



MRS. LORNE JAMES

June 19 - 1963

Aylmer Woman Wins 'Name The Town' Contest

A 75-year-old former school teacher, Mrs. Lorne (Lily) James, R. R. 6, Aylmer, who didn't think she had a chance, has won The Times-Journal "Name The Town Contest."

Mrs. James submitted 38 out of 40 correct answers to win the top \$500 cash award. It was because she missed two of the puzzles, No. 32 and No. 35, she felt she didn't have much chance of winning.

When The Times-Journal telephoned to give Mrs. James the good news, she had, she said, "just been thinking about the results and kicking myself for the ones I had missed."

"With two wrong, I didn't think I had a chance," she said. "I thought there'd be lots of people with all the right answers."

Mrs. James, however, was playing down the difficulties involved and being too modest about her own ability. It was a contest that demanded a great deal of concentrated thought and a perceptive mind.

Mrs. James lives with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley James, on a farm a mile north of Calton. It was her daughter-in-law who took the message and had the pleasure of carrying the good news to the winner. Mrs. James had enclosed a one-year subscription and was thus entitled to the larger \$500 award.

When a Times-Journal representative called on the elderly widow Tuesday morning, she still couldn't believe what she insisted was her good luck. Perhaps being a teacher helped and then, too, she admitted doing "a great deal of reading."

Mrs. James failed to "perceive" the hint in No. 32, but she was close. She submitted the name Airy instead of the correct name, Carey. She missed the "fault" in the tennis picture, No. 35, which produced Asphalt instead of her solution, Tyce. According to Mrs. James' dictionary, however, the word "tice" means to throw a ball against a net. Having never played tennis, she was unfamiliar with the use of the word fault in connection with the game.

Which puzzle did Mrs. James find the hardest? She thought the last one. Langley, was the most tricky. The fact that the rocket was at an "angle" to form the biggest part of the

name didn't fool the observant winner, though.

She hasn't had time to decide how she's going to spend the money, but she's going to put some in the bank.

Besides doing a lot of reading, the affable Mrs. James spends a good deal of time cultivating her flower garden and it was there she posed for a Times-Journal photographer.

Talbot Promoted Early Settlement

July 30, 1963.
Taken from Tillsburg News

(From The Otter Creek Conservation Report)

The whole of the Otter Creek Watershed was included within a tract purchased, May 22, 1784, by the Crown from the Mississaga Indians, by a treaty which described the tract in the following terms:

"All that Tract or Parcel of Land, laying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles South Westerly from the Point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the Name of Mississaga Point (Niagara-on-the-Lake), and running from thence along Said Lake to the Creek that fall from a Small Lake into the Said Lake Ontario, known by the Name of Waghquata (Burlington Bay), from then a North West Course until it Strikes the River La Tranche, or New River (Thames River), then down the Stream of Said river to that part or place, where a due South Course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek, Emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or Place of the

aforsaid river La Tranche, behind and adjoining to the same". But Jones was employed toward the end of 1794 in carrying out minor surveys in the Niagara Peninsula, and in office work at Newark (Niagara-on-the Lake); the instructions were transferred to William Hambly, and the Township of Windham was surveyed between August and December, 1797.

Few white men had ever travelled in the country thus described, and the description included a phrase that was found upon closer examination to be geographically impossible.

Early Surveys

Windham Township was granted en bloc to a company of settlers, On the 4th of October, 1794, instructions were issued to Augustus Jones to survey the "Outlines of a township for Pierce & Associates, in the rear of Mr. Dayton's immediately

The Deputy Surveyor, William Hambly, surveyed Dereham and Norwich Townships between the first of July and the 9th of December, 1799. His instructions were dated April 29, 1799: "You will . . . cause the Townships of Dereham and Norwich to be surveyed with all possible dispatch . . . The outlines of the Townships are to be run with the Line down the middle between Lots No. 14 and 15 — of 12 miles in depth, and every other Concession Line." Dereham Township was completed by Samuel S. Wilmot, in 1810; and the remaining lines of Norwich were run by Peter Lossing in 1821. Peter Lossing's plan of the township is still in the possession of members of the Lossing family; the legend, in the hand-

writing of Peter Lossing's son, Benson, reads as follows: "In Some conspicuous place on the Map represent that this is the state of the Settlement in Norwich, U.C., in the Year 1821 . . . Also that the unlocated Land is generally for Sale in the Township at about \$3 per acre, Large Tracts for easy payments, the unsettled Lots, mark initials, also mostly for sale, the first purchase 15,000 acres within the Scratch'd line gave that one Color different from all the rest to distinguish it in one view. The Soil generally throughout the Township such as to admit of a compact Settlement. The very great Haste for want of time must Subject the delineation to some small inaccuracy. But I believe it is nearly correct."

