

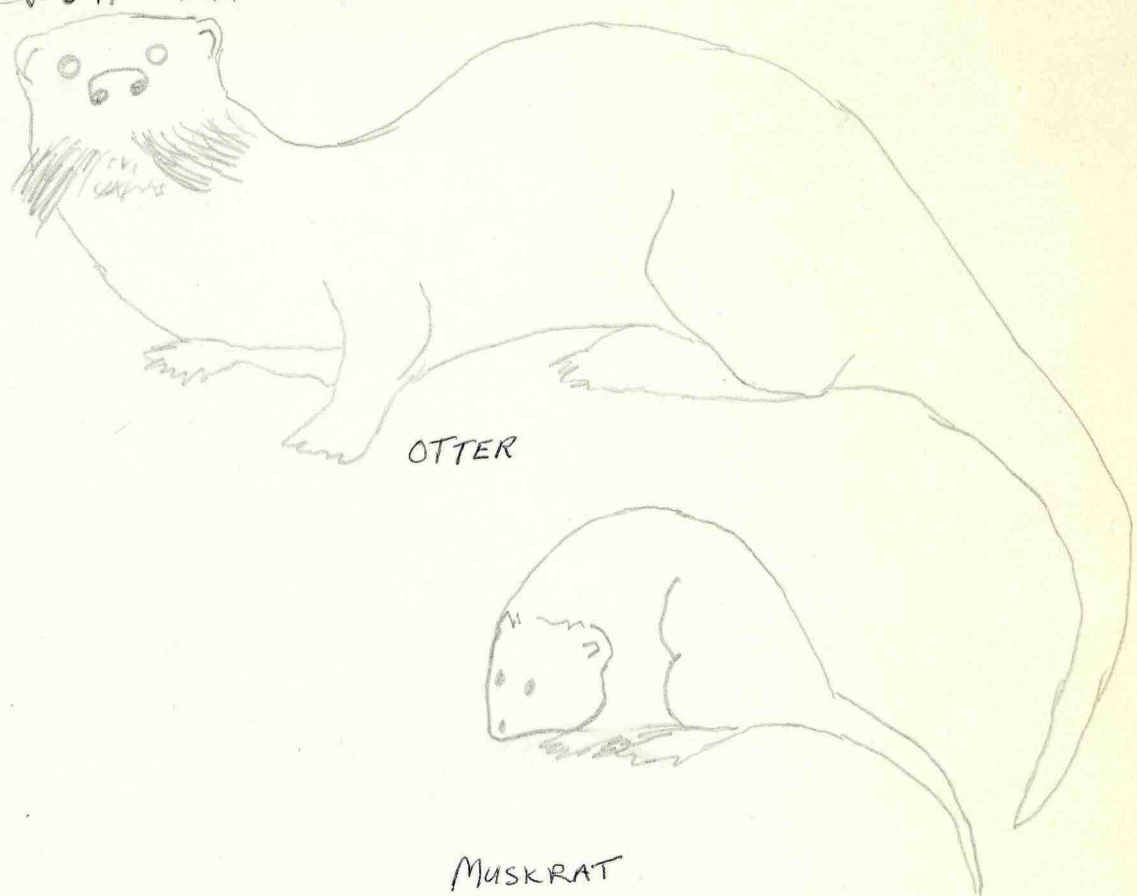
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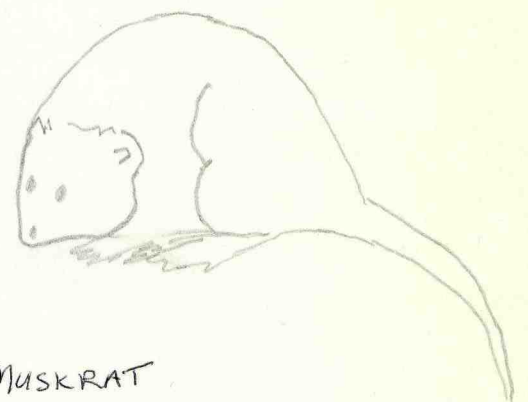
