

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL

RECORDS

of the

MILLS AND GAGE

FAMILIES

1776-1926

150 YEARS



COMPILED BY

STANLEY MILLS

HAMILTON ONTARIO CANADA

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CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE-MILLS

DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR

IN

LOVING MEMORY

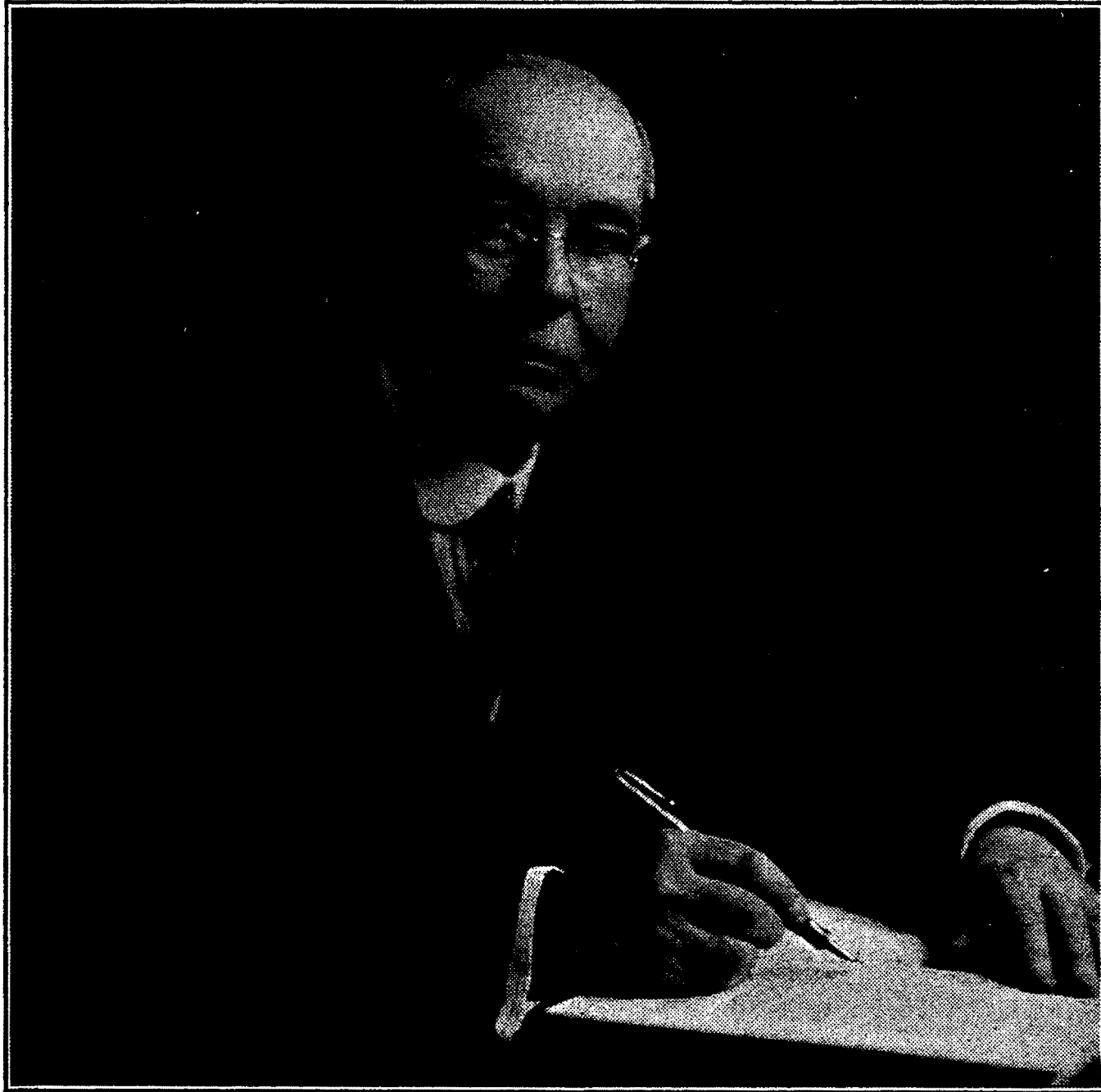
TO HIS

MOTHER

“CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE-MILLS”

Who by her great interest in these matters kept alive the spirit of detail and history and family pride that has made it possible to complete this record.

“Think what a mother should be and that is what she was.”



THE AUTHOR'S NOTES

The object of this book is to bring together, in printed form, much information which, if not preserved in this way, might otherwise in time be lost. It is fitting also that some one of each generation continue the story from time to time.

The dates given, and other information contained in these records are authentic and as nearly correct and complete as I could gather them; at the same time it is quite possible there may be errors and omissions which are more or less important and interesting.

In compiling this book I have received the very cheerful and willing assistance of all to whom I applied. I have had access to photograph albums, to records contained in family bibles, to marriage certificates, to dates on tombstones, to deeds of land, etc., and I have

been given much information of a private character.

The Mills family is especially indebted to the late George H. Mills for having left behind him an exceedingly interesting written record of his own life's activities which necessarily includes much information regarding his parents, his brothers and sisters, and the growing city of Hamilton.

Equally indebted is the family to Charles D. Mills, a respected resident of Toronto, for having carefully preserved, through a very checkered career, the two oil portraits of James Mills and his wife Christina Hesse, photographic reproductions of which are shown in this book. To the same member of the family we are indebted for an excellent oil portrait 5 x 7 inches, of Michael M. Mills, the eldest son of

James Mills, and also for several photograph albums containing many photos or "likenesses" as they were called, of the various members of the family. In some cases later photographs have been available, but purposely I have avoided them, seeking rather to show the sons and daughters of James Mills and Christina Hesse as they appeared in the sixties, or about the period when the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada took place. Previous to the time of the small photograph, of which most of our illustrations here are reproductions, there were daguerreotypes, and previous to them the travelling oil portrait painter held sway. The reproductions of portraits and photographs shown in this book, all will acknowledge, lend much interest to the work. They give us an idea of the styles of the period, of the appearance and from them, somewhat of the character of the men and women who were our ancestors. We come of hardy, honest pioneer United Empire Loyalist stock, men and women of whom we can be, and are, justly proud, and the writer would here put on record as having found in all of the members of the family with whom he has come in contact a proper feeling of family pride, a desire to uphold the honourable history of those who have gone before, and to instil in those of the rising generation the necessity of carrying on in the same spirit. Delving into the details of the family history and circumstances, as the writer has, it would appear that every day should be Thanksgiving Day for all members of the Mills family. Call it accident of birth, call it what you please, the fact remains we come of honourable ancestry, and our lives have been cast in a favored community, in a wonderful country full and overflowing with

natural resources, a unit in the greatest Empire the world has ever known, and the family motto, "Amor Patriae," meaning "Love of Country," should, and does signify to us more than a mere typographical imprint. James Mills and Christina Hesse chose wisely when they emigrated to Canada and became United Empire Loyalists. It is quite true of late years that owing to the exigencies of circumstances a few members of the family have drifted to the neighboring republic, but I have reason to think their hearts are still loyal to Canada and always will be.

This record would be incomplete unless it bore loving testimony of the many noble women of the Mills family by birth, marriage or adoption. Life in the early days of what is now the great and prosperous city of Hamilton was not a life of ease, but was one of pioneer hardship and self-sacrifice in which the women of those times accepted more than their full share. And not alone to those early days was this admirable trait marked. We have always had, and have to-day, many women in the various branches of the family who have, by their loving loyalty and sacrifice and patient Christian fortitude, helped to make our lives worthwhile. We now live in a period notable for wonderful inventions and discoveries and developments, and yet, while life is complex and complicated, the wives and mothers and sisters in the Mills family have not neglected their divinely appointed duty of teaching the Christian religion to the children of the rising generation. Truly we should be thankful, and thankful I know we are.

It is a remarkable fact, worth noting here, that the Mills and Gage families have been absolutely free of hereditary

disease. This again should be cause for thanksgiving and an incentive to each succeeding generation as it appears, to preserve and safeguard their family's record in this respect.

By way of comparison, it is interesting to note that among the 186 descendants of James Mills and his wife I have to record but one pair of twins, while in the 559 descendants of James Gage and his wife during the same period of years will be found recorded in this book nine pairs of twins. This would seem to confirm the old saying that "twins run in families."

The names recorded here are complete to the present generation, that is, to the great grandchildren of the founders of the Mills and also the Gage families in Canada. It is left to members of the succeeding generations to continue the record of their own branch of the family, and I would certainly advise this being done. My only regret is that the record was not undertaken at a much earlier date than it

was, when the older members of the family were still with us. However, the work has been a work of pleasure to the writer, and if the reading of your family's history has added any pleasure to the reader, then the labor involved in this writing has been more than compensated for.

One copy of this Mills and Gage family record has been mailed, with the compliments of the author, to every one of the older members of each family, and more copies are available upon request. The only compensation I ask, and then only if it is quite convenient to supply one, is that an autographed and dated photograph of the recipient be sent to the author with the address of the sender. Such a photograph might be cabinet size, about 5x7 inches, mounted or unmounted, preferably but not necessarily a recent one, and may be either individual or family grouping as you prefer. Please remember always this is not obligatory, but will be appreciated and kindly acknowledged by the author,

STANLEY MILLS.

"Glenfern,"

440 Queen St. South,
Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

THE GAGE FAMILY

For the genealogy and more extended notes regarding the Gage family, I would refer the reader to other pages in this book. See Index.

THE
COMING
OF THE
LOYALISTS



Our illustration shows the landing of the Loyalists on the shores of Nova Scotia. In the year 1783 the British government removed in sailing vessels from New York to Nova Scotia upwards of 30,000 Loyalists.

PART ONE

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

THE PIONEERS OF ONTARIO

THE INDIANS

AND

OLD TIME STORIES

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

EVERY person whose name is catalogued in this genealogical record as a descendant of James Mills and Christina Hesse or James Gage and Mary Davis is very much interested in knowing who the Loyalists were, how they came to be, and otherwise all about them. These four ancestors of ours, all born in the New England Colonies between 1774 and 1787, were children of United Empire Loyalists, that is, children of parents who, at the time of the American Revolution lived in New England, and who, previous to, and after, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, remained loyal to the British Crown. They may not have approved of certain acts of the British Parliament of that time, but they were law-abiding citizens and friends of government, believing in and insisting upon the right to petition and in every other legitimate and constitutional way of obtaining what they deemed to be right and fair as loyal subjects of their King. They remained loyal to the Crown, and for these patriotic convictions and honorable principles suffered severely at the hands of the riotous few who led the colonists. Our ancestors of 1776 believed first and always in the "Unity of Empire," and their position was exactly parallel to the position of the North during the American Civil War, when to preserve the Union, the North fought with the Confederate States of the South who wished to secede.

The United Empire Loyalists suffered much at the hands of the mob. In some cases their homes and buildings were burned, their improved lands were coveted and confiscated, they could not legally collect debts due to them, some were imprisoned, tarred and feathered, some were ridden on rails, they were plainly not wanted and were driven from their lands and homes and compelled to begin life anew in an unbroken country, and only because they had remained loyal to their government.

We are proud of our Loyalist ancestors, and do them honor for their honorable attitude during the American Revolutionary period. We have inherited with our mother's milk a pride which will be everlasting, and we have in our bones that which produces honorable and law-abiding citizens.

The United States of America is a very great nation, the British Empire is the greatest empire the world has ever known; both have done much for civilization, but think what the world might have been to-day if all the Anglo-Saxon nations, including Britain, America, Canada and Australasia, had presented a united front, foursquare, for liberty and Christianity extended to all mankind, as many students believe our Creator intended they should do, and even yet will do.

The following paragraphs extracted from "The United Empire Loyalists, A Chronicle of the Great Migration," by W. Stewart Wallace, will be of interest:

"The United Empire Loyalists have suffered a strange fate at the hands of historians. It is not too much to say that for nearly a century their history was written by their enemies. English writers, for obvious reasons, took little pleasure in dwelling on the American Revolution, and most of the early accounts were therefore American in their origin. Anyone who takes the trouble to read these early accounts will be struck by the amazing manner in which the Loyalists were treated. They are either ignored entirely or else they are painted in the blackest colors. According to some American historians of the first half of the nineteenth century, the Loyalists were a comparatively insignificant class of vicious criminals, and the people of the American colonies were all but unanimous in their armed opposition to the British Government.

“Within recent years, however, there has been a change. American historians of a new school have revised the history of the Revolution, and a tardy reparation has been made to the memory of the Tories (Loyalists) of that day. Tyler, Van Tyne, Flick and other writers have all made the amende honorable on behalf of their countrymen. At the same time the history of the Revolution has been rewritten by some English historians; and we have a writer like Lecky declaring that the American Revolution “was the work of an energetic minority, who succeeded in committing an undecided and fluctuating majority to courses for which they had little love, and leading them step by step to a position from which it was impossible to recede.”

Thus, in the United States and in England, the pendulum has swung from one extreme to the other. In Canada it has remained stationary. There, in the country where they settled, the United Empire Loyalists are still regarded with an uncritical veneration which has in it something of the spirit of primitive ancestor-worship. The interest which Canadians have taken in the Loyalists has been either patriotic or genealogical, and few attempts have been made to tell their story in the cold light of impartial history, or to estimate the results which have flowed from their migration. Yet such an attempt is worth while making—an attempt to do the United Empire Loyalists the honor of painting them as they were, and of describing the profound and far-reaching influences which they exerted on the history of both Canada and the United States.

In the history of the United States the exodus of the Loyalists is an event comparable only to the expulsion of the Huguenots from France. The Loyalists represented the conservative and moderate element in the revolting states; and their removal, whether by banishment or disfranchisement, meant the elimination of a very wholesome element in the body politic. To this were due in part no doubt many of the early errors of the republic in finance, diplomacy, and politics. At the same time it was a circumstance which must have hastened by many years the triumph of democracy. In the tenure of land, for example, the emigration produced a revolution. The confiscated estates of the great Tory landowners were in most cases cut up into small lots and sold to the common people; and thus the process of levelling and making more democratic the whole social structure was accelerated.

On the Canadian body politic the impress of the Loyalist migration is so deep that it would be difficult to overestimate it. It is no exaggeration to say that the United Empire Loyalists changed the course of the current of Canadian history. Before 1783 the clearest observers saw no future before Canada but that of a French colony under the British crown. “Barring a catastrophe shocking to think of,” wrote Sir Guy Carleton in 1767, “this country must, to the end of time, be peopled by the French Canadian race, who have already taken such firm root, and got to so great a height, that any new stock transplanted will be totally hid, except in the towns of Quebec and Montreal.” Just how discerning this prophecy was may be judged from the fact that even to-day it holds true with regard to the districts that were settled at the time it was written. What rendered it void was the unexpected influx of the refugees of the Revolution. The effect of this immigration was to create two new English-speaking provinces, New Brunswick and Upper Canada, and to strengthen the English element in two other provinces, Lower Canada and Nova Scotia, so that ultimately the French population in Canada was outnumbered by the English population surrounding it. Nor should the character of this English immigration escape notice. It was not only English; but it was also filled with a passionate loyalty to the British crown. This fact serves to explain a great deal in later Canadian history. Before 1783 the continuance of

Canada in the British Empire was by no means assured: after 1783 the Imperial tie was well knit.

Nor can there be any doubt that the coming of the Loyalists hastened the advent of free institutions. It was the settlement of Upper Canada that rendered the Quebec Act of 1774 obsolete, and made necessary the Constitutional Act of 1791, which granted to the Canadas representative assemblies. The Loyalists were Tories and Imperialists, but, in the colonies from which they came, they had been accustomed to a very advanced type of democratic government, and it was not to be expected that they would quietly reconcile themselves in their new home to the arbitrary system of the Quebec Act.. The French Canadians, on the other hand, had not been accustomed to representative institutions, and did not desire them. But when Upper Canada was granted an assembly, it was impossible not to grant an assembly to Lower Canada too; and so Canada was started on that road of constitutional development which has brought her to her present position as a self-governing unit in the British Empire.

It may be confidently asserted that the great majority of the American Loyalists, in fact, did not approve of the course pursued by the British Government between 1765 and 1774. They did not deny its legality; but they doubted as a rule either its wisdom or its justice.

This difficulty which many of the Loyalists felt with regard to the justice of the position taken by the British government greatly weakened the hands of the Loyalist party in the early stages of the Revolution. It was only as the Revolution gained momentum that the party grew in vigour and numbers. A variety of factors contributed to this result. In the first place there were the excesses of the revolutionary mob. When the mob took to sacking private houses, driving clergymen out of their pulpits, and tarring and feathering respectable citizens, there were doubtless many law-abiding people who became Tories in spite of themselves. Later on, the methods of the inquisitorial communities possibly made Tories out of some who were the victims of their attentions. The outbreak of armed rebellion must have shocked many into a reactionary attitude. But the event which brought the greatest reinforcement to the Loyalist ranks was the Declaration of Independence. Six months before the Declaration of Independence was passed by the Continental Congress, the Whig leaders had been almost unanimous in repudiating any intention of severing the connection between the mother country and the colonies. Benjamin Franklin told Lord Chatham that he had never heard in America one word in favour of independence "from any person, drunk or sober." Jonathan Boucher says that Washington told him in the summer of 1775 "that if ever I heard of his joining in any such measures, I had his leave to set him down for everything wicked." As late as Christmas Day 1775 the revolutionary congress of New Hampshire officially proclaimed their disavowal of any purpose "aiming at independence." Instances such as these could be reproduced indefinitely. When, therefore, the Whig leaders in the summer of 1776 made their right-about-face with regard to independence, it is not surprising that some of their followers fell away from them. Among these were many who were heartily opposed to the measures of the British government, and who had even approved of the policy of armed rebellion, but who could not forget that they were born British subjects. They drank to the toast, "My country, may she always be right; but right or wrong, my country."

Much labour has been spent on the problem of the numbers of the Loyalists. No means of numbering political opinions was resorted to at the time of the Revolution, so that satisfactory statistics are not available.

There were in the Thirteen Colonies at the time of the Revolution in the neighbourhood of three million people. Of these it is probable that at least one million were Loyalists. This estimate is supported by the opinion of John Adams, who was well qualified to form a judgment, and whose Whig sympathies were not likely to incline him to exaggerate. He gave it as his opinion more than once that about one-third of the people of the Thirteen Colonies had been opposed to the measures of the Revolution in all its stages.

There were two kinds of persecution to which the Loyalists were subjected—that which was perpetrated by “lawless mobs,” and that which was carried out “constitutionally.” That the practices of the mob were not frowned upon by the revolutionary leaders there is good reason for believing.

But with the Declaration of Independence a new order of things was inaugurated. That measure revolutionized the political situation. With the severance of the Imperial tie, loyalism became tantamount to treason to the state; and Loyalists laid themselves open to all the penalties of treason. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the test laws. These laws compelled every one to abjure allegiance to the British crown, and swear allegiance to the state in which he resided. A record was kept of those who took the oath, and to them were given certificates without which no traveller was safe from arrest. Those who failed to take the oath became liable to imprisonment, confiscation of property, banishment, and even death.

But if these judicial murders were few and far between, in other respects the revolutionists showed the Tories little mercy. Both those who remained in the country and those who fled from it were subjected to an attack on their personal fortunes which gradually impoverished them. This was carried on at first by a nibbling system of fines and special taxation. Loyalists were fined for evading military service, for the hire of substitutes, for any manifestation of loyalty. They were subjected to double and treble taxes; and in New York and South Carolina they had to make good all robberies committed in their counties. Then the revolutionary leaders turned to the expedient of confiscation. From the very first some of the patriots, without doubt, had an eye on Loyalist property; and when the coffers of the Continental Congress had been emptied, the idea gained ground that the Revolution might be financed by the confiscation of Loyalist estates. Late in 1777 the plan was embodied in a resolution of the Continental Congress, and the states were recommended to invest the proceeds in continental loan certificates. The idea proved very popular; and in spite of a great deal of corruption in connection with the sale and transfer of the land, large sums found their way as a result into the state exchequers. In New York alone over £3,600,000 worth of property was acquired by the state.

It is not difficult to understand how the great majority of avowed Tories came to take refuge within the British lines, to enlist under the British flag, and, when the Revolution had proved successful, to leave their homes for ever and begin life anew amid other surroundings. The persecution to which they were subjected left them no alternative.

The war was brought to a virtual termination by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19th, 1781. The definitive articles of peace were signed at Versailles on September 3rd, 1783. During the two years that intervened between these events, the lot of the Loyalists was one of gloomy uncertainty.

When the terms of peace were announced great was the bitterness among the Loyalists. If the terms of the peace had been observed, the plight of the Loyalists

would have been bad enough. But as it was, the outcome proved even worse. Every clause in the treaty relating to the Loyalists was broken over and over again. There was no sign of an abatement of the popular feeling against them; indeed, in some places, the spirit of persecution seemed to blaze out anew. One of Washington's bitterest sayings was uttered at this time, when he said of the Loyalists that "he could see nothing better for them than to commit suicide."

It was clear that something had to be done by the British government for the Loyalists' relief. "It is utterly impossible," wrote Sir Guy Carleton to Lord North, "to leave exposed to the rage and violence of these people (the Americans) men of character whose only offence has been their attachment to the King's service." Accordingly the British government arranged for the transportation of all those who wished to leave the revolted states; it offered them homes in the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec; it granted half-pay to the officers after their regiments were reduced; and it appointed a royal commission to provide compensation for the losses sustained.

The Exodus to Nova Scotia

When the terms of peace became known, tens of thousands of the Loyalists shook the dust of their ungrateful country from their feet, never to return. Of these the more influential part, both during and after the war, sailed for England. The royal officials, the wealthy merchants, landowners, and professional men, the high military officers—these went to England to press their claims for compensation and preferment. The humbler element, for the most part, migrated to the remaining British colonies in North America. About two hundred families went to the West Indies, a few to Newfoundland, many to what were afterwards called Upper and Lower Canada, and a vast army to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

From 1776 to 1783 small bodies of Loyalists continually found their way to Halifax; but it was not until the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 that the full tide of immigration set in. As soon as news leaked out that the terms of peace were not likely to be favorable, and it became evident that the animus of the Whigs showed no signs of abating, the Loyalists gathered in New York looked about for a country in which to begin life anew. Most of them were too poor to think of going to England, and the British provinces to the north seemed the most hopeful place of resort. In 1782 several associations were formed in New York for the purpose of furthering the interests of those who proposed to settle in Nova Scotia. On April 26th, 1783, the first or "spring" fleet set sail. It had on board no less than seven thousand persons, men, women, children, and servants.

All summer and autumn the ships kept plying to and fro. In June the "summer fleet" brought about 2500 colonists to St. John River, Annapolis, Port Roseway, and Fort Comberland. By August 23rd, John Parr, the governor of Nova Scotia, wrote that "upward of 12,000 souls have already arrived from New York," and that as many more were expected. By the end of September he estimated that 18,000 had arrived, and stated that 10,000 more were still to come. By the end of the year he computed the total immigration to have amounted to 30,000. As late as January 15th, 1784, the refugees were still arriving.

The Western Settlements

Niagara had grown to considerable importance, and became after the division of the province in 1791 the capital of Upper Canada. But by far the largest settlement was that which Haldimand planned along the north shore of the St. Lawrence

and Lake Ontario between the western boundary of the government of Quebec and Cataraqui (now Kingston), east of the Bay of Quinte. Here the great majority of the Loyalists in Upper Canada were concentrated.

As soon as Haldimand received instructions from England with regard to the granting of the lands he gave orders to proceed with the work of making the necessary surveys.

The task of transporting the settlers from their camping places at Sorel, Machiche, and St. Johns to their new homes up the St. Lawrence was one of some magnitude. On a given day the Loyalists were ordered to strike camp, and proceed in a body to the new settlements.

It had been decided that the settlers should be placed on the land as far as possible according to the corps in which they had served during the war, and that care should be taken to have the Protestant and Roman Catholic members of a corps settled separately.

To each family was given an ax and a hand-saw, though unfortunately the axes were short-handled ship's axes, ill-adapted to cutting in the forest; to each group of two families was allotted a whip-saw and a cross-cut saw; and to each group of five families was supplied a set of tools, containing chisels, augers, draw-knives, etc. To each group of five families was also allotted "one fire-lock. . . . intended for the messes, the pigeon and wildfowl;" but later on a firelock was supplied to every head of a family.

Among the papers relating to the Loyalists in the Canadian Archives there is an abstract of the numbers of the settlers in the five townships at Cataraqui and the eight townships on the St. Lawrence. There were altogether 1568 men, 626 women, 1492 children and 90 servants, making a total of 3776 persons. These were, of course, only the original settlers. As time went on others were added. Many of the soldiers had left their families in the States behind them, and these families now hastened to cross the border.

Next in size to the settlement at Cataraqui and on the upper St. Lawrence was the settlement at Niagara. During the war Niagara had been a haven of refuge for the Loyalists of Pennsylvania and the frontier districts. As early as 1776 there arrived at Fort George, Niagara, in a starving condition, five women and thirty-six children, bearing names which are still to be found in the Niagara peninsula. From that date until the end of the war refugees continued to come in. Many of these refugees were the families of the men and officers of the Loyalists troops stationed at Niagara. On September 27th, 1783, for instance, the officer commanding at Niagara reports the arrival from Schenectady of the wives of two officers of Butler's Rangers, and a number of children. Some of these people went down the lake to Montreal; but others remained at the post, and "squatted" on the land. In 1780 Colonel Butler reports to Haldimand that four or five families have settled and built houses, and he requests that they be given seed early in the spring. In 1781 we know that a Loyalist named Robert Land had squatted on Burlington Bay at the head of Lake Ontario. In 1783 Lieutenant Tinling was sent to Niagara to survey lots, and Sergeant Brass of the 84th was sent to build a saw-mill and a grist-mill. At the same time Butler's Rangers, who were stationed at the fort, were disbanded; and a number of them were induced to take up land. They took up land on the west side of the river, because, although according to the terms of peace Fort George was not given up by the British until 1796, the river was to constitute the boundary between the two countries. A return of the rise and progress of the settlement made in May, 1784, shows a total of forty-six settlers

(that is, heads of families), with forty-four houses and twenty barns. The return makes it clear that cultivation had been going on for some time. There were 713 acres cleared, 123 acres sown in wheat, and 342 acres waiting to be sown; and the farms were very well stocked, there being an average of about three horses and four or five cows to each settler.

It has been estimated that in the country above Montreal in 1783 there were ten thousand Loyalists, and that by 1791 this number had increased to twenty-five thousand. These figures are certainly too large. Pitt's estimate of the population of Upper Canada in 1791 was only ten thousand. This is probably much nearer the mark.