In the winter of 1797-98, the Deputy Surveyor, Thomas Welch, of Charlotteville, was engaged in exploration for a proposed township lying to the west of Walsingham, to be called Houghton. On March 27, 1798, he reported the results of his exploration, and adds, "I had excessive bad weather while executing this business . . . the low grounds are all at present very full of water." On June 4th, 1798, the Surveyor General ordered Welch to lay out the proposed township; it was a large township, and included the areas subsequently made into the Townships of Malahide and Bayham. In 1810, those areas were referred to as "the vacant Tract of Land between the Townships of Houghton and Yarmouth," and Mahlon Burwell, Deputy Surveyor, was ordered to survey that tract, "and to divide it if sufficiently extensive, into two townships . . . under the names of Malahide and Bayham."

Townships Separated

These two townships were separated from Houghton in 1810. In the previous year, Burwell had explored the tract, and had surveyed the shore line in front of what was then called Houghton, and he had laid out the Talbot Road through the Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth and Houghton. He surveyed the present Township of Malahide between July 22nd and September

10th, 1810, and completed his survey of Bayham by December 24th of the same year.

Mahlon Burwell laid out the Talbot Road through Middleton Township in 1809-10. Not for another fifteen years was the rest of the township surveyed; in 1824, Burwell employed another surveyor, John McDonald, to perform this service, and the survey was reported as completed, February 28, 1825.

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Talbot Promoted

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Out of 134,400 Acres, the estimated total of Dereham and Norwich Townships, 82,200 acres, or 61 per cent, came into the possession of only ten owners. Whatever contribution these ten men may have made to the opening of the road from York to the Trent, they had assumed the responsibility for promoting the settlement of the greater part of two large townships; and the effect of their landlordship was, in some measure, to retard the settlement of the townships concerned.

Canada Company

In the Township of Dereham, between 1830 and 1841, about thirty Crown Reserve lots were granted to the Canada Company, for subsequent disposal to actual settlers. The Government sold the Clergy Reserve lots, sometimes entire, sometimes as half — or quarter — lots; and these sales took place, for the most part between 1850 and 1870. In the southwest quarter of the township, some forty-five 200 acre lots were granted, between 1810 and 1820, to bona fide settlers, many of whom were entitled to grants of 200 acres each as the sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists; and another influx of "solid settlers" took place in the 1830's. The majority of these grantees came into Dereham from the townships about the Bay of Quinte, from the Niagara Peninsula, and from the vicinity of York (Toronto). A few claimed their grants by reason of military services performed during the War of 1812.

One of the earliest accessions of actual settlers in Norwich Township came about through the purchase in 1810, by Peter Lossing and his associates, of the 15,000 acre tract that had been granted in 1800 to Wm. Willcocks. Peter Lossing and his associates were members of the Society of Friends, and they established in the north-east quarter of Norwich Township a Quaker settlement, the influence of which was still, in 1957, a characteristic of the neighbourhood. When, in 1855, the Township of Norwich was divided into two townships, the Quakers made up the greater part of the east half of the new township of Norwich North.

Apart from the Quakers, there appears to have been only one grant of land made before 1820 to a settler, and even he seems not to have persisted long in occupation of his land. On October 27th, 1817, a Patent was issued to James Coffin, of the Town of Niagara, for Lot No. 6, in the fourth Concession of Norwich. Coffin is described as a Military Claimant, "Assistant Com-

misary General, reduced to half pay in this Province." On Lossing's plan of the township, made in 1820, Lot 6, in the 4th Concession, is marked with the names of Samuel Cornwell and Michael Stover. Joint ownership appears to have been a common arrangement among the Quakers; Lossing's plan shows no less than Twenty-one lots in his quarter-township bearing two owners' names.

