burying-ground. When the battle was fought it was but half an acre in extent. The slain soldiers were buried in the cemetery and in the fields surrounding it, and the enlargement of the cemetery afterwards included some of these latter graves and trenches. For many years this was the only place of burial between Chippawa and Stamford and from the Niagara to the Thorold town-line.

The deep cutting by which Lundy's Lane now ascends the hill did not exist at the time of the battle, nor were there sand-pits north of the Lane. The north slope of the hill was steep but unbroken.

The date 1797 on the stone at the grave of John Burch seems to indicate that interments were made in his ideal spot when the land was still held by the Crown, but it is believed that he was first buried on his own estate and removed here when the cemetery was opened.

At the out-break of the war this was still a quiet country grave-yard, fenced with logs, shaded by oaks and maples and surrounded by farms, orchards and forests,--as unknown to fame as that which inspired Gray's immortal "Elegy." The end of the struggle found it scarred, devastated, crowded with dead and its name a synonym for mingled pride and grief from the fertile fields of Glengarry to the wild frontiers of Kentucky, from Mackinac to New South Wales and from the humble log huts of the Canadian pioneers to stately halls with England's noble names. The story of the war cannot be told here. No doubt many of those who gave up their lives in its opening years were laid to rest in this spot and many a broken-hearted wife and mother, aged sire and orphaned child found rest beneath its green turf from the horrors of invasion, the anxieties of battles and grief for the slain. A few of these graves we may find, but most were left unmarked or else their "frail memorials" have been destroyed and their locations lost.

Cecil Bisshopp.

Among the graves of this period is that of a hero.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable CECIL BISSHOPP, born 1783, was the eldest and last-surviving son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Baronet, Baron de la Zouche, of Parham, Sussex, England. His thirty years of life were crowded with service. Ensign in the First Foot Guards, military attachee at St. Petersburg, with Moore in Spain, at the siege of Flushing, major of the 98th Foot, member of Parliament, aide to Wellesley in Portugal.-his energy and ability marked him for successive advancements till he became Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspecting Field Officer in Lower, and later in Upper, Canada. On November 28th, 1812, being in command of the British right wing, he successfully repelled an invasion of Canada at Frenchman's Creek. Regular and militia officers of his division expressed their confidence in him in a joint memorial, and all ranks learned to adore him. His subscription, in December, 1812, of £100 sterling to the fund for distressed families of militiamen illustrates his generosity and charity. He held Fort Erie till Fort George fell, May 27th, 1813, and then, at Vincent's order, retired to Burlington. He commanded the latter post during the fight at Stoney Creek, and it was his advanced troops which won at Beaver Dams. Once more at Fort Erie, he planned a grand reprisal against Black Rock and Buffalo from whence he had sustained assault and bombardment. With 240 men at 2 a.m., July 13th, 1813, he stormed and took Black Rock, capturing clothing, food, supplies and guns and destroying block-houses, barracks, ships, ship-yards and ordnance. Attacked when retiring, by overwhelming force, he lost 13 killed and 24 wounded and, while personally assuring the safety of his men, was himself shot through both arms and the thigh. At first his wounds were reported to be "not dangerous," but on the 16th he died, lamented by all ranks. His brother officers brought his remains to this quiet spot and Rev. Robert Addison of Niagara committed his body to the ground. Over his grave the battle of Lundy's Lane was waged.

The inscription on his tomb is as follows:--

"Sacred to the memory of Lieut'nt Col'nl the Hon'ble Cecil Bisshopp, 1st Foot Guards, and Inspecting Field Officer in Upper Canada, eldest and only surviving son of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., Baron de la Zouche, in England. After having served with distinction in the British Army in Holland, Spain and Portugal, he died on the 16th July,

1813, aged 30, in consequence of wounds received in action with the enemy at Black Rock on the 13th of the same month, to the great grief of his family and friends, and is buried here. This tomb, erected at the time by his brother officers, becoming much dilapidated, is now, 1846, renewed by his affectionate sisters, the Baroness de la Zouche and the Hon'ble Mrs. Pechell, in memorial of an excellent man and beloved brother."

"Stranger, whose steps ere now perhaps have stood
"Beneath Niagara's stupendous flood,
"Pause o'er this shrine where sleeps the young and brave,
"And shed one gen'rous tear o'er Cecil's grave,
"Whilst pitying angels point through deepest gloom
"To everlasting happiness beyond the tomb,
"Through Christ who died to give eternal life."

The inscription on a memorial tablet erected in the church at Parham, England, includes the following:--

"His pillow,--knot of sturdy oak,
His shroud,--a soldier's simple cloak,
His dirge,--will sound till time's no more,--
Niagara's loud and solemn roar.
There Cecil lies, --say where the grave
More worthy of a Briton brave?"

Like Moore, he died at the hour of victory, o'er his head, too, "the foe and the stranger" trod for a brief while. He was an ideal man and soldier,--tall, vigorous and humane-looking, brave and generous, of few but decisive words, and of undoubted military capacity. Canadians do well to hold his memory in honor and lament his untimely fall.

One Night's Work.

What a scene must that have been when the hot, dry morning of July 26th, 1814, broke, and the sun's red glare revealed in detail the effect of the night's dreadful work ! The soft turf torn and ploughed by shot and shell, wheel and hoof ; the fair young orchards broken and wasted by the iron hail that had lashed them for hours ; those great oaks which still line the Lane, west of the Church, scarred and stripped, fences levelled, buildings pierced and shattered,-- and figures of those who had fought their last fight. Dead men, dead horses, broken wagons, arms and accoutrements littered all the slopes of the hill and from among this wreckage of war gaunt spectres of men, caked with blood and dust, grimed with smoke and clad in rags, staggered, groaning, toward the still greater horrors of the field hospital, croaking appeals to the weary water-carriers for a drop to ease their agonies. Two hundred and fifty-five brave men had given up their lives and a thousand and eighty-nine had suffered wounds. Eastward, far beyond the Portage Road, north to Muddy Run Creek, and west for half a mile from the church every foot of ground had seen its struggle and on every hand lay the victims. Southward the retiring army had dragged itself away and the weakened wounded strewed the road for miles. A

number of dead or wounded carried away by their comrades found graves near the Burning Spring and at Chippawa,--who or how many we cannot learn.

But on the hill-top the scene had its climax. The dead lay in piles where the guns had stood and in rows where the point-blank volleys had smitten the ranks. Tradition says that in one passage of that night of horror, two British regiments, in the confusion, received each other's fire. At day-break two lines of red-clad dead showed where they had stood and how fatal was their aim.

From among the dead and wounded the survivors, hardly less ghastly in appearance, struggled to their feet, fell into ranks and answered the roll-call. Not much more than half its strength of the day before, utterly worn out by long forced marches and five and a half hours of desperate fighting, the little British army was in sad plight. Five hundred of their own and a number of American wounded were to be attended, the enemy was only three miles away and a division of his army again threatening the hard-won ground. The position must be held, the wounded cared for and the dead disposed of. Can it be a matter of surprise that at such a time General Drummond resolved to resort to a means which his adversary had used only three weeks before at Chippawa? Shallow trenches were opened and many British and American dead hastily interred. Some officers of both armies found separate graves. Only two of these were marked, --others and the trenches were subsequently lost sight of and re-discovered in only recent years. But piles of the slain of both armies still remained, so, on the top of the hill, near the present Presbyterian manse, fence rails were built in great heaps and the pyre-consumed every vestige of the sacrifice. Did ever altar of burnt-offering bear more costly gift? For three score years no blade of grass sprang from that blasted soil.

The trenches in which the dead were laid have been pretty well located. Those within the cemetery have been marked through the interest and care of Superintendent Dalton, who knows more about the graves on the hill than any other living man. Two trenches are of the crescent shape with the curve down-hill, which has given rise to a theory that they were dug as shelter-trenches by the British force early in the fight. One commences near Lieut.-Col. Bisshopp's grave and extends north-eastward. The excavations which led to its location revealed a mass of bones huddled together and with them fragments of what may have been artillerymen's boots,--hence it is called "the artillery trench." Right on the summit of the hill, just south of the large monument, is a trench known to contain remains of men of the 8th Kings, 89th and 103rd regiments. Its shape and location lead to the theory that it may have been dug as a protection for the British battery. Men of these regiments fell on that exact spot in defence of that battery. Remains of United States soldiers were taken from a trench at the front of the cemetery, midway between the gates. At the south-east corner of Lundy's Lane and Victoria street, along the fence of the MacKenzie estate, a large number of dead were laid in a shallow trench. Many years ago vandal relic-hunters dug up skulls and bones there, but Major Leonard stopped the sacrilege and had the trench filled more deeply. Across the Lane, on the north crest of the hill, remains of a British officer were found on the Stewart property. Excavations of the Morse sand-pits, north of the hill, have disclosed remains on many occasions. This was the rear of the British position and no doubt many stricken men were carried back from the press of the hand-to-hand struggle to a point below the sweep of bullets. Excavation for the east wall of Lundy's Lane Methodist church disclosed a

soldier's bones, and several skeletons were discovered on the Cole property, on Main street, north of the Lane.

Let us note who were the men who filled these trenches. These were the British corps which lost in killed :-

Royal Artillery—four men.

Glengarry Light Infantry—four men.

Incorporated Militia—one officer, six men.

1st Lincoln Militia—one man.

1st Royal Scots—one officer, fifteen men.

8th “King’s”—twelve men.

41st Foot—three men.

89th Foot—two officers, twenty-seven men.

103rd Foot—six men.

104th Foot—one officer, one man.

Royal Artillery.

Concerning the services of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marine Artillery, detachments of which fought here, we have but brief records. We know that two 24-pounder brass field-pieces were with Col. Morrison's column which arrived as the fight began and these occupied the little cemetery on the summit of the hill. Lieut. Tomkins was in charge. How well these guns were served, how their shot and shell silenced the enemy's battery, blew up his ammunition wagons and scathed his advancing infantry, every historian of the light records. In Col. Scott's brigade from “the Twelve” were three 6-pounders and a howitzer under Capt. Mackonochie. These arrived on the field just before Col. Millar's famous charge and capture of part of the British guns. How the gunners were bayoneted at their pieces and the survivors captured and confined in the church, how the remaining guns were pushed forward to within a few yards of the enemy's line and were always the objects of contention we have often been told. At the close of the fight the British retained the same number of guns which they took into action. Four dead, sixteen wounded and nine missing was the toll paid by the little corps of British artillerymen, -- “Niagara” on their colours was their reward.

Glengarry Light Infantry.

Somewhere on this field lie four men of that splendid Canadian regiment, the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles. Recruited at the outbreak of the war, from the Scotch Roman Catholic population of Glengarry, many of the men veterans or the sons of veterans of the Highland Fencible regiment disbanded in 1799, in physique and personnel it excelled any corps ever recruited in America up to that time. The uniform was of rifle green. “Blooded” in the mid-winter assault on Ogdensburg, they suffered again at York, and at the fall of Niagara three companies gallantly opposed the foe to the last, losing more than half their strength. At Sackett's Harbor another company was reduced by half. In the active times following Stoney Creek no corps was busier, and by sickness, wounds

and privation it lost many more men,-yet it splendidly covered the retreat to Burlington in October, 1813. At Oswego, 1814, it won more credit and suffered loss. Arrived on this field with Col. Pearson's "light brigade" on the morning of July 25th, it was charged with the protection of the British front while the line of battle formed. How skilfully it did this work writers on both sides have testified. Finally, placed on the right wing, it held its own till the field was won. Its loss of four men killed, thirty-one wounded and twenty-two missing testifies to its discipline and skill in taking cover, even under close engagement. In the long and bloody siege of Fort Erie the Glengarries were ever in the forefront, winning Drummond's repeated praise. When he withdrew, the Glengarries covered his rear in splendid style and finally, at Cook's Mills, they out-manoeuvred and out-fought Bissell's column, defeating its object.

The Incorporated Militia.

In the splendid record of the Incorporated Militia Canadians may justly feel a special pride. Organized in 1813, its men and nearly all its officers were Canadians. At York and in the blockade of Fort George it bore its part and loss. Arriving in this Peninsula again from York, right after the battle of Chippawa, it formed part of the Light Brigade which first occupied Lundy's Lane and opened the battle. Forming the left flank, and placed east of the Portage Road, it was surprised and taken at disadvantage by the 25th United States Infantry. By this misfortune the Grenadier company was put out of action and the battalion reduced by one-third. Re-formed in touch with the 89th, the remainder fought to the close of the contest and Gen. Drummond specially mentioned their excellent work. An officer (Ensign Campbell) and six men were killed, seven officers (including Col. Robinson) and thirty-nine men were wounded and ninety-three officers and men were prisoners or missing, -a loss of nearly one-half its strength at the commencement of the action. Notwithstanding this loss, the regiment was of great service to Drummond at Fort Erie. At the close of the war the Crown directed the presentation of a set of colours to the regiment bearing the word "Niagara," in memory of Lundy's Lane. The corps was disbanded in 1815.

1st Lincoln Militia.

Of all those who fought and suffered in 1812-14, the Canadian militia undoubtedly deserve the greatest honor that their country can pay. Called from the struggle to found homes in this new land, the woodsmen and plough-boys, clerks, lawyers and mechanics sprang to arms at the first alarm and served till the last shot was fired. Most were sturdy sons of toil, but there were those, too, whose aged limbs faltered on the march or whose youthful strength scarce sufficed to handle the cumbrous flint-lock. Old regulars and Rangers, raw recruits, various in arms and uniforms, they brought as well their own blankets and axes and turned their hands to any use. Some were found who were weak in spirit and loyalty, but service soon purged the ranks of all but the brave and true. They built forts and defended them, drove artillery and wagons, were scouts and guides, filled the depleted ranks of the regulars and formed whole regiments

for regular service. At every lull in the strife they rushed home to plant potatoes or harvest wheat, but the sound of guns rolling through the wooded lands brought them to the scene of action by every road and trail. Their homes were burned, their fields wasted, their families ill-treated, --but still they fought on. The history of the famous "First Lincoln" is the history of the militia of Canada. Founded with the first settlement, it responded to every call of duty up to 1866. Its officers were the first citizens of the district, its men the country's strength, its colors are objects of veneration to this day. At Lundy's Lane, as on every field from Detroit to Fort Erie, it fought and suffered. One man was killed here, and we are fortunate in knowing his name that we may remember it with honor,--Private George Coghill, the son of a Loyalist. Two men were wounded,--Wm. Matterson and Alex. Rose. Coghill's body was carried away by a comrade and buried in the Stevens graveyard "below the mountain."