With the object possibly of assuaging the grievances of which the Loyalists complained in connection with the proceedings of the Royal commission, Lord Dorchester (as Sir Guy Carleton was by that time styled) proposed in 1789 "to put a Marke of Honor upon the families who had adhered to the unity of the empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783." It was therefore resolved that all Loyalists of that description were "to be distinguished by the letters U.E. affixed to their names, alluding to their great principle, the Unity of the Empire." The land boards were ordered to preserve a registry of all such persons, "to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future settlers," and that their sons and daughters, on coming of age, might receive grants of two hundred acre lots. Unfortunately, the land boards carried out these instructions in a very half-hearted manner, and when Colonel John Graves Simcoe became lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, he found the regulation a dead letter. He therefore revived it in a proclamation issued at York (now Toronto) on April 6th, 1796, which directed the magistrates to ascertain under oath and to register the names of all those who by reason of their loyalty to the Empire were entitled to special distinction and grants of land. A list was compiled from the land board registers, from the provision lists and muster lists, and from the registrations made upon oath, which was known as the "Old U.E. List;" and it is a fact often forgotten that no one, the names of some of whose ancestors are not inscribed in that list, has the right to describe himself as a United Empire Loyalist.

Colonel John Graves Simcoe inaugurated a policy of building roads and improving communications which showed great foresight; and he entered upon an immigration propaganda, by means of proclamations advertising free land grants, which brought a great increase of population to the province.

Simcoe believed that there were still in the United States after 1791 many people who had remained loyal at heart to Great Britain and who were profoundly dissatisfied with their lot under the new American government.

The home of the average Loyalist was a log-cabin. Sometimes the cabin contained one room, sometimes two. Its dimensions were as a rule no more than fourteen feet by eighteen feet, and sometimes ten by fifteen. The roofs were constructed of bark or small hollowed basswood logs, overlapping one another like tiles. The windows were as often as not, without glass, but with oiled paper. The chimneys were built of sticks and clay, or rough unmortared stones, since bricks were not procurable; sometimes there was no chimney, and the smoke was allowed to find its way out through a hole in the bark roof. Where it was impossible to obtain lumber, the doors were made of pieces of timber split into rough boards; and in some cases the hinges and latches were made of wood. These old log cabins, with the chinks between the logs filled in with clay and moss, were still to be seen standing in many parts of the country as late as fifty years ago. Though

primitive, they seem to have been not uncomfortable; and many of the old settlers clung to them long after they could have afforded to build better. This was doubtless partly due to the fact that log-houses were exempt from the taxation laid on frame, brick, and stone structures.

A few of the Loyalists succeeded in bringing with them to Canada some sticks of furniture or some family heirlooms. Here and there a family would possess an ancient spindle, a pair of curiously-wrought fire-dogs, or a quaint pair of hand-bellows. But these relics of a former life merely served to accentuate the rudeness of the greater part of the furniture of the settlers. Chairs, benches, tables, beds, chests, were fashioned by hand from rough wood. The descendants of one family has rescribed how the family dinner-table was a large stump, hewn flat on top, standing in the middle of the floor. The cooking was done at the open fireplace; it was not until well on in the nineteenth century that stoves came into common use in Canada.

The clothing of the settlers was of the most varied description. Here and there was one who had brought with him the tight knee-breeches and silver-buckled shoes of polite society. But many had arrived with only what was on their backs; and these soon found their garments, no matter how carefully darned and patched, succumb to the effects of time and labour. It was not long before the settlers learned from the Indians the art of making clothing out of deer-skin. Trousers made of this material were found both comfortable and durable. "A gentleman who recently died at an advanced age, remembered to have worn a pair for twelve years, being repaired occasionally, and at the end they were sold for two dollars and a half." Petticoats for women were also made of deer-skin. "My grandmother," says one descendant, "made all sorts of useful dresses with these skins, which were most comfortable for a country life, and for going through the bush since they could not be torn by the branches." There were of course, some articles of clothing which could not readily be made of leather; and very early the settlers commenced growing flax and raising sheep for their wool. Home-made linen and clothing of linsey-woolsey were used in the settlements by high and low alike. It was not until the close of the eighteenth century that articles of apparel, other than those made at home of flax and wool, were easily obtainable. A calico dress was a great luxury. Few daughters expected to have one until it was bought for their wedding-dress. Great efforts were always made to array the bride in fitting costume; and sometimes a dress, worn by the mother in other days, amid other scenes, was brought forth, yellow and discoloured with lapse of time.

There was little money in the settlements. What little there was came in pay to the soldiers or the half-pay officers. Among the greater part of the population, business was carried on by barter.

Social instincts among the settlers were strongly marked. Whenever a family was erecting a house or barn, the neighbors as a rule lent a helping hand. While the men were raising barn-timbers and roof-trees, the women gathered about the quilting-frames or the spinning-wheels. After the work was done, it was usual to have a festival. The young men wrestled and showed their prowess at trials of strength; the rest looked on and applauded. In the evening there was a dance, at which the local musician scraped out tuneless tunes on an ancient fiddle; and there was, of course, hearty eating and, it is to be feared, heavy drinking.

For many years communications both in New Brunswick and in Upper Canada were mainly by water. The roads between the settlements were little more than forest paths. When Colonel Simcoe went to Upper Canada he planned to build a road running across the province from Montreal to the River Thames,

to be called Dundas Street. He was recalled, however, before the road was completed; and the project was allowed to fall through. In 1793 an Act was passed by the legislature of Upper Canada "to regulate the laying out, amending, and keeping in repair, the public highways and roads." This threw on the individual settler the obligation of keeping the road across his lot in good repair; but the large amount of crown lands and clergy reserves and land held by speculators throughout the province made this act of little avail. It was not until 1798 that a road was run from the Bay of Quinte to the head of Lake Ontario, by a surveyor named Asa Danforth. But even this government road was at times impassable; and there is evidence that some travellers preferred to follow the shore of the lake.

It will be seen from these notes on social history that the Loyalists had no primrose path. But after the first grumblings and discontents, poured into the ears of Governor Haldimand and Governor Parr, they seem to have settled down contentedly to their lot; and their life appears to have been on the whole, happy. Especially in the winter, when they had some leisure, they seem to have known how to enjoy themselves.

It is astonishing how little documentary evidence the Loyalists left behind them with regard to their migration. Among those who fled to England there were a few who kept diaries and journals, or wrote memoirs, which have found their way into print; and some contemporary records have been published with regard to the settlements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But of the Loyalists who settled in Upper and Lower Canada there is hardly one who left behind him a written account of his experiences. The reason for this is that many of them were illiterate, and those who were literate were so occupied with carving a home for themselves out of the wilderness that they had neither time nor inclination for literary labours. Were it not for the state papers preserved in England, and for a collection of papers made by Sir Frederick Haldimand, the Swiss soldier of fortune who was governor of Quebec at the time of the migration, and who had a passion for filing documents away, our knowledge of the settlements in Canada would be of the most sketchy character."

THE INDIANS

We are indebted to the late Mrs. John Rose Holden, of Hamilton, for much of the following information regarding the Indians and more especially of Captain Joseph Brant, pure blood Indian, known as "Thayendanegea."

The highest types of native Indian civilization found in North America by the colonizing Europeans, were found within the Iroquois Longhouse of "Many Hearths Confederacy." Of this primitive civilization at the time of the American Revolution, foremost were the Mohawks, the Oneidas in the east and the Senecas in the western part of the Mohawk Valley, situated in the present state of New York. The learned Senecas were comparatively few in proportion to the whole of the tribe,

whereas among the Oneidas and the Mohawks, learning, with its accompanying mental and moral results, was much more general. This primitive civilization was not judged wholly by education in the scholastic meaning, but rather as represented by comfortable habitations, and productive, if primitive, agriculture, and by an ideal republican form of government upon which very little improvement has since been made by any race.

In the year 1710 five Indian Sachems or chiefs visited England, during the reign of Queen Anne. They were well received at Court. Captain Joseph Brant, of revolution period fame, was the grandson of one of these five chiefs. Brant, himself, visited England in 1776 and those who met him scarcely be-

lieved him to be a full blooded Indian Chief, so well educated was he, speaking the English language and carrying himself at Court with ease of manner and conduct and dignity. He was well received and respected not only in England but in France which country he afterwards visited. He was well educated and respected and his judgment on all matters relating to the Indians was much sought by those in authority, including Washington. He translated the Prayer Book and the Scriptures into the Mohawk language. When the American Revolution broke out Captain Joseph Brant espoused the cause of the English government and fought throughout the war on that side. He rendered great service and for this service, when the war was over, and the United Empire Loyalists were leaving the new republic by thousands, Brant had no difficulty in obtaining a large tract of land, 20 x 100 miles, situated in Canada on both sides of the Grand River near what is now known as the prosperous manufacturing city of Brantford. On this reservation is to be found to-day the descendants of the Six Nation Indians whom Captain Brant located in Canada after the revolution. They are prosperous farmers, and are recognized as allies, not wards, of the Canadian Government.

Captain Brant built for himself at Wellington Square (now Burlington) a commodious two story house on a commanding site overlooking the Head of Lake Ontario at the north end of Burlington Beach and on a tract of land (3450 acres) which was presented to him by the King by Crown Patent Feb. 14th, 1798, and where he died on Nov. 24th, 1807. He was buried in the Mohawk churchyard on the Grand River by the side of the church which he built. Upon his tomb is inscribed: "This tomb is erected to the memory of Thayendanega or Captain Joseph Brant, principal chief and warrior of the Six Nation Indians, by his fellow subjects, admirers of his fidelity and attachment to the British Crown. Born

on the banks of the Ohio River, 1742, died at Wellington Square, Upper Canada, 1807."

The original home of Brant, very much enlarged, still standing at Wellington Square, was for years a popular summer resort, known as the Brant House, and during the great war was purchased and used by the Canadian government as a Convalescent Home for Invalid Soldiers.

James Gage of Stoney Creek and the Davis family of Wellington Square, from which came James Gage's wife, Mary Davis, were all well acquainted and on intimate terms of friendship with the great Indian Chief Joseph Brant. The 240 acre farm of Asahel Davis adjoined the Brant Block on the west, and Stoney Creek was but three miles from Wellington Square across the narrow strip of sand known as the Beach.

Brant is described as being a man of animal courage, and possessing all the noble qualities of a soldier, tall, erect and majestic, with the air and mein of one born to command. His name was a tower of strength among the warriors of the North American Wilds. He was the voice of the Indians between the British and the United States in all matters relating to the rights and autonomy of the Red races. The city of Brantford takes its name from this distinguished Mohawk Indian Chief. A magnificent bronze monument stands in the centre of the city, recalling many of his brave and valiant deeds.

Brant had four daughters and two sons. Captain John Brant, the younger son, distinguished himself and did honour to the memory of his illustrious father, during the war of 1812. He was a dauntless youthful leader of the Indians, dressed, painted and plumed after the manner of his tribe. He was at the battles of Beaver Dams, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie and Queenston Heights. In 1832 John Brant was elected member of the Provincial Parliament. He died of cholera in that same year.

THE PIONEERS OF ONTARIO

The very nature of this family record recalls the early days and the existing conditions of what is now the exceedingly rich agricultural province of Ontario, Canada. Between the years 1785 and 1795—say, 130 years ago—when the Mills, Hesse, Gage and Davis families, previously unknown to each other, came from different parts of the newly formed Republic of the United States to seek a new home in the wilderness and settled near what is now the prosperous manufacturing and picturesque city of Hamilton, those brave Loyalists voluntarily accepted a life of hardship and became the pioneers and the pathfinders of this richly endowed and God-favored district.

It seems almost incredible that in so short a span of years they and their immediate descendants, with others of their kind, should transform that wild country into what we see to-day. It is therefore becoming of us to steady ourselves for a moment or two in this busy bustling age and reverently recall to mind the trials and sufferings and pioneer conditions which our forefathers and their faithful partners in life experienced. Always trusting absolutely in God, they did not shrink or hesitate or complain, but lived their simple lives and reared their large families in the fear and admonition of the Lord, and this is intended as a memorial and a reminder, as it were, to the present and future generations of what we owe to those noble men and still more noble and brave women whom we reverently acknowledge and put on record in this book as our ancestors.

In their simple English and in some cases in Pennsylvania Dutch, their household words would be first always of the family Bible and their Creator, for their belief in God was pure and simple. Then they would speak of their log house, erected in a small clearing in the pine bush, with its clay floor and great fireplace where huge logs were dragged in place to keep their bodies warm. The straw ticks on the floor, and the pine blocks for chairs, the boot-jack, the spinning wheel, the homespun cloth, the home-made quilts, the tallow candles or the borrowed fire, the pine torches, the leach barrel, the soft soap, the Dutch oven, etc., these were matters which chiefly concerned the women. The men had to do with the chopping axe and the reaping hook, the scythe and the flail and the whipsaw; they built the root houses and the pigsty and the cow shed, the stump fences and the stake and rider fences made of split rails. They it was who travelled over the bridle paths and corduroy roads to the grist mill. They had barn raisings and logging bees at which the oxen were much in evidence. They talked with neighbors of Indians and tomahawks and scalps and wolves and bears. There were camp meetings, and when the itinerant or travelling preacher happened along service was held in some neighbour's house and was well attended. There was the stone boat and the ox-cart. After which came the lumber wagon, the buckboard, the democrat wagon and the buggy, which called for statute labor on the roads. The women dried wild raspberries and other fruits, they made jam from wild plums, they dried apples, and had apple butter and apple "sass." They soon had plenty of salt pork and jerked beef and maple syrup. The men were about their work at "sunup" and "the children watched the gap." The preacher, and later the school marm, were always sure of welcome. The men would exchange work and helped each other willingly, while the women, without hesitation and with the love of God in their hearts, attended each other through those trying periods incidental to female life. And all, men and women, and children alike, unselfishly strove to live a simple and God-fearing existence.

Let our minds dwell a moment on these recollections. Look mentally on that picture a brief while and then look at this one.

Those of the present generation have all about them that wonderful list of inventions and discoveries which form so large a part in our modern every-day life. First came the steamships and the railways, the telegraph, then the ocean cables, followed quickly by those wonderful instruments the telephone and the typewriter. Then came the bicycle and electric lights and electric street cars, the gramophones, the moving pictures, and the greatest of all, the motor car. The aeroplane, the radiophone and the vitaphone are so wonderful and so recent we hardly understand them yet. Now we have hard surfaced provincial motor roads and transcontinental concrete highways and great steel bridges, and we may daily travel at 35 to 50 and even 80 miles an hour and think nothing of it. Everybody's load seems to be on wheels, even the children have their roller skates.

The father of the writer passed away in 1876, only fifty years ago, and with the exception of the railways and steamships and telegraphs he never saw any one of the numerous inventions and discoveries outlined above. They were not in existence in his lifetime. On the other hand, there are thousands of children in our cities to-day who have never seen a cow except in pictures, and very soon the same remark will be applicable to horses.

The question is, do the young people of the present generation appreciate their many advantages? Will they go on adding to the world's conveniences and improvements, or will they just look upon what they now have as playthings? Let us hope and trust that the young persons of the Mills and Gage families will accept the former attitude and from time to time add to their legacy from the passing generation and make their mark in this wonderful old world of ours.

While compiling these records the writer has come into personal contact or by correspondence, with scores of the persons, both men and women, young and old, whose names and dates are listed in this book, and he has formed a very high opinion without exception of each and every one. He has no doubt whatever but that every member will acquit himself or herself in a manner that will do credit to the family to which he or she belongs.

Let us all hold our heads high and be, at all times, proud members of honorable families, and in this way humbly acknowledge our lasting indebtedness to those sturdy pioneers from whom we are descended,

OLD TIME STORIES

This history would be a dry affair and quite incomplete if the author omitted to record at least some of the stories incidental to pioneer life in Ontario and with which our grandparents were familiar. All of these happenings which I am about to relate did not directly occur in the families with which we are mostly concerned but some of them did, and others relate to their relatives or neighbors or other early settlers and every one is founded on fact.

The reader will understand that the application of each story as happening to our own grandfather or grandmother is an author's license and is done to arrest and hold the interest of the very young members of the present generation in the same way that the writer's interest in the same stories was retained by his parents, and who knows but that the recital of these "yarns" to the author in his early life and always at bedtime was the foundation of his desire to put into book form what you are now reading. The early Canadian historical background of our family is picturesque to say the least.

GRANDFATHER AND THE MONEY

One day there was a great battle fought on grandfather's farm. Several thousand soldiers were camped on the land around the house and hundreds of tents were pitched in which these soldiers slept at night. The officers, all dressed in bright uniforms, were quartered in grandfather's farm house. All the chickens and pigs and a few sheep and some cows were killed, cooked and eaten by the soldiers, for they helped themselves to anything they wanted. In the night (it was June 6th, 1813) the soldiers were aroused and had to fight the enemy. Some of the officers were taken prisoners and the soldiers returned quickly to the Niagara River. It was said that in their hurry and excitement in the dark the officers threw all the gold money which belonged to the army into grandfather's well. Grandfather always denied that he ever got any of this money from his well but jealous neighbors said he did. But even if he did it would not have paid him for all the soldiers took or the damage they had done.

GRANDMOTHER SEES A BEAR

One day grandmother's parents had gone a long journey, leaving our grandmother, only a little girl of six years of age, in the house with her younger brother aged four. They were told not to go out of the house. The door was locked but the children could look through the small glass window which had a hinged wooden shutter on the inside. About noon, when everybody gets hungry, they were playing on the floor when suddenly grandmother looking up saw a great black bear at the window. The children were frightened because the bear was, after

the manner of bears, standing on his hind legs and growling at them. But our grandmother always did know just what to do and this time was no exception. She crept up quickly and quietly and closed and fastened the thick wooden shutter right in the bear's face. After a while the bear went away angry and still growling loudly.

The children were glad when their parents came home that night and the parents were very thankful the little ones had obeyed and not gone outside to play.

GRANDMOTHER AND THE SNAKE

Grandmother was a very little girl when this happened. She loved bread and milk and often would take her big bowl and spoon and go among the trees near her father's house and sitting on a large rock all by herself, eat her share of bread and milk which was frequently all they had to eat. One evening her parents watched her and they saw her feed with her spoon some of the milk to a great big snake. Sometimes the snake would be too eager for his share and then the little girl would strike the snake on the head. Grandmother's parents were of course very frightened but dare not intrude at that time. They were afraid the snake would bite their little girl if they tried to kill it. One sad day, however, the parents were alarmed because their little girl did not return, and going out at once to the rock and just in time they found the great snake had been angered, perhaps she had hit it too hard on the head and it had swallowed our grandmother. Snakes put spittle or slime over any little animal they are about to swallow and then swallow it whole. Our great grandfather killed the snake at once and recovered his little girl just in time.

GRANDMOTHER GOES MAD

One hot day in July our great grandfather's big bull dog "Catchem" went mad. He was getting old and irritable. Grandfather had often heard his father speak of shooting this dog and putting him out of the way but had put it off. When the dog went mad he frothed at the mouth and when he was offered water he fair went crazy. He had hydrophobia and was afraid of water. That is why it is called "hydrophobia" meaning fear of water. Well this mad dog chased grandfather, who was only a very little boy at the time, and he ran to his mother. She covered him with her skirts before the dog reached him but in the scuffle the dog bit our great grandmother and she too went mad, and as there was no cure for this dreadful malady they had to put her to death by smothering her between two feather bed ticks while six men sat on top until she was pronounced dead. It is too sad a story to dwell upon.

GRANDFATHER GETS A BEAR

The bears were very troublesome and would prowl about grandfather's farmhouse a lot in the early days. They would steal sheep and pigs and calves and eat them. They would not attack men or women unless forced to defend themselves. In fighting, bears rise on their hind legs and endeavor to grab their enemy and hug him in their strong paws and so strong are they that every bone in a man's body would be broken in a few moments. As the children were in danger it was necessary to kill off all the bears. Grandfather, at the time I am about to tell, had missed some of his hogs and he knew by the tracks in the mud that Mr. Bear was the guilty one, so he made a trap and baited it with a piece of fresh meat. The trap was a crude enclosure of logs, with the bait inside and so constructed that when the bear would be eating the meat his own weight would release the door of the enclosure and Mr. Bear could not get out. So the very first night the trap went off and the bear was caught. Next morning grandfather shot the bear and he was not bothered any more for a long time.

GRANDFATHER AND THE WOLVES

Wolves were very troublesome in those early days and when hungry would attack and eat a human being without hesitation. At night they travelled in packs and often went through the bush howling and looking for something to eat. Young lambs and little porkers and sometimes calves would be eaten by these wild roving creatures. One dark night our grandfather was returning home on horseback from the grist mill at Ancaster and was coming down the mountain at Hamilton on the bridle path, for that was the only road at the time. When he heard the wolves howling and he knew he was in great danger grandfather without hesitation, for our grandfather as I have already told was from a resourceful family, guided his horse to a big tree and from the horse's back began to climb this tree. He knew wolves could not climb trees like bears. He could hear the wolves howling and knew they were getting nearer. So grandfather climbed and the wolves howled. As luck would have it the wolves finally went off in another direction. Grandfather stayed in that tree all night but never forgot his experience.

GRANDFATHER KILLS SEVEN INDIANS

In the early days of our forefathers in Canada some tribes of Indians were very warlike. One tribe without reason took a strong dislike to our grandfather and made many efforts to capture him. One day he was in the bush splitting wood with his axe and iron wedge which had just been entered in a log when up came a big hostile Indian

chief and six of his savage followers, known in those days as "braves." Grandfather saw at once that his time had come to be taken prisoner and scalped and then probably burned to death by these cruel savages of the forest. He had to think quickly for surrounded as he was there was no escape. He asked the ugly looking painted red-skin chief to let him finish splitting this log as grandmother would need the wood for the fire. The chief not suspecting any trick consented and told his six braves to help pull the log apart. So three got on each side and putting their fingers in the cracked log began to pull, while the chief looked on. When everything was set grandfather suddenly with a blow of his axe knocked the splitting wedge out of the crack and he had the six Indians held firmly by the fingers. He then after a fierce struggle killed the chief with his axe and cut the heads off the six helpless Indians and left their bodies standing. Their headless skeletons were there for many years.

GRANDFATHER'S WHISKEY BARREL

Grandmother was too fond of whiskey. At every possible opportunity she would indulge her appetite for strong drink. This worried her husband a lot. He was a kind man and indulgent but there is a limit to that. He secured help and raised the family barrel of whiskey close up to the roof in the barn, thinking in this way to remove temptation from his otherwise splendid partner in life. Grandmother, however, was a resourceful woman and one day when her husband was down in the field ploughing, for they lived on a farm, she took a rifle and shot a hole in that barrel of whiskey and lying on the dirt floor of the barn directly under the barrel and with her mouth open, appeased that appetite of hers to the full and FULL it was. The sight that met her husband's loving eyes when he came to the house at dinner time must have been discouraging. But why dwell on that squirming muddy scene?

THE VISIT OF THE INDIANS

On one occasion when great grandfather was away down in the fields on another part of his farm, his wife, our grandfather's mother, saw at a distance a band of Indians, about a dozen savage looking red-skins in all, coming towards the house. She at once seized her two children, our grandfather, a boy of five, being one of them, ran in an opposite direction and hid in a corn patch not far from the house. She could see the savages sharpen their tomahawks and axes at the revolving grindstone in the yard and all the time she was afraid the children would cry aloud and in this way attract the attention of the Indians. The children remained quiet but they were very frightened. After a while the Indians departed, having done no harm except help themselves to eatables of every kind. Grandmother never forgot the experience, however.

THE BURNED FARM HOUSE

When the settlers first came into Canada the Indians were very troublesome, not so savage as they were curious and mischievous, but they annoyed our grandfather and the other pioneers very much. On one occasion grandfather, who at this time was only a little boy, was with his own father (our great grandfather) down in the barn, some distance through the trees from the house. The women were not at home at the time. Looking towards the house grandfather saw that the house was on fire and surrounded by howling Indians. Quick as a flash, and before the Indians had discovered them, father and son jumped on a horse's back and made off to the neighbors for help, but arrived back only to find their home in ruins and the red-skins all gone. It was a big loss to grandfather's family but they rebuilt their home and lived on this farm for many years afterwards.

GRANDFATHER'S SLAVES

When grandfather moved to Canada after the American Revolutionary War he brought his delicate but very beautiful wife, and six children and quite a number of negro slaves with him. The journey was long and rough and poor grandmother died on the way. The children were young and healthy and all of them grew up to be strong men and women and their descendants are numerous around Hamilton and Stoney Creek and Wellington Square in Canada to-day. But the slaves being unfitted by nature for the Canadian climate, did not live long. One by one they died and were buried on the farm near the house. Grandfather had tried to persuade them to stay in Carolina where they came from, but they loved him so, because he had been kind to his slaves, they would not stay when he left that country.

GRANDFATHER NOT A BOOTLEGGER

Our grandfather had a small fleet of sailing vessels or schooners as they were called. He was in the lumber and grain buying business at this time and was a very energetic man doing a large business. His vessels sailed between Wellington Square, Canada, and Oswego, N.Y., across the head of Lake Ontario and not far from the great Niagara River. They carried lumber, shingles, staves for hogsheads, big timbers for making masts and also wheat to Oswego and would bring back flour and general merchandise to Wellington Square. During the American Civil War he and his three

six foot sons did a large business and made money only to lose it when the war ended and prices fell.

There are those who said he smuggled such things as tea and coffee, but I do not believe a word of it, because our grandfather never did anything wrong. He was no bootlegger, but if I did not record the above tradition it might be said I left it out purposely.

GRANDMOTHER GETS A WILDCAT

Our grandmother was always a good shot with the rifle. Rifles were single barrel and were loaded with buck shot or a bullet, with gun powder and wads, and the charge was rammed tight with a ramrod. It took some time to load or reload her rifle. They had no cartridges or repeating rifles as they have nowadays. Well one day when grandmother missed her little girl who had wandered in the woods, she took her trusty rifle, all ready and loaded, and set out to find her. Tired out and lost like the "babes in the woods" the child had sat down with her back against a tree and had gone to sleep. When grandmother came quietly upon her, on the opposite side was a great wildcat just about to spring on the little girl who had wakened but had not seen her mother. Quickly and without excitement grandmother called out "stoop low your bonnet hides the critter's head" and as the child bent her head crack went the rifle and the wildcat fell dead to the ground.

ABOUT THE FALLS

Our grandfather must have been familiar with the many beautiful falls of water which drop over the mountain at and near what is now Hamilton. I do not mean Niagara Falls although they are only about forty miles away and grandfather in the very early days had to ride horseback frequently to Niagara with wheat and bring back flour for his family. I have reference to De Cew's, Albion, Chedoke, Tiffany's, Ancaster, Webster's, Tunis and Borer's Falls, eight beautiful water falls all set in picturesque canyons cut by nature in the mountain sides around Hamilton and Dundas Valley. At most of these falls before the days of steam power machinery, were grist mills each with its great water wheel and grinding stones for grinding wheat into coarse flour. To-day some of them have great penstocks and turbines, and generate electricity which is carried hundreds of miles over wires, and from which we get our light and power. At Albion it was said an Indian maiden who had lost her lover jumped over the precipice now known as "lover's leap," and was killed.