The sale of Reserve lots took place in Norwich, as in other townships, during the 1850's and 1860's; the Canada Company received twenty-eight lots; and seventeen lots, or 3,400 acres, were granted as part of the endowment of Kings College. In the course of time, if not all, of these lots came into the hands of actual settlers; but the transactions took time.

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BAYHAM SETTLEMENT

From the time of their separation from the Township of Houghton, in 1810, the Townships of Bayham and Malahide followed similar patterns of settlement and development.

In both townships, approximately half of the land had been taken up by actual settlers by the year 1840; and in each there remained a few remnants of land not granted until after 1900. Across both townships, at a distance of about eight miles from the Lake Erie shore, ran the Talbot Road, with a settlement pattern of its own. Both townships presented a rather rugged terrain, with similar problems and similar solutions.

In the Township of Bayham, 36 lots, totalling about 7,000 acres, were granted to the Canada Company, four lots (800 acres) to Kings College. Colonel Mahlon Burwell, the Deputy Surveyor, received 1,200 acres of land scattered through the first four concessions, of which 1,000 acres were part of his pay for his work as a surveyor in laying out the township; contrary to a popularly received opinion, he did not have his choice of the best land, but drew his lots at random "out of a hat." In addition to his compensation lands, Burwell bought one Clergy Reserve lot, No. 12, in the first concession, he received his Patent for this lot March 17, 1834, and proceeded to lay out upon it the village of Port Burwell, to build a church, and to promote the growth of a lakeport community.

The dates of the Patents of lots on the Talbot Road, although gener-

ally from five to ten years later than the original dates of location by Colonel Talbot, were neverthe-

less, on the average some ten years earlier than the Patent dates of lots in other parts of the township. As a consequence, the Talbot Road served not only to provide access to lands on and near its course; it also served as an inducement to settle, since one of the attractions the intending settler looked for was the existence of an already established settlement, where he would have, not only avenues of communication, but also the advantage of proximity to neighbours.

Westward First

An examination of the dates of Patents of lots along the Talbot Road shows a general tendency for the lots to the westward to be earlier, and those to the eastward to be of later date; the lots in western Malahide Township were patented, for the most part, in the early 1820's those in the eastern third of the same township in the middle 1830's; lots on the Talbot Road in Bayham Township were patented earlier by nearly twenty years than those in the Township of Middleton. Thus it appears that Colonel Talbot, from his home (and office) in Port Talbot, seven miles east of Port Stanley, located his settlers progressively farther and farther from that focal point; for the majority of

settlers on the Talbot Road are indicated as "located by Col. Talbot."

In the Township of Middleton, some lots on the Talbot Road were granted, by "Sale of Crown Lands", to lumber merchants; in one such case, Lots 165 to 171, inclusive, on the north side of Talbot Road, in Middleton, were sold to "Wm. Mills, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, who has paid £717.10.-." These are Lots No. 24 to 30 in the township system of numbering, and lie immediately to the eastward of the village of Courtland, between the surveyed line of the Talbot Road (a little to the northward of the present No. 3 Highway) and the township line between Middleton and Norwich South.

Settled Late

The Townships of Middleton and Houghton were relatively late in settlement, principally because they had been designated as "School Townships," and (with the exception of lots on both sides of the Talbot Road) withheld for many years from sale or grant to settlers.

In terms of averages, the settlement of the Talbot Road in Middleton Township was about fourteen years ahead of the settlement of the rest of the township.

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VILLAGE HISTORY & CURRENT EVENTS