1st "Royal Scots."

The First Regiment of Foot, called the "Royal Scots" or "Royals," took part in the war in Upper Canada from May, 1813, when a detachment was in the attack on Sackett's Harbor. Part of the regiment served all Summer with Yeo's fleet on Lake Ontario, while the main body engaged in the campaign against Fort George. They lost heavily by death and desertion and on September 16th, 1813, had 206 men sick. In Drummond's dispositions before Lundy's Lane, part of this regiment was at Niagara and part in reserve beyond "the Twelve." Three companies of the former detachment under Lieut. Hemphill came on this field with Morrison's column and, in saving the guns from the first onslaught of the enemy, that officer and several men were killed, Lieut. Fraser succeeding to the command. At nine o'clock seven additional companies unplaced on the right wing, which they, with the 104th, held to the end of the fight. Meanwhile, the three companies in the centre were in the thickest of the fray. Fraser was wounded and the remaining men formed with the 8th. The regiment lost 16 killed and 115 wounded and won the badge "Niagara" for its colors. At the siege of Fort Erie the Royal Scots were again brigaded with the 89th in the repulse of the sortie of September 17th. Their loss was heavy, including the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, whose remains were brought here for burial.

The 8th or "King's" Regiment.

The 8th or "King's" Regiment garrisoned the Western posts during the Revolution and it was in this regiment that Brock held his first commission. In 1812 the first battalion of the regiment was in Lower Canada, --a splendid corps over a thousand strong, destined to utter wreck in the years following. Marching to Upper Canada they took part in the mid-winter assault on Ogdensburg. At York two companies were cut to pieces, and at the fall of Niagara two other companies met an even worse fate. The regiment was at Sackett's Harbor, in the night charge at Stoney Creek, too late to fight at Beaver Dams, on the firing line at Ball's farm, and with Bisshopp in his last gallant fight at Black Rock. Sickness took a heavy toll of those whom the enemy had spared and on September 16th, 1813, 288 men were in the hospital. In the following month Prevost wrote of "the remains of the 1st Battalion of the King's"--yet in the taking of Buffalo at

the end of the year they were in the fore-front once more. With Pearson's Light Brigade a detachment was with the first troops on the field of Lundy's Lane, and a second under Capt. Campbell came from Niagara with Morrison's column. These repelled the early assaults on the British battery. Five more companies of the 8th came to the rescue with Scott from "the Twelve" and to the end of the struggle the re-united corps bore the brunt of the fray. Twelve more dead, sixty wounded and thirteen missing was their loss. Even yet the skeleton was full of fight and at Fort Erie lost heavily again. From the St. Lawrence to Lake Erie every battle-field of the war is sown with the bones of the "8th or King's" and no regiment deserved better to wear among the honors on its colors the word "Niagara," in memory of its service and sacrifice on this Hill. It is now the Liver-pool regiment.

The Forty-First Regiment.

The Forty-First Regiment was commanded successively by Proctor and Evans, and had its part in every stage of the war. A detachment of the 1st Battalion was with Brock at Detroit. He called them "an uncommonly fine. . . but badly officered regiment." At Queenston the light company led the charge of Sheaffe's avenging force. In 1813 the 1st Battalion took a heavy part in the campaign against Fort George, suffered from disease and privation and shared in Bisshopp's attack on Black Rock. In July DeRottenburg wrote that they were in rags and without shoes. One detachment was lost with the fleet on Lake Erie ; another, after winning at Frenchtown and on the Miami, was cut to pieces at the Thames, without a chance to hold its own, sharing its commander's disaster. British generals after that day referred to "the remains of the 1st Battalion of the 41st." The 2nd Battalion fought in the East and came West in time to share in the capture of Fort Niagara and Drummond's winter campaign. On July 25th, 1814, the light company marched from Fort Niagara to Lewiston, crossed to Queenston, and came on this field with Morrison's column, Throughout that night they did their part nobly and at the close Capt. John B. Glew led them in the van of the final British advance when the hill was re-taken. This deed won the decoration "Niagara" for the colors. Three men were killed, and 34 wounded, --a heavy loss for one small company. In the closing bloody act of the war at Fort Erie this same company, still led by the gallant Glew, was foremost in the assault and not one officer and only one man in three escaped death or wounds. The old 41st is now the Welsh regiment.

The Eighty-Ninth Regiment.

The Eighty-Ninth Regiment suffered most heavily here. It took four hundred officers and men into action and had a total loss of 254. It is the 2nd Battalion of "the 89th Princess Victoria's regiment" that we know by this number in this war. Organized in 1803, it reached Halifax from England the day Brock fell at Queenston. Next spring it marched from Quebec to Kingston, four hundred miles, in nineteen days. The light company fought gallantly at Black Rock on December 30th of that year and on the Thames in March, 1814. Under Col. Morrison the headquarters of the regiment had the chief work and honor at Chrysler's Farm. United at York, the regiment was sent across the lake on the night of July 24th, landed at Fort George in the morning and marched

fourteen miles to this field with Drummond. Formed in the centre of the line of battle they bore the brunt till midnight. Their prompt advance with the 8th once saved the guns. In the final struggle Col. Morrison was wounded and Major Clifford took command. The colors of the 89th were the rallying-point of the shattered force and from that day those colors bore in glorious remembrance the word "Niagara." Of the twenty-nine killed two were officers, -Capt. Spooner and Lieut. Lathom. Their place of burial is unknown. The regiment was disbanded in 1816. Its honors are now borne by its succeeding corps. The Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The 103rd Foot.

The desperate straits to which the long-drawn out struggle against Napoleon Bonaparte had reduced the British war office was responsible for the conversion of the New South Wales Fencibles into the 103rd of the Line in 1810. The corps came to Canada weak in numbers and including many ex-convicts, yet honoured by having Hercules Scott as its Colonel. Strengthened by the enlistment of some hundreds of Canadian lads (including two new companies drawn from the militia) it was, like the 41st, known as a "boy regiment," and was long kept on reserve and garrison duty, but its gallant Colonel brought seven companies with him on his famous forced march from "the Twelve" to Lundy's Lane. This was their first fight. Hardly had they taken position in the line of battle when they were rushed forward in a hopeless effort to recover the lost guns. Coming unexpectedly upon the enemy in a new position, they were thrown back in disorder. Re-formed they went forward again, led by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-General) Smelt, but their gallantry lacked the stiffening of experience and after a second repulse they were used in a less trying position till the end of the fight. In the siege of Fort Erie Scott and Smelt led them again in the desperate assault and it was misfortune and no lack of courage that cost them half their strength and a repulse. Col. Scott was killed and buried on the field. Later, Sir John Harvey, of Stoney Creek fame, commanded the corps. It was disbanded in 1817.

The 104th Foot.

The 104th Foot did not suffer heavily here, but its composition, officers and war record deserve attention. Originally the "New Brunswick Fencible Infantry," recruited in the Maritime Provinces in 1803 absorbed into the regular army in 1810, it marched overland on snow-shoes from Fredericton, N.B., to Quebec in the Winter of 1812-13. At Sackett's Harbor a third of the strength of four companies was lost. It was at Beaver Dams and in the campaign before Fort George. On August 24th, when the pickets were rushed, its loss was heaviest; on September 16th, it had 194 sick; in the autumn it went east and fought at Chrysler's Farm. In 1814 it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. William Drummond, nephew of Sir Gordon Drummond, Robert Moodie (killed at Montgomery's in 1837) was a major, Richard Leonard and H. N. Moorsom were captains and a nephew of Sir Isaac Brock was a lieutenant. The flank companies, under Leonard, were with Scott on that awful march from "the Twelve" to Lundy's Lane. Gen. Drummond placed them on the right flank where they held Porter's brigade in check. Here Moorsom was

killed. Where he was buried is unknown, --probably he lies in an unmarked grave on the field. He was mentioned in despatches as "a very intelligent and promising young officer," and had shown his worth in the 24th regiment and also in the capacity of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. At the assault on Fort Erie the 104th flank companies were practically annihilated. Only twenty-six men returning unhurt, and their "fiery-hearted" Lieutenant-Colonel met a hero's death. The regiment was one of those honoured with "Niagara" on its colors, and was disbanded in Montreal in 1817.

To the memory of the hero dead, known and unknown, officers and men, regulars and militia, who here died that the Empire might live, the Government of Canada, at the instance of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, in 1895, erected the monument which crowns the hill. It bears this inscription, --"Erected by the Canadian Parliament in memory of the victory gained on the 25th July, 1814, by the British and Canadian forces, and in grateful remembrance of the brave men who died on the field of battle, fighting for the unity of the Empire."

Previous to the erection of this monument several discoveries of the remains of British dead had been made on different parts of the field, --including those of an officer. They were re-interred in a temporary grave and when the monument was unveiled they found a permanent resting-place in its vault. Since that time other remains have been found and placed there. The several interments have been occasions of suitable military, religious and civil ceremony. So far as can be learned from articles found in the graves, most of the bones in the vault are those of men of the 89th and 103rd regiments.

Abraham Fuller Hull.

Of the American soldiers who lie here the only one whose name and resting place are known is Capt. ABRAHAM FULLER HULL, of the 9th United States Infantry, who lost his life in one of those desperate charges against the British battery. He was a son of Gen. William Hull, a captain in the 13th United States Infantry and aide-de-camp to his father at Detroit when that place surrendered, August 16th, 1812. He was exchanged on the 18th of January following and given a captaincy in the 9th Infantry, with which he served until he fell. He was but twenty-eight years of age. For years his grave was marked by a humble white marble slab. In 1901 the bones of nine men of the same regiment were found elsewhere and were re-interred on October 19th beside their Captain with full United States military honors. The troops (13th United States Infantry) from Fort Niagara, who on that day laid their predecessors of long ago to rest and fired the three volleys over the open grave, were the first United States troops to enter Canada under arms since 1815. In 1910 remains of nine more American dead were found and placed in a similar grave with quiet ceremonies in which historical societies of both countries took part. The monument which marks these graves is the gift of the Niagara Frontier Landmarks Society of Buffalo. The name "Bridgewater" which appears in the inscription was given by American officers and historians to this battle because a now long-vanished hamlet of that name, near Burning Spring, was the last place their army passed through before it was engaged, and near which they had their base for hospital and stores during the fight.

How many American dead were buried on this field will never be known. Many who fell early in the action were removed, a number were burned, but certainly many

were interred in unmarked trenches. Adjutant Thomas Poe, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed here, was buried at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Lieut. William Hemphill.

Lieut. WILLIAM HEMPHILL was the only British officer killed here whose grave was marked. He was a valued officer of the 1st Royal Scots and had served in the campaign against Fort George in 1813. He commanded the detachment of his regiment which came on this field via Queenston with Morrison's column. In the early stages of the battle he directed the operations of his three companies with great spirit and when the second charge of the enemy imperilled the British guns he led the survivors of his party to the charge again and fell at their head, as, with the 89th and King's, they won another temporary success. His epitaph reads, --"Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Wm. Hemphill of the Royals, who fell at the battle of Lundy's Lane on the 25th July, 1814. This stone was placed by his son, Lieut.-Col. Hemphill of the 26th Cameronians, July 17th, 1854."

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Close of the War.

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John Gordon. S.B. Torrens.

When the tide of invasion which here met defeat rolled back to Fort Erie and the environs of that post were sown thick with British dead, sorrowing comrades brought the bodies of a few of the slain back to this field and here laid them to rest. One of those who was thus interred was Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN GORDON commander of the Royal Scots. Having commanded his regiment from June 4th, 1813, Gordon was at the taking of Fort Niagara and led the avenging force which stormed and burned Black Rock and Buffalo and devastated the American frontier in the closing days of that year, when the memory of burned Newark had embittered the spirit of the war. At Chippawa, July 5th, 1814, he led his men in that last gallant, hopeless charge and fell desperately wounded, yet three weeks later he was again at their head in the march from "the Twelve" and the mighty struggle for this hill. In the siege of Fort Erie he commanded the First Brigade. In the sortie of September 17th, he led the Royals and 89th in a bayonet charge through blinding rain against battery No. 3. The position was re-taken and held, but Gordon received his death wound. Beside him lies Captain S. B. TORRENS of the same regiment who, having served as aide to General Stovin and as Brigade Major, fell at the head of his company in the assault on Fort Erie, August 14th, 1814. One monument marks the two graves. It is inscribed, --"To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Capt. Torrens of the Royals, killed at Fort Erie during the campaign of 1814. Erected by Major Barry Fox, late of said regiment, their friend and companion, June 20th, 1851." A tablet to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Gordon was erected in Montreal by his brother officers.

Robert Dossie Patteson.

In the same group of graves is that of "ROBERT DOSSIE PATTESON, Captain of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Royal 1st Warwickshire, who, after, serving under Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular War, fell before Fort Erie at the age of XXVI, XVII September, MDCCCXIV. He was the fourth son of John Patteson, Esq., of the city of Norwich, England, where his name is held in honor by all who knew him." The monument was "erected by order of his surviving brothers and sisters, A. D. 1880," and bears the family crest. His war-service, though of less distinction, was strikingly similar to that of Colonel Bisshopp. Many a promising young officer from the Old Land fell in "the war of twelve." Ten days before he was killed Captain Patteson greatly distinguished himself in leading a company of his own regiment with a company of the Glengarries and a troop of the 19th Dragoons in a clever night attack upon an American picket before Fort Erie. The enemy's party were all killed or captured. Capt. Patteson met his death in the desperate hand-to-hand fight when the beleaguered army sortied and assaulted the British siege works.



Mounds and Monuments.

Among the un-numbered dead who lie here are many others whose personal or family histories are worthy of notice. For convenience the following notes are arranged merely in alphabetic order.

Allison.

"Thomas Allison, born Sept. 4, 1799, died June 10, 1887."

"Elizabeth Allison, born July 25, 1796, died Sept. 3, 1876."

"David Allison, born Jan. 7, 1800, died Nov. 16, 1884."

"Martha, wife of David Allison, born May 12, 1802, died, Aug. 15, 1838."