PART TWO

THE MILLS FAMILY

THE MILLS FAMILY MOTTO

“AMOR PATRIAE”

“Love of Country”

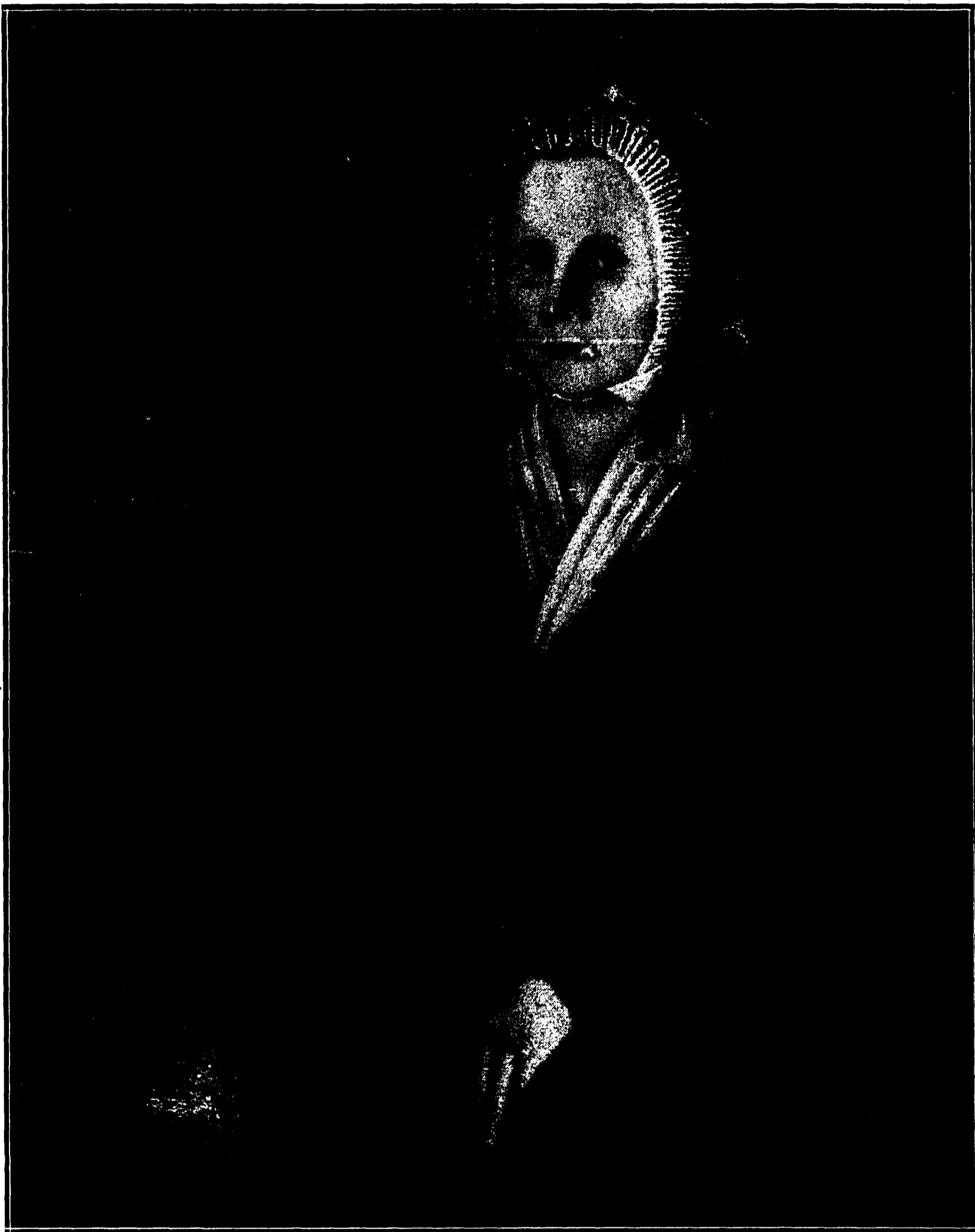
NOTE: The MILLS family has no registered right at The College of Arms in London to the use of a Crest. It is no part of the work of the Author of this book to delve back of revolutionary days in New England Colonies, that is, previous to 1776. It may be, and probably is, quite possible to prove connection with an earlier English or Scotch family of Mills having registered right to the use of Armorial Bearings, but that work the Author will leave to others.



JAMES MILLS

Born at Newark, N.J., March 10th, 1774, died at Hamilton, Upper Canada, July 31st, 1852

The above portrait and its accompanying one on the opposite page are photographic reproductions of oil paintings, size 27 x 34 inches, in their original walnut frames, at present in the possession of the author at his home, "Glenfern," 440 Queen Street South, Hamilton, Ontario, and where he will be pleased to show



MRS. JAMES MILLS, nee CHRISTINA HESSE

Born at Upper Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Oct. 17th, 1787. Died at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Dec. 3rd, 1867.

them to any interested member of the family. The artist is unknown and the dates of execution are also uncertain, but supposedly about 1835. The work is well done and the paintings are in good condition, and evidently by the same artist.



JAMES MILLS (Photo about 1850)

JAMES MILLS

JAMES MILLS was born at Newark, N.J., March 10th, 1774, and died at Hamilton, Upper Canada, on July 31st, 1852. He was the son and only child of John Mills by his second wife whose name was Anna Marcellas. They lived on Staten Island previous to and during the American Revolutionary War. He was strongly attached to the British Crown and a staunch supporter of the loyal cause, an United Empire Loyalist, on account of which he suffered the pillory and loss of his property.

JAMES MILLS, the son, retaining the loyal convictions of his parents, emigrated to Canada in 1793, being then 19 years of age. As the son of a Loyalist he was entitled to a grant of 200 acres of land, which, however, he never received. On his arrival in the country he commenced trading with the Indians for furs, which he carried back to his native town of Newark and exchanged for goods and small hardware suitable to the requirements of the Indians. He made several trips, and became very friendly and popular with the tribes located to the south and

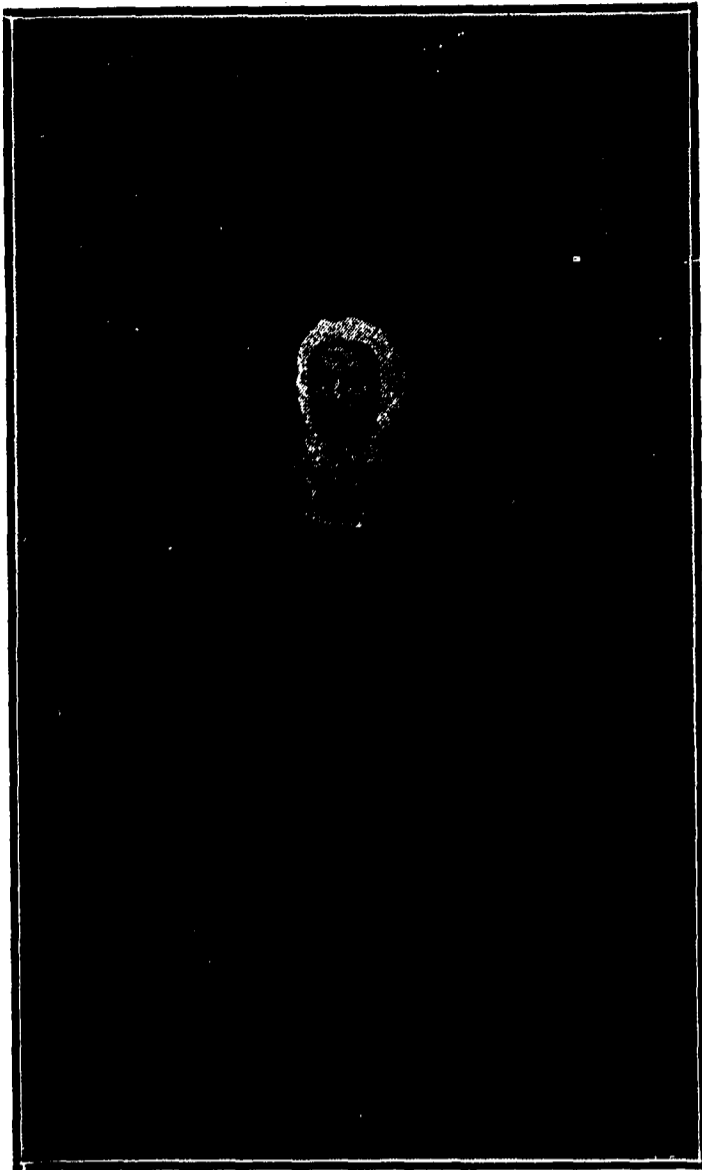
the west of Lake Ontario, which part is now known as the Niagara Peninsula, but at that time called "The Head of the Lake." The Indians conferred upon him a pet Indian name, meaning "The Runner," which assured him kindly treatment wherever he went. He finally decided to settle permanently in Canada, which he did in the year 1800.

JAMES MILLS AND CHRISTINA HESSE

On October 11th, 1803, James Mills married Christina Hesse, who at that time was but 17 years of age, and whose family, also United Empire Loyalists, had previously removed to Canada from Pennsylvania and settled in Barton Township, near what is now known as the City of Hamilton.

James Mills and his wife began their married life at Ancaster, but with his growing family moved to several localities before finally settling down on the farm which now forms the Western part of the city of Hamilton, and which was known as "The Homestead." In 1816, when this farm was purchased from John B. Rousseaux, the title was made to James Mills, Tailor, of Ancaster, he having followed the occupation of a tailor for some years, and for a long period afterwards the heavy pressing iron used by tailors and commonly called a "tailor's goose," was a treasured possession of the family.

James Mills was a man possessed of far more than ordinary intelligence and education for the time. He was frequently employed in settling differences between disputing parties, preparing deeds of land and other contracts requiring some knowledge of law. His disposition was most amiable, his conduct straightforward and honourable. He was for some years previous to his death totally blind. He died in 1852 in the "Homestead" at Hamilton, and was buried in the family burying ground, which was situated on the farm at what is now the corner of Queen and Main streets. All of the bodies in this plot were afterwards removed to the present family lot in the Hamilton cemetery, where a suitable monument and marking stones were erected.



CHRISTINA HESSE-MILLS

Photo. about 1867, as the author remembers her

CHRISTINA HESSE-MILLS

CHRISTINA HESSE was of the old New Netherlands stock, her ancestors having for centuries resided in the vicinity of the Rhine. Her immediate parents emigrated to America and settled in Northampton County, Upper Mount Bethel Township, Pennsylvania, where, October 17th, 1787, she was born.

CHRISTINA HESSE (extract from the memoirs of Geo. H. Mills follows): "My mother possessed great energy of character combined with amiability of temper; she was ever thoughtful of others, and forgetful of herself; she was always influenced and directed by strong religious convictions, prompt in the thorough performance of every

duty. During my childhood she was the darling of my heart, and I still entertain for her memory the most lively veneration and love. It seems to me she never did a wrong thing. I well remember the old frame house on King street in which I first opened my eyes. It was a comfortable mansion, the largest for miles around. The farm was stocked with horses, cows and pigs in considerable numbers and fairly well cultivated. In every respect the family was comfortably well off."

The Mills homestead was a substantial frame house, made afterward into what is known as a rough-cast house, and stood on land at corner of Queen and King streets. Near by, on the same location, was afterwards erected the large brick home of the Mills family, and in which both James Mills and his wife Christina afterwards died. This brick house stood on the same spot on which the commodious and handsome Masonic Temple is now erected.

CHRISTINA HESSE, in common with her father's people, spoke the Dutch language. She had also a good mastery of the English language. She delighted in frequently entertaining her children by singing Dutch songs to them. She was Pennsylvania Dutch, and proud of it. Tradition says she had an unusually strong personality, ruling her own home at all times. Her portraits would seem to confirm this, and without doubt the self-reliant character developed throughout their lives by her sons and daughters was largely due to the firm, unyielding early Christian training they received at the hands of their mother.

Mrs. James Mills, nee Christina Hesse, died at Hamilton in the Homestead, Tuesday, December 3rd, 1867.

“PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH”—A LANGUAGE MIXTURE

During 1683 a systematic German immigration into the New England Settlements began. In the fall of the year a party of Mennonites, the “hook-and-eye people” as they are known all over the country, came from the German city of Crefeld and landed in Philadelphia upon land owned by William Penn, upon whose invitation they came. Some time later they founded Germantown, six miles above Philadelphia. Shortly afterwards, in successive waves of almost equal numbers, they came one after the other and settled in all parts of Pennsylvania. At the time of the Revolution one-third of the population of Pennsylvania was of German birth or descent. Soon mixing with the Dutch that lived there, they formed a virtually new language, more or less a compilation or corruption of the two, which is known as “Pennsylvania Dutch.”

The following extract is from the church Register in Upper Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania and has reference to the brothers and sisters of Christina Hesse. The extract bears date the 5th of May, Anno Domino, 1789, which date would probably be the date of emigration of the family from Pennsylvania to Canada, carrying with them the information contained in the Church Register to their future home. The wording is interesting and reflects the religious spirit of the parents and the simplicity of the times in which they lived.

In the name of the Holy and Blessed Trinity, Amen.

1764 The 17th day of December born Samuel, baptized the 20th of January 1765, God father of the child had been Samuel Prisser, with Anna Maria Hessin both unmarried.

1766 The 15th of November born Jacob, baptized the 15th of December 1766, God father had been Jacob Prisser with Elizabeth Reinmuetin both at that time unmarried.

1768 The 15th of October born Elesabeth, baptized the 23rd of November 1768, God father had been George Krimul with his married housewife Elesabeth.

1770 The 16th of November born Maria Catharine, baptized the 5th of December 1770, Godfather had been Jaboc Beckwith with Maria Prisser both at that time unmarried.

1773 The 5th of March born Anna baptized the 11th of April 1773 Godfather had been Christian Bauder with his married housewife Christina.

1775 The 4th of February Anna Margaret baptized the 22nd February 1775 God father had been Peter Hillgert with Elizabeth Benderin both at that time unmarried.

1777 The 7th September born Maria Catharine baptized the 7th of December God father had been Jacob Fuchs (Fox) with his married housewife Anna Catharine.

1779 The 10th of September born Peter baptized the 13th October 1779, God father had been Peter Hillgert with his married housewife Elisabeth.

1785 The 19th January born Gertraudt, baptized the 3rd of August 1785, God father had been Philip Emmerich with Catharine Banderin.

1787 The 17th of October born Christina, baptized the 17th December 1787, God father had been Christian Hess with his married housewife Anna.

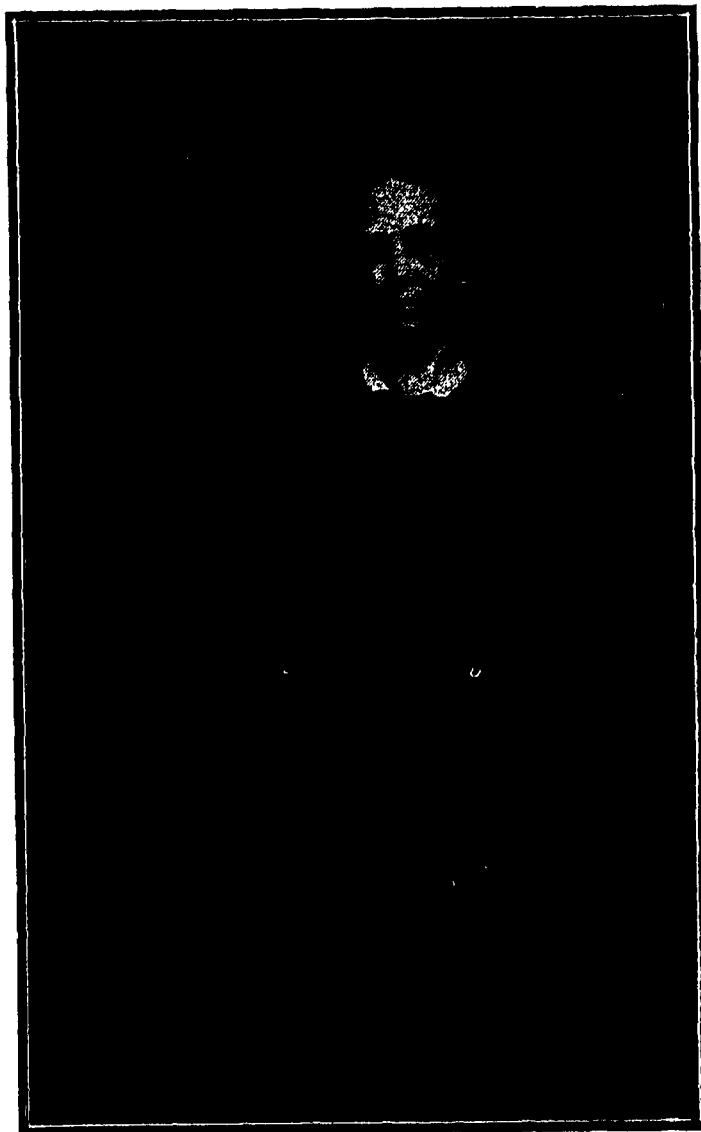
All these specified children are born of one bosom pure marriage bed from Michael Hesse and his married wife Gertraudt under the hearty congratulation, that God the almighty might bless them in soul and body, here temporal, and there everlasting.



I.—MICHAEL MARCELLAS MILLS
Eldest child of James Mills and Christina Hesse

MICHAEL M. MILLS, born October 17th, 1804, named after his mother's father, Michael Hesse, and his father's mother, Anna Marcellas. We have very limited information regarding Michael Mills. In all probability he followed, for a while at least, the occupation of farming. He was married March 25th, 1830, to Miss Celista Shearman. He evidently took a deep interest in the political situation of his times, for in 1837, during the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie rebellion, he was pronounced a rebel, a reward was offered for his detention, dead or alive, and he had to hurriedly leave his country. He settled in Crown Point, Indiana, his wife joining him there, and where he died December 6th, 1847, leaving no issue.

Mrs. Michael Mills was the daughter of a farmer who resided at the time on land which is now within the eastern part of Hamilton. Sherman avenue, Hamilton, is named for her family. After the death of Michael Mills she married Mr. Luther, and resided for the

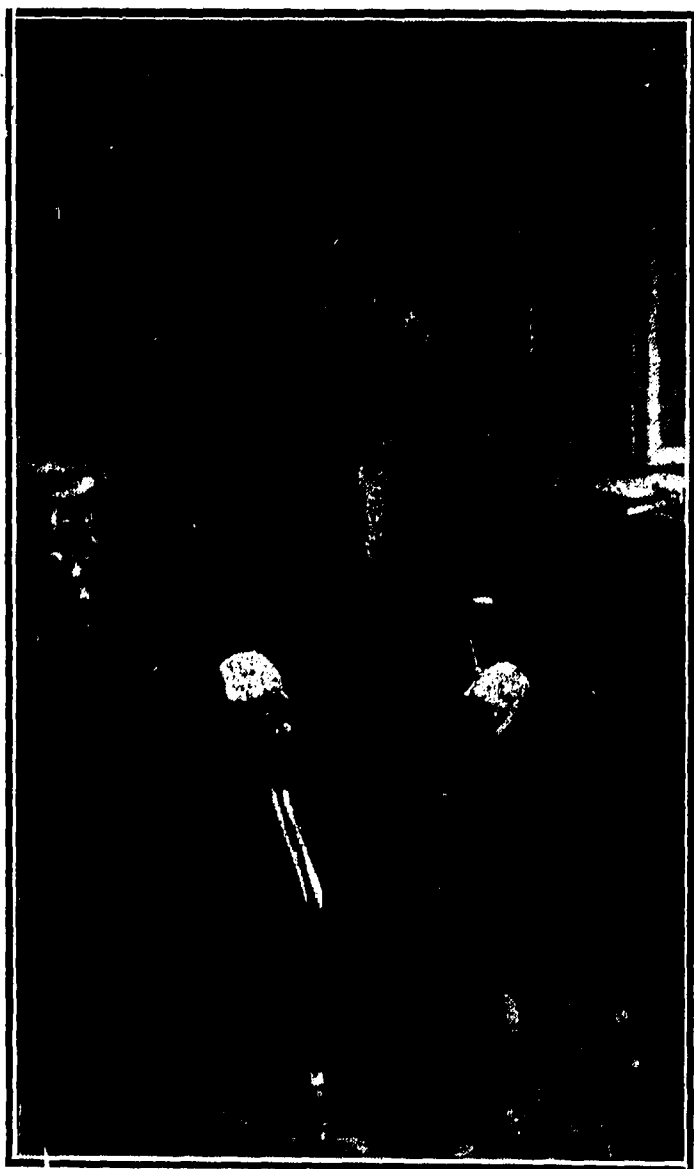


CELISTA SHEARMAN
Wife of Michael M. Mills

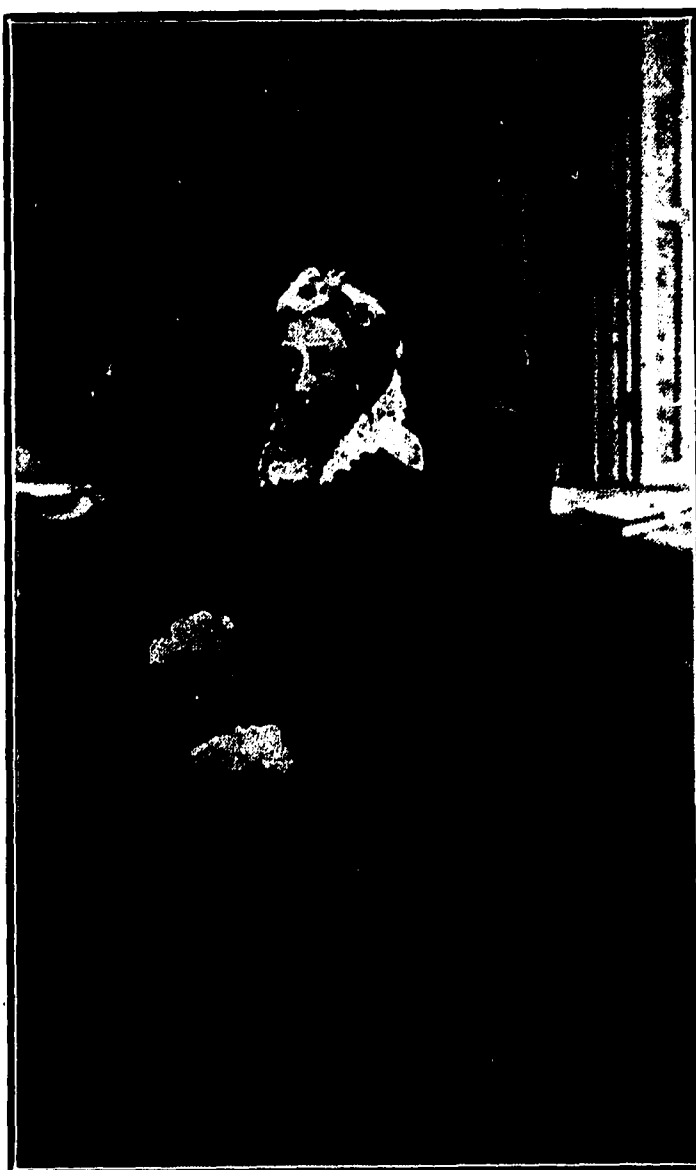
remainder of her life at Crown Point. As Mrs. Luther, about 1878, she visited in Hamilton, and the writer remembers her as a lovable elderly lady as shown in the above portrait.

Geo. H. Mills writes: "My eldest brother, Michael, made his escape with a few of his friends. Previous to the rebellion he was a retired gentleman residing in Hamilton, where, for that time, he had accumulated large possessions. In fact he was the wealthiest man of the town. He, however, sacrificed everything to the good cause, as he regarded it. All he had he was ready to bestow, to advance the principles of constitutional freedom. After a time he was pardoned, and might have returned to his native town, but he was broken in spirit, his property had not been confiscated, but wasted, Canada had no attraction for him. He died at Crown Point, Indiana, an outcast from the land he loved so well, and for which he had sacrificed all but his life. His sad history was that of many others."

Note: Those who had been pronounced rebels and traitors were in a very few years known as patriots, and as recent as June, 1926, in Montreal, a memorial was unveiled to Rebels of 1837, during which the same bell which sounded the death knell for executions of rebels of 1837 gave the signal for Commemoration Service in 1926.

**HON. SAMUEL MILLS**

Second child of James Mills and Christina Hesse

**AURORA HOLTON**

Wife of the Honorable Samuel Mills

COPIED FROM "THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION"

Hon. Samuel Mills had been identified with the City of Hamilton from its earliest infancy as a large land proprietor. Was at an early period of his life extensively engaged in mercantile transactions, steam boating, milling, etc. He was a director of the Bank of Hamilton and also of the Canada Life Assurance Company and holder of a large portion of that company's stock. He was president of the Gore Bank and a large stock holder in other banks, was for several years chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylums, Ontario. Sat in the Legislative Council of Canada as life member from January, 1849, until Confederation of the provinces into the Dominion of Canada and was then called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation, 1867. Senator Mills had been much identified with charities, and had deeded to the Corporation of Hamilton in trust a large piece of land adjoining Dundurn with a frontage on York street of more than 2000 feet for a cemetery, the burial lots to be disposed of by the trustees and the proceeds of the sales to go for charitable purposes under the direction of the City

Corporation. This land, with the consent of his family, is now known as Harvey Park. Mr. Mills built and furnished at his sole expense a very handsome Gothic stone church in Hamilton (All Saints'), providing the site on the corner of King and Queen streets, and later the organ for the church. On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, Senator Mills had the honor, as a member of the Legislature, of accompanying His Royal Highness from Quebec to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton, his daughter being selected as the first young lady to dance with our future King, the late King Edward VII, at a ball given by the citizens of Hamilton in honor of the Prince.

Mr. Mills was selected for a seat in the Legislative Council during the Administration of Lord Elgin by a Reform Government composed of such distinguished Statesmen as Robt. Baldwin, Sir Francis Hincks, etc., and by Sir John Alexander McDonald's Cabinet (Conservative) for a seat in the Senate, showing that he was approved of by both political parties.

Extract from "The Titled Nobility of Europe"

"DILLON"—Title of Baron Dillon for John Dillon of Lismullen, Meath, afterwards a Baronet July 4th, 1783. His descendant Baron Robert Dillon, Lieut.-Col. 30th Regiment, cousin and heir of Sir John Fox Dillon, Baronet; married June 17th, 1862, Minerva Margareta (Baroness Robert Dillon), daughter of Hon. Samuel Mills, Senator Dominion of Canada. Issue:—1 son and 6 daughters.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation, James Mills being the first.

1. **JAMES MILLS.**

2. **HONORABLE SAMUEL SYLVESTER MILLS**, born Dec. 1st, 1806; married Aurora Holton, daughter of Janna and Brisies Holton, of Bridgewater, Vermont, Oct. 17th, 1831. Died Jan. 24th, 1874. Issue:—

1. **JAMES MILLS**, died aged five years.
2. **ANNA MARIA MILLS**, died in infancy.
3. **ANNA CELISTA MILLS**, born June 23rd, 1837; married Henry Cawthra Oct. 6th, 1857; died Toronto, Feb. 27th, 1919. Issue:—
 1. **Henry Cawthra**, born Aug. 8th, 1858; died Feb. 8th, 1859.
 2. **Anna Maude Cawthra**, born July 6th, 1861; married Col. Henry T. Brock June 16th, 1891. Resides Toronto. Issue:—
 1. Anna Mildred Cawthra Brock.
 3. **William Cawthra**, born March 6th, 1864; died June 16th, 1865.
 4. **Henry Victor Holton Cawthra**, born Dec. 31st, 1866; married Ada Austin Arthurs Nov. 24th, 1897. Issue:—
 1. Isobel Miriel Victoria Cawthra.
 5. **Helena Frances Cawthra**, married Lieut. Col. James Gilchrist Burnham June 6th, 1894; died June 13th, 1925. Issue:—
 1. Henry Francis Cawthra Burnham, born July 2nd, 1897; married Ruth Bernice Ratcliff June 8th, 1926.
 2. Eric Gilchrist Burnham, born Sept. 14th, 1904.
 6. **Grace Millicent Kennaway Cawthra**, married Major-General Harry Macintire Cawthra-Elliot, C.B., C.M.G., June 29th, 1921.