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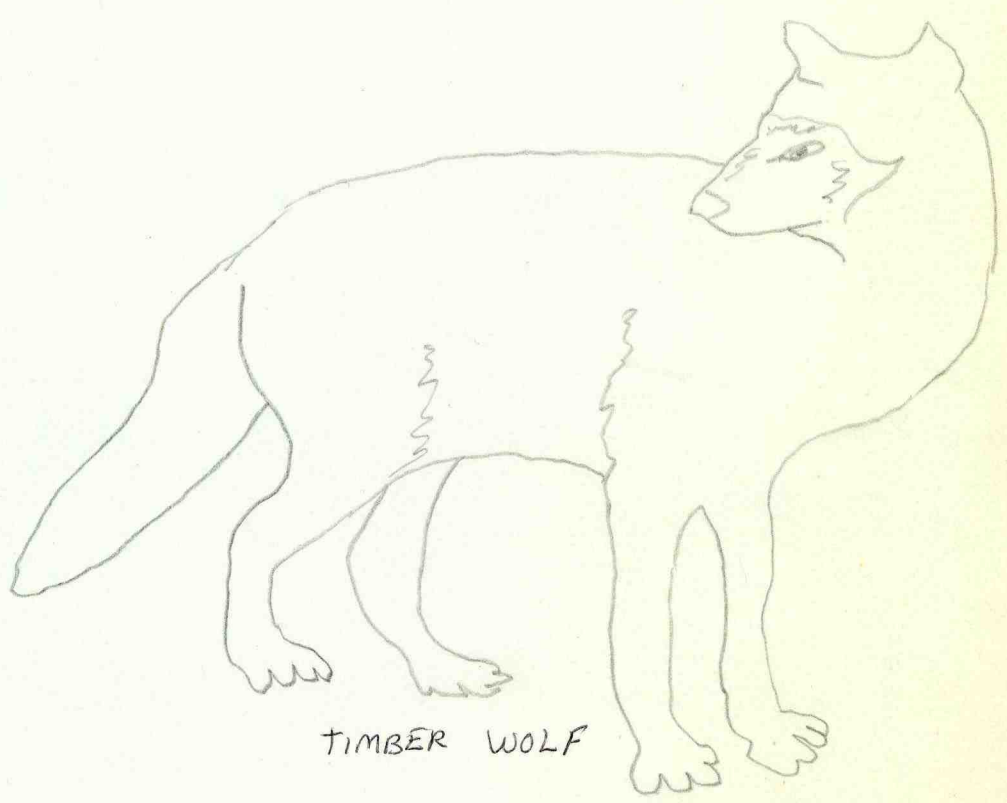
SOME
ANIMALS
of
BAYHAM