Thomas Allison was the first white male child born at St. Davids. His parents were John Allison and Rebecca Bertrand. The father, born in Yorkshire, England, came to the Niagara district in 1790, and died in December, 1812. He it was who guided Gen. Sheaffe's flanking column up to the mountain top and in the militia ranks he took part in the final action at Queenston Heights. Young Thomas Allison saw the battle from a distance, and was on the field after the surrender. Next year he took part in the country's defence, carrying despatches to the British force at Beaver Dams where he saw the prisoners being marched away and the dead buried. In December, 1813, he witnessed the burning of Lewiston by Drummond's troops. In 1814 he took a place in the militia ranks and was in the first part of the battle of Lundy's Lane, but was detailed to drive a wagon loaded with wounded to Niagara. In 1837 he served with the loyal forces and teamed from Queenston to Chippawa the mortar with which Mackenzie was bombarded off Navy Island. His wife, Elizabeth, was of the Smoke family.

Bender.

Here lies, in an unmarked grave, the man who built the first permanent white man's dwelling in Welland county.

Early in the second half of the eighteenth century, Philip George Bender, a native of Germany, and his wife, who was born in Holland, emigrated to New Jersey, removing after a short time to Philadelphia. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolution they, being loyal had to fly. In the Winter of 1766 a party of fifty-three refugees set out from Philadelphia to find their way through the wilderness to Canada. In April, 1777 seven survivors reached the Niagara. Forty-six had been left, dead or dying, in the snow beside the forest trail, victims to cold, hunger, disease and the wolves. Philip George Bender and his wife were of the seven Bender enlisted in Butler's Rangers and served till the close of the war. He purchased from the Indians fifteen hundred acres of land fronting Niagara Falls, but took out Crown patent for only four hundred acres,--a tract extending from Murray street to Otter street in the present city. He built his house on the high land immediately overlooking the spot where the upper arch bridge now stands. In 1783 but six acres of his land was cleared of forest and he drew rations till 1784. When death called the veteran Ranger and his wife, they were laid to rest in their own garden beneath a great walnut tree, and the spot was marked by a slab of slate brought up from the Niagara gorge, for there were neither cemeteries nor tombstones in this region then. Years later the Erie & Ontario railway was built across the spot and the remains were taken up and re-interred on this hill, --but the old stone was lost.

Here lies also John, only son of Philip George Bender. He received his education in the school for soldiers' children and inherited his father's large property. In the war of 1812-14 he served in Capt. Kerby's company of the 2nd regiment of Lincoln militia. During that struggle the old home and all his belongings were destroyed by the invaders. His wife was of the Marr family and eleven of their children reached their majority. Their eldest son, Philip, was also in the militia in 1812-14, was a cavalry officer in the rebellion of 1837 and rose to be lieutenant-colonel of militia in 1862.

Members of the fourth and fifth generations of the Bender family still reside on the lands taken up by their ancestor, and have served their country in many civil and military capacities.

Among the oldest inscriptions on the family gravestones here are the following :-

“John Bender, departed this life November 15, 1827, aged 52 years, 1 month and 25 days.”

“Mary, wife of the late John Bender, departed this life October 10, 1848, aged 66 years, 1 month and 10 days.”

“William Bender departed this life December 10, 1831, aged 28 years, 4 months and 10 days.”

“Almira Bender, died March 6, 1834, aged 14 years and 6 months.”

“Edna, wife of Peter Learn and daughter of J. and M. Bender, died July 24, 1855, aged 30 years and 11 months.”

Benjamin.

“Henry A., son of Doct. Henry L. and Mrs. Anna Maria Benjamin, who died June 30, 1831, aged 1 year and 6 months. “

This is the sole reminder here of the existence of an old family, now remembered by only a few of the oldest residents.

Biggar.

The Biggars were Scotch Covenanters who fled to the North of Ireland about 1660. Between 1730 and 1740 one of the family emigrated to Philadelphia. His son James, lived in New Jersey, married Elizabeth Litel, had two sons, John and William, and lost his life in defending his home from a forest fire.

John Biggar came to Canada in 1790, settled at Grimsby, married twice (his first wife was a Petit), raised twenty-one sons and two daughters, and died in Trafalgar township in 1841, aged 80 years.

Here is the grave of the other brother :-

“William Biggar, Sen., died May 14, 1858, aged 81 years, 3 months and 5 days.”

One record says that he came to Canada in 1787,- another that he came in 1798. Lands in this vicinity were taken up by a William Biggar as early as 1792. At Grimsby he married a sister to his brother's first wife. She died leaving a son, James. Removing to Lundy's Lane, William Biggar married, in 1805, Rebecca Green, by whom he had eleven children. He took an active part in the war of 1812-14, being in the militia ranks at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane.

Beside him lies Rebecca, his wife, a daughter of Charles Green, who was born on September 26, 1786, eight days after her Loyalist parents reached Canada. Tradition says that this daughter of the homeless pioneers was born under a roof of boughs built against a great fallen log, for no house or other shelter was at hand. She died on October 8, 1880, aged over 94 years.

Five of the children of William and Rebecca Biggar were born before or during the war, and five lived to exceed the four score of years. Most of them are buried here.

One William Biggar was lieutenant of a battalion company of the 5th Lincoln militia during the war, but whether a member of this family or not is uncertain.

Blackwell.

“Dr. John H. Blackwell died August 28th, 1867, aged 62 years.”

John Harrison Blackwell was born in New Jersey, and took his M. D. degree from New Jersey College in 1829, the same degree being conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. His education was far more complete than that of most medical men of his time. He came to Canada in 1834, and was admitted to practice by the Upper Canada Medical Board in April of that year. At first he located in Stamford, then in Drummondville, and finally in Lundy's Lane, where he practised for nearly forty years. He married a daughter of the noted Dr. John J. Lefferty, and succeeded to the great practice of his father-in-law. Far and wide he found his patients in hamlet and farmhouse, and his tall, ungainly figure, topped with a high “beaver” and mounted on a poor and poorly-kept horse made a picture so striking that his contemporaries have

recorded it as a landmark of their times. To balance the family, his wife was the handsomest woman in the country-side.

Bolter.

“Elias Bolter, born at Eddington, Wiltshire, England, April 19th, 1808, died November 28th, 1857 in his 50th year. He served 14 years in the 43rd Regt. And was discharged for good conduct, August, 1840.”

Bolter is said to have come of a good English family. After his discharge he married a Negro woman and lived on Ferry street. His kinsfolk from the Old Land searched for and found him, but when they learned of his mesalliance the cast him off.

Booth.

“George Booth, private in No. 1 company, Royal Canadian Rifle regiment, who departed this life December, 1842.”

The men of this old corps long ago answered their last call, the regiment's name no longer appears in the army list and the days when Drummondville was a garrison town are almost forgotten.

Brokenshaw.

“Luke Brokenshaw, died Sept. 29, 1873, aged 60 years, 3 months.” He was an early postmaster of Drummondville.

Brooks.

“Robert Brooks, died August 1, 1846, aged 87 years.”

“Mary, wife of Robert Brooks, died June 15th, 1835, in her 72nd year.”

“Abigail, daughter of Robert and Mary Brooks, and wife of John S. Colbath, born 1815.”
(Still living, 1911.)

“G. H. Colbath, Co. D., 1st U.S. Marine Corps, born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., December 15th 1876, died at Cavite, P.I., June 18th 1901.”

This is the record of an old Falls family. Robert Brooks was one of Butler's Rangers. A record of officers of the 2nd Lincoln militia in 1810 includes “Robert Brooks, ensign.” He saw active service again in 1812-14.

In G. H. Colbath the martial ardour burned as in his great grand-sire, and he gave his life in the Philippines for the flag under which he happened to be born. His remains were brought here for interment.

“Thomas Brooks, died May 16th, 1857, aged 68 years, 25 days.” He was in the militia in 1812.

“Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Abigail Wilson and wife of Thomas Brooks, died December 15th, 1847, aged 57 years, 10 months, 4 days.”

Buchanan.

“James Buchanan, born February, 1772, died 11th October, 1851.”

This inscription is on an ancient tomb which bears on its other faces the names of wife, children and grand children, also the legend “J. Buchanan’s tomb, 1847, re-built 1854.”

James Buchanan was British consul in New York in the early thirties, was a promoter of “the City of the Falls,” and was chiefly instrumental in the removal of Major Andre’s bones from America to Westminster Abbey. Retiring to private life in the early ‘forties he resided here, in the historic Forsyth house, till his death. He was a great pillar of the struggling Baptist church established in 1842 and his tomb originally stood in the church-yard. Buchanan street was named after him, when the City of the Falls was laid out. He was one of the incorporators of the original Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company.

Buchner.

“In memory of Captain Christopher Buchner who died September 7th, 1824, aged 59 years.”

Christopher Buchner was a Loyalist from New Town, N.J., whose family (originally Boughner) came from Holland or Germany to that place and located the first farm recorded there. He married Sarah, daughter of James and Eunice Forsythe and purchased from his father-in-law property which included this hill. He it was who gave the first half-acre for the use of the settlers as a burying-ground. From the beginning of the century he was a private in a flank company of the 4th Lincoln, but in 1810 he was gazetted ensign in the 2nd Lincoln. In the war of 1812-14 he was attached to Captain John Rowe’s company, and when that officer was killed in the battle of Chippawa, Buchner took charge of the company. He was at its head in the battle of Lundy’s Lane, where he fought in his own fields and saw his fences used for fuel when the dead were burned next day. For his military services he received a tract of free land. He was the first lessee from the Government of the privilege of operating a ferry below the Falls. “Lieut. John Buchner, died April 14th, 1828, aged 31 years.”

This was a son of Christopher Buchner. He, too, fought in the battle here and was taken prisoner. When being removed to the rear of the United States arm under guard, he made his escape. The wagon in which they were being conveyed was stopped that his captors might pick cherries from trees over-hanging the road, and Buchner seized the opportunity to leap to the ground and dash into the dark woods, where pursuit was hopeless. He married Mary Ann Corbett, whose mother was a Johnson, said to be kin to Sir

William Johnson. Their daughter, Catherine, married Donald MacKenzie, and through inheritance the Buchner estate became the MacKenzie estate.

“Peter Buchner, died August 15th, 1848, aged 78 years and 1 month.”

“Mary, wife of Peter Buchner, died March 3rd, 1854, aged 75 years, 4 months and 3 days.

She was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church for 50 years.”

Peter Buchner served in the war as a private in Capt. Henry Buchner’s company of the 3rd Lincoln. In the same company were a Christopher Buchner, Henry Buchner, Jr., and Joseph Buchner. The captain was a Loyalist from Staten Island, and came to

Welland county as early as 1778. Martin Buchner was in Capt. Muirhead's company of the same regiment.

Bunker.

Alexander Bunker was born in 1812,-a son of Nathaniel Bunker, who came from New Jersey to Canada and settled in Glanford in 1810. He made a fortune in the hotel business in New York, and on his retirement took up his residence here, purchased the site of the old Forsyth house and exerted his means and ingenuity to preserve the historic spots and traditions of the property.

Burch.

“In memory of John Burch, Esq., who departed this life March 7th, 1797, in the 55th year of his age. The first interment in this yard.”

“John Burch, Jr., who departed this life August 15th, 1822, aged 38 years, 5 months.”

“Martha, wife of John Burch, Senr., Esq., who departed this life Nov. 28, 1823, aged 77 years.”

The Burchs were one of those Loyalist pioneer families concerning which it is now very difficult to obtain authoritative information. John Burch is named in a list of settlers in 1783. A very early map of land grants between the Falls and Chippawa shows a large acreage, including the village site, allotted to John Burch. In 1785 he made the first commercial use of Niagara power when he erected saw and grist mills on the shore of the upper rapids,-afterwards owned by the Streets. Writing of a tour in 1787 an English officer speaks of “Mr. Burch” who lived at Chippawa and was one of the principal men of the settlement. He was one of the six Justices of the Peace appointed on the creation of the district of Nassau in 1788. It is recorded that he was a member of the Land Board at Niagara in 1791.

The younger man of the name who lies here was lieutenant of a flank company in the 2nd Lincoln as early as 1810, and was made Captain in 1814. He received a grant of land for his services in the war. He is said to have been that John Burch who was secretary of the schismatic “Provincial” Grand Lodge of Free masons at Niagara in 1817 and 1821. He was a Provincial land surveyor.

Chadwick.

“Cecil Chadwick, born November 6, 1850, died October 7, 1874. Buried by his employer, George Werner, Esq., and by his brother firemen of Protection Co. No. 1 of Buffalo.”

“Thomas Chadwick, a native of Hepton Bridge, Yorkshire, England, killed by the locomotive Erie at Suspension Bridge, C.W., June 15, 1860, aged 48 years. Erected by his affectionate wife, Julia B. Chadwick.”

Here are recalled the days when this Province had another name, when the north end of the present city was called “the Bridge,” despite its legal name of “Clifton,” and when each locomotive had a name of its own.

Clark.

“Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Clark, died August 20th, 1842, aged 63 years.”

Cockcroft.

Richard Lonsdale Cockcroft was one of the very early medical men in the settlement along Lundy's Lane. He was licensed to practise in Upper Canada in April, 1820. His epitaph states that he was the son of the Rev. John and Rachel Cockcroft of Middleham, Yorkshire, and that he died January 6th, 1832, aged 39 years.

Cole.

A large slab, placed horizontally, is engraved, -“John Cole, died March 23d, 1859, in his 81st year.

“Constant Comfort, wife of John Cole, born at Churchdown, county of Gloucester, England, March 10th, 1778, died January 7th, 1844, in her 66th year.”

Corwin.

The Corwin lineage is traced back to the reign of Ethelred, -about 870 A.D. The early form of the name was “Culwen,” which became in time “Curwen,” and after its transplanting to America took the present form. The family was for centuries established in Cumberland, England. In 1638 Capt. George Curwen of Northampton emigrated to Salem, Mass. At the time of the Revolution a descendant, -Joseph Corwin, was living at Log Jail (now Hackettstown) in New Jersey. In 1790 he, with his wife and family, “followed the flag” to a new home in Stamford township, where they settled on Crown land. Their family numbered fourteen, their two youngest sons, Joseph and Benjamin (twins) marrying daughters of Israel Swayze. Here are the epitaphs of the old Loyalist couple and of Joseph junior, -

“Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Corwin, who died April 16th, 1815, aged 84 years.”