4. **MINERVA MARGARETTA MILLS**, born June 16th, 1839; married Col. Robert Dillon, June 17th, 1862; died Feb. 10th, 1924. Issue:—

1. **Baron Robert Arthur Dillon**, born July 3rd, 1865; married Laura Maud McCliver nee Reese, May 1913; died Oct., 1925. Issue:—
 1. Sir Robert William Charlier Dillon, Bt. Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. Born Jan. 17th, 1914. Succeeded his kinsman, Sir John Fox Dillon, 1925. Lismullen Park, County Meath, Ireland.
 2. Baroness Laura Maude Dillon, born May 1st, 1915.
2. **Baroness Grace Minnie Dillon**, born March 15th, 1863; married Charles Edward Bonner April 19th, 1888. Issue:—
 1. Charles Robert Dillon Bonner, born August 17th, 1889; married Minnie Grace Roose July 16th, 1922; died May 9th, 1923. No issue.
 2. Grace Eileen Bonner, born February 7th, 1892; married Charles Howard Beauchamp September 28th, 1911. Issue:—
 1. Howard Longueville Dillon Beauchamp, born March 1st, 1913.
3. **Baroness Katherine Welden Dillon**, born May 5th, 1864; married Richard John Crookes Oct. 26th, 1886. Issue:—
 1. Daphne Graham Crookes, born Jan. 3rd, 1888.
 2. Ivy Eileen Crookes, born Aug. 17th, 1889.
 3. Arthur Dillon Farrar Crookes, born September 29th, 1890; married Peggie Taylor 1916. Issue:—
 1. Richard Crookes, born 1917.
 2. Peter Crookes, born 1921.
 3. Pamela Crookes born 1924.
 4. Noel Richard Dillon Crookes, born November 6th, 1893; married Ethel Mason 1917. Issue:—
 1. Noel Crookes, born 1918.
4. **Baroness Melita Edith A. Dillon**, born Sept. 9th, 1866. Resides Folkestone, Kent, England. Unmarried.
5. **Baroness Minna Marguerite Dillon**, born Sept. 12th, 1870. Resides Folkestone, Kent, England. Unmarried.
6. **Baroness Evelyn Drake Dillon**, born Nov. 27th, 1880; married Lancelot Joseph Hicks Nov. 3rd, 1916. Issue:—
 1. Robert Leslie Hicks, born Dec. 21st, 1920.
 2. Joan Evelyn Hicks, born July 10th, 1919.
7. **Baroness Alice Maude Dillon**, born Nov. 27th, 1880.

Continued on next page

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation

	5.	JAMES HOLTON MILLS, born April 13th, 1842; married Grace Norris Aug. 30th, 1864. Issue:—
	1.	Grace Lilian Mills , born July 27th, 1867; married Ernest C. Klipstein Dec. 26th, 1888. Resides East Orange, N.J. Issue:—
	1.	Ernest Holton Klipstein, born Jan. 15th, 1890; married Barbara Wallace Feb. 9th, 1918. Issue:—
	1.	Barbara Anne Klipstein, born Mar. 4th, 1920.
	2.	Grace Wallace Klipstein, born Aug. 14th, 1921.
	2.	Gerald Philip Klipstein, born Feb. 24th, 1891.
	3.	Kenneth Hampton Klipstein, born Mar. 23rd, 1900.
	2.	Alice Constance Mills , born Feb. 14th, 1869; died Feb. 28th, 1871.
	3.	Minerva Beatrice Mills , born Dec. 7th, 1871; married William E. Woodruff Feb. 6th, 1897. Resides Royal Oak, Michigan. Issue:—
	1.	Osgood Woodruff, born Dec. 13th, 1897; died Mar. 29th, 1906.
	2.	Lillian B. Woodruff, born Feb. 20th, 1904; died Mar. 2nd, 1904.
	3.	Norris Counsell Woodruff, born Oct. 20th, 1901; married Mabel Marion Fleming April 4th, 1923. Issue:—
	1.	Lawrence David Woodruff, born Feb. 20th, 1924.
	4.	Adelaide Mary Mills , born Oct. 11th, 1872; married Louis Sutcliffe April 16th, 1898.
	5.	Mabel Florence Mills , born April 4th, 1875; married (1st) Anson Horace Birge Sept. 18th, 1897; (2nd) Arthur Leonard Stares Aug. 8th, 1908. Issue:—
	1.	Ottolie Vail Birge, born Aug. 7th, 1900; married Ralph A. McKay Dec. 26th, 1918. Issue:—
	1.	Wilmot Ralph McKay, born April 17th, 1920.
	2.	Douglas Mills Stares, born May 26th, 1909.
	6.	Aurora Holton Mills , born Feb. 14th, 1876; married Alfred T. Bratton Sept. 10th, 1913.
	7.	James Holton Mills , born Mar. 11th, 1878; married Mary Cullen Mar. 4th, 1922.
	8.	Irene Hesse Mills , born Jan. 27th, 1879; married Adam Keith Luke Jan. 15th, 1902. Resides Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Issue:—
	1.	Grace Norris Luke, born Nov. 23rd, 1902; married Gustavo Sanchez de Bustamante May 26th, 1922. Issue:—
	1.	Irene Isabel de Bustamante, born June 1st, 1923.
	2.	Rose Lindsay Luke, born Aug. 1st, 1904; married William Chatland Lenhart Feb. 11th, 1924. Issue:—
	1.	William Chatland Lenhart, Jr., born April 16th, 1925.
	3.	Adam Keith Luke, Jr., born Dec. 23rd, 1905.
	4.	Gordon Lindsay Luke, born June 20th, 1908.
	6.	CATHERINE MARY MILLS, born July 14th, 1844; married John Bellhouse Young April 10th, 1866; died Mar. 2nd, 1908. Issue:—
	1.	Kate Ethel Young , born Mar. 23rd, 1867; married at Hamilton Lieut.-Col. Wm. Orlando Tidswell, Royal Canadian Field Artillery, Sept. 19th, 1889. Resides Ottawa, Ontario. Issue:—
	1.	Dorothy Howard Tidswell, born Oct. 30th, 1892; died May 5th, 1894.
	2.	William Francis Howard Tidswell, Lieut. Royal Field Artillery, born April 11th, 1895; killed in action first battle of the Somme, Oct. 31st, 1916, near Albert, France.
	3.	John Eric Howard Tidswell, born July 5th, 1898, Captain J. E. H. Tidswell of the R.C.A.S.C. (permanent force), served overseas in the Great War 1916 to 1919. Stationed now at Quebec, P.Q.
	4.	Audrey Katherine Howard Tidswell, born Hamilton Sept. 17th, 1899; married at Folkestone, England, Lieut. George Drummond Burn Oct. 16th, 1918.
	2.	Mabel Mary Young , born Sept. 19th, 1868. Unmarried. Resides Ottawa.
	3.	Norman Dillon Young , born Aug. 13th, 1870; died in infancy.
	4.	Samuel Holton Young , born Aug. 13th, 1872; died in infancy.
	5.	Harold Young , born July 30th, 1876; died in infancy.
	7.	SAMUEL MILLS, Jr., died Feb. 10th, 1876, aged 24 years. Unmarried.
	8.	FRANCIS HINCKS MILLS, married Rose Augusta Tudor Jones Aug. 1st, 1882; died June 11th, 1897. No issue.

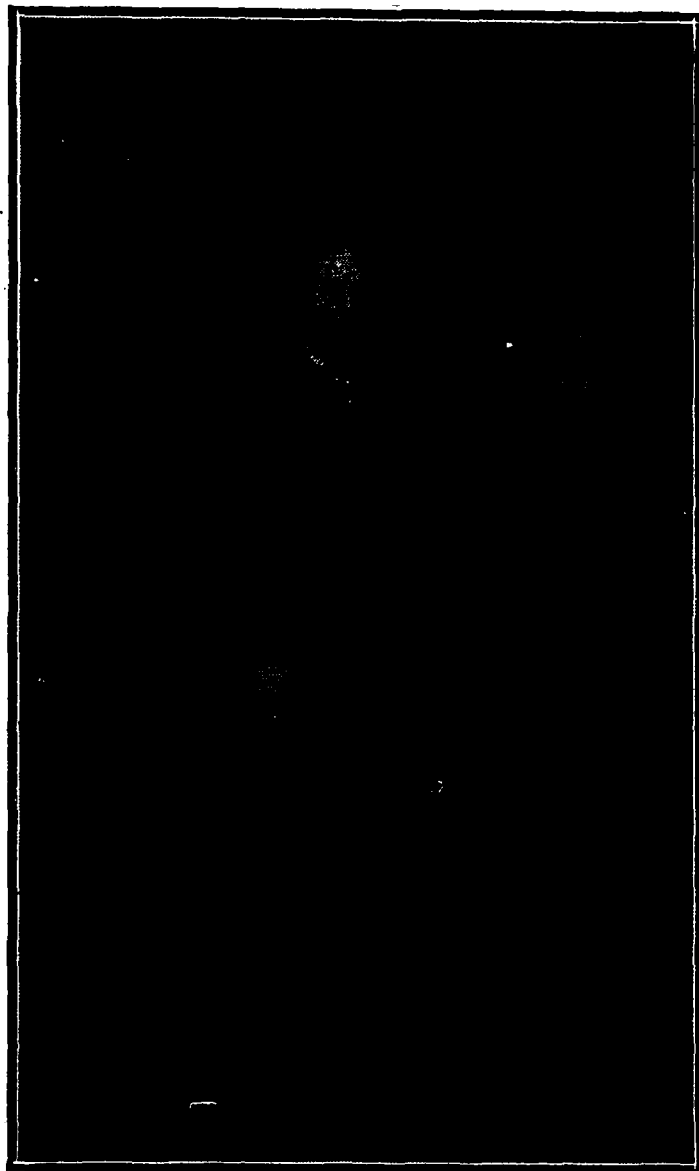


III.—ANN HANNAH MILLS
Third child of James Mills and Christina Hesse

ANN HANNAH MILLS, born February 14th, 1809, was the third child and eldest daughter of James Mills and Christina Hesse. She died at Hamilton, November 28th, 1889—unmarried. "Aunt Ann," as the whole family called her, lived in the Mills Homestead until the death of her mother in 1867, and after that in a home of her own, on the corner of Queen and Canada streets. She was a very lovable, kindly old lady, fond of dress, a good card player, and all members of the family loved to visit her, where they were always welcome. After the division of her father's estate she received an annuity for life from her brothers. She suffered greatly but patiently from rheumatism during her later years.

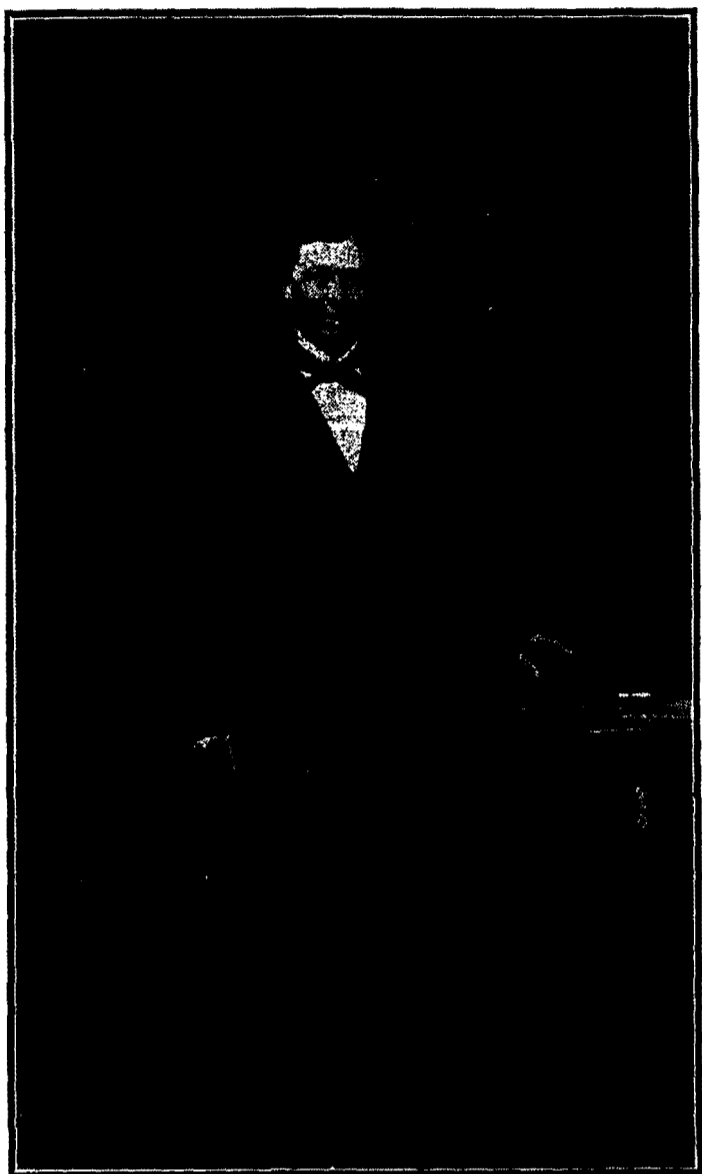
At the death of her brother's wife, Mrs. John Walter Mills, leaving two small children, Miss Ann Mills took charge of these children until they grew up.

Miss Ann Mills was probably named in memory of her mother's sisters, two of whom bore the name "Anna."



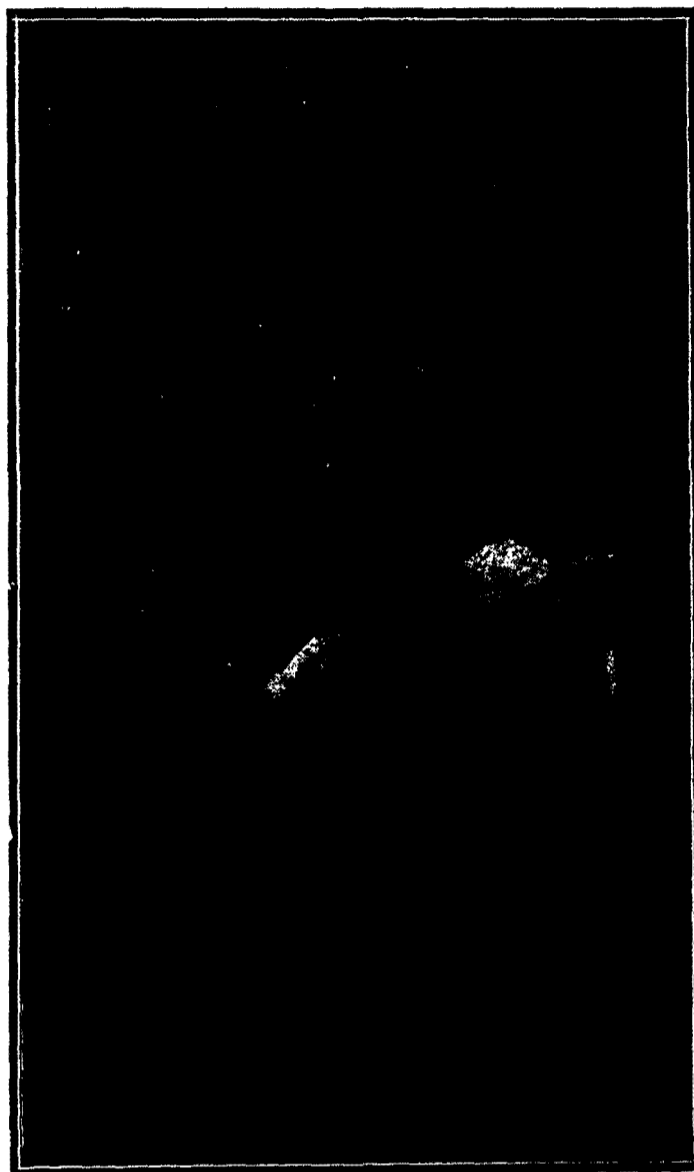
IV.—SARAH HAMELINE MILLS
Wife of Wm. Smith

SARAH HAMELINE MILLS was the fourth child and second daughter of James Mills and Christina Hesse, and resided all her life in Hamilton. Born February 9th, 1812, married Wm. Smith, August 27th, 1833. Died January 11th, 1897, leaving no issue. Wm. Smith at the time of his marriage to Miss Sarah Hameline Mills, was the proprietor and editor of the Hamilton Free Press, a weekly newspaper of great political influence at that time. Tradition says he was a clever writer, and that he was ably assisted in his work by his wife. We know she was a clever, well-educated woman and quite capable. Mrs. Smith was a widow for many years, and resided on King street, near Ray street. It is worthy of note here that as the members of the Mills family married they built homes for themselves and raised their families ALWAYS within almost a stone's throw of the Homestead. This would indicate an unusual parental affection, and which is reflected in the next generation and the next also.



VII.—JAMES NELSON MILLS

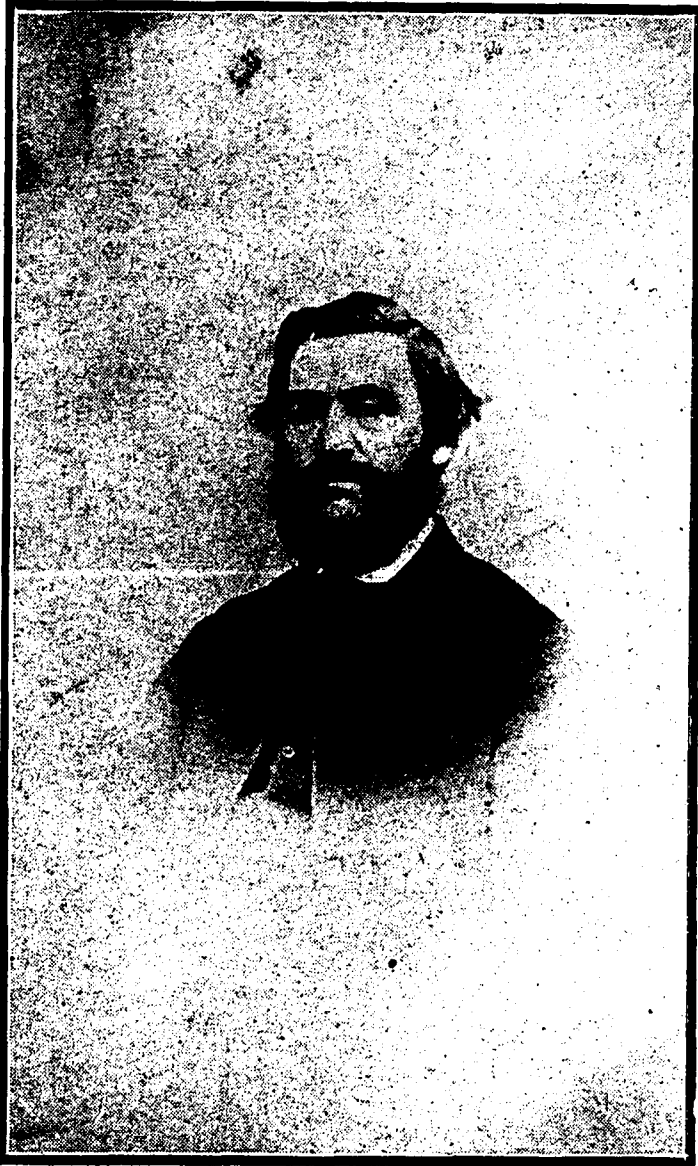
JAMES NELSON MILLS, the 7th child and 4th son of James Mills and Christina Hesse, born June 5th, 1819, married CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE, daughter of Andrew and Martha Willson Gage, of Wellington Square, October 27th, 1857. He died at Hamilton, January 9th, 1876.

CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE
Wife of James Nelson Mills

The author of this Family Record is a son of James Nelson Mills and Cynthia Elizabeth Gage, and further reference to this branch of the MILLS family will be found in the Record of the GAGE family and also in PART IV., where the Record is of this MILLS-GAGE union. See Index for pages.

Note.—There was another marriage of the Mills and Gage families, that of Harriette M. Mills and James Lorenzo Gage. This Record, because of the author's connection,

deals more fully, however, with the above marriage of James Nelson Mills and Cynthia Elizabeth Gage.



VIII.—WILLIAM HAMILTON MILLS
Eighth child and fifth son of James Mills and
Christina Hesse



AUGUSTA MARIE BOARDMAN
Wife of Wm. Hamilton Mills

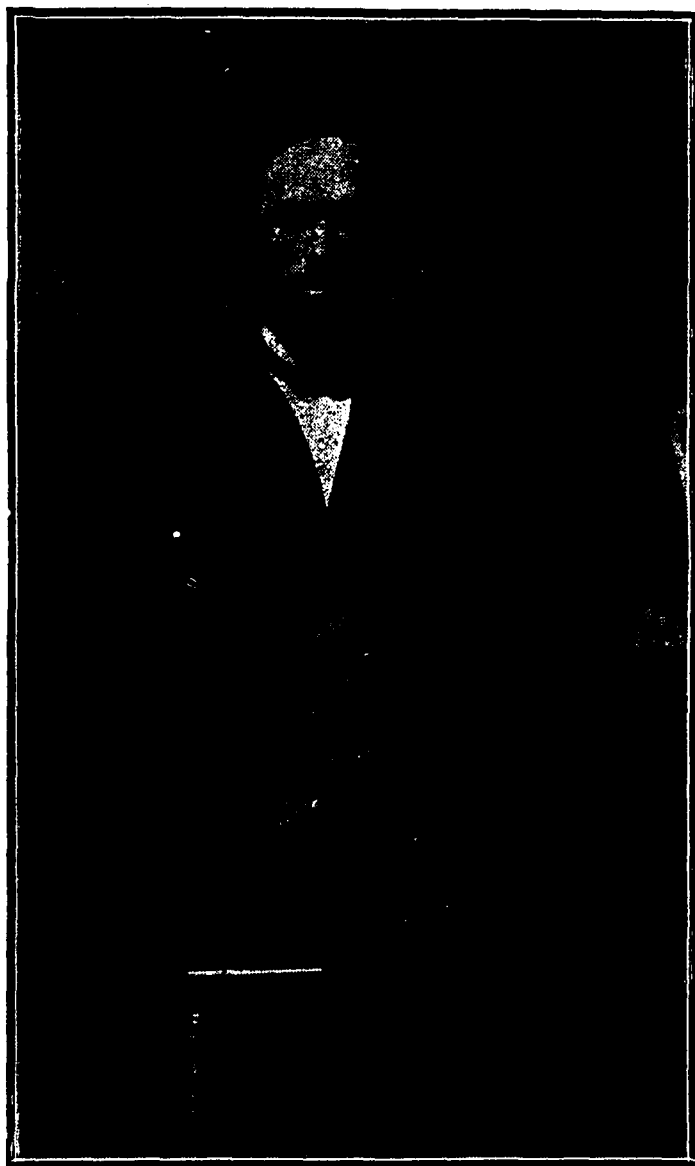
DESCENDANTS OF WM. H. MILLS

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th Generation.

1.	JAMES MILLS (1774-1852).			
	8.	WILLIAM HAMILTON MILLS , born Aug. 4th, 1822; married Augusta Marie Boardman Oct. 12th, 1848; died Sept. 10th, 1890. Issue:—		
		1. GEORGE BOARDMAN MILLS , born Nov. 27th, 1850; died Feb. 12th, 1885.		
		2. FRANCES CHRISTINA MILLS , born Mar. 13th, 1854; married Harold John Footner Oct. 23rd, 1877. Issue:—		
		1. William Hulbert Footner , born April 2nd, 1879; married Gladys Marsh Mar. 30th, 1916. Issue:—		
		1. Mary Ann Footner , born Dec. 27th, 1916.		
		2. Phoebe Marsh Footner , born Mar. 3rd, 1918.		
		3. Cynthia Jane Footner , born Mar. 6th, 1922.		
		4. Geoffrey Marsh Footner , born Sept. 1st, 1923.		
		2. Harriette Augusta Marjorie Footner , born June 12th, 1888; married James McCurragh May 16th, 1917. Issue:—		
		1. James Alexander McCurragh , born June 12th, 1918.		
		3. ELLA MILLS , born Jan. 13th, 1857; married Henry Cabourn Simonds 1880; died Mar. 3rd, 1923. Issue:—		
		1. Cabourn Simonds , born May 29th, 1881; married Ralph George Gunn , 1912. Resides Sebastopol, Cal. Issue:—		
		1. Mary Cabourn Gunn , born Sept. 28th, 1913.		
		4. PERCY MILLS , born April 21st, 1859; died Dec. 10th, 1861.		
		5. AUGUSTA MILLS , born Feb. 11th, 1861; died Jan. 9th, 1870.		
		6. AUGUSTA MAY MILLS , born July 25th, 1866; married Daniel Delapore O'Connor ; died Nov. 30th, 1909. No issue.		
		7. WILLIAM PERCY MILLS , born Sept. 7th, 1871; married Mrs. Florence De Gour Keisel July 19th, 1898. Issue:—		
		1. Doris De Gour Mills , born July 10th, 1900; married Robert Louis Enslin Dec. 20th, 1922. Issue:—		
		1. Robert Enslin , born Mar. 26th, 1924.		
		2. Alan De Gour Mills , born May 11th, 1902.		



IX.—HARRIETTE MARGUERETTE MILLS
Ninth child and 4th daughter of James Mills and
Christina Hesse



JAMES LORENZO GAGE
Husband of Harriette M. Mills

IX.—HARRIETTE MARGUERETTE MILLS, 9th child and 4th daughter of James Mills and Christina Hesse, was born at Hamilton on December 16th, 1824; married, November 6th, 1851, James Lorenzo Gage, of Wellington Square; died, April 24th, 1917, at St. Joseph, Mich.