OTTER



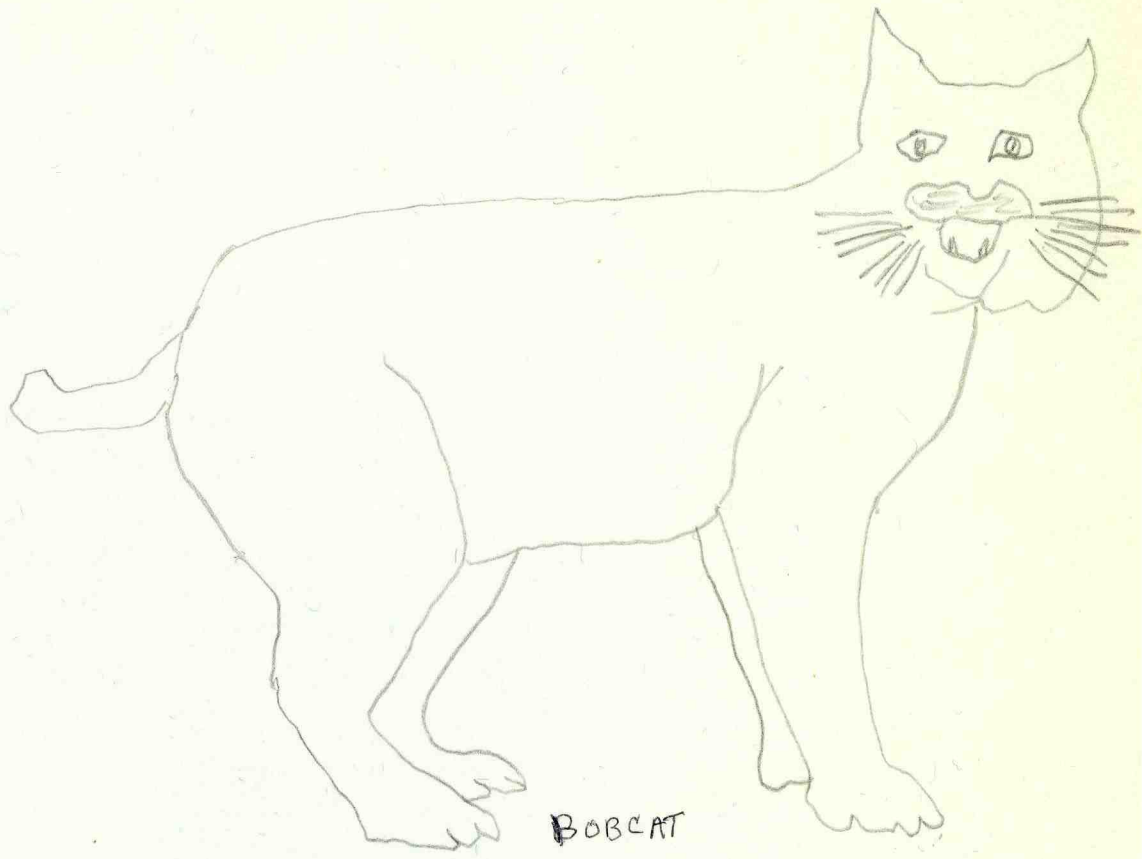
MUSKRAT



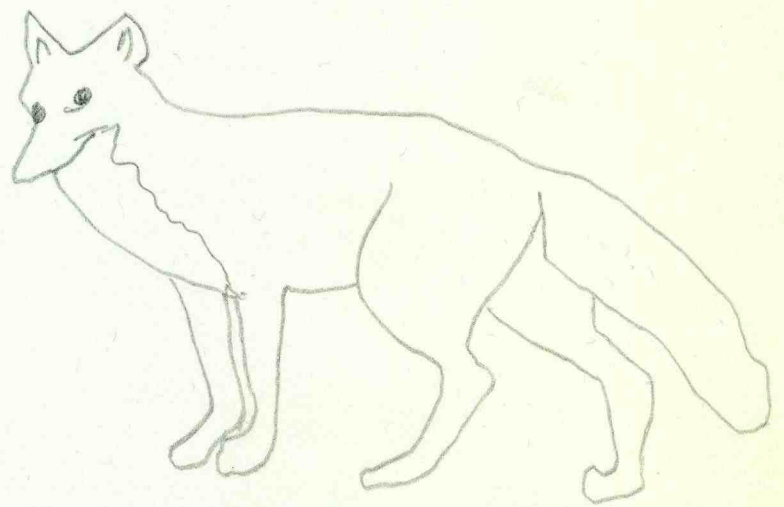
TIMBER WOLF



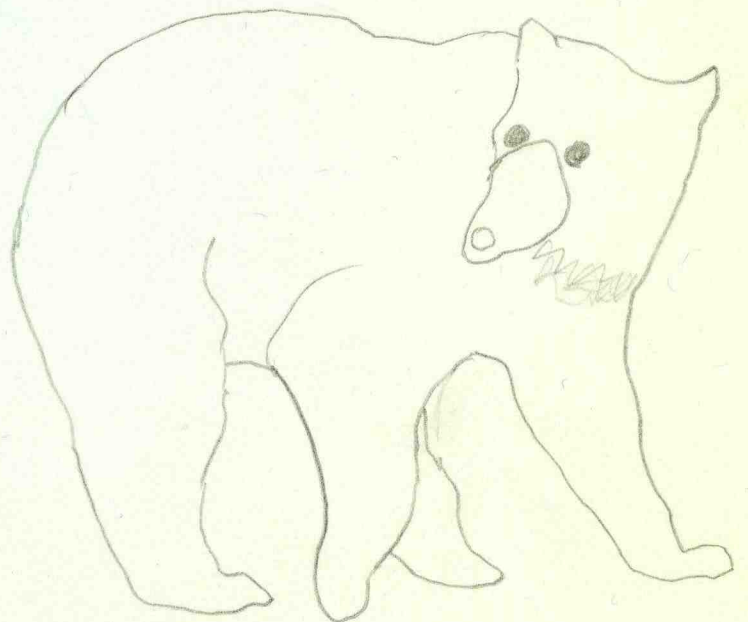
BEAVER



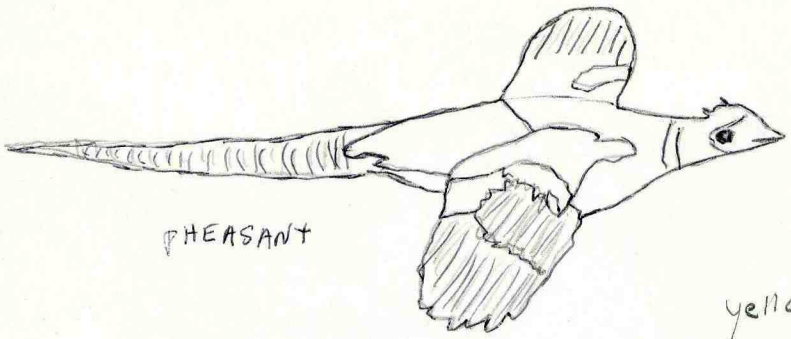
BOBCAT



RED FOX



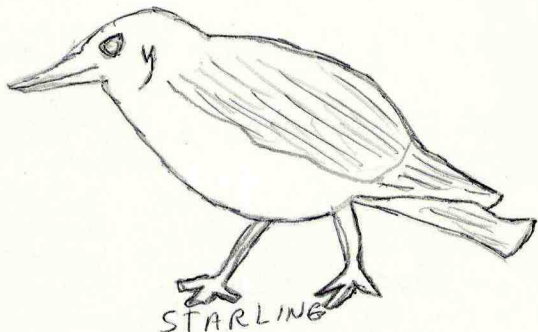
BLACK BEAR



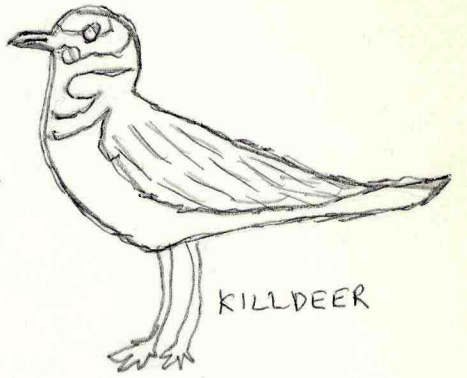
PHEASANT



yellow
WARBLER

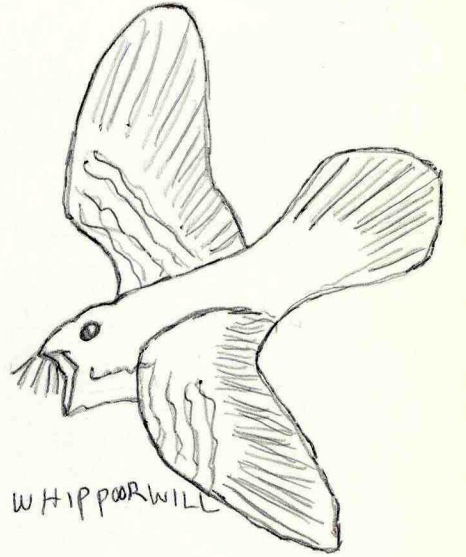


STARLING

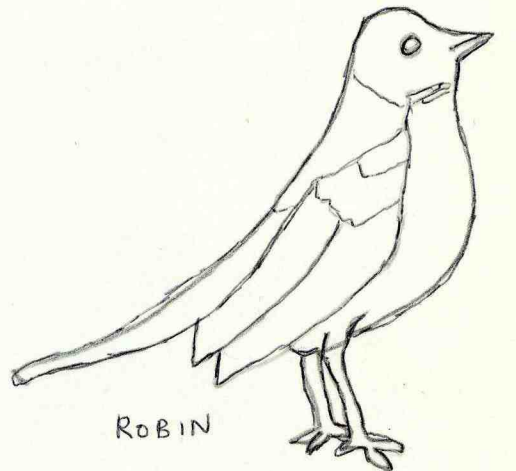


KILLDEER