“Joseph Corwin, Sen., who died May 25th, 1805 aged 84 years.”

“Joseph Corwin, Jun., died Feb. 7th, 1807, aged 32 years.”

It may be noted that father and son had passed away but the aged widow and mother survived to see the years of pillage, privation and terror that the war of 1812 brought upon their adopted home.

Here is an inscription that entwines the names of three pioneer families :

“Naomi, wife of Henry Johnson, departed this life March 2nd, 1825, aged 72 years. She was the daughter of Joseph Corwin and former wife of Timothy Hixson, who died in the year 1792.”

Creighton.

“Matilda, wife of John Creighton, Niagara Falls, C.W., who died June 11, 1858, aged 60 years.”

Old residents remember Captain Creighton and Doctor Creighton, who were prominent residents in the days of the City of the Falls. Captain Creighton gave the name "Clifton Cottage" to his place near the "Jolly Cut," and this is said to have been the first use of the name Clifton at the Falls.

Crysler.

"Harmanus Crysler, born in the town of Sharen, N. Y., April 23rd, 1799, died June 2nd, 1884."

"Edna Cook, wife of Harmanus Crysler, born in the township of Stamford, June 2nd, 1802, died May 11th, 1884."

Baltus Crysler, grandfather, and John Crysler, father, of Harmanus Crysler, came from Germany to the Schoharie Valley of New York in 1768. For their loyalty to the British during the Revolution they were forced to leave the country in 1799. Born in April, July saw Harmanus Crysler in Canada. His father took up land in Thorold and was in the militia ranks in 1812-14. Harmanus, though but fifteen years of age, did teamster's and garrison duty in 1814 and was one of the few surviving veterans who received the government bounty in 1876. In 1826 he built and conducted the original Clifton House and became one of the best known hotel men on the continent. He also built the Prospect house on Main street and at one time ran the historic Pavilion hotel. He owned much of the site of "Clifton," and his fine stone residence, "Hunters' Lodge," is still in the family possession. He was reeve of Clifton and a county councillor in 1861-2-3. Edna Cook, whom he married in 1825, was a member of one of the earliest-settled families in Stamford, their land lying immediately north of this Hill.

DeLatre.

"In memory of Philip Chesneau DeLatre, late Lieut-Col. In the British army, born February 27, 1777, died September 29, 1848."

Col. DeLatre saw service in the East Indies and was an officer of the Ceylon regiment in 1818. He was one of that little colony of English aristocrats who settled here in the 'twenties and formed a proud but short-lived "four hundred." There is a record that in 1836 his residence in Lundy's Lane was a place of entertainment for visitors of quality from Old England. He was president of the Niagara Harbor & Dock Co. and had a residence (still standing) in that town, called "DeLatre Lodge." He died suddenly on a steamer while crossing Lake Ontario. His daughter, Emily, married Hon. Justice Sullivan, and afterwards Sir Francis Hincks.

Dickson.

"Erected by the Presbyterians of Drummondville to the memory of Marion Watson, beloved wife of Rev. William Dickson, who died 24th April, 1859, aged 32 years."

Davis.

“John Davis, died April 14, 1849, aged 58 years, 10 months, 22 days.” He was the son of a Loyalist who settled as early as 1784.

Douglas.

“Alexander Douglas, died September 1, 1844, aged 34 years, 3 months.”
“Rebecca Douglas, born Sept. 28th, 1808, died Dec. 17th, 1891, aged 83 years, 2 months, 19 days.”

Rebecca Douglas was a daughter of Reuben Green, was born in Lundy’s Lane and remembered the war to her last days.

Duncan.

“George J. Duncan, died April 20th, 1887, aged 49 years.”
He was a leading merchant in Drummondville, reeve of Stamford from 1876 to 1881, and sheriff of Welland county from 1881 until his death.

Dundas.

“Wm. Dundas, Esq., of Ochtertyre, in the county of Perth, Scotland, died 20th August, 1842.”

Earl.

“In memory of Mary Earl, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., who died April 10th, 1820, aged 20 years, 6 months.”

Her father was a captain in the navy and her mother was a daughter of Sir William Johnson, by his second wife, Molly Brant, sister of Joseph Brant. Her grave is in the Street plot.

Eden.

“Hannah, wife of Wm, Eden, Customs Dept., Clifton, who departed this life 2nd Dec., 1855, aged 30 years.”

Eley.

“Frederick J. Eley of Rode, Engalnd, died October 29th, 1860, aged 24 years. Erected by Niagara Falls lodge, I. O. of O. F., of which he was a worthy member.”

Emerick.

“Mathias Emerick, died April 12th, 1853, in his 81st year.”

He is said to have been a Loyalist, In the war of 1812-14 he served in Capt. John Crysler's company of the 2nd Lincoln.

Falconbridge.

“Samuel Falconbridge departed this life Nov. 27, 1852, in the 81st year of his age.”
“Catherine B., wife of the late Samuel Falconbridge, departed this life January 15th, 1863,
in the 90th year of her age.”

The Falconbridge family came from Coleraine, Londonderry county, Ireland. Samuel Falconbridge was one of the earliest merchants and the first postmaster of Drummondville. These were the parents of John K. Falconbridge, who married Sarah Fralick, and was the father of Sir W. Glenholme Falconbridge.

Forsyth.

“William Forsyth, born Nov. 15, 1801, died Jan. 25, 1849, aged 47 years, 2 months, 10 days.”

“Rebecca, wife of William Forsyth, died Nov. 12, 1872, aged 68 years, 4 months, 1 day.”

“Jane, daughter of William and Jane Forsyth, died 1823.”

These are the few remaining memorials of a Loyalist pioneer family which played a very prominent part in the early history of this section.

As early as 1783 James Forsyth was a settler on Crown land on the Canadian side of the Niagara and had cleared two acres. In 1798 he took patent of 400 acres of land including this hill. He built a fine house and hotel on the Portage Road (Main street), overlooking the Falls,-a site destined to much history. It was a landmark and a stopping place during all the war, a hospital after the battle of Chippawa and General Drummond's headquarters after Lundy's Lane. Later, Clark & Street owned the place, Sir Allan McNab made it his headquarters during the Navy Island campaign in 1838, it was a barracks for regular troops for several years. Lord Durham stayed there for a time, James Buchanan owned and lived in it till 1851, Lord Elgin made it Canada's "Government house" and held gay court and grave council there ; there the Reciprocity Treaty was planned; there Jenny Lind sang,-finally fire destroyed "Forsyth's house."

There appear to have been two Forsyths named William and two named James. One James, a private in the 2nd Lincoln, was killed at the battle of Chippawa. The name "William Forsyth" appears in the roll of Capt. Kerby's company of the 2nd Lincoln and in the records of the early Masonic lodges. "William Forsyth" ran a line of stages on the Portage Road and operated the Ferry below the Falls.

"William Forsyth" is best known in local history as the builder and owner of the famous Pavilion hotel and in this connection he had an unusual contest with the government of Upper Canada. Forsyth owned all the lands overlooking the Falls and in the spring of 1827 erected a series of fences in such arrangement as to prevent any person from approaching the cataract, even by way of the government reserve land, except by passing through his hotel. A rival inn-keeper named Browne led in a public protest to the government. Early in May, Capt. George Philpotts, R. E., commanding the troops in the district, ordered Forsyth to remove the fence-else he would tear it down. Forsyth threatened the Captian with prosecution. On the 18th the Captain returned, accompanied

by four soldiers, Sheriff Leonard and Augustus Jones, Provincial surveyor, who had marked out the "chain reserve" when he surveyed Stamford township in 1786. Jones marked out the government property once more and the soldiers razed the fences and a blacksmith shop, exposing 60 acres of crop land belonging to Forsyth. That night Forsyth rebuilt the fences. A few days later the soldiers laid them flat once more. Forsyth then took action against Philpotts and the Sheriff for damages. Attorney-General Robinson defended him, secured a non-suit and charged the Province 127 pounds sterling for his services. Forsyth's claim was that the government reserve was only below the cliff (in which he was mistaken) and that he had had possession of the lands in dispute for six years, having built the smithy in 1821.

A committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to investigate. It was shown that the drastic action had been taken on warrant of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland (then residing at Stamford) who had chosen to act in his capacity as Commander of the Forces, when a civil action was the proper course to have pursued. The government refused to allow its officials to give evidence before the Assembly's committee, whereupon the officials were arrested on a Speaker's warrant and kept in jail for three days, when prorogation effected their release. The government took action against the Speaker, but the courts vindicated him.

Forsyth was, however, a beaten man and, in disgust, he sold out.

The affair was a cause celebre in those ante-rebellion days and did much to make the Governor unpopular, and to accentuate the strained relations between the Family Compact government and the Assembly and the hard feelings between the soldiery and the people of the country.

Fortner.

"Jonas Fortner, died April 9, 1854, aged 50 years, 7 months and 11 days"

According to the family tradition, the Fortners in Canada are descended from a daughter of Earl Douglas, who fled from Scotland to avoid the unacceptable suitor favoured by her father, and was wedded in New York to a wealthy merchant named Fortner. The family has been in Canada from very early days. The roll of Capt. Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln at the outbreak of the war included the names of "Jones," Andrew and Thomas Fortner.

Fralick.

"John Fralick, U.E.L., died May 12th, 1839, aged 84 years, 3 months."

He served in Butler's Rangers and was one of those whose early adherence to the Empire gave him the title "United Empire Loyalist" under the special act of Parliament. In 1812-14 he was a sergeant in Capt. Robt. Grant's company of Lincoln militia. He was a member of the Masonic "lodge of Friends, No. 12" of Stamford, long before the war.

"Abigail, wife of John Fralick, died October 30th, 1844, aged 83 years, 7 months." Her maiden name was Spencer.

This patriarchal couple began life in New Jersey, but "followed the flag" to Canada. The Fralicks were of old Dutch blood, and Loyalists of the name fled from the

Bay of Quinte and to the Niagara district. One Benjamin Fralick also served in Butler's Rangers.

"Robert Fralick, . . . departed this life December 9th, A.D. 1838, aged 13 years."

He was a son of John and Abigail (Spencer) Fralick, and once owned much of the City of the Falls land living in a farm-house near where All Saints church now stands. When the Rebellion broke out he had a transportation contract on the Portage and also kept a coaching-inn at Ferry and Stanley streets,-the building yet remains. He gave up his bed to a soldier brother-in-law (Capt. VanWyck of the Chinguacousy militia), slept on the floor, took cold and died. He was in Capt. Robert Hamilton's company of Lincoln militia in 1812-14 and served for a short time in 1837.

"Abigail, wife of Robert Fralick, died February 1st, 1858, aged 59 years."

She was a daughter of Samuel VanWyck and Sarah Bartow (see under "Vanwyck.")

"Samuel Fralick, who was drowned at Niagara Falls, June 28th, 1838, aged 17 years."

He was his widowed mother's eldest son and chief support. Only one limb is buried here,-all that the Falls gave up to the searchers. The remainder of the body was found and interred at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Of this fact his mother was never informed, and she placed the stone.

Galbraith.

This family is said to have come from Ireland. Graves of its members here date from 1828.

Garner.

"Thomas Garner, died Feb. 6th, 1870, aged 80 years, 1 month and 6 days."

"Catherine, wife of Thomas Garner, died Jan. 21, 1864, aged 69 years."

"Philip Garner, died March 12, 1884, aged 83 years and 26 days."

Stamford township had not been long surveyed when the Garners took up land on its western boundary. Some of the pioneers of the name are said to have come direct from England, but in the United Empire Loyalist List is found the name of William Garner, with the date 1786 and that of John Garner marked "Ranger." The roll of the 2nd Lincoln at the outbreak of the war of 1812-14 contains the names of James and John Garner. One George Garner is said to have also served in the war. The family is connected with the Spencers, Corwins, Killmans, and other pioneer families.

Here is the grave of William Garner, born 1803, died 1874. He was the owner of much property in Drummondville and erected some of the oldest buildings now standing along Main street.

Glaus.

The grave of John Glaus, born 1798, died 1848, is noticeable because of the Masonic emblems engraved on the stone. Several other head-stones are similarly marked. Members of the Glaus family were in the militia in 1812-14.

Goodfellow.

“John, son of William and Jane Goodfellow, Capt. Co. E. 100 Reg. N.Y. Vols, killed on the battlefield at Fort Gregg, April 2nd, 1865, aged 26 years.”

During the civil war in the United States scores of young men from this vicinity enlisted in the Federal armies and several lost their lives in that service. This inscription tells the fate of one of them. Another representative of an old Lundy's Lane family who lost his life was Ira Green, killed at Antietam.

Green.

Few pioneer families were here when the Greens came through the wilderness from “the Jersies.” They entered Canada at Queenston on September 18th, 1786. Charles, head of the family, took up land “from Lefferty's to the forks of the Lane” on the north side. He gave the road-allowance for Lundy's Lane and donated to the Methodist body two acres of land at the west end of the Lane on which was erected the famous Red Meeting House and where an old cemetery is still to be seen. He was buried in that ground. His wife was Betsy Scritchfield and their family consisted of four sons and two daughters. Here is the epitaph of one :-

“Reuben Green, died March 28th, 1873, aged 90 years and 1 month.”

Reuben was in his third year when the family came to Canada and the hardships of the journey made such an impression on the child's mind that the recollection never faded. He married Elizabeth Fortner and raised a family of fourteen. In the war of 1812-14 he was in Capt. Robert Hamilton's company of the 2nd Lincoln and his deadly shooting while on picket duty marked him as the quarry of a special man-hunt by United States dragoons when the invaders “held the lines” just before the battle of Lundy's Lane. His wits alone saved his life. He was with the British forces at Beaver Dams and Lundy's Lane and tales of his exploits in the war are treasured among his descendants.

Henry, a brother to Reuben, was with the militia in the battle here, and one Barber Green also served during the war.

Hawkins.

“Jane, wife of Reuel Hawkins, died Oct. 13, 1840, aged 31 years.”

Reuel Hawkins was orderly to Col. Booth of the 43rd regiment when it was sent from Gibraltar to Canada during the rebellion of 1837. He purchased his discharge and settled here. He died while on a visit to Cleveland, O., and is buried in that city.

Heaslip.