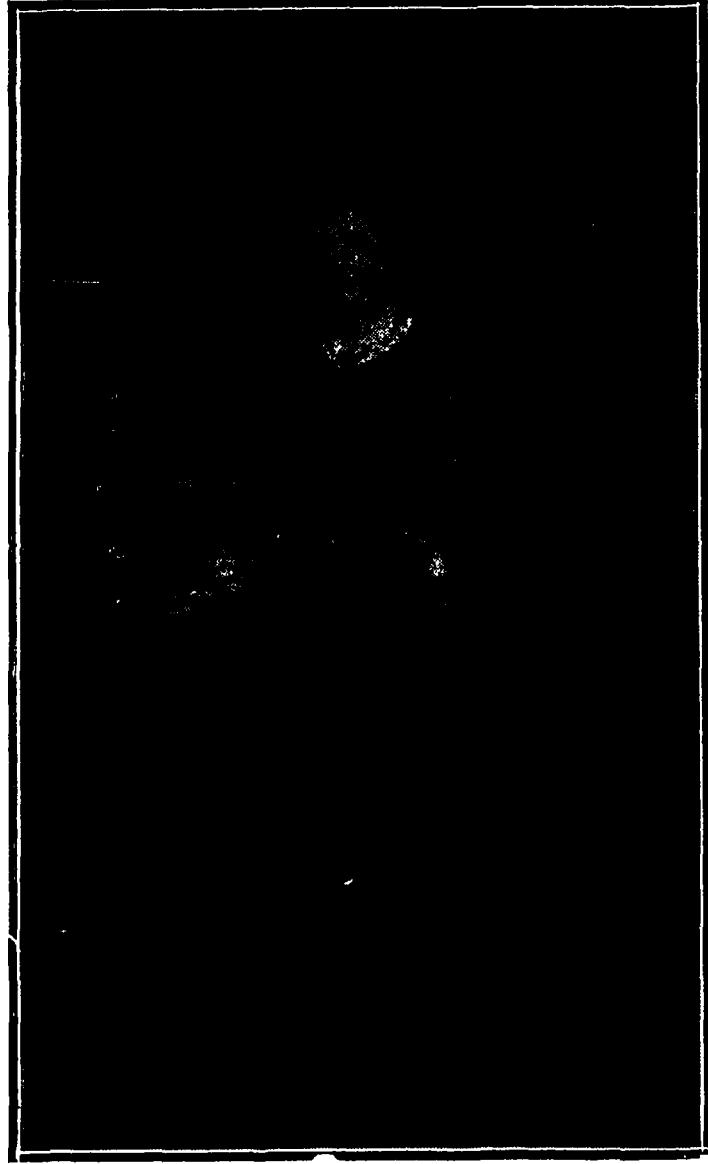
For list of descendants of Harriette M. Mills and James L. Gage see PART III. of this book, THE GAGE FAMILY:

XI.—CELISTA TIRZE MILLS

CELISTA T. MILLS, the 11th child and 5th daughter of James Mills and Christina Hesse, was born April 3rd, 1830, and died October 20th in the same year. She was their only child to die in infancy, and her's was the first death to occur in the family. The name "Celista" was no doubt given in honor of Celista Shearman, who only a few days previous to this child's birth had become the wife of Michael M. Mills, the eldest son in the Mills family.



X.—GEORGE HAMILTON MILLS
Tenth child and 6th son of James Mills and
Christina Hesse

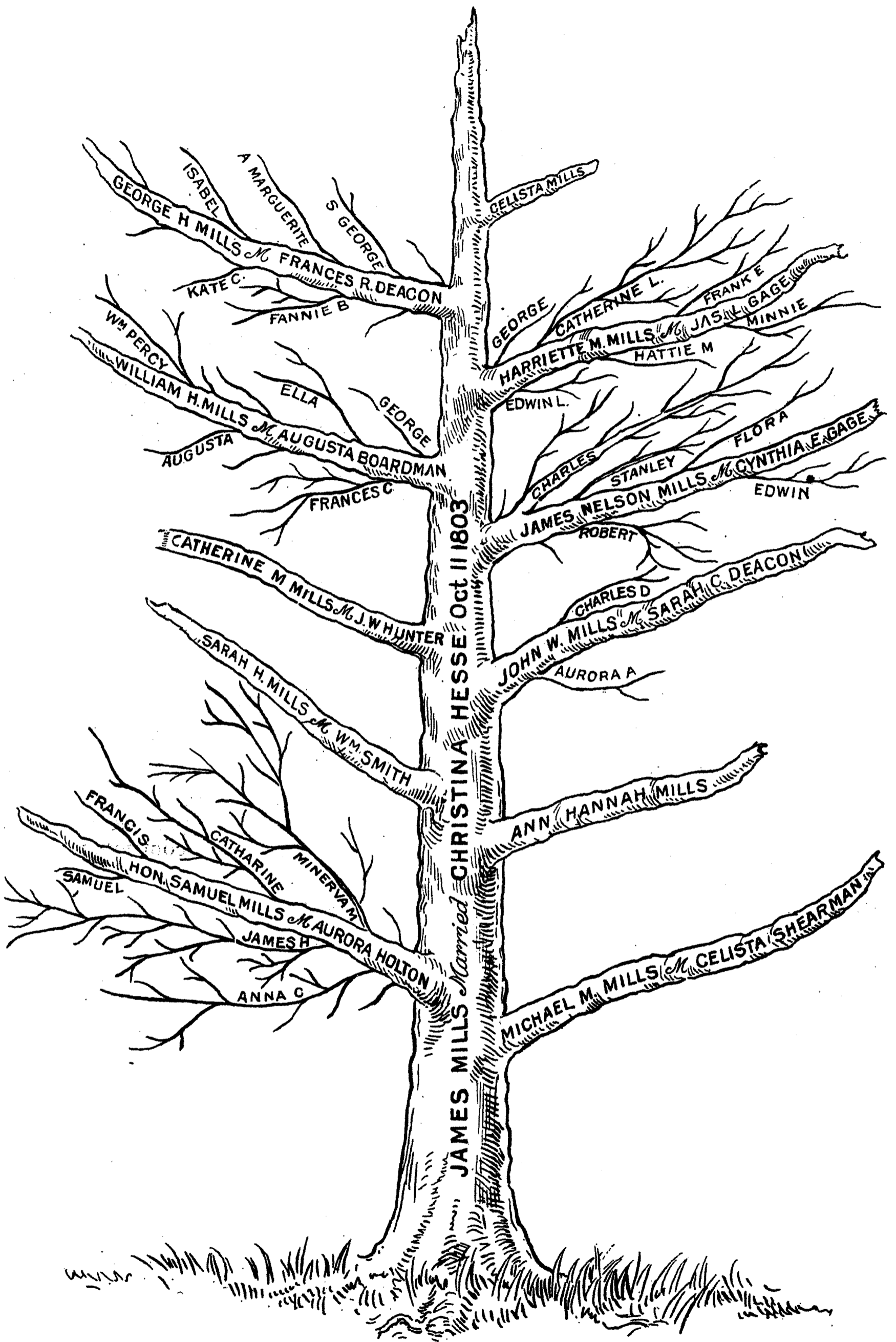


FRANCES REBECCA DEACON
Wife of Geo. H. Mills

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE H. MILLS

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th Generation.

1.	JAMES MILLS (1774-1852).
10.	GEORGE HAMILTON MILLS , born Nov. 20th, 1827; married Frances Rebecca Deacon Mar. 13th, 1855; died Aug. 16th, 1901. Issue:—
	1. JOHN WALTER MILLS , born Mar. 18th, 1856; died Feb. 14th, 1859.
	2. HENRY GEORGE HAMILTON MILLS , born Aug. 21st, 1857; died Feb. 14th, 1859.
	3. SYDNEY GEORGE MILLS , born April 29th, 1859; married Sophia Emily Dix Ridley Oct. 10th, 1911. Resides Hamilton. Issue:—
	1. George Eaton Mills , born Dec. 23rd, 1918.
	4. FANNIE DEACON MILLS , born April 13th, 1861; married Arthur Robert Gates Sept. 25th, 1883. Resides Hamilton. Issue:—
	1. Earle Douglas Gates , born Feb. 13th, 1885; married Edith Maude Tate June 17th, 1908. Resides Toronto. Issue:—
	1. Arthur Hamilton Gates, born Dec. 26th, 1910.
	2. George Horatio Gates, born Sept. 9th, 1912.
	3. Edith Cecilie Gates, born Jan. 25th, 1914.
	2. Lieut. Arthur Grasett Gates , born Mar. 6th, 1886; 11th Brigade Canadian Machine Gun Corps. 1915 to 1918; invalided out of the service; married Kathleen Withers Oct. 19th, 1920. Resides Los Angeles, California.
	5. AMANDA MARGUERITE MILLS , born Jan. 1st, 1863; married Harry Brown Oct. 28th, 1911. Resides New Westminster, B.C.
	6. KATE CORY MILLS , born Mar. 18th, 1865; married George E. Martin Nov. 20th, 1911. Resides New Westminster, B.C.
	7. ISABEL GORDON MILLS , born Dec. 22nd, 1867. Unmarried.
	8. EDITH FLORENCE MILLS , born Jan. 16th, 1872; died Sept. 22nd, 1872.
	9. ANNIE MAUDE MILLS , born Mar. 8th, 1874; died Aug. 27th, 1874.



THE MILLS FAMILY TREE

THE MILLS FAMILY IN HAMILTON

- 1793**—James Mills, age 19, of Newark, N.J., son of United Empire Loyalists, arrived at the Head of the Lake, as the district was then known, and which is now Hamilton. He traded small hardware, etc., with the Indians for furs, which he took to his native place. He made several such trips between Newark and Canada.
- 1800**—James Mills settled permanently in the district.
- 1803**—James Mills married Christina Hesse, the offspring also of United Empire Loyalists, and settled at Ancaster, a few miles west of the Head of the Lake.
- 1813**—George Hamilton made first division of farm lands into village lots, giving the settlement the name of Hamilton.
- 1816**—James Mills, of Ancaster, with Peter Hesse, his brother-in-law, purchased 500 acres of farm lands now the western part of the city of Hamilton. This land was immediately and equally divided, James Mills taking that part which lies west of what is now Queen Street and Peter Hesse taking the easterly portion. Hess Street in Hamilton received its name from Peter Hesse, and also Caroline Street from his wife.
- 1817**—The farmers who owned lands in 1817 where now stands the prosperous city of Hamilton were, beginning in the southwest, Messrs. Mills, Hesse, Hamilton, Hughson, Springer, and on the north side of King Street were the Land, Ferguson, Kirkendall and Beasley farms, and all of these farms were only in a partly cultivated condition.
- 1820**—James Mills erected his farm house, a frame building afterwards made into a rough-cast house, on King Street (the original Indian Trail through this district), near the corner of Queen Street. In this "Homestead," or near to it, but always on this farm land, he and his wife and their family of six sons and three daughters, with their married partners, lived out their always active lives. They built their homes and raised their families on lands inherited from their father, and which they had themselves previously helped to farm. So strong is the home instinct that the third and fourth generations in increasing numbers continue to make their homes on these same lands.
- 1830**—The Mills Family Burial Ground, established on the farm where now stands Hillcrest School, corner Main and Queen Streets.
- 1831**—Wm. Smith, who married one of James Mills' daughters, was editor and proprietor of the Hamilton Free Press, a weekly paper of great Reform influence in Upper Canada, established June, 1831, and continued for several years. The population of Hamilton in 1831 was about 800. The Free Press, Dec. 1, 1831, says: "We understand Mr. James Mills has laid out two tiers of building lots on his farm in the suburbs of this town, which he intends selling at a low price and allowing two years for the payment of the purchase money." The Hamilton Free Press carries the advertisement of S. MILLS, Wholesale hardware merchant. This refers to Samuel Mills, second son of James Mills, who was engaged in the hardware business for many years.
- 1835**—James Mills built a new farm house of brick, 150 feet from his first house and on the exact spot where now stands the magnificent Scottish Rite Temple. The family occupied this brick house until 1874, when the property was sold. Population of Hamilton in 1835 was a little over 2000 persons. Charles Durand, in his history of Hamilton, says from personal knowledge as a citizen in 1835, that old Peter Hesse had retired from farming and that James Mills lived on a hill on King Street West a little above Mr. Hesse's house, and Michael Mills lived near

them. Mr. Durand also records that "Samuel Mills began to be a great man and owned a score or two of wooden houses."

1837—Michael M. Mills, eldest son of James Mills, takes an active part in the Rebellion of that year, headed by Wm. Lyon McKenzie. Reward being offered for his arrest, he escaped to the United States. He died at Crown Point, Indiana, in 1847.

1849—Samuel Mills elected to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada.

1852—Geo. H. Mills organized a company of Militia and was appointed lieutenant and subsequently captain. Death of James Mills, the father of the family.

1855-56—Samuel Mills served on two important Commissions appointed by Governor Sir Edmund Head.

1857—Geo. H. Mills, barrister, was elected Alderman for St. George's Ward (now No. 3). During this year he strongly advocated the ornamental planting of Gore Park in the very heart of the city, and which was shortly afterwards done. Previous to this it had been a waste and unsightly place.

1858—Geo. H. Mills again elected Alderman and chosen by his fellow councillors to the position of Mayor of Hamilton. There was much poverty and distress owing to unemployment which followed the completion of the Great Western Railway. Geo. H. Mills, as Mayor of the City, did all he could to relieve this distress, making it his personal duty.

1859—Geo. H. Mills takes a prominent and active part in civic affairs. Advocated with success the purchase of the necessary land and establishing of the Great Central Fair on what is now known as Victoria Park, and an exhibition which in its day was a valuable factor in the development of the city. He also took a prominent part in the promotion of the Hamilton and Port Dover and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railways, both of which have been of great value to Hamilton. The first unit of Hamilton's Waterworks System was completed in 1859.

1860—Nelson Mills and his brother George H. Mills were engaged at this time in the private banking business. Geo. H. Mills was elected first President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society and re-elected in 1861, 1869, 1874, and 1875. The society held annual exhibitions, and in this way laid the foundation of the love for flowers and shade trees which Hamilton is to-day noted for.

1861—Times were bad, distress general, and taxes could not be collected. It was apparent the city could not meet its interest obligations in England. Geo. H. Mills, financier, was very instrumental in obtaining temporary advances from the Government on the security of the Great Western Railway stock owned by the city, thus saving the city's credit in the money markets.

1863—Geo. H. Mills elected Director of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and became its President for many years.

1865—Death of John Walter Mills, fourth son of James Mills, who had held for eighteen years the responsible position of Examiner and for four years Surveyor in the Hamilton Customs House.

1866—The Fenian Raid occurred this year, all of the men of the Mills family taking an active part in the defence of the country.

1867—Federation of the Provinces and the formation of the Dominion of Canada July 1st, 1867. Samuel Mills receives appointment to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. Hon. Samuel Mills presents Harvey Park to the City of Hamilton.

1869—Geo. H. Mills again elected Alderman, and as Chairman of the Committee gave almost his entire attention to the promotion of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway.

1870—Geo. H. Mills again elected Alderman in 1870, also in 1871, 1872, and 1873 and 1877, in most of these years being Chairman of Finance. In 1871, as Finance Chairman, he sold the city's G. W. R. stock at about par, which proved very advantageous.

1872—Hon. Samuel Mills donated the land and supplied the money to erect All Saints' Anglican Church, the site being at the corner of Queen and King streets and immediately adjacent to the Mills family Homestead, which at that time was still occupied. The architecture is Gothic and the material stone. The church organ was afterwards donated by his family.

1873—Geo. H. Mills, as Chairman of Finance, gave his full support to the building of the Hamilton and Dundas Railway. In the same year he succeeded in the removal, by the Government, of canal tolls at Burlington Beach Canal. He also succeeded, in his capacity as Chairman of Finance, in getting the Provincial Government to assume certain Railway construction indebtedness contracted by the city, saving thus a large sum, under the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

1874—Death of the Hon. Samuel Mills, public spirited citizen.

1876—Death of Nelson Mills at the hands of another who suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

1879—Population of Hamilton 34,208.

1882—Charles Mills and John Waldie open a large subdivision of city lots on Nelson Avenue, now Herkimer Street, between Queen and Locke Streets, a very choice residential district of Hamilton.

1888—Stanley Mills, Robert Mills, and Edwin Mills, three brothers, established the department store of Stanley Mills & Co., which to 1920 remained one of the leading commercial establishments of Hamilton.

1889—Population of Hamilton 44,299.

1890—Death of Wm. H. Mills, fifth son of James Mills, who had always taken a great interest in the Hamilton Horticultural Society and had originated several new and desirable varieties of grapes. He was a Barrister-at-law.

1896—S. Geo. Mills, Insurance Broker, established and under exceptionally difficult circumstances owing to total disability of sight, continued for more than thirty years one of the most successful fire insurance agencies in Hamilton.

1899—Population of Hamilton 51,011.

1901—Death of Geo. H. Mills, former Mayor of Hamilton and prominent citizen. Charles Mills elected Director of the Landed Banking and Loan Co.

1906—Mills Hardware Co., Limited established by Charles Mills and his sons Nelson, Fred and Wilfred Mills.

1907—Stanley Mills elected Director of the Mercantile Trust Co., which office he filled for seventeen years until that Company's merging with the National Trust Co. During the entire seventeen years he was a member of the Executive Committee.

1909—Mrs. Nelson Mills laid the corner stone of the Boys' Y.M.C.A. building on Jackson Street. Population of Hamilton 66,967.

1913—Mills Bros., Limited, Real Estate and Investment Corporation, a family trust company, incorporated by Stanley, Robert and Edwin Mills, brothers, with every human provision for continuity.

1914—Mills Bros., Limited, open several subdivisions of land on the outskirts of Hamilton, also through the medium of the Turner Realty Co.

1915—Charles Mills, architect, retires from active professional duty in his line after a long experience, during which he designed and superintended the construction of many local buildings, viz: that of the Landed Banking & Loan Co., the Terminal R. R. Station, Bank of Hamilton head office building, the Grafton, Stanley Mills and G. W. Robinson stores, Hamilton Cotton Company, Y.W.C.A., King Edward School and the residences of Jas. R. Moodie, Edwin Mills, H. L. Frost, Gordon Southam, W. D. Flatt and many others.

1915—Stanley Mills, elected Director of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Corporation, and in 1926 retained for the advisory board of Directors by the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation its successor.

1915—Mills Bros., Limited, establish and equip the first hospital in Hamilton (32 beds) for wounded Hamilton soldiers returning from the early operations of the Great War in Europe. This building was used for convalescent soldiers during the war and afterwards.

1919—Population of Hamilton 110,137.

1920—Department Store of Stanley Mills & Co., Limited, disposed of to other interests after leadership for thirty-two years.

1924—Stanley Mills with his stepson, Grant Davis, continues the long established retail hardware business at 14 James St. North. Robert Mills and his son, Herbert S. Mills established a high class retail china store at 11 King St. East.

1926—Death of Edwin Mills, a great world traveller, who died at sea and was buried in the Pacific Ocean.

1926—Population of Hamilton 122,495.

All of the eligible young men of the Mills family connection served their country overseas in the active service of the Allies during the Great War.

During the entire 125 years and more the men who bore the family name of Mills preferred to live their lives in their home city of Hamilton, and no other family did more to develop this great and prosperous Canadian city of 122,000 population (1926). One of the family, Mr. Percy W. Mills, was an exception to this general rule, and he is to-day the successful proprietor of a nationally known manufacturing business in Philadelphia, the Moore Push Pin Company.

The women have been uniformly active in church and philanthropic work. Always Protestants in religion, many of them Anglicans, others Methodists and Presbyterians, later members of the United Church of Canada, they have been influential in every sphere of usefulness which made for the upbuilding of social life in a rapidly growing city.

OLD FAMILIES AND THE RESPECT DUE THEM

Old and distinguished families have a right to respect which is very necessary to keep society together. Respect for authority, if deserved, is more easily granted to a man whose father has had it. There is a distinction between the hearty respect given a man whose family have always been honoured and the external attention procured by wealth alone. A wealthy man of low beginnings may buy a public position, but people prefer a man whose father's worth their fathers have proven, though he should have even less money.

The respect for family is not merely fanciful but has actual existence. The Mills family have materially helped to build Hamilton, and therefore on that account, even if on no other, have a different and more personal interest in its success and growth than one who has recently arrived from some other country, perhaps one foreign to the British Empire, and by the same token the Mills family of Hamilton are entitled to the best respect of the people of that city.

PART THREE

THE GAGE FAMILY



"COURAGE WITHOUT FEAR"

GAGE GENEALOGY

THE Author of this book is only concerned with that branch of the Gage family which was represented by the widow Mary Gage and her two children, who emigrated to Canada as United Empire Loyalists and settled at Stoney Creek in Upper Canada near the Head of the Lake (Ontario), about 1790.

For information regarding other branches of the Gage family I would refer the reader to the Rev. Walker Miller Gage, of Chico, California, whom the writer knows personally and who has made a most interesting and remarkably intelligent research of the history of the great family of "Gage," involving a large amount of labor on his part, not for gain, but because of the love for this work.

With his consent, and giving credit with pleasure to him, I herewith print in part his remarkable grasp of his favorite subject.

"Genealogy is a deserving field in historical literature. It renders a proper service, warranting the painstaking labor in its preparation. We have been studying the history of our Country from the top down, now we are beginning properly by studying from the bottom up. Many communities make the County; many Counties make the State; many States make the Nation; but it takes many families to make the community; and this has, within recent times, given a new perspective to American History. The family, the clan, the tribe, the nation—this is the order of social evolution. Why not follow it in historical research? To begin with the Nation is to study history backwards. First the FAMILY, then Local History; then the State, and lastly the Nation."

"We live in a busy generation, and are engrossed with present cares and problems, so that few have had due regard for the past, or solicitude for the future history of ourselves or families.

Many persons are interested in genealogy, more or less, at some period of their lives. To those who have a respect for their ancestral name, there is no more agreeable duty than to place on record the history and incidents of their lives, and to consider the political, economic and religious environment in which they lived, so that such records may be preserved to the latest generations. Let us cherish the memory of our fathers—the pioneers, and the forefathers of the oldtime, who did and dared."

"Gibbon, in his Autobiography, very justly remarks: "A lively desire of knowing and recording our ancestors so generally prevails, that it must depend on the influence of some common principle in the minds of men. We seem to have lived in the persons of our forefathers; it is the labor and reward of vanity to extend the term of this idol longevity. The satirist may laugh, the philosopher may preach; but reason herself will respect the prejudices and habits which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind. Few there are who can seriously despise in others an advantage of which they are secretly ambitious to partake. The knowledge of our own family from a remote period will always be esteemed as an abstract pre-eminence, since it can never be promiscuously enjoyed. If we read of some illustrious line, so ancient that it has no beginning, so worthy that it ought to have no end, we sympathize in its various fortunes; nor can we blame the generous enthusiasm or the harmless vanity, of those who are allied to the honours of its name."

"Pride of ancestry is as old as the human family, and has been cherished by all its members, save those of distinctly low moral and intellectual development. And in the searches made into the history of the GAGE FAMILY, the compiler has found the family to be comparatively free from those

things which bring shame and disgrace to man. True, none of the family has risen to great heights in the political activities of the nation, but wherever they have settled, the GAGE FAMILY has been known as sober and industrious, raising sons and daughters of high ideals. Most of our progenitors were strong, vigorous, long lived, men and women of good moral character, who tried to live in the "fear of the Lord, and in charity with all men." Let no one lightly regard his ancestry. None, so far as known, has committed any heinous crime, perhaps some might have done better. Indeed it is true that however humble a station one of the family was given, he tried to do his best."

"We should pause and reflect and cultivate an interest in the history of OUR ANCESTRY; and create an affectionate regard for the souls still unborn; who are to follow us, and bear the name which we proudly possess. "There can be no more noble employment than that of treasuring up and perpetuating the deeds, principles, and virtues of a noble ancestry."

"To read a genealogy may be, to a thinking and reflecting mind, like walking in a cemetery, and reading the inscriptions on the gravestones. Each of the names in the table of one, or on the stone in the other, is the memorial, perhaps the ONLY memorial of a human heart that once kept its pulsations through some certain period of time, and then ceased to beat, and has mouldered into dust. Each had its joys and sorrows, its cares and burdens, its afflictions and hopes, its conflicts and achievements, its opportunities wasted and improved and its hour of death. Memorials of the dead are not memorials of death only, but of LIFE also. Would that each name mentioned in this book represented a personal friend of the writer, then many interesting things might be recorded from personal knowledge."

"Genealogical research may be divided into two classes; 1st, the historical;

2nd, the philosophical. The former is the mechanical work of gathering names, facts, dates of the several individuals, the latter takes the data and records at hand, analyzes, classifies, and searches for the true meaning and trend of the historical record. We should not confine our conception of genealogy to the first branch, as philosophical genealogy is of much more importance. The great truths it develops might be applied to facilitate our personal improvement and increase our happiness in the every-day acts and duties of life."

"If genealogy be rightly considered it becomes one of the sciences, which may be of the utmost importance and utility. It may become a source of great encouragement to us; it may show us the errors and mistakes of our ancestors, thereby guiding us clear of the reefs on the sea of life; it may emulate the virtues of our forefathers, only to spur us on to nobler achievements. As many people accept the doctrines of evolution and heredity when applied to nature why not acknowledge their powerful bearing on human life? Knowing the "rock whence he is hewn" and knowing the deformities as well as the perfections, which have been transmitted; appreciating that much depends on the blood which is mingled in the veins of the offspring, then the men and women of the GAGE FAMILY will profit and progress."

"No less a scientist than Prof. Simon Henry Gage, wrote:—"In general I take it that 'We are all of one blood' so that I have not worried too much about my special line, as there have been so many urgent calls for work in what seemed a more vital field; that is to help the living all I could. Please do not think from the above that I do not appreciate accurate genealogical records. If they could be made accurate the information would be of real help in understanding better why certain people do certain things, and others different things. In a word the sociological currents might be better understood.'"

“Genealogy is of special and pertinent value, as it is known to be an inspiration to its students because through understanding the hardships and the successes of our ancestors and reading of worthy feats, one certainly becomes imbued with the ‘esprit de corps’ which builds character and good results invariably follow.”

“Genealogy has a great value as a source of education. Our children are told about many good men and women in their study of history, only to inspire them to emulate the noble examples of those personages. But the child is more interested on one whose name was GAGE and whose blood flows in his veins. I remember my interest in Gen. Thomas Gage, simply because of his name and to me he was THE hero. In the great problem of rearing our sons and daughters, genealogy can be of great service for ‘respecting your forefathers, you are brought to respect yourself.’”

NAME AND CREST

“Whatever concerns the origin of our family, from whom proceed the sturdy men who planted our infant states, has for all of us a special charm, not from what we know, but for what we hope to ascertain.”

“Among such concerns are the history of the family heraldry and the origin of our NAME. Heraldry was devised to distinguish persons and property and record descent and alliances. It dates from the 12th century and was introduced into England by the Normans. Heraldry treats of the coat-of-arms and crest which are simply distinguishing marks for the individual a bit more elegant than the “hisXmark” now used whenever one cannot write his name. The Normans were unlettered men, and very soon after the conquest, as they could not write, marks and seals began to be employed in lieu of signatures. Men could not write (exceptions were the clergy) and some sign was requisite to ensure the validity of deeds and other legal documents and instruments. Certain signs, marks, or symbols such

as birds and beasts were at first adopted with this object, and from this they developed heraldry—every man or family having a SIGN which was peculiar to him. (This was much like the cattle marks of the Western Rancher). Gradually devices of the early period assumed a regular and systematic form as civilization progressed, until it eventually became a science. Heraldry must be really associated with the defensive armour of the Knights of that time. The shield entirely concealed the wearer so that such special cognizance was absolutely necessary to identify the knight and his immediate following, and the necessity of such distinction began to be felt about the time of the Holy Wars. Then the devices and designs upon the SHIELDS soon became associated with the prowess of the bearer, and hence arose that chivalric feeling which has since prevailed, and which now obtains amongst us. Just as our soldiers defend their colours and we glory in their triumphs, so some valiant hero of yore defended with his heart’s blood his shield and emblem and by taking his COAT-OF-ARMS we claim him as an ancestor.”