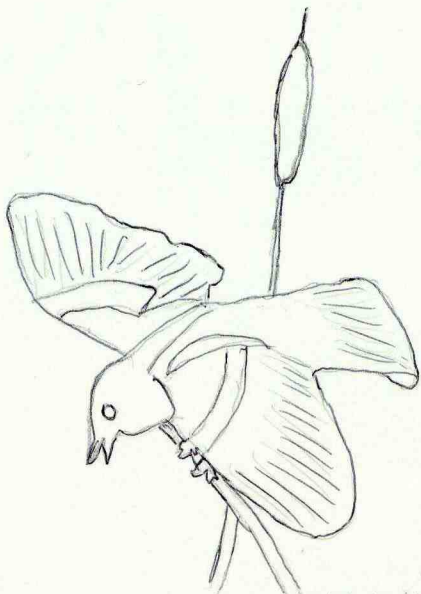
SOME BIRDS OF BAYHAM



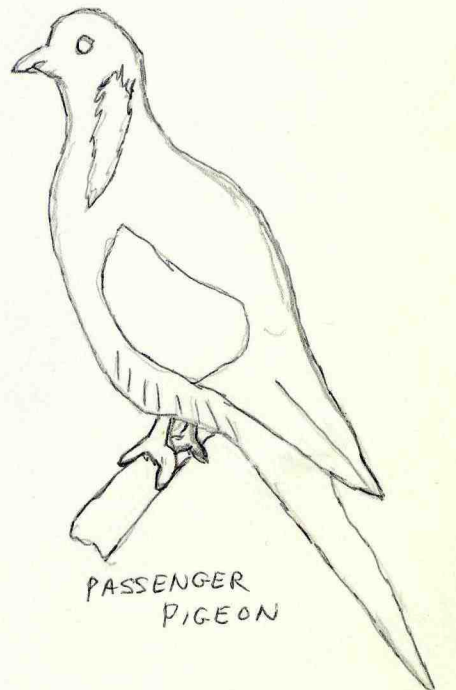
WHIPPOORWILL



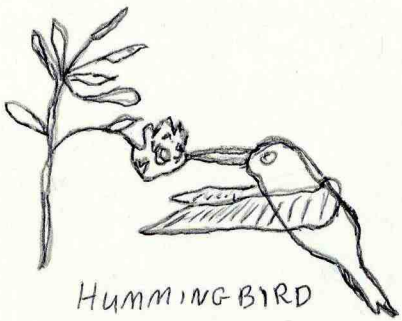
ROBIN



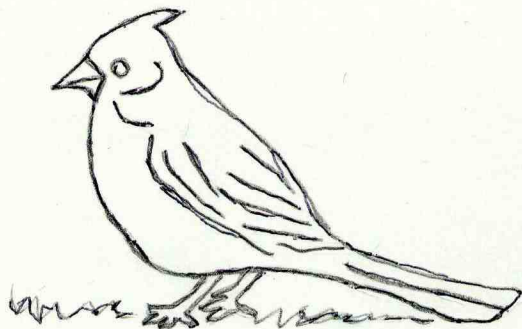
RED WINGED BLACKBIRD



PASSENGER
PIGEON



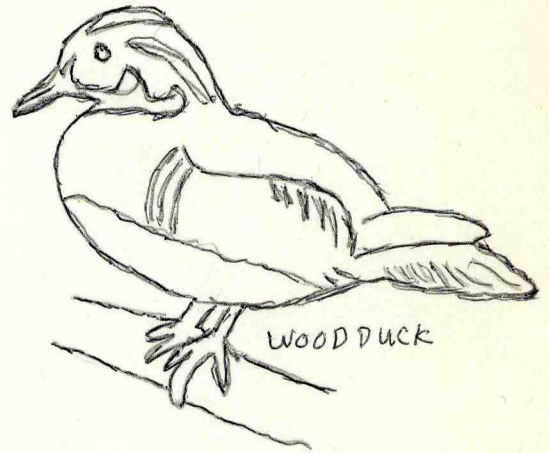
HUMMINGBIRD



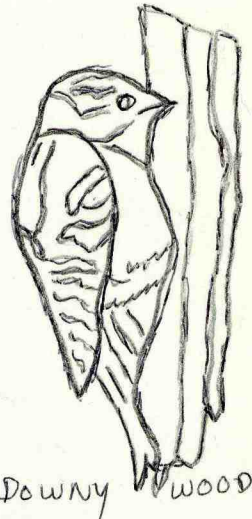
CARDINAL



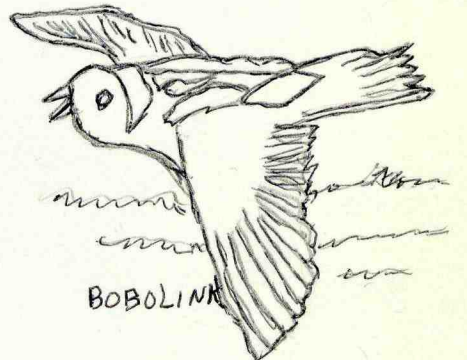
CEDAR
WAXWING



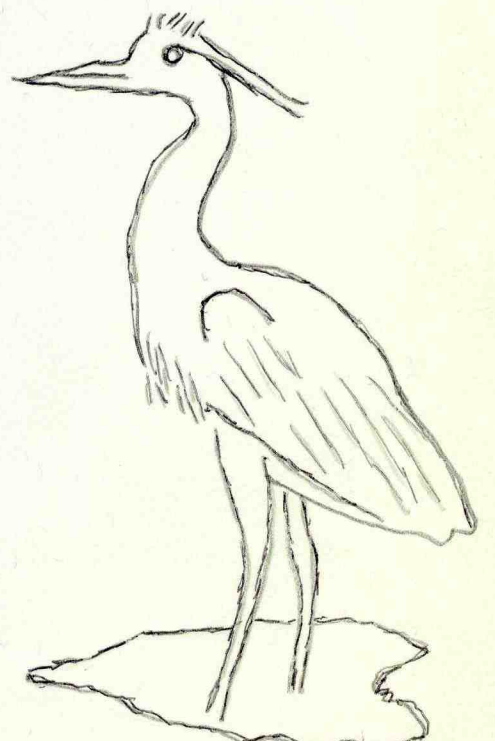
WOOD DUCK



DOWNY WOODPECKER



BOBOLINK



BLUE HERON

1861

C A P I T A L R E Q U I R E D

for an immigrant family to settle on a grant free Lot in 1861.

The following is an estimate of the quantity of provisions required for 12 months for a
man, his wife and three children: (or 18)*

8 barrels of flour	Seeds: 20 bushels of potatoes
2 barrels of pork	3 bushels of wheat
80 bushels of potatoes	10 bushels of oats

30 lbs. of tea

1 barrel of herring

$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of salt

Other Necessities:

1 axe	1 kettle
1 grindstone	1 frying pan
1 shovel	1 tea pot
2 hoes	6 small tin vessels
3 reaping hooks	3 large tin vessels
1 scythe	6 each teaspoons, knives & forks
1 inch auger	3 prs. blankets
1 - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch auger	2 rugs or quilts
1 hand saw	2 prs. sheets
2 water pails	1 smoothing iron
1 window sash & glazing	1 pig
1 bake oven	1 cow
2 pots	Hay to do first year.