Right on the summit of the hill, in the oldest part of the cemetery, commencing at the front and extending southward, is a row of graves, some unmarked, some marked by crumbling fragments of head-stones and others with inscriptions showing that here rest members of the Heaslip family.

The Heaslips were Covenanters who fled from persecution in Scotland to Caven, Ireland, and thence to America. At the Revolution two brothers were among the refugee Loyalists who came to the Niagara district,-James and Joseph. James served in Butler's Rangers as assistant surgeon and was with the British troops again in the war of 1812-14. Tradition says he attended wounded men on the field of Lundy's Lane. He received a land grant for his loyalty and services, settled in Thorold township, married Mrs. Eleanor Stephenson and is buried here.

Joseph, the brother of James, married Nancy Spink. Both are buried here, but their grave-stones crumbled away long ago.

Of the children of Joseph and Nancy at least two are buried in this plot and one elsewhere in the cemetery. In one of the graves near the fence sleeps a son who met a sad fate. When yet a youth he went into the forest one evening to drive the cattle home, but was overtaken by darkness and lost. When he was rescued in the morning it was found that the terrors of the night had driven him insane. He did not long survive.

A brother of this ill-fated youth was Thomas Heaslip. He served in Capt. Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war and died unmarried. His grave is marked and the epitaph is as follows :-

“Thomas Heaslip, son of Nancy and Joseph Heaslip, died September 14th, 1842, aged 59 years, 5 months, 2 days.”

Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Heaslip, married Thomas Reaveley.

Hixson.

“Levi James Hixson, M.D., son of William and Catherine Hixson, born Sept. 19th, 1858, died at LaSalle, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1902.”

Hoshal.

Members of at least the later generations of this Loyalist family lie here. The Hoshals were the first settlers at what is known as the “Warner settlement,” and some of the family served with the 1st Lincoln in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Howie/Howey.

Many examples of this pioneer name are to be seen here. The Howeys were settled south of Lundy's Lane as early as 1795, as is shown by the records of the Methodist Episcopal congregation. Jonah Howey was a pillar of that early church. Jonah and Isaac Howey were both in Capt. Rowe's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

Hutt.

“Frederick Hutt, Esq, died February 23rd, 1849, in his 47th year.”

Jensen.

The inscription on the tombstone at the grave of Karl A. Jensen is unique in that it is entirely in the Norwegian language.

Keeney.

“In memory of Mr. Eli Keeney, formerly of Lenox, Mass., who died of cholera, August 6th, 1832, aged 27 years. He had been taught in the school of Christ and spent his life in faithful endeavours to promote His glory. Erected as a tribute of respect by the inhabitants of Drummondville.”

The epitaph tells much and makes us wish we knew more concerning this young man whose merit won him so marked a public tribute in a land where he was a foreigner. In those dark days of the plague many residents of Drummondville found graves on this hill.

Ker.

“John Ker, died May 29th, 1888, aged 82 years. Mary, his wife, died Dec. 1, 1890, aged 80 years.”

The Ker family was founded in America by Thomas Ker, a border Scot, who settled at Merritton in 1800. He served in the militia in 1812-14 and married Elizabeth Ball, of the noted Loyalist family of that name. John Ker was their son. He was a contractor on the Welland canal enlargement and made his home in Stamford township. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1837, and was an active magistrate for over forty years. Few men were more favourably known in this district than “Squire Ker.”

Mary, wife of John Ker, was a grand-daughter of Lieut. John Brown of the Grenadiers who fought at the Plains of Abraham and caught in his arms General Wolfe when that hero fell with his mortal wound. He afterwards settled in New Jersey but came to Welland county as a Loyalist.

“Rev. Peter Ker, who died April 8, 1878, in the 68th year of his age.”

He was a Methodist minister who lived here for many years after his retirement from active work. He married the widow of John Bender and the memorial inscription given above is to be found on the reverse side of the John Bender monument. Mrs. (Bender) Ker was of the Doan family.

Killman.

“John Killman, died 14th August, 1873, aged 70 years, 8 months, 22 days.”

“Maria, relict of John Killman, who died 26th February, 1884, aged 68 years, 11 months, 19 days.”

The Killman (originally Kuhlmann) family came from Holland to Pennsylvania. Adam and Jacob Killman, half-brothers, were Loyalist pioneers of Stamford. Jacob was in Capt. Grant's company of Lincoln militia and at Lundy's Lane he was wounded and made prisoner. John Killman, who lies here, was a son of Jacob. His wife, Maria, was a daughter of Samuel VanWyck and Sarah Bartow.

Adam Killman was in Capt. Robt. Hamilton's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

Lacey.

“George Lacey, died January 27th, 1840, aged 67 years, 3 months and 17 days.”

He was born in Maryland and in 1796 moved to Canada, settling near the “Black Horse Inn” in Thorold. He served in the 2nd Lincoln under Captains Kerby and Crysler and at Chippawa his neighbor, Wilkerson, fell by his side, killed by the bullet of an Indian, who was in turn despatched by Lacey. A Masonic certificate dated 1824 is preserved by Lacey's descendants. His wife, Elizabeth, was a Lee of Maryland and when a child was sent by her parents to carry food to the starving men of Washington's army. She was buried here, but no stone marks her grave.

Lampman.

“Peter Lampman, died Oct. 3, 1866, in his 83rd year.”

“William Lampman, died July 8th, 1861, in his 58th year.”

“Jane Sproule, wife of William Lampman, died April 28th, 1907, aged 95 years and 6 months.”

Frederick Lampman emigrated from Holland to New Jersey early in the 18th century. His son, Frederick, born in New Jersey, was a Loyalist who came to Canada in 1784, settling in Stamford. Peter was the son of Frederick and was born in 1803. Another Peter Lampman came to Canada from Long Island, N.Y., in 1784 and settled in Thorold. When Sir John Colborne set aside four hundred acres of land to endow St. John's church, Stamford, “Peter Lampman” was named as a trustee. “Peter Lampman” also appears in the list of militiamen wounded at the taking of Fort George, May 27th, 1813.

One John Lampman, a militia officer, was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Lefferty.

“Dr. John J. Lefferty, died October 26, 1812, aged 68 years, also Mary, his wife, died May 22nd, 1850, aged 73 years.”

“Dr. John W. Lefferty, M.D., died April 20th, 1850, aged 40 years, also Sarah J. Lefferty, his sister, died February 17th, 1866, aged 60 years.”

John J. Lefferty was born in New Jersey, his father having been Attorney-General of that State. He came to Canada a young man and on August 17, 1800, was married in St. Mark's church, Niagara, to Mary daughter of “Cognac” Johnson, a Grand River Indian and his white wife. Lefferty located in Lundy's Lane half a mile west of this Hill and “Lefferty's” was a land-mark for half a century. The lands are still held by his descendants. He was gazetted lieutenant of a Flank company in the 3rd Lincoln and promoted to a captaincy on January 25th, 1813. Most of his war-service was as a surgeon. His property was the location of one of Brock's system of beacon fires. In 1814 his house was burned by the invaders. The Government gave him a tract of wild land in recognition of his services. He was one of Lincoln's four representatives in the Upper

Canada legislature from 1825 to 1830 (9th and 10th Parliaments) and in 1834 David Thorburn of Queenston defeated him by one vote. He was a member of “No. 9,”-and ancient Masonic lodge in Bertie, and interested in numerous political, financial and social affairs. He was a Government-appointed member of the old Welland canal board. In 1818 he was partner with Dr. Smith in an apothecary shop in St. Catharines. In 1824 he was a surgeon in the 2nd Lincoln and saw service again in 1837. The house he built in Lundy’s Lane after the war became the repository of a splendid collection of scientific and historical objects, but while the Doctor was in Toronto all was consumed in a second fire. On occasions when no “circuit rider” was at hand to preach in the old “Red Meeting house” at the “end of the Lane” on a Sunday, Dr. Lefferty would ascend the pulpit, read the lesson and lead the singing with fervor. When he passed away the whole country-side turned out to give him a grand funeral. He was a gentleman and a doctor of the old school,-bluff, hearty, sonorous-voiced, quick of temper and violent of speech, but kind and generous at heart. He was unalterably opposed to all innovation in society, government or medicine. He had four sons and three daughters. One son, Bryan, died in Chicago in 1836; John, whose epitaph is given above, died at Brantford where he practised. One daughter married Dr. John H. Blackwell of Lundy’s Lane, another married George Nelles of Palermo, Halton county.

Leggett.

“William Leggett, late of H. M. Customs, Oct. 29, 1885.”
He was collector of the Port of Clifton.

Leonard.

Richard Leonard was born in England, gazetted ensign in the 54th regiment in 1796 and served during the Irish rebellion of 1798. In 1801 he was assistant engineer at the siege of Alexandria. In 1805 he was captain in the New Brunswick Fencibles, which corps became the 104th in 1810. Early in 1813 he was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in Upper Canada. On May 29th he was in the assault on Sackett’s Harbor and was wounded. In June he was Brigade Major, but returned to his regiment on being promoted. On the night of Lundy’s Lane he came from “the Twelve” in command of the 104th Flank companies. Drummond placed them on the extreme right,-a position which they held tenaciously. Tradition says that, at great personal risk, Leonard succeeded in stopping two British regiments from firing upon each other in the darkness anti confusion. In the siege of Fort Erie Leonard was again wounded in that disastrous fight which cost the regiment its Colonel (Drummond) and from which only twenty-six of its men escaped unhurt. He was major when the regiment was disbanded in 1817. After his retirement he erected a fine residence on this battlefield, became Colonel of the 1st Lincoln militia and sheriff of the Niagara district, dying October 31st, 1833. His residence was used as a barracks after 1837, then became the home of the old Drummondville Grammar School and is now a dwelling-house. It stands in the rear of Stamford high school. Major Leonard’s name is given to a near-by street.

Inscriptions on stones in the Leonard plot include the following :-

“In memory of Major Richard Leonard, formerly of H.M. 104th Lt. Infantry, who died October, 1833.”

“Frances, widow of Major R. Leonard, died April 18th, 1873, aged 77 years.”

“George England Leonard, son of Major R. Leonard, drowned in the Welland river, 8th day of July, 1826, aged 9 years.”

“Georgina England Leonard, died Nov. 27th, 1829, aged 3 years.”

Lowell.

The most imposing private monument in the cemetery is that to the Lowell family.

Francis Lowell was born in Massachusetts and settled at St. Davids early in the 19th century. There he married Catherine, daughter of Joseph Clement, an officer of Butler’s Rangers. He served in the militia in 1812-14, was taken prisoner and confined at Greenbush, whence he escaped. During his absence the invaders burned his house and his wife and children were forced to flee to that of a settler named Collard seven miles away. Next day a party of British officers, eating in Collard’s house, were surrounded by the enemy under Wilcox. Mrs. Lowell’s entreaties to her renegade former neighbor prevented bloodshed, but the officers were made prisoners, the house burned and she was again a fugitive.

William Lowell, born 1811, was one of the children carried away by his mother in her flight. His father died in 1815, and when fourteen years of age he began to work in a store. In 1831 an uncle set him up in a small store in Drummondville, and in 1860 he retired with a fortune. He gave Drummond Hill church to the Presbyterians, erected a handsome residence on Main street, served as Justice of the Peace and died at an advanced age, much regretted.

Mary, wife of William Lowell, was born in 1814,-a daughter of Christian Zavitz, a German Loyalist from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who built mills at Sugar Loaf (Port Colborne) early in the last century. Her mother was Mary McCarty, descended from the Lancasters of London. She married Mr. Lowell in 1834.

James A. Lowell, son of William and Mary, was the last of his line, dying childless at an early age. He succeeded to his father’s fortune and charitable disposition and was a member of the Dominion parliament for one term.

Lundy.

Many members of the family after whom the “Lane” was named are buried in this ground. The records of the settlement of the family in Canada are fragmentary, but some reliable and interesting details are available.

William Lundy and his brother, Samuel, were Quakers who lived in Pennsylvania prior to the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States. Refusing to live under the new flag, they abandoned their holdings and came to Upper Canada. William settled here and Samuel on Yonge street, York county.

William Lundy’s good judgment of land is shown by the selection he made for himself,-the choicest spot in the garden of Canada. He brought with him a wife and five sons, and one other son was born after their arrival, thus the family was entitled to a large

estate. In his petition to the Governor for a grant, he stated that he reached Canada in 1786, and an accompanying certificate says he was in the country in 1788. He got a land warrant for himself in 1791, a further grant was recommended in 1796 and issued in 1797. In all he got about 500 acres, including Lots 140, 141, 149, 150 and 151 in Stamford. His sons included Thomas, Eliezar and James Lundy. Eliezar married Mary, daughter of George Keefer, who died in New York. Her family, too, were Loyalists.

Samuel, brother of William, with his five sons, got lands on Yonge street and some of William's sons were attracted to the same locality.

James Lundy, son of William, also applied for lands on Yonge street, but he remained on the old homestead in the "Lane." He married a sister of Lanty Shannon and the full name is still preserved in successive generations of their descendants. In the war of 1812-14 he was in Capt. Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln and fought in the battle here.

Another Lundy was Azariah, who came into the country in 1787 and whose claim for land was allowed ten years later.

"Lundy's Lane" is the road that was opened by the earliest settlers from the Lundy homestead eastward towards the river.

Lyons.

"James H. Lyons, died November 27th, 1853, aged 59 years."

He was an ensign in the 2nd Lincoln in 1812-14.

"Anne, wife of James H. Lyons, died April 4th, 1853, aged (illegible - ed) years."

Another stone marks the graves of four children of Joel and Elizabeth Lyons. The Lyons family was founded in Canada by Benj. Lyons, -a Loyalist.

MacDonald.

A handsome monument bears the Macdonald arms and the motto, "Per mare, per terras." It is erected "In memory of the Macdonald family of Ballyshear, Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, who died in America." The head of the family in this country was Godfrey Macdonald who died in Chicago on December 31st, 1910, and is buried here. His name does not appear on the monument, but his wife is thus recorded,-

"Mary Blackwell, wife of Godfrey Macdonald, born 1831, died (illegible - ed) ."

She was a daughter of Dr. John H. Blackwell and grand-daughter of Dr. John J. Lefferty. The old Lefferty place in Lundy's Lane was the summer home of the Macdonalds.

MacKenzie.

"Donald MacKenzie, died June 11th, 1873, in his 60th year."

"Catherine Buchner, wife of Donald MacKenzie, died May 2nd, 1902, in her 83rd year."