“It may be said that the sign or symbol or coat-of-arms is older than the family name, hence we should have a lively interest in it, as the man who first took that particular sign was the ‘ADAM OF OUR FAMILY,’ for back of him all is oblivion and chaos. By means of the sign we can trace the lineage of the family, for spelling may vary, but the family symbol remains the same. The symbol of the GAGE FAMILY is to be found as a front illustration to this part of this book.

“There is a great abuse of the arms in the United States, where their use is proscribed by the Constitution and they are displayed for sentiment, often without knowledge of rules appertaining to the science. Hence the erroneous assumption of arms, though proof of descent be inadequate or lacking. All Gages are not of the same descent, as may be deducted when we consider the

origin of the name, and only those of the same name, and who descend from the same line, are entitled to assume the arms of that line. Again, crests belong exclusively to the male members of the family."

"The subject is here treated, not that the American Gages of our particular lines are KNOWN with certainty to be of "armigerous" descent, but because many bearing this surname are recorded among the gentry of England, and are thought worthy of attention in this work. And even though there are slight variations in the arms of the several branches, yet there are signs which are distinctly 'Gage'—the shield, of blue with the St. Andrew's Cross of red, and the ram as the crest. We therefore conclude that these signs mean 'GAGE' the world round. And considering the marriages of the early Gages in the Colonies among families of the noblest lineage, it is safe conclusion to say that the GAGE BLOOD was just as noble, for social lines were closely drawn among the Puritans of New England."

"We see then that the use of arms was to distinguish persons, and no modern invention has yet been found to supercede it. For this reason alone, of all ancient usages, it is one of the least likely to become obsolete. Hundreds may have had the same name, but only the members of a particular family can lawfully bear certain armorial ensigns, and the various branches of that family have their separate differences to distinguish one from the other. By this the historian discovers matrimonial alliances, and family connections of which no record has been found. It was the custom of the children to take the arms of the father and the mother. We see also that the use of arms antedates names. People could not read; they understood pictures; and a certain sign stood for a certain family. The COAT-OF-ARMS is older than the FAMILY NAME."

"Names commenced in Eden—'and called their name Adam.' The Hebrew

word 'Adtham' means 'human nature' 'man.' Among the Hebrews there were no family names. Joshua, the son of Nun; David, the son of Jesse; Isaiah, son of Amos, etc. Names were first given for a distinction of persons, and each individual had, at the beginning, only one proper or given name, as Joseph, Isaac, John, Moses, Luke, etc. The name given was generally indicative of some particular circumstance attending the birth or infancy; some quality of body or mind, or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents who always gave the name."

"Pythagoras taught that the minds, actions, and success of men would be according to their fate, genius, and NAME, and Plato advises men to be careful in giving fair and happy names. Hence the proverb, 'BONUM NOMEN, BONUM OMEN.' 'A good name is a good omen.' The most civilized and the most barbarous nations of antiquity were alike fully impressed with the need of names. Each imposed names in its own particular fashion; the refined nations gave their children names of religion and virtue, the unrefined named their children in accordance with their own rule and extravagant notions. For example 'Alexander' 'a benefactor of men,' 'Agnes' purity,' etc., and contrast this with others where the meaning is self-evident—'Fighting-Bull,' 'Big Thunder,' 'Great Bear,' etc. The choice of a name is very important in its effect on the child, as it is a constant ideal for the child to fulfill. Names should be chosen, not for their 'Prettiness,' but for their significance."

"Each individual is distinguished from his fellows by his NAME. We feel keenly when our name is lightly used. Let us endeavour to learn more about that of which we think so much. But for this system, history and biography could not exist. From the earliest times, names have been used to distinguish one person from another. We have names, our Christian or first

name, and a surname or family name. But it has not always been thus. There was a time when people did not have FAMILY NAMES, and our object is to point out the origin of FAMILY NAMES."

"From the moment we come into the world we have, as our very own, our names and shadows. The latter attend us only when the sun shines, but the former cling to us day and night. We are sensitive about our names; we resent their being mis-spelt or mispronounced; we fire up at any disparaging remark upon them. But otherwise we do not concern ourselves about them. We do not ask when these names came into existence, or what is their history. And yet they deserve more consideration than has been accorded to them; they are heirlooms of the past—heirlooms to be kept unblemished and to be passed without a stain, to our children. And they are historical records, when rightly read. They inform us to what nation our ancestor belonged, or what was his occupation, or what his principal physical or moral characteristic. That man who first had a surname which he transmitted to his children, was the 'Adam' of that family. Of all who went before we know nothing. Our surnames are about 600 years old. Language changes, but the name, after it has been adopted as an hereditary surname, and fixed in registers, is petrified."

"EVERY FAMILY NAME HAD A BEGINNING, and there was a time, and a place, and a reason for its first use; and it may be of interest to specify briefly a few ways in which surnames originated. All proper names had originally a peculiar and appropriate meaning. In the first pages of the world a single name was sufficient for each individual, and that name was generally invented for the person, in allusion to the circumstances attending his birth, or to some personal quality he possessed, or which his parents fondly hoped he might possess in the future. But with surnames it will be found that

they are of all shades, from the best to the worst, from the most pleasing to the most ridiculous. They were given many times by the community in which a man dwelt; by his enemies as well as by his friends. Christian names were different, as they were given by friends and relatives."

"As society advanced more in refinement, and the number of human beings increased greatly, it became necessary, partly for euphony, and partly for the sake of distinction, to invent and use other names. Modern nations have adopted various methods of distinguishing families, but the ancients solved the problem for us."

"The Normans did much to introduce surnames or family names into England in 1066, for many of these adventurers had taken surnames from their Chateaux or place of residence in France. But it was a long time (about 1500) before surnames became very common, and MIDDLE NAMES were very rare before 1780."

"The unsettled state of surnames in those early times renders it a difficult matter to trace the pedigree of any family beyond the 13th century, and surnames can scarcely be said to have been permanently settled before the era of the Reformation. The keeping of Parish Registers was probably more instrumental than anything else in settling them, for, if a person were entered under one name at baptism, marriage, burial, etc., the Clergy usually designated the person by the place of his birth, or as the 'son of So and So,' or by the name of the father's occupation. And so the Clergy were very instrumental in the selection of surnames."

"The first example of fixed surnames in any number in England, are to be found in the Conqueror's Valuation Book, called 'Domesday.' Family names may be divided into groups, according to their origin, and it may be of interest to note the following sources, and the manner in which surnames came into general use."

"NICKNAMES were unquestionably the oldest names from which have been taken family names; given on account of a strong peculiarity of figure, feature, eccentricity of appearance, or manner of speech, and these names of personal or mental qualities have hardened into surnames. Even to-day nicknames are given, and they stick to one through life. Almost invariably in the nursery the child is given, by his brothers and sisters, some name which, if not a contraction of the true name, bears no relation to it. Often the names given are capricious and unaccountable. If they escape these in the nursery, they do not do so at school, where personalities often rule the giving of a name. Moreover, it is not easy to get rid of such a name. They, as a rule, represent some physical or moral characteristic that appealed at once to the popular understanding. A prolific source of this has been:—Blackman, Broadhead, Armstrong, Longfellow, Brown, Reed (Red), Whithead, Lightfoot, Doolittle, Quick, Smart, Little, Long, Strong, Small, Young, Rich, Poor(e), Sage, Wise, Moody, Blunt, Hardy, Savage, Fleet, Gaylord, Swift, Blythe, Merriman, Silliman, Tal(l)man, Fairchild, Treadwell, Goodhue, Littlejohn, etc."

"PARENTAGE has given a large group of names. It denotes descent. This is the assumption of the name of One's Sire in addition to his own proper name—as Joshua, son of Nun. It was formerly customary to receive names from ancestors by compounding their name with a word in the Hebrew tongue, 'son of.' The period of such names lies about medium between primitive ages and time current. Thus, George, son of William, became 'George William's son,' and by a natural change of stress, became fixed as 'George Williamson.' Recall the many names of this origin:—Albertson, Anderson, (Andrew's son), Dixon, Ed(d)ison, Harrison, Jefferson, Jackson, Maddison, Mattison, (Matthew's, Matt's son), Thompson, Sanderson, (Alexander, 'Sandy's son), Lawson (Lawrence

son), Davis or Davison or Davidson, Gibson (Gilbert or Gibb's son), Sampson (Sam's son), Simpson (Simeon's son), etc."

"What has been said of the English 'son of' may be said of the French 'd,' and the Scotch 'Mac,' and the Irish 'Mc' which mean 'son of' and then we have 'Van' and 'Von' in the Dutch; the Welsh 'P' or 'B' denoting sonship, so that 'Prichard' means 'son of Richard.' The Gallic patronimics in other languages, (and each language has one) are; Spanish, 'as' and 'ez,' Russian, 'itch' used as a termination, also 'of' and 'ef' German, Dutch and Swedish, 'sohn' 'sen' 'zoon,' etc. Chinese, 'tse.' Another English patronimic is 'kin' meaning 'son of' and is to be found in Dickins, Hawkins, Tompkins, Watkins, etc."

"TRADES, occupations, pursuits, and professions have given many names to different families. We read of Simon the Tanner. For example if there were men in a community, each having the name of JOHN, they were, for the sake of distinction, called John the Miller, John the Baker, etc. And these descriptive terms were soon shortened into John Miller, John Smith, John Carpenter, etc. Can we not readily see the origin of such family names as:—Abbott, Beeman, Burgess, Butler, Barber, Brewer, Cook, Cooper, Cartwright, Chandler, Carter, Clark, Chamberlain, Dykeman, Decker, Driver, Furman, Fuller, Fisher, Gosman, (Gooseman) Gardner, Hunter, Hooper, Hutman, Potter, Page, Porter, Sawyer, Skinner, Shepherd, Sargent, Sexton, Squire, Shoemaker, Thatcher, Turner, Taylor, Walker, Wright, Weaver, Wheelwright, Webster (Webb-Weaver), Waterman, etc., concluding with the office of a man who measured the oils, wines, etc., at the King's seaports, and he was called the 'Gauger' 'Gager' the 'Gage'."

"Closely connected with the foregoing are the surnames that indicate offices, positions, DIGNITIES, etc.:—Judge, Knight, Duke, Bowman, Armour, Bellman, Deacon, Bishop, Pope, Earle,

King, etc. Some of these terms denote the actual rank of an ancestor; sometimes they merely indicate employment in the service of a person of the rank named; sometimes they were only nicknames, based on some fancied resemblance in appearance or character; and sometimes they were simply reminiscences of the theatrical part played by an ancestor in the outdoor pageantries once so popular in England."

"The illustrations thus far presented have been selected largely from the English Language; it will be readily understood that the same principles apply to the origin of surnames among other nations, using other languages:—'Schneider' (Snider, Snyder) is the German for 'tailor'."

"LOCALITIES formed a very prolific source of surnames, having been added to the baptismal names of individuals. If there were several men by the Christian name of John, one living near the marsh, another near the fort, another in the lane, they were naturally known among their neighbours as John Ford, John Marsh, John Lane, John Mills, etc. Among the names of this origin are:—Park, Glenn, Brooks, Bank, Down, Dale, Ridge, Peak, Lee, Moor(e), etc."

"In this connection when a place and a family have the same name it is the place that gave the name to the people, not the family to the place. Many family names have been derived from the names of towns, cities, counties, countries, estates, etc. And the family names which have been derived from this source include the long list of names ending in 'ham' and 'ton' such as:—Burnham, Cunningham, Durham, Markham, Windham, Burton, Hamilton, Newton, Stockton, Walton, Washington, etc. And in France there is a town in the valley of the Seine called 'Gaugy,' and is near Rouen, where the Normans had their dwelling place before they conquered England. From this place was taken the family name of 'Gauge' or 'Gage'."

"Also in this class are the family names which are traceable to the names of countries, mountains, rivers, districts, etc., as England, French, France, London, Ireland, etc."

"ANIMALS have furnished some family names:—as, Bull, Buck, Bullock, Colt, Crane, Crabb, Drake, Fox, Finch, Herring, Heron, Hawk, Hare, Hind, Jay, Lamb, Lion, Parrott, Partridge, Pike, Swan, Sparhawk, Wolfe, etc. Probably some of these names were given in the first place as nicknames, or they were emblems painted on tavern signs, totem boards, or business signs before the shops. For in those days few could read, hence it was necessary for men to make their shops conspicuous by pictured sign boards."

"Closely allied with the foregoing are names which were taken from PLANTS, etc:—as, Bush, Cotton, Hays, Hawthorne, Holly, Mellon, Pepper, Plum, Pease, Root, Weed, Wood, etc."

"The name 'GAGE' has its history. One authority claims that the name is derived from an official position. He says, 'Gager or Gauger; his office was to attend to the King's revenue at the seaports, and with the measurement of all liquids, such as oil, wine, and honey. Another says 'Gage' is a Scandinavian word which means a 'pledged warrior,' 'one to fight.' Still another claims 'GAGE' from Gaugy, Normandy.' In the first record found and dated 1180 there is mention of Ralph de Gaugy. In 1165 Ralph de Gauchi or Gaugi held a fief in Northumberland, which he acquired by marriage. Robert de Gaugi was Baron of Slesmouth, Northumberland 1165 and had a brother Roger de Gauchi, to whom King John, 1203, committed the custody of Argentan Castle and Forest. William de Gaugi, his son, of Northampton, was father of John de Gaugi, who in 1260, with Petronilla, his wife, paid a fine in Essex and in 1269 he occurs in Suffolk. Roger Gaugi, 1324, was returned from Suffolk to a great council at Westminster. John Gage, of this family, settled in

Gloustershire, from whom descended the Viscount and Baronets Gage."

"Another authority, giving the same origin as the immediate foregoing, adds:—The name 'Gaugy' is now held by the Viscounts Gage, of Firle Sussex, and Baronets Gage, of Hengrave, Suffolk. Le Sire de Gaugi was at the Battle of Hastings."

"There is a prominent family by the name of 'GAGER,' and it seems improbable that our name came from the first source mentioned. But the last two seem the proper source, and they are really one. The Normans were Scandinavian, hence the word might become a name, as we have seen. And, as the word or name signifies 'pledged warrior,' or 'one to fight,' we must compare it with other things we know to be distinctively 'Gage.' Take the motto 'Courage without fear'—does this not confirm the Norman source? Then consider the crest—it is not a tame, meek, harmless creature, but the ram, noted for its fighting qualities. It would seem then, that 'Gage' came to us from the Scandinavian, through the Normans in Normandy. And just

as we are really Norman in blood, so are we Norman in name."

"ORTHOGRAPH. Names on the records are not autographs; but they were written by the Secretary or Clerk, according to the sound, as the names were pronounced to him. It sometimes occurred, doubtless, that he did not catch the sound accurately, and therefore mistook the true name. It is not surprising that many of the names are incorrectly spelled. Early English spelling was entirely phonetic. Words were spelled in a variety of ways. This variance was increased by the composite complexion of the nation. Composed of members of many nations, there was great carelessness and irregularity in the spelling of proper names in staid old England; and surely, in the undeveloped American Colonies, we would expect to find it worse."

"The spelling of our name was tentative and capricious when registered, and from the records the following forms have been taken:—Gage, Gaige, Gauge, Gach, Gadge, Guage, Geage, Gaugy, Gaugi, Gauchi, Gatch, Gadch, etc."

THE GAGE FAMILY

*Poem read at the Gage Family Re-union, held on Thursday, August 11th, 1898, at Forestville, N.Y.
This poem was written and read by the Rev. George Gage.*

1. When our fathers crossed the ocean
 In a far and distant day,
And landed in New England
 In a Massachusetts bay;
There were those among that number,
 As we read in history's page,
Who bore to this new country
 The family name of "GAGE."
2. Soon this family scattered widely
 And roamed the country o'er,
From the woods of North Carolina
 To Lake Erie's pleasant shore.
Some are o'er the Rocky Mountains,
 Some in Canada reside,
Some are dwelling in New England,
 Near the ocean's restless tide.
3. But where'er we find our brothers,
 We a greeting send to-day,
From the hamlets of New Jersey
 To the San Francisco Bay.
To old England we extend it
 Across the stormy main;
We'll renew the bonds of friendship,
 And be joined in heart again.
4. Every year we come together,
 As we now are gathered here;
Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers,
 Aunts and uncles, cousins dear.
We will praise the Lord, our Father,
 As we view the past year o'er,
When we meet with those remaining,
 On time's ever-changing shore.
5. Some we find have crossed the river,
 To the regions of the blest;
But for them we will not sorrow
 For their souls are now at rest.
We will let such lessons teach us
 To be ready every day,
For the Saviour soon may call us
 From these friendships here away.
6. If we trace our family's record
 In the way that they were led,
We will find that some were heroes,
 Some have for their country bled.
Some to-day are gently sleeping
 'Neath the sunny southern sky,
Telling us in noble language
 How a soldier boy could die.
7. Some are staid and honest farmers
 Turning up the swarded sod;
Some are lawyers, some are doctors,
 Some proclaim the Word of God.
But whatever be our calling,
 Let us strive to do our best;
That we all may hear the summons,
 "Faithful servant thou art blest."
8. Although many of our number
 Are not with us here to-day,
May those here be more united
 As we walk the pilgrim way.
There will be a grand reunion
 Where we'll gather very soon;
May we then be never parted,
 But with Jesus dwell as one.
9. When we've done with earthly trials,
 And life's closing knell is rung,
When we've said our final greeting
 And our farewell song is sung;
When the Book of Life is opened,
 On the fair and spotless page,
May we find upon that record,
 Many by the name of "GAGE."

OUR GAGE FAMILY

At about the same period when JAMES MILLS first came into Canada from Newark, N.J., and CHRISTINA HESSE as the youngest child of her father's large family came from Pennsylvania, there came also a widow named MARY GAGE with her two children, JAMES and ELIZABETH. MARY GAGE came from Greenbush, N.Y., which is near Albany on the Hudson, and settled at Stoney Creek, Upper Canada, about five miles from where the City of Hamilton now stands. There came into Canada also at this same period one MARY DAVIS from North Carolina, who with her father's family settled on the mountain in Saltfleet township and just south of Stoney Creek. The MILLS, HESSE, GAGE and DAVIS families all came from different directions and were previously unknown to each other. They settled within a radius of ten miles, but all were United Empire Loyalists and all on the same errand bent, viz.: seeking a new home in a new country, loyal to the British Crown and where conditions would eventually be more congenial. It required courage, to say the least, and it was that same indomitable courage which made the members of these four families, through most difficult pioneer hardships, the self-reliant, God-fearing, self-respecting upright Christian citizens of the new country which they became. There were thousands of other families who emigrated to Upper and Eastern Canada at that same period from the newly formed republic of the United States of America, and under the same pioneer conditions and for the same reasons, and no other people or peoples could have proven better foundation for the future citizenship of the new country than did these United Empire Loyalists. And now, after almost one hundred and fifty years of eminently just and fair treatment extended to all by the British government, the descendants of these United Empire Loyalists are still loyal

to the Mother Country and were among the very first in 1914 to spring to arms in her defence and for more than four long years fought like tigers and willingly offered their lives that civilization, right, justice and freedom for all mankind might be confirmed and prevail.

The history of the GAGE family from which the mother of the writer came, may be divided into two periods, viz: before and after the widow MARY GAGE came into Canada, which was in the year 1790. Perhaps the most historically interesting period of family history centres in and about the Battle of Stoney Creek, June 6th, 1813.

THE FIRST PERIOD

Naturally, the earlier period of the family's history is the more difficult to record. We are fortunately however, much indebted to Mr. John P. Langs, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., for extracts from a well prepared paper by him on "The History of Our Fore Parents to the marriage of Elizabeth Gage and John Westbrook," and read by Mr. Langs at the Gage-Westbrook Re-Union Picnic held at Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, July 1st, 1909. Mr. Langs is a descendant of Elizabeth Gage and had spent much time and patient research in his endeavor to preserve the family's early history.

It is on record in the Department of Crown Lands at Toronto, that on the 6th of May, 1796, a grant of Lots 25 and 26 in the 4th concession of Saltfleet (200 acres) was made to Widow Mary Gage, and on the same date a grant of Lots 34 in 4th (75 acres) and 33 and 34 in 5th concession (175 acres) was made to James Gage. James Gage was the only son of Widow Mary Gage. The description of these patents does not show the services for which the lands were given, nor the authority under which they were issued, but doubtless were the direct result of the following minute of a meeting copied

from the Public Archives of Canada dated Nov. 9th, 1789, at which His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Dorchester presided.

"His Lordship intimated to the Council that it remained a question upon the late regulations for the disposition of the waste lands of the Crown, whether the Board constituted for that purpose, were authorized to make locations to the Sons of Loyalists, on their coming to full age; and that it was his wish to put a mark of honour upon the families who had adhered to the unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783.

The Council concurring with His Lordship it is accordingly Ordered that the several Land Boards take course for preserving a Registry of the names of all persons falling under the description afore-mentioned to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from future Settlers in the Parish Registers and Rolls of the Militia of their respective Districts and other public remembrances of the Province as proper objects so honorable to their Ancestors for distinguished benefits and privileges.

And it is also Ordered that the said Land Boards may, in every such case, provide not only for the Sons of those Loyalists as they arrive to full age, but for their Daughters also of that age or on their marriage, assigning to each a Lot of Two Hundred acres more or less, provided nevertheless, that they respectively comply with the general regulations and that it shall satisfactorily appear that there has been no default in the due cultivation and improvement of the Lands already assigned to the head of the family of which they are Members."

MARY JONES GAGE

The Widow Mary Gage had two children, viz: James and Elizabeth. Of the early history of Widow Mary Gage, Mr. John P. Langs writes as follows:

"However, the Gages were on this place before 1796. John Westbrook had

by that year already wooed and won the daughter of the family. I suspect that in many of our early settlements actual occupation preceded the formal grant. Widow Mary Gage was born Mary Jones. She was at the time of her coming to Canada the widow of a loyalist officer, John Gage, who was killed, by one account, at the Battle of Wyoming, by another, at some unrecorded battle of Greenbush, the confusion may very likely have arisen from the family residing at or near Greenbush, which was a village on the Hudson, opposite Albany. There were many Gages in that neighborhood in 1790. I am sorry I cannot speak from a surer knowledge of the remoter origin of the family. I think, however, that they were very probably connected with the large New England race of Gages, descended from the immigrant John Gage, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630."

There was a Thomas Gage, formerly Colonel of the 22nd Foot and later Lieut-General in the Army and Governor and Commander-in-chief of all of His Majesty's Forces in North America at the breaking out of the American Revolutionary War. He was the son of Viscount Thomas Gage.

General Gage died April 2nd, 1787. It is just possible that Mary Jones' husband, John Gage, was a relative of General Thomas Gage, but at the present time there is no proven connection and the author of this book will leave this for others to follow up. Both men were officers in the British Army at the same time. General Gage was of English descent. His pedigree is known to the author and may be had upon request. Tradition says that our Captain John Gage was an officer in an Irish regiment at the time of his death.

There were several families of Gages, also United Empire Loyalists, who settled in what is now the eastern part of the City of Hamilton, but we have no authentic information that they were relatives of that John Gage whose

Widow Mary, with her two children, came to Canada about 1790, in fact, we have traditional evidence to the contrary.*

"The widow of John Gage had relatives of her own in Canada at a very early day. Augustus Jones, a surveyor, whose name appears on many of the early Wentworth County deeds, was her brother. He married an Indian lady, Tuhbeneguay, the daughter of a Missisagua chief; his son the Reverend Peter Jones, succeeded to the chieftainship of the tribe and also became well known in this part of the country as an Indian missionary. Another son, John Jones, married among the Brant descendants. For the origin of the Jones' also I have nothing authoritative to say. There was an Augustus Jones in Montgomery, Orange County, New York, at the time of the Revolution, the son, possibly, of Ambrose Jones, who was vestryman of the old Episcopal Church at St. Andrews. The only discoverable Augustus Jones in 1790 was the head of a family in Saybrook, Connecticut. I mention these bits of information as affording a clue, by which some person who has time and opportunity to investigate may be able to connect our ancestral family with the Joneses who in Colonial times inhabited Connecticut and Lond Island."

The Reverend Peter Jones, in his autobiography, says: "My father, Mr. Augustus Jones, was of Welsh extraction. His grandfather emigrated to America prior to the American Revolution, and settled on the Hudson River in the State of New York. He was married at the Grand River in Canada in 1798."

Mary Jones Gage gathered the few possessions she could save into a canoe and made her way along the old time water route to Canada; she therefore traveled up the Mohawk, past Fort Stanwix, across the short portage to Wood Creek, down Oneida Lake and the Oswego River, and thence along the Southern shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara and the Head-of-the-Lake at Stoney Creek. With her were her two

children, James, born in 1774, and Elizabeth, born in 1776. Mary Gage is recorded to be a truly heroic woman of the pioneer type, clearing the land and tilling the soil of her farm until her son James was old enough to shoulder the responsibility of the family living. She died in 1841, in her 97th year, at Hamilton, in the house of her son and was buried in the graveyard of the First Methodist Church; unfortunately her grave has, in the making of changes about that cemetery, been lost.

THE SECOND PERIOD

The foregoing in a somewhat picturesquely vague way, outlines the earlier history, or rather so much as we know of it, of the family down to the arrival of Widow Mary Gage with her two children upon the land in Saltfleet Township, Wentworth County, Upper Canada (now the Province of Ontario).

Her brother, Augustus Jones, the surveyor, was commissioned by the Government of Upper Canada to survey the counties around the Niagara frontier into townships and was engaged in this work as early as 1789. No doubt Widow Mary Gage was influenced in this way to take up land in this part of Canada. They were United Empire Loyalists, and without doubt, Widow Gage and her son James received their grants of land from the Government of Canada on this account.

School Inspector Smith in his Historical Sketch of the County of Wentworth says "according to the records in the Crown Lands Department

*The history of the East Hamilton Gages is undoubtedly full of early pioneer interest, but as this record concerns only the family from which the writer came, that of the widow of John Gage, we will reluctantly have to pass them over. It is from these east Hamilton Gages that the splendid city property known as "Gage Park" with its magnificent fountain (the latter being the personal gift of Miss Eugenia Gage in 1926) and also "Gage Avenue" receive their names. Within the city also and now surrounded by homes on the Beach Road lies the old family burying ground of the East Hamilton Gages. These bodies, however, will probably be carefully removed to the new Hamilton Cemetery, "Woodland."

for Ontario, the plans of the original survey of the townships of Barton and Saltfleet were registered on the 25th of October, 1791, by Augustus Jones, deputy provincial land surveyor. The names of those who had taken up land at this time were entered on these plans, which gave them an interim title, but it was not until 1796 that regular patents were issued."

ELIZABETH GAGE, 1776-1859

This history chiefly concerns the descendants of James Gage, only son of Widow Mary Gage, at the same time it will be interesting to know that his only sister Elizabeth Gage, in 1796, married Major John Westbrook, who settled on Fairchild's Creek, Brant County, near his staunch friend Chief Joseph Brant (Thyandanaega). Major Westbrook, like most of the early settlers in this part of Canada in those times, was a United Empire Loyalist. At the Re-union of the Gage-Westbrook descendants, held at Stoney Creek Battlefield Park on July 1st, 1909, there were more than 300 present.