* The family would need sufficient until a return from the land could be obtained.

Information received from Mrs. B. Haggan of Port Burwell.

printed by the Elgin County
Library board.

The first township in Elgin to be surveyed was South Dorchester. This survey was done in 1793, while Elgin Middlesex operated as one county. When Elgin and Middlesex became two distinct counties in 1852, South Dorchester became part of East Elgin. In spite of this early start South Dorchester was the last township in Elgin to be settled. The first settlement in East Elgin was at Orwell. Wm. Davis came here from New York state in 1809 and built himself a log house on the North East corner at Orwell near the Catfish Creek. He was followed in a year or two by 4 brothers and 3 sisters. Deacon Davis, as he was called, was possibly the most important and most interesting of the early settlers. Deacon Davis was twice married. He had 5 children in his first family and 7 in the second family - 12 children altogether. His granddaughter married Wm. Bingham parents of the Bingham of Aylmer. Another granddaughter married Albert White of the Springwater Whites. Deacon Davis is credited with founding the Aylmer Baptist Church. The first school in Elgin County was built in 1816 at Rodgers Corners between Aylmer and Orwell. It also served as a Baptist church. The church was moved to Aylmer in 1844 to a new frame building.

Other early settlers to this area at this early date had the following names: House, Ostrander, Leek, Brandley, McKinney, Teeple, Harper and Van Patter. The first frame building at Orwell was a wayside inn. Before long Orwell boasted of flour mills, sawmills, stores, post office, and 5 hotels. At about the same time Col. Backhouse came from Port Rowan in 1814 and built a sawmill and a grist mill at the mouth of the Silver Creek. These were the first water powered mills in the township. This settlement did not develop; in fact it disappeared after a short life. Settlement seemed to shift westward in 1817 to the large Catfish Creek.

Apparently Port Bruce was once well inhabited by Indians as many relics have been found there. A very fine collection of Indian Relics from here are now located at the University of Western Ontario. Until 1860 Indians still visited at Port Bruce in the summer months making baskets and weaving.

A Col. Hale owned most of the land around Port Bruce including 2 acres. At first he refused to sell any of the land at the south of Catfish to start building on, but soon a new village was started on the Hill just west of Port Bruce. This land had been bought by Henry Dailey from Devon, England, so the village became Devonport. This new village boasted a hotel, general store, tailor shop, blacksmith shop, and a race track. A canal was going to be dug for shipping and a railway line was actually surveyed from London to Devonport. However Port Bruce grew very large. Devonport grew smaller until it passed away.

Port Bruce grew because of its shipping. This was the main industry, large warehouses and elevators began to appear and they lined the river bank from the pier to far upstream. The man behind this development was Amasa Lewis. Thousands of bushel of grain from farms in Malahide, Aylmer district and north found their way to Port Bruce.

These grains were wheat, rye, oats and peas and barley - peas sent to Quebec, rye sent to distillers across the line along with barley and wheat went for flour. One stormy night, a boatload of 9000 bus. of wheat was wrecked off Bruce. In the morning the beach was 2 feet deep in wheat. Lumber and wood products were also shipped out in great quantities. Pine for masts and spars to England, squared timbers shipped out for lumber, cordwood, shingles and oak barrel staves. Sometimes as many as 30 ships could be seen at once coming and going. There was also a substantial fishing industry with markets in the States. Ship building was another large industry. Many fishing boats were built and a number of large schooners were also built here. Another boost to Port Bruce economy was the improvement and gravelling of the road to Aylmer. This helped greatly in bringing the grain into the elevators as well as other trades. This road improvement was helped out by the use of toll gates. Port Bruce was divided into uptown and downtown. Uptown being farther up the river. The dividing line was Lime Kill Hill and each section had its own stores and shops. A large hotel was built with a magnificent ballroom. Amasa