Donald MacKenzie was born on the field of Culloden, Scotland. He was one of the mechanical engineers at the construction of the first suspension bridge across the Niagara river. He married Catherine, daughter of Lieut. John Buchner and heiress of the Buchner estate, and through this marriage the Drummond Hill property became the

MacKenzie estate. The generosity of the children of Donald and Catherine MacKenzie has done much to facilitate the restoration of the cemetery and the preservation of its landmarks.

Macklem.

The Macklem family is identified with the whole history of Chippawa. James Macklem, son of William Macklem of Ardcairn, in the parish of Donaghley, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, came to Pennsylvania in 1789 and to Canada in 1791, married Lydia Smith of Bertie and soon afterwards located at Chippawa, where he and his sons established several of the industries which made that place the industrial centre of the Niagara frontier for many years. At least one member of the family lies here,-

“John Smith Macklem, departed this life November 20, 1834, in his 25th year.”

He was the third son of James Macklem and had married Susan Maria Hepburn.

Mathews.

The earliest date of the interment of a member of this family to be found here is 1834.

McGarry.

“James McGarry, M.D., born April 8th, 1835, died August 13, 1903.”

Dr. McGarry was a native of Falls View and spent nearly his whole life in this vicinity. During the American Civil War he was a surgeon with the Union armies and on the restoration of peace returned to his native place. For thirty-seven years he was the loved and trusted physician of the village and surrounding country. He was the leading coroner and for thirty-one years served as school trustee. His integrity, courtesy and sympathy won for him so large a place in the esteem and affection of the people that he will long be missed and mourned.

Miller.

“Ogden Miller, born in Amsterdam, N. Y., died at Stamford, March 31, 1875, aged 87 years and 6 months.”

Morse.

“To the memory of Peter Morse, who died an honest man. Born in Green Co., N.Y, Feb. 19, 1802, died at Chippawa, C.W., Jan. 27, 1851.”

“Austin Morse, died June 23rd, 1874, aged 74 years, 5 months and 17 days.”

The Morse family settled in Drummondville in the ‘twenties and the business they founded then still flourishes and is conducted by members of the family.

Muisiner.

“Peter Muisener, Sen., who died September 5th 1835, aged 68 years.”
“Rheuamah, widow of Peter Muisiner, Sen., who died October 19th, 1836, aged 62 years.”

The family of this name settled on the Chippawa creek in 1789 and one of their original log houses still stands. They were of “Pennsylvania Dutch” blood and were loyal to the Crown in the Revolution and the war of 1812. The spelling of the name has been altered during the elapsed century and “Miseners” are numerous in Welland county. From inscriptions on other stones we learn of the connections of this family with the Dysons and Slaters.

Nelles.

Members of this noted family were buried here in 1828.

Nevels/Nevills.

“Isaac Nevels, died July 19th, 1852, aged 70 years, 4 months, 4 days.”
He served in Captain George Turney’s company of militia and fought at Lundy’s Lane.

“Rachel Nevills, died October 17th, 1874, aged 78 years, 9 months, 27 days.”

The Nevills family had lands in Stamford at an early date. Six men of the name were in the ranks of the Lincoln militia in 1812-14, viz,-Abraham, Alruhum, Andrew, Isaac, Jacob and James.

Noise.

“In memory of William Noise, native of Wiltshire, England, who was accidentally drowned, 22nd August, 1848, aged 28 years.”

Oliver

“Rev. Thomas Oliver, died Feb. 13, 1900, aged 85 years.”

This venerable minister was a negro, ordained to the pulpit of the British Methodist Episcopal church, which he served faithfully during many years.

Olophant.

An old family whose epitaphs here date from 1827.

Orchard.

John A. Orchard was for many years a man of prominence in Welland county. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1815, and came to this locality in 1836. He was division court bailiff from 1859, clerk of the court from 1865 and always a general legal factotum for the country-side. In 1884-5-6-7 he was reeve of Stamford and member of the Welland county council and in the latter year Warden. From 1876 to 1880 he was a

county license commissioner. When the queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park was created the Government appointed him a commissioner. He was a founder of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society and a trustee of the monument erected by the Parliament of Canada.

Parsons.

“Erastus Parsons, late of Lisle, Broome County, N.Y., died September 2nd, 1827, aged 38 years, 6 months.”

This was one of the almost-forgotten pioneers of industry in Canada. He came to Canada about 1824, very poor in purse but rich in ideas and determination. From far-gathered scrap iron, in a make-shift furnace, he cast iron ploughs of a lightness and quality that easily forced earlier designs from the market. He lived only a few years to develop his business, but in that short time he had placed it on such a basis that, under the management of the trustees of his estate, it became one of Chippawa's leading industries and the product was known all over Canada.

Peer.

“Edward Peer, born July 31, 1814, died March 15, 1861, aged 46 years, 7 months and 15 days.”

This was a son of Stephen Peer who owned lands in this vicinity early in the last century and after whom Peer street is named. Stephen Peer served in Capt. John Rowe's company of the 2nd Lincoln and fell with his captain on the disastrous field of Chippawa, July 5th, 1814. His body was left on the field and was probably among those burned by the United States troops. No trace of him was ever found by his family. His widow married one Barker, an early Drummondville merchant, after whom Barker street is named. Edward Peer was born just twenty-six days after his gallant father met his death. A son of Edward Peer was also named Stephen. He won notoriety by walking across the Niagara gorge on a five-eighths inch wire rope. Three days later, -June 25th, 1887, -he fell from the wire to the rocks and was fatally injured.

Pew.

“William Pew, died April 7, 1850, aged 88 years and 10 months.”

“Mary Magdalene, wife of William Pew, who departed this life August 30th, 1838, aged 75 years.”

“William Pew, died April 14th, 1859, aged 60 years, 11 months, 14 days.”

“Edna Lundy, wife of William Pew, born Oct. 9, 1802, died March 28, 1871.”

“Samuel Pew, born Nov. 14th, 1808, died February 3rd, 1896.”

“Susan Miller, wife of Samuel Pew, born January 1, 1820, died November 1, 1885.”

“Samuel Pew, died Dec. 2, 1869, aged 77 years.”

“Mary Kelly, wife of Samuel Pew, died Sept. 22, 1857, aged 62 years.”

“John Pew, born Jan. 5, 1817, died Oct. 11, 1883.”

“Sarah Green Pew, born April 22, 1814, died October 4, 1904.”

“Mary, wife of James Pew, Sr., died April (illegible - ed) 1848, aged 69 years.”

These are a few of the many records in this cemetery of an old and numerous Loyalist family. They were of Welsh origin and before the Revolution lived in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Their large property there was confiscated by the state. William Pew took Lot 137, Stamford, from the Crown on February 10th, 1797, and parts of Lot 152 were patented to one of the same name in 1799 and 1802. The roll of Capt. George Turney's company of the 2nd Lincoln in 1812 included the names of James Pew, sergeant, and William, Robert and Henry Pew. One Samuel Pew died in service during the war. One William Pew was a member of the jury at the famous Gourlay trial at Niagara. The first registered Methodist baptism in Stamford was that of "Samuel, son of James and Mary Pew, born April 6, 1806."

Pidgeon.

"Emanuel Pidgeon, died September 27th, 1876, aged 74 years."

His tomb-stone bears the crest of his old regiment, the 43rd, and to the record of his days is added.-"Behold the soldier's toil is done, He'll never march again." Pidgeon took his discharge when the regiment completed its term of garrison duty here and was for many years caretaker of this cemetery.

Plato.

"Burr Plato, died Sept. 27th, 1905, aged 72 years."

From the foundation of Upper Canada as a free country until the close of the American Civil War, the Niagara frontier was the Mecca of thousands of fugitive Negro slaves from the plantations of the South. A branch of the "underground railway" led hither and the refugees suffered their last great peril in being conveyed across the treacherous river, -often in small boats and at night. Quite a colony of these people was formed in Drummondville and usually designated "Polly-town." Burr Plato was one of a party of seven who made their escape to Canada and settled here. By thrift and untiring industry he acquired education and a comfortable property and was so respected as an honest and God-fearing citizen that he was on several occasions elected to municipal office by his white neighbors.

Randall.

"In memory of Robert Randall, Esqr., M.P.P., the victim of Colonial Misrule, who died May 21st, 1831, aged 66 years."

"In memory of Lavinia Randall, wife of Isaac H. Culp, who died September 23rd, 1836, aged 33 years."

Born in Virginia, near relative to John Randolph of Roanoke, Robert Randall soon tired of the infant Republic and came to Canada, investing a large patrimony here. He lived in Chippawa and was a friend of William Lyon Mackenzie. Losses in litigation, increased by the infidelity of his lawyers, embittered his days. He represented the Fourth riding of Lincoln (all south of the Chippawa) in the Upper Canada legislature from 1821 to 1824 (8th parliament) and was re-elected as one of Lincoln's four members to the 9th (1825-1828), 10th (1829-1830) and 11th (1831-1831) parliaments, dying shortly after the

latter election. Allied with the popular party, he was made to feel the weight of Family Compact displeasure, and to that he traced many of his misfortunes. In March, 1827, he was sent to England to lay before the Home Government the hard situation of many American-born residents of Canada who were denied rights of citizenship, though owning valuable properties and truly loyal to the British Crown. His plea was completely successful. In 1830 he was appointed a member of the Welland canal board. In his last days the storm-clouds which broke in 1837 were already darkening and despair of relief from the old order of things hastened his end. He left a legacy to Mackenzie.

Reaveley.

“Thomas Reaveley, died July 4th, 1837, aged 66 years, 7 months and 16 days.”

“Catherine Reaveley, wife of the late Thomas Reaveley, died August 3rd, 1869, aged 81 years, 4 months and 12 days.”

Thomas Reaveley was born in Northumberland, England, and came to America before or during the Revolution. He lived in a Republican neighborhood and on one occasion when, in a burst of loyalty, he sang “God Save the King,” in a public place, his neighbors united to give him a severe beating. In the melee he received injuries from which he never fully recovered. Coming to Canada with the Loyalists, some time prior to 1790, he established, beside the upper rapids, the first carding mill in the district. During the war of 1812-14 he was with the militia and fought in several battles, including that of Lundy’s Lane. He married Catherine, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Spink) Heaslip. Their sons, John and Joseph, were militiamen in 1837 and in 1866 Joseph and another son, William, who is buried here, saw active service against the Fenians.

Theophilus Reaveley, brother of Thomas, established one of the earliest woollen mills at St. Catharines.

Rice.

“Joseph Rice, died January 27, 1826, aged 51 years.”

Rooth.

“Wm. A. Rooth, born in Quebec, July 7th, 1820, died in Port Colborne, Feb. 17, 1878.”

“Anna Eliza Hepburne, wife of Wm. A. Rooth, born Jan. 18th, 1821, died May 28th, 1899.”

Rooth was an early journalist in Drummondville, being the publisher of the almost forgotten “Drummondville Reporter.” He was afterwards in the Customs service.

Ross.

“To the memory of Alex’r. Ross, No. 2 Company, 93rd Highlanders, who died 11th October, 1840, aged 24 years. This monument is erected by his comrades as a token of their respect.”

The 93rd was in garrison here for three years, shortly after the rebellion of 1837. Lonesome, discontented, restless, -the young Scots were prone to desert and some who

were drowned in the Niagara river or killed by falling down its cliffs while trying to escape to the States, were buried here. None of their names are known. Young Ross's crumbling wooden "monument" is the sole reminder of the famous regiment's stay in old Drummondville.

Secord.

Amboise Secord, a Huguenot, from LaRochelle, landed in New York in 1681 and was one of the founders of New Rochelle, N.Y., (1689). Among all the United Empire Loyalists the most numerous family was that of the fourth generation of Secords in America. One of them, Lieut. James Secord of Butler's Rangers, married Madeline Badeau, also of Huguenot blood, and their fifth and youngest child was James, born in 1773. He married Laura, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Dewey) Ingersoll, born 1775. Thomas Ingersoll had been a major in the Continental army, but, suffering business reverses, he removed, in 1795, from Great Barrington, Mass., to Oxford county, Ontario, and was the founder of the town of Ingersoll. James and Laura Secord lived at Queenston.

James Secord took a part in the defence of Canada in 1812 that is noteworthy, but it is so overshadowed by the wonderful exploit of his wife that it is often overlooked. Having resigned a captain's commission in the 1st Lincoln before the outbreak of the war, he volunteered and acted as sergeant. He was one of those who carried Brock's body off the field at Queenston and later in the day he too was struck by a bullet. Then it was that Laura Secord first showed her heroism. Searching on the mountain-side, she found her wounded husband, but her ministrations to him were interrupted by the approach of three United States soldiers, two of whom raised their muskets to beat the helpless Canadian to death, despite his wife's entreaties. The timely arrival of Captain (afterwards General) Wool, saved Secord's life and there commenced a life-long friendship between the rescued and his rescuer.

For many months Secord lay prostrate with his wound, tended by his wife, and unmolested save that victorious invaders were billeted in his cottage. From the careless conversation of the unwelcome guests, the Secords learned of the secret expedition to capture a British outpost. The husband being unable to move, the wife undertook to warn the imperilled party. Her journey and its consequences illuminate a page of Canadian history and are summarized in the inscription on the monument here :-

"To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Secord, who, on the 23rd of June, 1813, walked alone nearly twenty miles, by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route, through woods and swamps, over miry roads, to warn a British outpost at DeCew's falls of an intended attack, and thereby enabled Lieut. Fitzgibbon, on the 24th of June, 1813, with less than 50 men of H. M. 49th regiment, about 15 militiamen and a similar force of Six Nation and other Indians under Captains William Johnson Kerr and Dominique Ducharme, to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwood or Beaver Dams and, after a short engagement, to capture Col. Boerstler of the U. S. army and his entire force on 542 men with two field pieces. This monument, erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's 49th regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals, was unveiled 22nd of June, 1901."

The war being ended, Canadian were too busy restoring their ruined land to make much ado about recent doings in the field, and the exploits of the Secords were nigh forgotten. In 1823 Secord was granted a pension, being disabled for life from the wound received at Queenston. Later he was appointed collector of Customs at Chippawa, and died in that place in 1841.