JAMES GAGE, 1774-1854

James Gage was born June 25th, 1774, at Greenbush, New York. Died February 15th, 1854, at Hamilton, aged 80 years. He was four years old when his father fell at the battle of Greenbush. At the age of sixteen in 1790, he emigrated with his mother to Canada. At the age of 22 years, in 1796, he married Mary Davis, and with his wife settled on the land at Stoney Creek, which was afterwards to become historically famous. He was a man well known in those early times of Upper Canada. His house with its store was at first the only, and later the principal stopping place for travelers by land between Niagara and York (now Toronto). This house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Gage and their family up to the time of their removal to Hamilton about the year 1835.

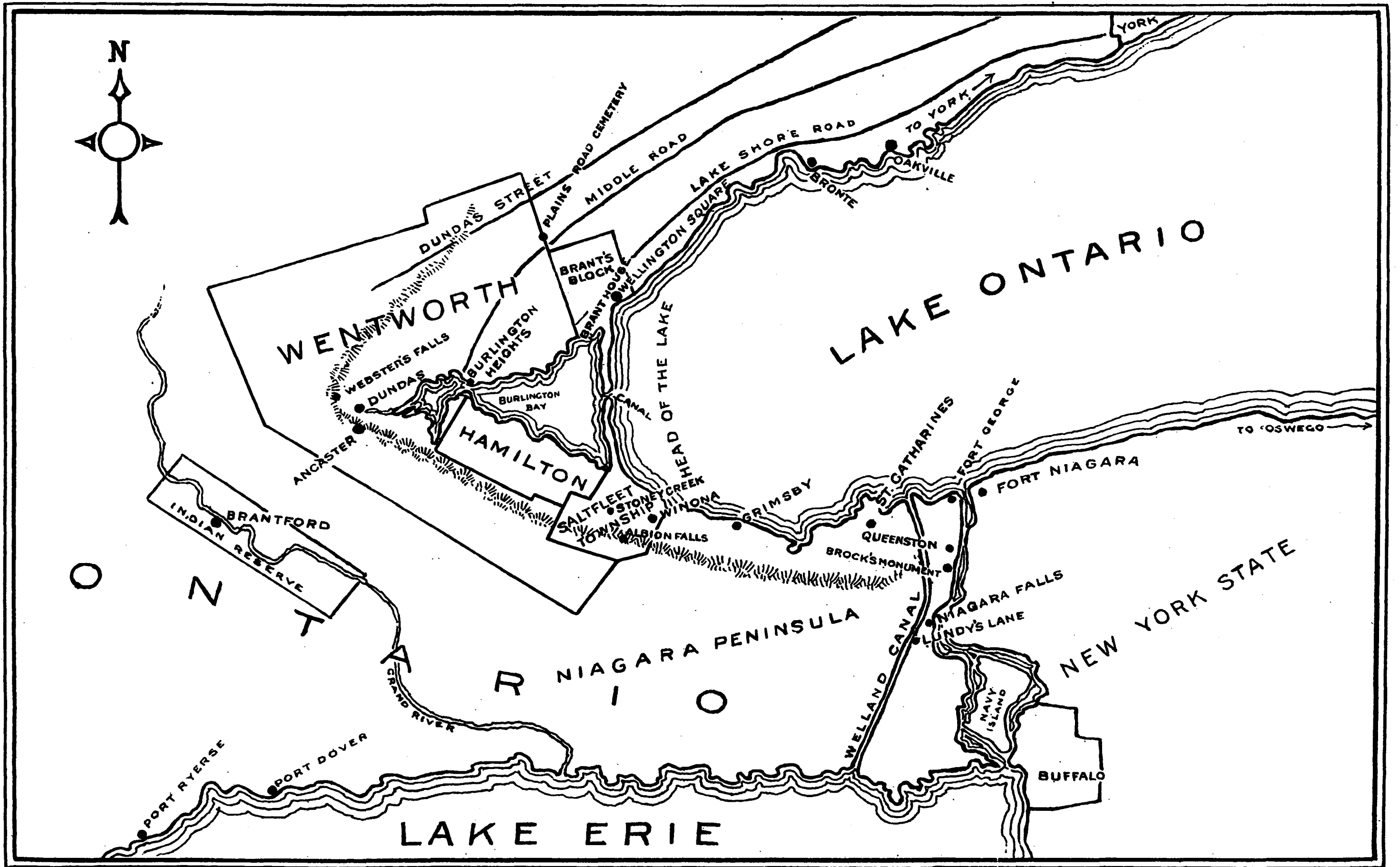
Mr. Gage was well acquainted with Joseph Brant, in fact, there were few people residing at the Head of the Lake that James Gage or his sons were not

acquainted with. James Gage was an exceedingly active and intelligent business man. He made frequent business trips by boat from his home at Stoney Creek to York. His store was in a log building on the opposite side of the traveled road from his home. This store building is now removed but up to a few years ago one could still distinguish the old sign which read "JAMES GAGE'S STORE." An extensive and profitable business was conducted in this store. Mr. Gage was always honorable and gifted with great foresight in business. After his removal to Hamilton he was appointed one of the first directors of the Gore Bank.

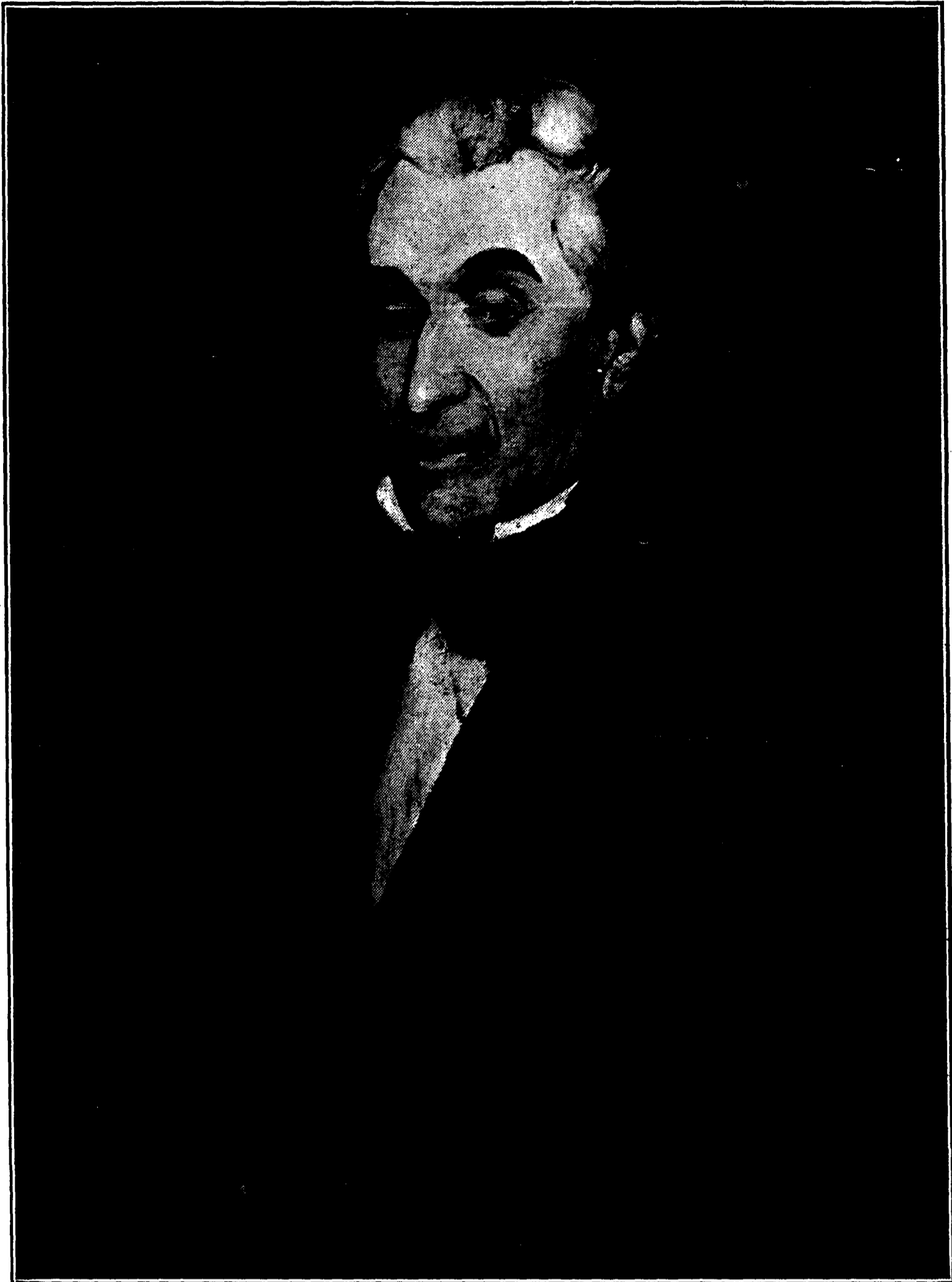
The village formerly called Wellington Square (now Burlington) was first projected by Col. Joseph Brant who, in 1778, received from the Crown a grant of the block of land, which still bears his name and which he received in consideration of his services and loyalty, he being one of the chiefs of the Six Nation Indians who continued true to the British Government during and subsequent to the American Revolution. The first regular survey of the village was made by Mr. James Gage who, in 1810, purchased from Catherine Brant 338 acres described in Gage's deed as the North East Angle of "Brant's Military Tract." During the Gage regime, Wellington Square rapidly increased its proportions and population and subsequent to the building of a large and handsome steam flouring mill, with an accompanying wharf and warehouse, became a considerable grain market, one of the best in Western Canada. It is related with pride that upwards of two hundred teams in a single day have delivered wheat there.

The Gages were also heavily engaged in the lumbering business, having numerous saw, shingle, lath and stave mills, as well as several flour and feed mills in the country round about Wellington Square and back into Halton county.

The sons of James Gage settled in and near Wellington Square while the father remained a resident on the farm at Stoney Creek.



MAP OF THE HEAD OF THE LAKE DISTRICT



JAMES GAGE

James Gage was born at Greenbush, N.Y., June 25th, 1774. He was the only son of John Gage, a Loyalist officer, and Mary Jones Gage. He came to Canada about 1790; married Mary Davis, 1796; died at Hamilton February 15, 1854. Buried in Hamilton Cemetery.

The above portrait and its companion picture are photographic reproductions of oil paintings hanging in Battlefield House, Stoney Creek, Ontario, Canada.



MARY DAVIS, wife of James Gage

Mary Davis was the daughter of William and Hannah Phillips Davis, United Empire Loyalists. She was born in North Carolina, October 22nd, 1777; married James Gage, of Stoney Creek, 1796; died October 18, 1853, aged 76 years. Buried in Hamilton Cemetery.

CHILDREN OF JAMES GAGE AND MARY DAVIS

I. ASAHIEL GAGE

Eldest child of James Gage and Mary Davis Gage, born Stoney Creek, Upper Canada, Sept. 28th., 1798; married 1st, Nancy McCollum; 2nd, Elizabeth Campbell; resided Middle Road, Wellington Square, Upper Canada; died July 1st, 1861, buried in brick-fenced Union Burying Ground on Plains Road near Burlington, Ontario, formerly called Wellington Square. Nancy McCollum Gage born July 28th, 1801; died Sept. 5th, 1847, aged 46 years. Buried in same cemetery.

Elizabeth Campbell Gage died and was buried at Santa Barbara, California.

Asahiel Gage had four sons and seven daughters. For list of descendants see following pages.

II. CATHERINE GAGE

Eldest daughter of James and Mary Davis Gage, born Stoney Creek, August 26th, 1800; married Wm. Freeman, 1825; died April 2nd, 1871, buried in Hamilton cemetery. They had issue five sons and four daughters. For list of descendants see other pages.

III. ANDREW GAGE

Third child of James and Mary Davis Gage, born Stoney Creek, Feb. 9th, 1802; married Martha Willson April 21st, 1824, by Rev. Ralph Leeming; resided on Lake Shore Road, Wellington Square; died, Hamilton, Ontario, June 9th, 1876. Buried in Union Burying Ground, near Burlington, Ontario, formerly Wellington Square.

Martha Willson Gage, daughter of Hon. John Willson, speaker of the House of Parliament of Upper Canada; died at Hamilton, October 27th, 1875, aged 69 years. Buried in Union Burying Ground, Plains Road, Burlington, Ontario. They had three sons and one daughter. For list of descendants see another page.

IV. ELIZABETH GAGE

Second daughter and fourth child of James and Mary Davis Gage, born Stoney Creek, Jan. 25th, 1805; married Lewis Dennick Birely May 18th, 1826; resided at Hamilton, Ontario. Died May 12th, 1892. Buried in Hamilton Cemetery.

Lewis Dennick Birely, born Jan. 20th, 1801; Died April 19th, 1889. Buried Hamilton, Ontario. They had three sons and three daughters. For list of descendants see another page.

V. JAMES PHILIP GAGE

Third son and fifth child of James and Mary Davis Gage. Born Stoney Creek, June 10th, 1810; married 1st, Mary Jane Davis of Wellington Square; 2nd, Helen Julia Buck of Palermo, Canada West, in 1857; resided Wellington Square, removed to Iowa. Died Lyons, Iowa, 1883. Buried at Lyons.

Mary Jane Davis Gage and Helen Julia Buck Gage, buried at Lyons, Iowa. James P. Gage had three sons and five daughters. For list of descendants see another page.

VI. SARAH GAGE

Third daughter and sixth child of James and Mary Davis Gage. Born Stoney Creek; married John Galbreath. Resided in Hamilton, Ontario. Only issue: John A. Galbreath, born October 7th, 1839. Died in infancy January 1st, 1842.

VII. KEZIA GAGE

Fourth daughter and seventh child of James and Mary Davis Gage. Born Stoney Creek; married John Triller. Died of cholera. Issue: 1. Mary Kezia Triller, died aged four years. 2. George Triller, died in infancy.

VIII. MARY GAGE

Fifth daughter and eighth child of James and Mary Davis Gage. Born at Stoney Creek; married A. T. Newberry. Died without issue.

IX. JOSEPH GAGE

Fourth son and ninth child of James and Mary Davis Gage. Born at Stoney Creek; married Miss Daniels. Died leaving no issue.

X. ANN ELIZA GAGE

Sixth daughter and tenth child of James and Mary Davis Gage. Born Stoney Creek, June 22nd, 1821; married Levi Beemer, June 25th, 1844. Died July 27th, 1897. Buried in Hamilton Cemetery. They had issue five sons and four daughters. See another page for list of descendants.

THE DAVIS FAMILY**United Empire Loyalists**

Thomas Davis and Mary his wife, owned and lived on a plantation near Baltimore, Md.

William, their son, was born on the plantation on the 23rd Dec., 1741. His wife was the beautiful but delicate Hannah Phillips. They came to Canada in 1793, and lived for some time near the Niagara River and afterwards settled in Saltfleet near Mount Albion, only a short distance from Stoney Creek.

William Davis died in 1834 in the 94th year of his age.

Hannah Phillips Davis, his wife, died in 1794. They had seven children as follows:

(1) ELIZABETH, born Oct. 29th, 1772, married Thos Ghent.

(2) *ASAHEL, born in Orange Co., N. Carolina, 1774. Died March 24th, 1850, at Wellington Square. Buried in Plains Road Cemetery with his wife Hannah.

(3) WILLIAM, born 1776, married Mary Long.

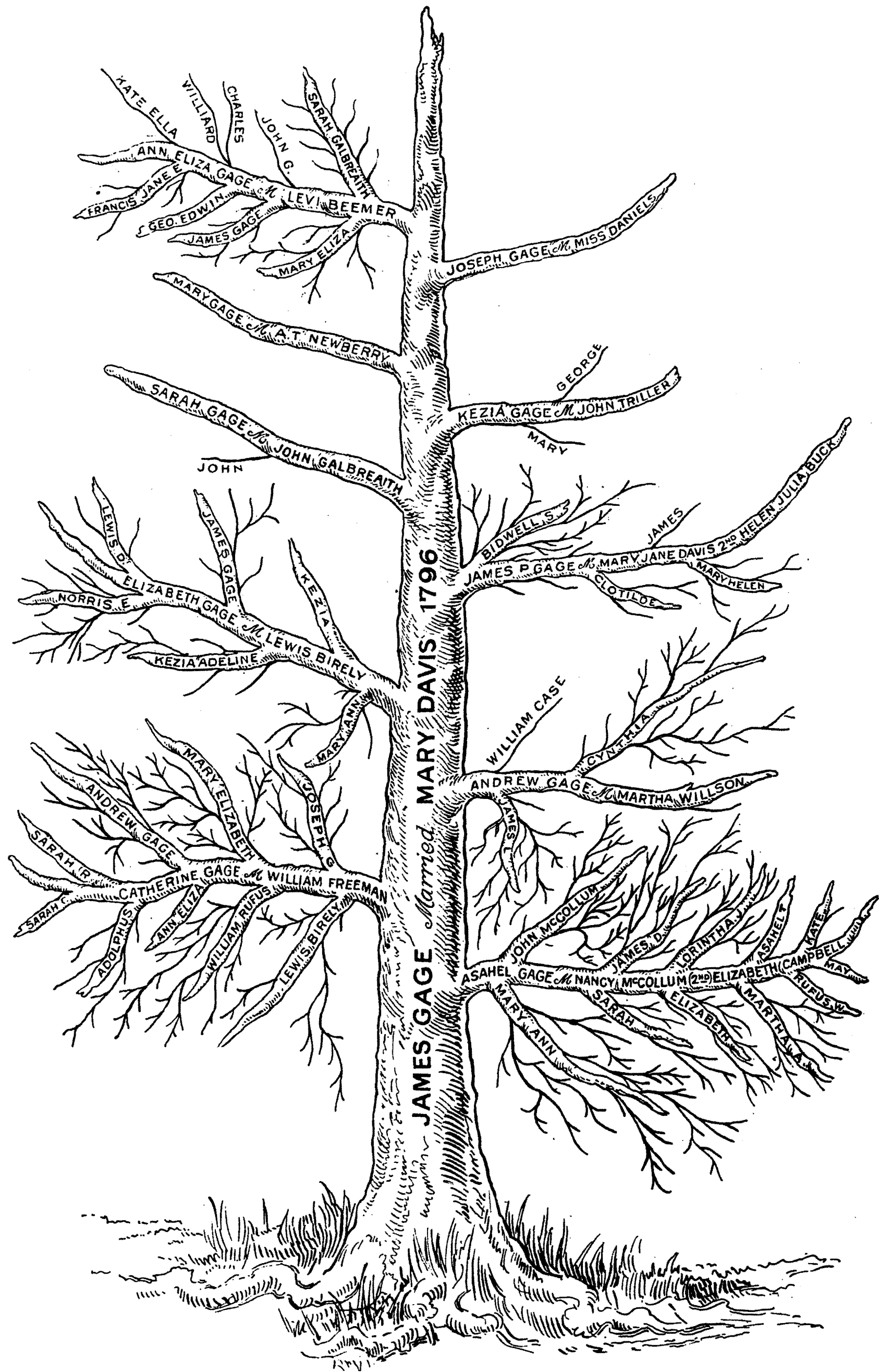
(4) MARY (married James Gage), born in North Carolina on October 22nd, 1777.

(5) JONATHAN, born Jan. 25th, 1783, married Jane Long.

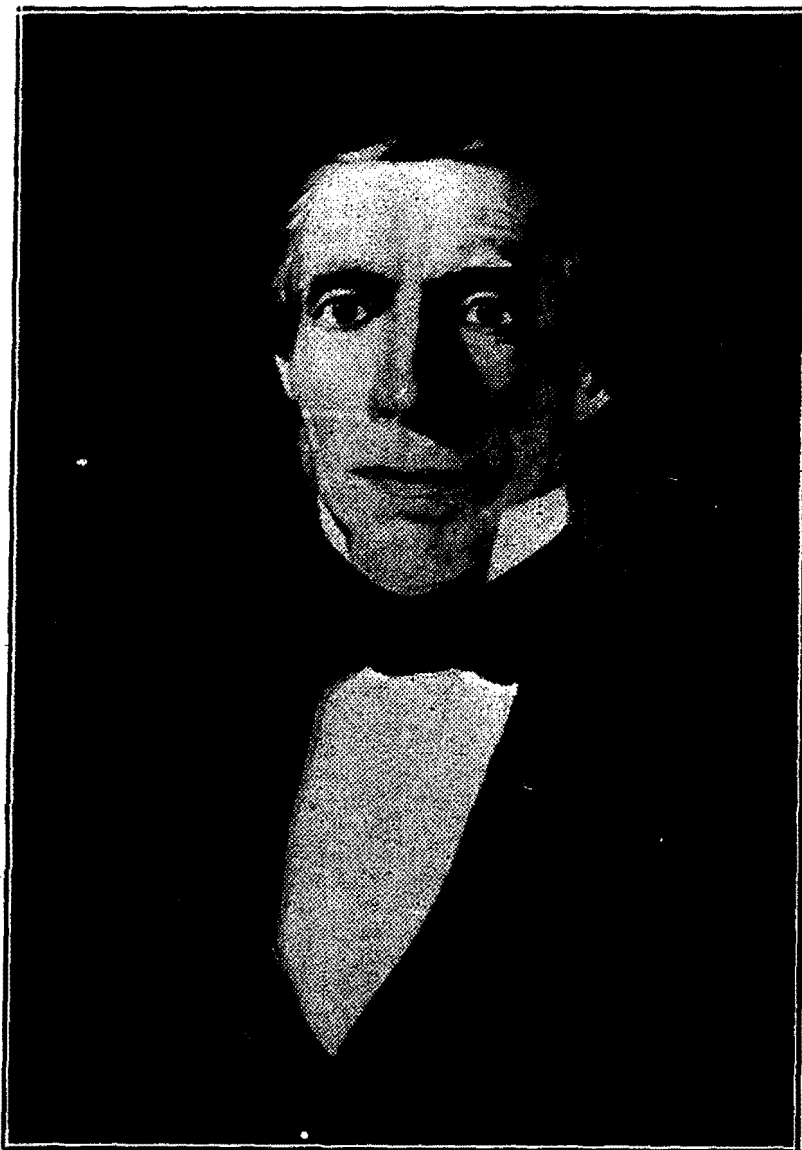
(6) KEZIA, born 1785, married John Cline.

(7) SARAH, born Nov. 2nd, 1787, married Col. John Chisholm.

*From here would appear to first come the name "Asahel" used so frequently later in the Gage family.



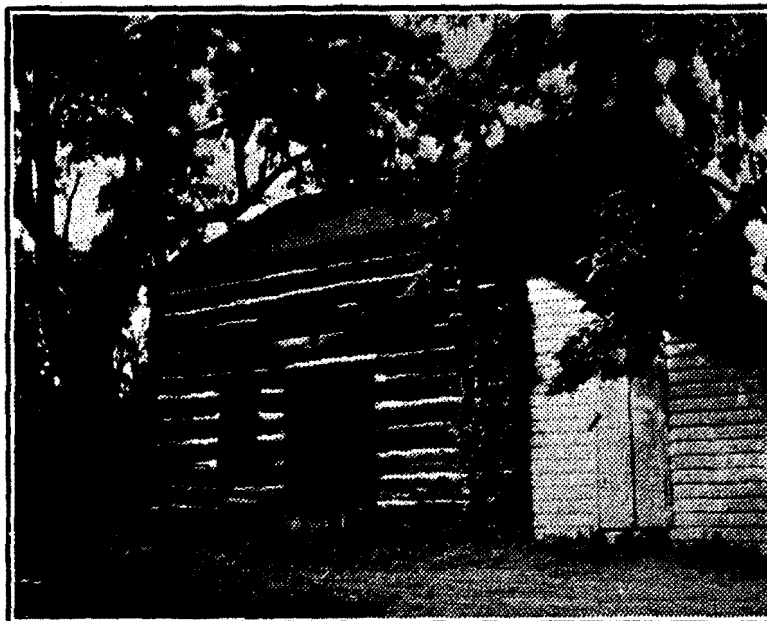
THE GAGE FAMILY TREE



I.—ASAHEL GAGE

Eldest child of James Gage and Mary Davis

Note.—It is almost needless to say the author regrets very much he was unable to locate any portrait of Nancy McCollum Gage, the wife of Asahel Gage, for reproduction in this book.



The original log house (still standing) in which Asahel Gage and his wife, Nancy McCollum, started housekeeping about 1822, at Wellington Square.

DESCENDANTS OF ASAHEL GAGE

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

1.	JAMES GAGE.				
	1. ASAHEL GAGE.				
		1. MARY ANN GAGE , born Wellington Square Nov. 16th, 1824; married John Chrysler Dec. 19th, 1844, at Wellington Square. Died at Lake Park, Iowa, June 1st, 1919, in her 95th year. Issue:—			
		1. Sarah Arsella Chrysler , born June 8th, 1847, at Wellington Square; m. J. R. Pumphrey May 9th, 1872; r. Tulsa, Okla. Issue:—			
		1. Mary Elizabeth Pumphrey, married Frank B. Gregg.			
		2. Eugene Rice Pumphrey, died 1916. Unmarried.			
		3. William R. Pumphrey, m. Norma B. Fertig Dec. 29th, 1917. Issue:—			
		1. Benjamin Franklin Pumphrey, born 1919.			
		4. Maude Pumphrey, m. Hugh Campbell Rennie May 14th, 1905. Issue:—			
		1. Veneta Nell Rennie, born Jan. 14th, 1906; married Joseph Wilson Barlow, Jr., Dec. 23rd, 1925.			
		2. Tulsa Maude Rennie, born April 1st, 1909.			
		3. Hazel Marie Rennie, born Dec. 4th, 1917.			
		2. Asahel Buren Chrysler , born Oct. 14th, 1849, at Wellington Square; married Anna Edwards 1878; died Los Angeles 1918. Issue:—			
		1. Eva Gage Chrysler, born 1879; m. Wm. Gaunt June 27th, 1900. Issue:—			
		1. Elva A. Gaunt, born 1905.			
		2. John Edwards Chrysler, b. 1880; m. Elizabeth Griffin 1905. Issue:—			
		1. Shirley May Chrysler, born Feb. 17th, 1908.			
		2. Gage Griffin Chrysler, born Dec. 10th, 1910.			
		3. John Edwards Chrysler, Jr., born Aug. 4th, 1912.			
		4. Alice Virginia Chrysler, born April 15th, 1914.			
		5. Thomas Raymond Chrysler, born May 13th, 1917.			
		3. Clyde Buren Chrysler, married Josephine Kass. Issue:—			
		1. Everton Chrysler, born 1905.			
		2. Edgar Chrysler, born 1908.			
		4. Elva Chrysler, married Geo. A. Fargher.			
		3. Hannah Sedana Chrysler , born May 9th, 1853, at Wellington Square; married D. A. Perkins Sept. 8th, 1875, at Sheldon, Iowa. Issue:—			
		1. George Perkins, born June 18th, 1876; died July 15th, 1891.			
		2. Rebecca White Perkins, born Sept. 28th, 1882; married Frank Elliott June 15th, 1908. Issue:—			
		1. Helen Gage Elliott, born April 1st, 1909.			
		2. Mildred Sedana Elliott, born May 5th, 1910.			
		3. John Perkins, b. Jan. 18th, 1884; m. Abigail Drew June 30th, 1908. Issue:—			
		1. Drew White Perkins, born April 20th, 1909.			
		2. Louise Avariell Perkins, born Jan. 17th, 1911.			
		3. Janet Fay Perkins, born Mar. 17th, 1913; died Aug. 19th, 1924.			
		4. Ethelwyn Ruth Perkins, born Feb. 27th, 1915.			
		5. Lenore Marie Perkins, born Aug. 18th, 1924.			
		4. Amanda Amelia Chrysler , born Nov. 7th, 1855, at Wellington Square; married C. F. Butterfield Dec. 31st, 1874. Issue:—			
		1. Henry Butterfield, born July 16th, 1880; married Bertha Gertrude Ellis Oct. 24th, 1898; died Mar. 29th, 1917.			
		2. Charles F. Butterfield, Jr., born Oct. 14th, 1881; married Ethel Alicia Casselman June 10th, 1908. Issue:—			
		1. Charles Richard Butterfield, born Dec. 14th, 1905.			
		3. Alice A. Butterfield, born Feb. 17th, 1883; married Charles H. Allen May 9th, 1905. Issue:—			
		1. Miriam Allen, born Jan. 29th, 1906.			
		2. Elizabeth Allen, born April 19th, 1908.			
		3. Charles R. Allen, born April 13th, 1915.			
		5. James Gerard Chrysler , born Sept. 23rd, 1857, at Wellington Square; m. Ida V. Thomas Sept. 23rd, 1879; r. Lake Park, Iowa. Issue:—			
		1. Karl G. Chrysler, born Sept. 9th, 1881; married Daisy Keith Nov. 27th, 1905. Issue:—			
		1. Keith Chrysler, born Dec. 2nd, 1907.			
		2. Louis Gage Chrysler, born May 25th, 1884; married Clara Stoltenberg Oct. 5th, 1910. Issue:—			
		1. James A. Chrysler, born Feb. 26th, 1912.			
		2. Katharine Chrysler, born Nov. 21st, 1913.			
		3. Louis Chrysler, Jr., born April 2nd, 1922.			
		4. Jeanette Chrysler, born Nov. 16th, 1924.			
		3. Clayton D. Chrysler, born Nov. 2nd, 1897; married Ann Hennick May 15th, 1920. Issue:—			
		1. Patricia Ann Chrysler, born Oct. 16th, 1923.			