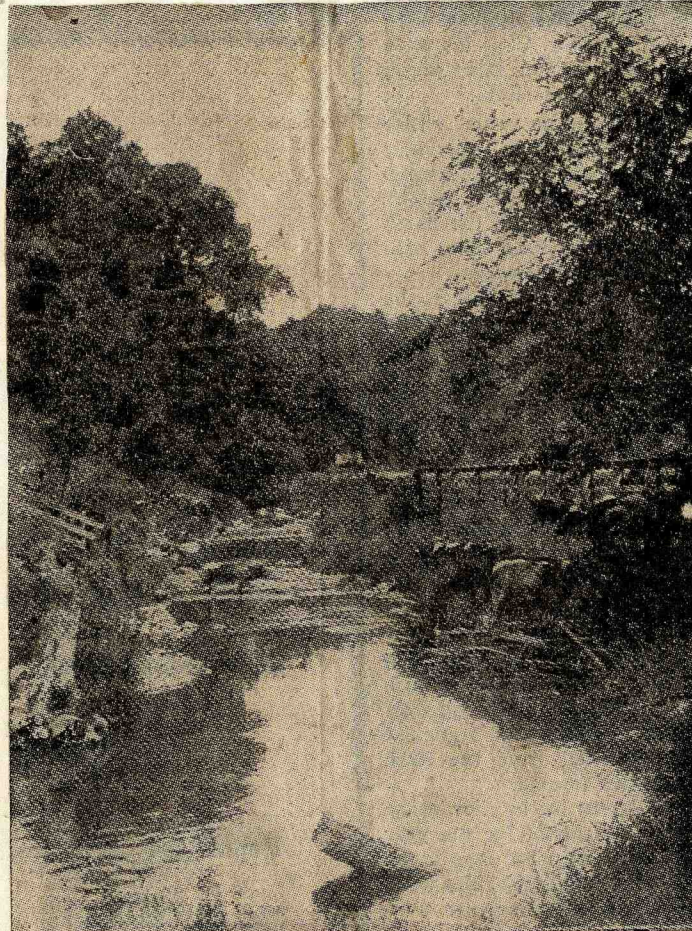
Talbot Promoted - continued from previous page.

In 1825, Mahlon Burwell received his Patent for 1,667 acres of land in Middleton as his "compensation lands" for the survey of the township; and between 1831 and 1841, more than 7,200 acres in Middleton were granted to the Canada Company.

Houghton, another School Township, was still later in settling. Apart

from the nine lots in this township that front on the Talbot Road, eight lots (1,505 acres) granted to Mahlon Burwell as compensation for his survey of the township, and

thirty-five lots granted between 1830 and 1846 to the Canada Company, the lands in Houghton were granted in 321 separate lots of varying size.



Stoney Creek

Inspect Cadets

1963

No. 2156 East Elgin Secondary School Cadet Corps in Aylmer was inspected this afternoon by Lt.-Col. R. L. Chantler, commanding officer of the 25 Canadian Armored Regiment (Elgin Regiment, reserve) and later he commended the youths on their good showing.

A highlight of the afternoon was the presentation by Capt. H. M. L. Brown of Cadet Headquarters, London, Ont. of awards which included Master Cadet Gold Stars to Cadet Major Tom Beechey; Cadet Lt.-Col. Ronald Dickinson and Cadet Major Mike Wellwood.

Canadian Army Recreational Shooting badges were presented as follows: first class, Cadet Dan Whaley, Cadet Brian McDowell and Cadet Lt.-Col. Ron Dickinson; marksmen, Cadet Joel Kalbfleisch and Cadet Paul Howe.

The Elgin Rifle Shooting Trophy was also presented by Lt.-Col. Chantler.

The afternoon program included the usual ceremonial marching. There were demonstrations of precision drill, Bren Gun work, First Aid, Signals and selections by the band. Gymnastics and calisthenics were also presented.

The corps of 1963 is under command of Cadet Lt.-Col. Ron Dickinson, with Cadet Major Tom Beechey as second-in-command. Michael Wellwood is adjutant; Donald Holmes is cadet regimental sergeant-major and John Mears, cadet regimental quartermaster sergeant.

Company staffs included: "A" Cadet Major Robert Bone as O.C., Cadet WO2 Allan Keiller as company sergeant-major; "B" Cadet Major Geo. Sanderson as O.C. and Cadet WO2 David Black; Platoons were in charge of Cadet Capt. Egide Vernackt, Cadet Lieut. Ralph Goos, Cadet Lieut. David Gulyas, Cadet Lieut. John Gulyas, Cadet Lieut. David Hall, Cadet Lieut. Bryon Hall,

Platoon sergeants, Wayne Hoogsteen, Joe Couckuyt, Jerry Hewson, Douglas McConnell, Lynn Davies and Paul Rice.

Instructors of the corps are staff members S. Clarke, H. Branscombe, G. Dorans, D. Fick, R. McBride, J. Thibau-deau, G. Forrington, A. Grim-es and S. Phoenix.



Last team of oxen seen in Tillsburg