Few and scanty were the honors paid the widow. A certificate secured from Col. Fitzgibbon proved her claim to recognition, and the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) during his tour of Canada in 1860 gave her fifty pounds sterling as a mark of his esteem. She lived till 1868, attaining the age of ninety three years, and her last days were darkened by her sadly straitened means.

The two were laid to rest on this hill, two plain marble slabs marked the spot and a wooden fence surrounded the whole. Weeds and tall grass hid fence and stones and it seemed that no one remembered. In the closing years of the century Rev. Canon Bull, rector of All Saints church, started a movement to erect a suitable memorial. After a time the Ontario Historical Society took hold of the idea, Mrs. S. A. Curzon's pen roused public interest and, under the direction of Mrs. E. J. Thompson, the plan was carried to success.

The bust which surmounts the memorial is an ideal representation of the heroine at the time of her great feat. In addition to the principal inscription, quoted above, the legend from the old grave-stones is copied on the sides of the new shaft :-

“James Secord, collector of Customs, departed this life 22nd February, 1841, in the 68th year of his age.”

“Laura Ingersoll, beloved wife of James Secord, born Sept. 13th, 1775, died October 17th, 1868, aged 93 years.”

The old stones were removed to Chippawa and placed in Trinity church. On Queenston Heights, overlooking the slope where she saved her husband and the place from which she commenced her great journey, another stone was lately erected to the heroine's memory.

Shannon.

This was a family of prominence in early days.

“Lanty Shannon, died August 4th, 1846, aged 75 years, 9 months.”

“Agnes, wife of Lanty Shannon, born April 8th, 1775, died December 23rd, 1857.”

“Susan, wife of William Hepburn and daughter of Lanty and Agnes Shannon, died August 3rd, 1835, in her 35th year.”

“Margaret, wife of William Hepburn of Chippawa, died November 8th, 1838, aged 38 years.”

“Nancy, wife of David Lynch, and daughter of Lanty and Agnes Shannon, died October 12th, 1828, in her 27th year.”

Lanty Shannon was a leading Freemason and the historic “Lodge of Friends, No. 12” of Stamford used to meet at his house at the Muddy Run crossing on the Portage Road. He was born in Ireland in 1770, emigrated to New Jersey in 1792 and came to Canada in 1797. In 1812 he served with the Lincoln militia. He is remembered as a man of splendid physique. His sister married James Lundy, from whom the Lane took its name.

Simpson.

“George Simpson, 1818-1853.”

“Laura V. Dalton, wife of the above, 1822-1888.”

One stone marks the resting place of both. George Simpson was the first newspaper publisher in Drummondville, being succeeded by Wm. A. Rooth.

Skinner.

The Skinner family, so well known in this region, was founded in America by Thomas Skinner who came from Colchester, England, to Colchester, Connecticut, in the reign of Charles 1. From him the line is traced through Ebenezer, Joseph (killed in the Indian war, 1755), and Haggai to a second Haggai, who is buried here. His tomb-stone bears this wording,-

“Haggai Skinner, died June 28, 1844, aged 64 years, 5 months and 7 days.”

He came to Canada with the Loyalists and settled just south of this Hill on land still held by his descendants. Patent for 200 acres was issued to him in 1799. In 1812-14 he was in Capt. Kerby's company of Lincoln militia, fell into the hands of the enemy, was imprisoned at Greenbush for six months and returned to Canada by way of Lake Erie, landing at Sugar Loaf on the night of the battle of Lundy's Lane. His property had been over-run by rival armies many times during the years of war and during this fight the house was in the range of fire.

The Skinner family, was notable for its loyalty and military service. A list of Loyalist refugees at Fort Niagara in 1784 includes the names of Henry, Josiah and Timothy Skinner. Timothy was a claimant for indemnity for property lost in the Revolution. One Job Skinner served in Butler's famous regiment of Rangers. During the war of 1812-14 Joel Skinner, brother to Haggai, was in the militia, as were also Benjamin, Colin, Ebenezer, Job, John, Stephen and Timothy, members of another branch of the family. Timothy was killed in the battle of Chippawa, July 5th, 1814. One Timothy Skinner had taken land in Stamford as early as 1787, and was assessor of the township in 1794. Benjamin Skinner was assessor in 1793.

Of the sons of Haggai, several are buried here beside their father, including Arad, who was out in the Rebellion of 1837, Haggai, Jr., and Conrad, who were Union soldiers in the American civil war, Abram and John.

Smeaton.

“John Smeaton, late of H. M. Customs, born in Aberdour, Fifeshire, Scotland, died at Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 22, 1889, aged 74 years.”

He came to Canada in the suite of Lord Elgin and when that famous Governor returned to England Smeaton obtained a position in the civil service and remained in Canada.

Spencer.

The earliest mention of the name Spencer in connection with the settlement of the frontier is in a list of disbanded Rangers who were located upon Crown lands as early as 1784. Among them was Robert Spencer. According to family tradition, Robert had a brother, Adam, who married a Corwin, and a sister Sarah, who married John Fralick. The Spencers came from the Mohawk Valley, abandoning valuable property there. They made new homes in Stamford and their descendants still occupy the lands they received from the Crown. Of the three original pioneers at least one, -Sarah,- lies here. (See "Fralick.")

Here is the grave of a Spencer who was not of the old Canadian family,-
"Rev. John W. Spencer, born Feb. 3rd, 1833, died Sept. 12th, 1883. A native of
Lincolnshire, England."

Spinks.

On a rude slab of common field stone is – roughly scratched "Nancy Spinks, born March 1, 1829, died May 22nd, 1830." This simple statement of her name and brief life is the only legible record here of an early family and a vanished name.

Stickle.

Another pioneer name now unknown to this vicinity. Members of the family lie in the most ancient part of the cemetery, but only comparatively recent graves are marked. John Stickle, private in the 2nd Lincoln militia, died in the service, December 10th, 1812. It is not known where he was buried.

Street.

In the history of the Niagara frontier there is no name more continually prominent than "Street." The family were Connecticut Loyalists and two branches located on the frontier,-one in Willoughby and the other at Bridgewater, between Chippawa and the Falls. Members of both branches lie in the fenced enclosure on this hill which has been the family burial place for close upon a century.

The early genealogy of the Street family is recorded as follows,-Richard Street of Stogumber, Somerset, England, died 1592 ; Nicholas (eldest son) died 1610 ; Nicholas of Bridgewater, Somerset, (eldest son), a Puritan minister, came to America between 1630 and 1638, and preached at Taunton, Mass., and New Haven, Wallingford, Conn., died 1717 ; Samuel (eldest son), born 1667, a lieutenant of militia ; Nathaniel (eldest son), born 1693, lived at Norwalk, Conn., died 1748 ; Samuel (eldest son), born 1720, lived at Wilton, died 1753.

This Samuel Street of Wilton had four sons and four daughters. Two of the sons,-Nehemiah and Samuel,-were the founders of the two branches of the family in Canada.

Nehemiah, the eldest son, born August 16, 1745, lived at Farmington, Conn., and married on April 15th, 1772, Thankful Moody of Old Guildford, Conn. He was a trader and fled to Fort Niagara with the Loyalists. On a trip to his former home he was robbed and murdered at Cold Spring (Buffalo), September 1st, 1787.

His widow's tomb is here and is thus inscribed,-
"In memory of . . . Street, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, widow of Nehemiah Street, who died at Bridgewater, 20th September, 1813, aged 71 years."

The children of Nehemiah and Thankful (Moody) Street were Samuel, Timothy, Thaddeus, Cynthia and Anne. The younger sons removed to Charleston, S.C., but Samuel, the eldest, remained in Canada and was often called "Samuel Street, Junior," to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Street of Willough called "Senior." After working as a clerk in Col. Clark's store at Queenston for some years, he acquired, about 1790, the mills on the shore of the rapids above the Falls, which had been built in 1785 by John Burch. He gave them the name "Bridgewater Mills," but they were more generally known as "Street's Mills." His partner was Colonel Thomas Clark, whose wife was a grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant, and a sister of William Johnson Ker. The activities of the firm covered every branch of business, - transportation, manufacturing, mercantile, banking and land-holding. Their wealth was great and their influence almost unlimited. Street lived at Bridgewater and the records show that little ones came to him and one, with his aged mother, was taken away during the war-time and laid to rest in this as yet, unfamed field. Plundering raids took toll of his stores, after the battle of Chippawa his buildings were crowded with wounded and, finally, the Americans retiring from Lundy's Lane applied the torch and left no stick standing. He lived to re-build and re-coup and win additional wealth and honor. In 1823 William Hamilton Merritt wrote that Clark & Street's mill was the only one from Long Point to Dundas which could do a merchantable business. Street was allied with the Family Compact party and was nominated to oppose William Lyon Mackenzie in the York bye-election in 1832, after Mackenzie's first expulsion from the Legislature. He was always an active militia officer, being a captian in the 3rd Lincoln at the outbreak of the war, and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment in 1833. He took a leading part in the re-building of Trinity church, Chippawa, after its burning by rebel sympathizers in 1839.

On September 5th, 1811, he married Abigail Hyde Ransom, daughter of Elias Ransom and Sally Gay, who bore him a son and five daughters, viz,-

Julia Ann died in infancy.

Cynthia (born 1816, died 1892) married the Right Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller, first Anglican Bishop of Niagara.

Julia Ann married Oliver T. Macklem and was the mother of Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, provost of Trinity University, Toronto.

Caroline married first James Cummings, second Thomas C. Macklem, third Rev. W. H. C. Robertson, fourth H. C. R. Beecher, Q.C.

Elizabeth married Hon. J. B. Plumb of Niagara, some-time speaker of the Senate of Canada.

Thomas Clark Street, the second child and only son, was born but three months before two pitched battles were fought within sight of his home. He succeeded to the family wealth and influence, and in business and politics followed the family tradition. He was educated for the law and called to the bar, but never practised. He was an incorporator of the first Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, treasurer of the Erie & Ontario Railway Company, an officer of the Niagara Ship-Building Company, banker, miller, landed proprietor, paymaster of the pensioners, and Lieutenant-Colonel of militia.

“Clark Hill,” his splendid residence overlooking the upper rapids, was the finest house in the district. He purchased the islands below, which long bore his name (now called the Dufferin Islands”) and turned them into a private park. He was a member of the committee which had charge of building the second Brock’s monument, 1853. From 1851 to 1854 and from 1861 to 1867 he sat in the old parliament of Canada, representing Welland county. On Confederation he was elected to the new Dominion parliament and was member without portfolio of Sir John Macdonald’s cabinet. In 1872 he was re-elected, but died a month later. Thomas C. Street was never married and with him the direct male line of the family ceased.

In Trinity church, Chippawa, is a memorial window to T. C. Street and his parents.

Inscriptions on the tombs of members of this line of Streets in the plot here include the following:

“Sacred to the memory of Samuel Street, Esq., of the Niagara Falls, born at Farmington, Connecticut, March 14th, 1775. He settled in this district, A.D., 1790 and died August 21st, 1844.”

“Abigail Hyde, widow of the late Samuel Street, Esq., of the Niagara Falls, died September 12th, 1872, aged 78 years, 1 month and 2 days.”

“Julia Ann, daughter of Samuel and Abigail H. Street, died at Bridgewater, August 21st, 1813, aged 13 months.”

“Cynthia, sister of Samuel Street, Esq., died Jan. 23, 1841, aged 67 years.”

Samuel, third son of Samuel Street of Wilton, and brother of the murdered Nehemiah Street, came to Canada about 1780, was a trader at Niagara and finally located in Willoughby township. In 1788 he was one of the six Justices of the Peace appointed for the District of Nassau. This was the Samuel Street who was at Niagara in 1792 when Simcoe founded Upper Canada. Returned for the second parliament (1797-1800) and for the fifth (1809-1812) he was chosen Speaker for the latter period. His constituency was the Third riding of Lincoln, Stamford, Thorold and Pelham townships. His home, “Grove Farm” was a notable land-mark and the history of the war is full of references to “Street’s” “Street’s creek,” “Street’s grove” &c. In military matters he was active, being Captain in the 3rd Lincoln from 1809. He was an active and efficient magistrate and was one of those persons specially charged by the Government, in February, 1812, with the enforcement of the law regarding seditious persons and practices. On October 29th, he was appointed paymaster of the Flank companies of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Lincoln and 1st Oxford militia. On January 18th, 1813, he was directed in Militia Orders, as paymaster, to “muster the militia” from Chippawa to Point Abino. On July 24th he was one of the twelve commissioners appointed to have charge of abandoned farms and their produce. In March and April, 1814, he was Acting Deputy Paymaster-General. The tide of war rolled to and fro across his property and caused him great loss. The Government rewarded him with a grant of land. He died, as his epitaph declares, at Thorold. In many documents this gentleman is called “Samuel Street, Senior,” to distinguish him from Samuel Street of Bridgewater, his nephew.

He married, in 1784, Phoebe, daughter of Peter Van Camp, and had one daughter, who married John Ussher of Willoughby.

His grave-stone bears this legend,--“Samuel Street, late of the Grove Farm in the township of Willoughby, Esqr., died at Thorold, February 3rd, 1815, aged 65 years.”

The early history of Upper Canada contains many references to the Street family. When Simcoe established the Queen’s Rangers at Queenston in 1792, a “Mr. Street, and inhabitant of the place,” disputed the Crown’s title to the land on which the huts were erected. One of the Streets built mills in the Short Hills late in the 18th century. At the taking of Fort Niagara one of the prisoners released from the dungeons was “Samuel Street,” –whether “Senior” or “Junior” is not recorded. One John Street was an officer of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

Among other memorials in the Street plot are, -

“Anna S. Hosmer, born Feb. 12, 1797, died March 31, 1865.”

“Harry Hosmer, late of Avon, in the County of Ontario, state of New York, son of Frederick and Ann Hosmer, who was drowned at Chippawa, aged 15 years.”

“In memory of Mary Earl, grand-daughter of Sir William Johnson, Bart., who died April 10th, 1820, aged 20 years, 6 months.” (See reference under “Earl.”)

Sutton.

“John Sutton, a native of England, died December 2nd, 1844, aged 64 years.”

“Rev. Wm. Sutton, died May 27th, 1879, aged 64 years, 2 months and 15 days.”

“Nancy, daughter of James and Mary Lundy and wife of Rev. Wm. Sutton, died Feb. 24th, 1897, aged 87 years.”

Rev. William Sutton was a Methodist preacher of the early days who settled here after his retirement from active work.

Taylor.

“Henry Taylor, Esq., a native of Sterlingshire, Scotland, died the 25th day of August, 1847, aged 57 years.”

“Jean, wife of Henry Taylor, born Dec. 18, 1817, died March 20, 1898.”

“William H. Taylor, M.D., 1835-1891.”

Todd.

“Sacred to the memory of Duncan Elphinstone Todd, Esq., late a captain in Her Majesty’s 37th regiment of Foot, who died October, 1837, aged 30 years.”

Ussher.

“Here rest, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, the mortal remains of Edgeworth Ussher, Esq., whose devotion to his sovereign and exertions in the cause of his country at a critical period in the history of Canada marked him out as an object for the vengeance of the

enemies of peace and good order by whom he was cruelly assassinated in the night of 16th November, 1838, in his own house near Chippawa at the early age of 34 years, leaving a wife and four young children to mourn their irreparable loss.”

The story outlined in the inscription on this old white obelisk is one of the most tragic of Rebellion days. Edgeworth Ussher was gazetted ensign of the Left Flank company of the 3rd Lincoln and took rank as captain from July 6, 1831 (M.G.O. 11th July, 1833). The Rebellion found him active for the Queen and a band of assassins crossed from Navy Island one night, captured a neighbor, named Taylor, forced him to go with them to “Milford Lodge,” Ussher’s home, and call Ussher to the door. Mrs. Ussher urged her husband not to expose himself, but he, re-assured by his neighbor’s voice, responded to the call. As he opened the front door to learn his neighbor’s need he was shot through the side window of the porch. Three days later Governor Sir George Arthur by proclamation offered £500 sterling for the apprehension of the assassin. On August 1st, 1839, a further proclamation named Benjamin Lett as the murderer. He was never captured. In 1840 he earned additional abhorrence from Canadians by blowing up the original Brock’s monument on Queenston Heights.

Capt. Ussher’s wife was Sarah, a daughter of Cornelius and Rebecca Thompson. One of her sisters married Capt. Garrett of the 49th regiment, long a resident of Niagara, and another married Lieut. John C. Garden of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, who settled in Stamford township and is buried at Thorold.

Van Wyck.

“Hiram VanWyck who died Jan. 14th, 1893, aged 82 years, 6 months, 26 days.”

His father was Samuel VanWyck and his ancestors were some-time seigneurs of Wyk in Holland who lost their high estate during the Spanish wars and fled to New York, where they were identified with the “Knickerbocker” stock. Samuel VanWyck married Sarah Bartow, of English family. They took the loyal side in the Revolution, abandoned large property in New York and settled in York county, Ontario. After a naval venture on Lake Ontario, which ended in the loss of his vessel, VanWyck came to Niagara and finally settled near the Falls. During the war of 1812-14 he was in Capt. Robert Grant’s company of Lincoln militia and his son, Gilbert, served under Capt. Robert Hamilton. At home the wife and young children suffered, unprotected, the visits of roving Indians and irregulars and everything of value that they could not safely conceal was taken from them. The final pillage of the frontier during July, 1814, forced them to fly to the Short Hills. They returned home when the invaders had been finally turned back by their defeat here and the children never forgot, even in old age, the sight of the unburied dead on the slopes of this hill. Samuel VanWyck died the next year, but his widow survived till 1837.

Watson.

“Erected by the Presbyterians of Drummondville to the memory of Marion Watson, the beloved wife of Rev. William Dickson, who died 24th of April, 1859, aged 32 years. ‘A woman who feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.’ Prov. 31-30.”

Wilson.

“Sacred to the memory of Jer. Wilson, Pte. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, who departed this life on the”

This record is carved on a wooden slab,-probably the tribute of mourning comrades who were unable to purchase a more lasting memorial. Already the lower part of the plank, with date and age, has mouldered away.

A recent and interesting grave is that of James Wilson who was the first superintendent of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls park and during his residence in Niagara Falls prominently identified with charitable and educational movements, the historical society and the Presbyterian church. Afterwards he was park commissioner of Toronto. He died at Kamloops, B. C., on October 11th, and was buried here on Nov. 7th, 1911.

Woodruff.

Here may be seen the grave of Joseph Clement Woodruff whose ancestors of the Clement and Woodruff families were Loyalist pioneers, soldiers in the Revolution and the war of 1812-14, members of Upper Canada's first parliaments and leading men among the first settlers in the district. He was born in 1808 and fled with his mother and her other children to the Short Hills when St. Davids was burned by the invaders on July 20th, 1814, and they were left homeless. He was a partner of William Lowell in the early days of Drummondville and later was the proprietor of one of the largest businesses in the village. He died in 1889, in his 81st year. His sister, Margaret, married Samuel Zimmerman, the railway builder and founder of the town of Clifton, who was killed in the Des Jardins canal wreck in 1857.

The eastern portion of the cemetery is noticeable for the lack of those stones which elsewhere crowd the ground, occupying even the scant allowances of space for foot-paths, yet here the graves are as thick as the common decency of burial will permit. Here lie the flotsam and jetsam of a century's tides in the maelstrom of life,-the unknown, the pauper, the friendless, the forgotten, the scores upon scores of unidentified bodies rescued from the Niagara river, -most of them suicides,-the victims of cholera and small-pox epidemics, the unfortunate who choked to death at a hotel table and whose name was never discovered, the slain of railway and industrial accidents,-where else is there such an assemblage of the victims of life's tragedies? From all the lands of the earth, from every station in society, young and old, men and women, far from home and friends, they were laid to rest by stranger hands and the levelled earth obliterates the last trace that they ever were.

Near these, and even among them, rest many soldiers who died here when Drummondville was a garrison post, -after 1837. Disease claimed many ; one, filled with despair on recovering from intoxication to find himself under arrest, blew out his brains in the Bath house barracks cell ; other, wearied to desperation by the monotony and petty tyranny of barrack life, sought a base release by desertion. The swift and treacherous waters of the Niagara were fatal to several who tried to swim across at night and others

were killed in falling down the cliff in their endeavours to elude the vigilance of the guard at Ferry Road. Every regiment of the garrison left its little squad of dead on Drummond Hill. The few whose names were recorded on head-stones are mentioned elsewhere.

Many apparently vacant plots and a number of rude limestone slabs bearing no records are noticeable in that part of the cemetery lying between the soldiers' monument and the Drummond Hill church property. This was the original cemetery. Here every grave is that of a member of a pioneer family,-Buchners, Brooks, Forsyths, Lacey's, Stickles, Spinks, Heaslips and many others. On this ground two armies battled at midnight with bayonets and clubbed muskets for the possession of half a continent. Here the dead lay in piles next morning,-some to be buried and some to be burned. Blackened and mutilated,-many stripped of uniforms in the struggle or by plundering ghouls,-unrecognizable as friend or foe, they shared the trench and the pyre. No doubt many old grave-stones were destroyed that night and many others have crumbled away since, but almost every foot of this ground is a tomb and often the digging of a new grave has disclosed a sepulchre long lost and forgotten. Tradition preserves a few names and points out where a few of those dead of long ago were laid, but none may know the tales that this green grass has hid away and the wordless stone tells only that they were.

The south-western section is the new cemetery. Of tragic interest is the great grave where lie twelve Hungarians who were burned to death in their beds on night in June, 1910. Here also lie father, mother, son and daughter,-all but one member of a family named Harris,-whose deaths in their home by asphyxiation was a mystery never satisfactorily explained. Nearby is a handsome memorial erected by J. P. Bradfield, a prominent American railway man, native of this place, to the memory of those of his family who lie here.

Hundreds of other graves are worthy of notice from the visitor or student of the history of the Niagara country, but the records of the dead are scattered or lost and they rest unknown.

“And now the wild-flowers round them spring
While Niagara doth her requiem sing,
And many a heart hath sighed in vain
For those who sleep on Lundy's Lane.”

APPENDIX 1.

Of great interest to the student of local history are the graves in the little old cemetery on the north side of Lundy's Lane,-just east of the Methodist church. It is said that the land for this burying-ground was given for such use to the families of the first settlers by the Spetigues, - a family long extinct. During recent years it has been sadly neglected. The late Charles Ross, during his lifetime, had the place cared for and the fence in front erected at his own expense. No one takes care of it now and the fence is much dilapidated.

A stone which marks probably one of the very oldest graves is an irregular slab of sandstone, taken from the field or the river's edge. It has been rudely inscribed and the remnant of the record appears to be as follows,-“T. F. T. Dy. 1788. Au 13 Ag 19 y.”

Cook.

Here lie Robert Cook and Martha Skinner, his wife, who came from New Jersey as Loyalists in 1776, settled in Stamford in 1781 and founded one of the very oldest frontier families. They received a grant of 300 acres of land immediately north of this Hill. They had eight sons and four daughters. Also four nephews of their name, and their descendants now number many hundreds. The graves of the old Loyalist and his wife are not marked, but there are stones at the grave of one son and his wife.

“Haggai Cook, born October 27th, 1773, died November 1st, 1848, aged 75 years.”

“Sarah, wife of Haggai Cook, born April 14th 1777, died January 7th, 1813, in her 36th year.”

Haggai Cook was in Captain Grant's company of the 2nd Lincoln militia in the war of 1812-14. The names of ten other Cooks are to be found in the old militia rolls. Haggai was an early Freemason and his grave-stone bears many emblems of that craft. Sarah, wife of Haggai Cook, was a daughter of James and Eve Durham.

Durham.

James and Eve Durham were among the very first of the Loyalist fugitives from New Jersey who found new homes in Stamford. They arrived in 1776, and in 1782 there was born to them a daughter who was the second white child born in Western Canada. In recognition of this fact Governor Haldimand made her a special grant of land. Her grave is here,-

“Catherine Durham, died October 27, 1847, in the 65th year of her age.”

Many other members of this old family are buried here but, like those of the Cooks, only a few of the graves are marked. Other inscriptions include,-

“Edward Durham, died June 14th, 1844, aged 71 years, 10 months, 8 days.”

He was in Capt. Rowe's company of the 2nd Lincoln during the war.

“Lois Durham, died March 29, 1843, aged 63 years, 9 months, 12 days.”

Everingham.

“James, son of Jacob and Margaret Everingham, born February 22nd, 1818, died August 6, 1834.”

Lemon.

“In memory of Jacob Lemon, Senr., who departed this life February 13th, 1816, aged 73 years.”

“In memory of Mary Lemon who departed this life March 19, 1823, aged 76 years.”

“Laurence Lemon, departed this life Nov. 9th, 1842, aged 71 years, 6 months and 11 days.”

“Mary Willson, wife of Laurence Lemon, born September 9th, 1776, died October 20th, 1868, in her 93rd year.”

“John Lemon, departed this life February 24th, 1802, aged 4 years. Son of L. and Mary Lemon.”

“Thomas Lemon, son of L. and Mary Lemon, departed this life July 6th, 1820, in the 10th year of his age.”

“George Lemon, died Dec. 18th, 1849, aged 26 years and 7 months.”

Laurence Lemon was a loyalist from Pennsylvania who settled in Bertie township, but removed after a short time to Stamford. He served in 1812-14 under Capt. Robt. Grant in the 2nd Lincoln. He married Mary, daughter of John Willson of Bertie, a Loyalist from New Jersey, but a native of Ireland. They had fifteen children. One son, John, lived in Lundy's Lane for many years, was a magistrate, county councillor and prominent in many circles.

Willson.

“Thomas Willson was born the 22 of January, 1768. Died the 31st May 1845.”

“Abigail Wilson was born the 8 day of May 1764. Died Aug. 15, 1854.”

APPENDIX II.

All Saints Churchyard.

Within the secluded close of All Saints church are to be found a score or more of graves. From among the inscriptions on the stones a few of great interest are selected.

Ingles.

“Charles Leycester Ingles, Priest, born at Dartmouth, N.S., Aug. 30, 1822, died at Niagara Falls South, Nov. 3, 1885. 37 years of his ministry of over 38 years were spent in the parish of Stamford of which he was 22 years the rector.”

“Jemima Ingles, wife of Rev. Chas, L. Ingles, fell asleep June 8, 1898.”

The life and work of Charles Leycester Ingles were devoted to the firm establishment of that sacred edifice beneath the walls of which he rests. In his day the Episcopal congregation at this place was a dependent branch of the old Government-endowed church of St. John in Stamford, and their place of worship was a building erected by another religious body. When he ended his ministry the church edifice stood as it is today, though the division of the old parish of Stamford came at a still later date.

Murray.

“Ellen B. Murray, who fell asleep May 5th, 1876, aged 82 years, also in memory of her husband, Lieut.-Gen. Murray, died in Paris, Sept. 16, 1841, aged 62 years.”

Lieutenant-General Murray was buried in the famous cemetery of Pere la Chaise in Paris and the inscription on the monument erected there to the memory of his father as well as of himself, throws further light on the history of a line of distinguished British officers,-

“Sacred to the memory of Gen’l. John Murray of the late 96th regiment, who died May 3rd, 1824, aged 84 years ; and of his son, Lieutenant-General John Murray, also of the same regiment, and late Governor of Demerara, British Guiana, who died Sept. 16th, 1841, aged 64 years.”

In addition to his high official position, Lieutenant General Murray was largely interested in West Indian sugar plantations, in the old slave-holding days. When all slaves within the British Empire were freed, 1833, he received a hundred thousand pounds indemnity from the government. Upon his retirement from the service, Lieutenant-General Murray spent some time in Monroe, Mich., and formed a friendship with General Cass, who endeavoured to induce him to invest in Detroit property. The Niagara district was, however, more attractive to him and he settled in Drummondville and became one of the promoters of the City of the Falls and a part owner of the Pavilion hotel, which was a feature of that great scheme. He left Canada again in 1837 in order to educate his family in Europe, but never returned. He was married twice, the second wife being Ellen Butler O’Connor of Newfoundland, who lies here. Seven children were born of the first marriage and fifteen of the second. Four sons entered the army, and two,- George, of the first family and Augustus, of the second family,-rose to be general officers.

Murray street, near-by, was named in honor of Lieutenant-General Murray.

Strother.

“Anthony Strother, of Eastfield Hall, Northumberland, England, late of the 3rd King’s Own Hussars and 17th Regiment, died December 17th, 1901, aged 67 years.”

FINIS