Continued on next page

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th Generation.

						2. JOHN McCOLLUM GAGE, born Wellington Square Jan. 26th, 1827; married (1st) Margaret Palmer at Galt, Canada West, Feb. 8th, 1853. Margaret Palmer Gage died Nov. 11th, 1854, aged 19 years, 8 months, 14 days. Issue:—
						1. Nancy Gage, died in infancy Nov. 11th, 1853.
						2. Sarah A Gage, died Aug. 19th, 1855, aged 10 months, 1 day. Note.— Mother and both children lie buried in Union Burying Ground, Plains Road, near Wellington Square (now called Burlington, Ontario). Married (2nd) Almira Malvina Eaton April 11th, 1855, moved to Iowa. John M. Gage, while yet a Canadian citizen, died in the Union service, American Civil War, March 12th, 1863. Issue:—
						3. Asahel Daniel Gage, born Jan. 29th, 1856; married Louisa Belle Lambertson Oct. 4th, 1876; died July 14th, 1906. Issue:—
						1. Anna Gage, born Sept. 10th, 1877; married John W. Taplin Sept. 11th, 1895. Issue:—
						1. William Archibald Taplin, born Mar. 13th, 1898; married Harriet Hall 1921; resides Clearfield, Pa. Issue:—
						1. Gertrude Louise Taplin, born Aug. 5th, 1923.
						2. Mary Belle Taplin, born April 12th, 1925.
						2. Elizabeth Gage Taplin, born Sept. 17th, 1900; married Elmer G. Henze 1917; resides Palisade, Neb. Issue:—
						1. Cora Elinor Henze, born Aug. 15th, 1918.
						2. Lois Evelyn Henze, born Oct. 18th, 1919.
						3. Ivan Elmer Henze, born Sept. 20th, 1921.
						3. Belle Harriet Taplin, born Oct. 20th, 1909; married Sidney J. Coker 1925; resides Palisade, Neb. Issue:—
						1. Nannie Belle Coker, born Jan. 28th, 1926.
						2. John Archibald Gage, born Aug. 21st, 1881; married Meta Johnson Feb. 7th, 1899; resides Palisade, Neb. Issue:—
						1. Asahel Christian Gage, born Dec. 14th, 1900; married Nettie Birdsall 1919, resides Palisade, Neb. Issue:—
						1. Archie Wayne Gage, born April 15th, 1920.
						2. John Dorsey Gage, born Jan. 27th, 1922.
						3. Elsie Pearl Gage, born Dec. 28th, 1924.
						2. Marie Anna Belle Gage, born Oct. 16th, 1902; married Homer Merrell 1920; resides Palisade, Neb. Issue:—
						1. Homer Verdon Merrell, born April 9th, 1921.
						3. John Peter Gage, born June 30th, 1907; died in infancy.
						4. } Meta Belle Gage, born Jan. 28th, 1909; died Jan. 28th, 1909.
						5. } Belle Meta Gage, born Jan. 28th, 1909; died Feb. 12th, 1909.
						6. Lyle Johnson Gage, born May 14th, 1910.
						7. Leslie Archibald Gage, born Mar. 13th, 1914.
						8. John Richard Gage, born Mar. 17th, 1917.
						9. Doris May Gage, born Sept. 29th, 1923.
						3. Asahel Dorsey Gage, born Feb. 24th, 1886; married Elizabeth Worthington Rensberger Dec. 2nd, 1914. Issue:—
						1. Asahel Dorsey Gage, Jr., born August 26th, 1915.
						2. John Russell Gage, born Mar. 3rd, 1918.
						4. Mary L. Gage, born Dec. 24th, 1857; married Albert C. Blair April 6th, 1880; resides Colorado Springs, Col. Issue:—
						1. Jessie Alberta Blair, born July 22nd, 1882; Married Carrol Bandy Dec. 24th, 1902. Issue:—
						1. Beulah Bandy, born July 25th, 1905.
						2. Helen Bandy, born Nov. 7th, 1907.
						3. Mary Ellen Bandy, born Feb. 10th, 1914.
						2. Merton Leigh Blair, born Dec. 15th, 1887; died Feb. 18th, 1889.
						3. Myron G. Blair, b. Feb. 14th, 1891; m. N. Towse Jan. 15th, 1916. Issue:—
						1. Betty Virginia Blair, born Sept. 23rd, 1920.
						2. Barbara Estelle Blair, born Aug. 15th, 1923.
						4. Genevieve Blair, born Aug. 2nd, 1896; married Joseph C. Neeley April 21st, 1919. Issue:—
						1. Douglas Blair Neeley, born Jan. 16th, 1921.
						2. John Cyrus Neeley, born Aug. 21st, 1922.
						3. Mary Josephine Neeley, born Nov. 28th, 1923.
						5. Case Gerard Gage, born Dec. 19th, 1859; died in infancy.
						6. James Angus Gage, born June 20th, 1861; died in infancy.

Continued on next page

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

				3.	SARAH GAGE, born Wellington Square, Canada, Sept. 28th, 1829; married James S. Cummings, 1851, at the home of her father, Asahiel Gage; died in Cleveland, 1916. Issue:—
				1.	Francisca Cummings , born 1857; married Adolph S. Dennis, of Des Moines, Iowa, 1885; died Oakland, Cal., 1918. Issue:—
				1.	Arthur C. Dennis, born 1886; married Alma Brause, of Tulsa, Okla.; died 1918 in Cheyenne. Issue:—
				1.	Frances Dennis, born Nov. 2nd, 1917.
				2.	Martha S. Dennis, born Dec. 30th, 1899.
				2.	Martha E. Cummings , born Hamilton, Canada, 1864; married Lewis P. Hawes, 1885. Resides Cleveland, Ohio. Issue:—
				1.	James L. Hawes, born 1891; married Gladys Mower; resides Cleveland, Ohio. Issue:—
				1.	Shirley Hawes, born Nov. 15th, 1922.
				2.	Robert Hawes, born 1925.
				2.	Philip McCumber Hawes, born 1897; married Margaret Lethbridge 1918. Issue:—
				1.	Martha M. Hawes, born June 3rd, 1922.
				4.	JAMES DAVIS GAGE, born Wellington Square July 15th, 1831; married Cornelia Moore Bates Feb. 13th, 1855, in Canada; removed to Iowa same year; died Sabula, Iowa, May 10th, 1913. Issue:—
				1.	Gerard Asahiel Gage , born April 13th, 1856; married Jennie Bard Oct. 23rd, 1884. Resides Sabula, Iowa. Issue:—
				1.	James Orr Gage, born Dec. 23rd, 1885; married Minnie F. Wulff June 22nd, 1909. Issue:—
				1.	Ellen Josephine Gage, born Dec. 5th, 1910.
				2.	Bard Orr Gage, born Aug. 31st, 1914.
				3.	Robert James Gage, born May 9th, 1917.
				2.	Belle Gage, died in infancy.
				3.	Mary Gage, died in infancy.
				4.	Milton G. Gage, born June 13th, 1894; married Hazel E. Lambert Dec. 18th, 1920.
				5.	Josephine B. Gage, born July 3rd, 1900; married Dr. R. G. Cutter Sept. 20th, 1922. Issue:—
				1.	Nancy Ellen Cutter, born May 26th, 1926.
				6.	Dorothy E. Gage, born Mar. 6th, 1898; married F. D. Williams June 17th, 1922.
				7.	Gerard A. Gage, born Dec. 1st, 1902. Resides Des Moines, Iowa.
				2.	Josephine Rachael Gage , born 1860; married (1st) Milton Payne Nov. 25th, 1885; married (2nd) Andrew Jackson Copp, 1903; Resides Milwaukee. Issue:—
				1.	Mamie Moore Payne, born Dec., 1886; died in infancy.
				3.	Jennie E. Gage , born Jan. 11th, 1863; resides Beverly Hills, Cal. Married (1st) Theodore Montaigne Oct. 14th, 1892. Married (2nd) Leon Hilsinger Dec. 14th, 1906. Married (3rd) C. B. Dodge Mar. 1st, 1910. Issue:—
				1.	Marie Isabelle Montaigne, born Jan. 23rd, 1897; married Dr. S. V. West Sept. 12th, 1916. Issue:—
				1.	Gage Montaigne West, born Oct. 18th, 1917.
				2.	Janemarie West, born Dec. 22nd, 1918.
				4.	Elizabeth Francis Gage , born Mar. 11th, 1866; married Dr. E. D. Cowen July 10th, 1893; died Oct. 24th, 1917. No issue.
				5.	Mary Emily Gage , born Feb. 16th, 1868; married Charles T. Wright May 5th, 1892. Resides Savanna, Ill.
				6.	James Philo Gage , born Oct. 8th, 1870; married Agnes Prussing Dec. 20th, 1899; died July 18th, 1926. Issue:—
				1.	Russell G. Gage, born Feb. 6th, 1902; married Beva M. Pierson June 24th, 1926.
				7.	Phoebe Lois Gage , born Feb. 11th, 1873; married Frederick A. Griffing May 2nd, 1894. Resides Chicago. Issue:—
				1.	Helen Marjorie Griffing, born Feb. 28th, 1896; married Harold Gilbert McKinley Sept. 3rd, 1919. Issue:—
				1.	Gilbert Gage McKinley, born Dec. 9th, 1920.
				2.	Orville James McKinley, born July 20th, 1924.
				2.	Alston Gage Griffing, born Jan. 11th, 1901; married Mary Burns Sheriday Dec. 29th, 1923.

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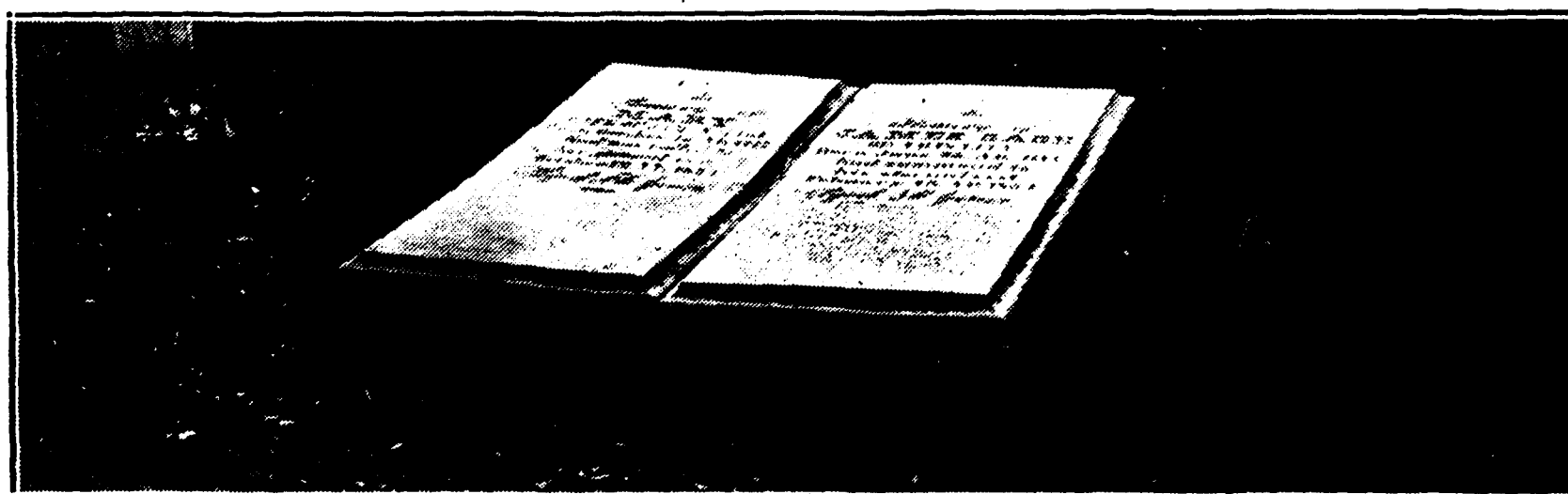
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

		5. ELIZABETH L. GAGE, born Wellington Square Nov. 3rd, 1833; married (1st) Mark Crooker Cummings Dec. 31st, 1850; (2nd) Henry Osborne; died Sept. 27th, 1915. Issue:—
	1.	Orlando Alberto Delmer Cummings , born Sept. 27th, 1851; married Ida May Loss Dec. 24th, 1875; died Mar. 31st, 1916. No issue.
	2.	John Wilberton Audubon Cummings , born Aug. 11th, 1853; married Etta L. Roberts Dec. 30th, 1880; died May 14th, 1920, at Hampton, Iowa. Issue:—
		1. Asahel Glem Cummings, born Oct. 3rd, 1881; died April 18th, 1882.
		2. Allie Zoe Cummings, born May 31st, 1883; married Arthur W. Wolf Feb. 28th, 1906. Issue:—
		1. Walter A. Wolf, born July 21st, 1911.
		3. Winnifred A. Cummings, born Mar. 31st, 1888; married H. Earl Elliott Oct. 5th, 1910. Issue:—
		1. Elizabeth Christine Elliott, born May 10th, 1914.
		4. Earl Robert Cummings, born July 24th, 1891; died Mar. 30th, 1892.
		5. Harold Wilberton Cummings, born Jan. 5th, 1897; married Junieta Goodall Mar. 2nd, 1923.
	3.	Asahel Buren Gerard Cummings , born July 21st, 1855; married Lena May Roberts Jan. 13th, 1886; died 1919. Issue:—
		1. Charlotte Irma Cummings, born Sept. 16th, 1887; married E. D. Wilbur Feb. 13th, 1910. Issue:—
		1. Virginia Wilbur, born June, 1911.
		2. Martin Cummings Wilbur, born Jan. 4th, 1923.
		2. Wava Elizabeth Cummings, born Feb. 3rd, 1891; married Harry O'Gorman June 14th, 1920; died Dec, 1925. Issue:—
		1. Patricia May O'Gorman, born Mar. 24th, 1921.
	4.	Minnie Armintha J. Cummings , born May 9th, 1861; married Will Lane Aug., 1880. Issue:—
		1. Carrie Lane, born Aug., 1884; died in infancy.
		2. { Bert Lane, born Nov. 13th, 1882; m. Rue Mame Crager Oct. 17th, 1912.
		3. { Charley Lane, born Nov. 13th, 1882. Unmarried.
	6.	LORINTHA J. GAGE, born Wellington Square May 6th, 1836 married (1st) Robert Tufford Jan. 24th, 1853; (2nd) Chas. S. Taylor July 3rd, 1897; died Oct. 14th, 1924. Issue:—
	1.	Nancy Catherine Tufford , born June 12th, 1859; married Marshall E. Lynes at Otterville, Ont., 1880; died Nov. 6th, 1919. Issue:—
		1. Edgar R. Lynes, born 1883; married Minerva Donaldson at Altorada, Alberta, 1913. Issue:—
		1. Douglas Lynes, born 1913.
		2. Phyllis Lynes, born 1917.
		3. Donald Lynes, born 1920.
		2. Asahel T. Lynes, born 1887. Unmarried.
	2.	Asahel Gage Tufford , born Dec. 4th, 1863; married Nancy K. Clark at Villa Nova, Ont., 1890; died Sept. 8th, 1918. Issue:—
		1. Arley Katherine Tufford, born 1893; married C. H. Burt at Devil's Lake, N.D., 1922.
		2. Helen Tufford, born 1897; married Alfred Miller at Devil's Lake, N.D., Jan. 24th, 1921. Issue:—
		1. Doris Joanne Miller, born Dec. 29th, 1921.
		3. Robert Clark Tufford, born 1898; married Mary Alma Campbell at North East, Pa., 1923.
	3.	Lillie May Tufford , born May 19th, 1869; married John McIntosh at Devil's Lake, N.D., 1887; died May 19th, 1888. Issue:—
		1. Lillie May McIntosh, born 1888; married Stanley Parks at Kalispell, Mont., 1909. Issue:—
		1. Marguerite Parks, born 1911.
	4.	William R. Tufford , born Sept. 7th, 1871; married (1st) Flora M. Smith at Devil's Lake, N.D., 1900; (2nd) Allie Fern Marlatt at Waterford, Ont., Aug. 9th, 1909. Issue:—
		1. Karl E. Tufford, born 1901.

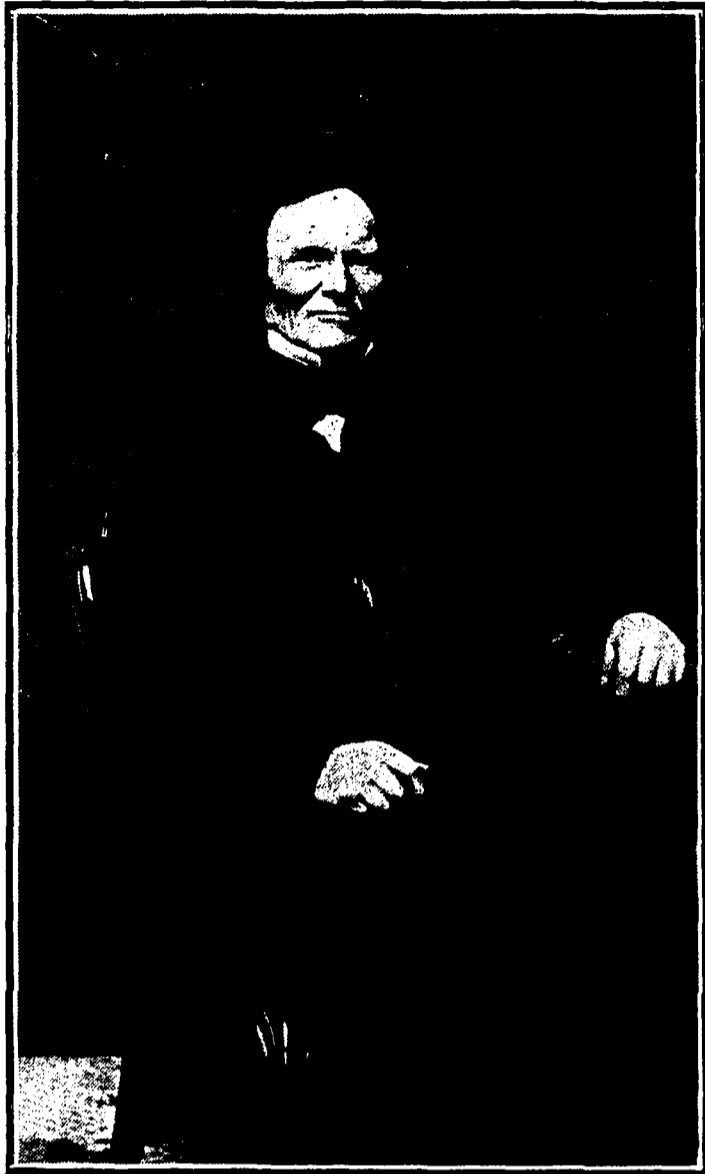
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1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation

					7. MARTHA ARAMINTA GAGE, born Wellington Square May 15th, 1838; married James Morison Feb. 10th, 1859, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston at Hamilton; died at Traer, Iowa, July 6th, 1893. Issue:—
				1. Frank Harold Morison, born Mar. 7th, 1863; married (1st) Jennie Hartshorn, Oct. 27th, 1886; (2nd) Viola May Waugh June 21st, 1909. Resides Sterling, Col. Issue:—	
				1. James H. Morison, born June 15th, 1892; married Agnes Helen Butler April 15th, 1917. Issue:—	
				1. } Jennie Louise Morison, born June 28th, 1918.	
				2. } Josephine May Morison, born June 28th, 1918.	
				3. Frank Harold Morison, II., born Feb. 20th, 1925.	
				2. Agnes Araminta Morison, born May 21st, 1895; married J. C. Munson Sept. 13th, 1917.	
				3. John T. Morison, born April 3rd, 1899; married Alice Isabel Dillon Sept. 7th, 1921.	
				2. Rufus J. Morison, born Mar. 17th, 1869; married Clara Felter Dec. 16th, 1891; resides Traer, Iowa. Issue:—	
				1. John Gage Morison, born July 27th, 1895; married Frances Faith Morrow Oct. 10th, 1916. Issue:—	
				1. Earl Gage Morison, born Oct. 25th, 1918.	
				2. Martha Morison, born Sept. 15th, 1897; died June 21st, 1923.	
				3. Alice Morison, born Nov. 11th, 1900; married Franklin J. Mills Nov. 12th, 1921.	
				4. Donald Rufus Morison, born April 9th, 1907.	
				3. Norman R. Morison, born Jan. 27th, 1876; married Carrie Allard Nov. 29th, 1901. Resides San Diego, California. Issue:—	
				1. Richard Leroy Morison, born May 21st, 1903.	
				4. Dr. James Richard Morison, died Jan. 6th, 1901. Unmarried.	
				8. ASAHEL T. GAGE, born Wellington Square Mar. 3rd, 1842; died in action at the battle of Champion Hills, in the Union Service, during the American Civil War, a Canadian citizen. Unmarried.	
				9. RUFUS W. GAGE, born Wellington Square Aug. 10th, 1843; married Martha Laing. No issue.	
				1. ASAHEL GAGE; married (2nd) Elizabeth Campbell. Issue:—	
				10. KATE GAGE; married (1st) Charles Tucker. Issue:—	
				1. Robin Tucker.	
				2nd marriage, Joseph Wright. No issue.	
				3rd marriage, James Hines. No issue.	
				11. MAY GAGE, born Wellington Square May 3rd, 1858; married James E. Tapley June, 1883; died Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 4th, 1911. No issue.	



The last resting place of **JAMES GAGE** and his wife, **MARY DAVIS**, in Hamilton Cemetery. The plot is under the care of the Perpetual Fund and the graves being somewhat of historical interest, the title is vested in the Women's Wentworth Historical Society.



II.—CATHERINE GAGE
Second child of James Gage and Mary Davis

WILLIAM FREEMAN
Husband of Catherine Gage

DESCENDANTS OF CATHERINE GAGE FREEMAN

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

2.	CATHERINE GAGE , born Aug. 26th, 1800, at Stoney Creek; married Wm. Freeman 1825; resided Township of Saltfleet, Mount Albion Road; died April 2nd, 1871. Buried in Hamilton Cemetery. Issue:—
1.	LEWIS BIRELY FREEMAN , born Aug. 10th, 1826; married Deborah Fillman Gage. Issue:—
1.	James Freeman , died in infancy.
2.	William Arthur Freeman , born Mar. 31st, 1852; married Charlotte Smale July 8th, 1884. Resided Hamilton. Died Oct. 24th, 1920. Issue:—
1.	William O. Smale Freeman , died in infancy, Aug. 28th, 1885.
2.	Herbert Rowe Freeman , died in infancy, Aug. 16th, 1887.
3.	Mabel Irene Freeman , died in infancy, Dec. 20th, 1893.
4.	Arthur Roy Freeman , died in infancy, Dec. 28th, 1893.
5.	Willard Smale Freeman , born June 26th, 1891; married Martha Slater Feb. 11th, 1915. Issue:—
1.	Richard William Freeman , born April 9th, 1918.
2.	Willard Arthur Freeman , born April 9th, 1922.
3.	James Rowe Freeman , born May 31st, 1925.
3.	Henrietta I. Freeman , born July 24th, 1856; married (1st) Henry Magee Oct. 11th, 1877; (2nd) John Plant Aug. 12th, 1893. Issue:—
1.	Charles Henry Magee , born Sept. 7th, 1878; died Dec. 16th, 1898.
2.	Ella Maud Magee , born May 26th, 1880; married William K. Booth Nov. 8th, 1905; died Feb. 2nd, 1918. Issue:—
1.	Walter Gordon Booth , born June 12th, 1908.
2.	William Henry Booth , born Aug. 26th, 1914.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

					3. William Weston Magee, born Dec. 5th, 1881; married Agnes Dods Jan. 20th, 1908. Resides Toronto. Issue:— 1. Andrew Dods Magee, born Nov. 11th, 1908. 2. William Henry Magee, born Jan. 12th, 1910. 3. Jack Weston Magee, born July 29th, 1911. 4. Dorothy Louise Magee, born Mar. 25th, 1913. 5. Donald Leslie Magee, born June 22nd, 1920.
				4. Peter Weston Freeman, born Oct. 23rd, 1859; married Isabella Marguerite Davys Aug. 22nd, 1883; died Mar. 11th, 1885. Issue:— 1. Etta Margaret Freeman, born Aug. 22nd, 1884; married Arnott Martin Patterson April 16th, 1910. Issue:— 1. Jean Marguerite Lovera Patterson, born Dec. 28th, 1912. 2. Marion Arnott Isobel Patterson, born July 23rd, 1923.	
			2. JOSEPH GAGE FREEMAN, born Oct. 23rd, 1827; married Helen Milne Oct. 20th, 1858; died Feb. 4th, 1919. Issue:— 1. Hannah Freeman, born Jan. 12th, 1860; resides Markham, Ontario. 2. Catherine Freeman, born Mar. 23rd, 1863; married David Williams June 5th, 1894; resides Markham. Issue:— 1. Marjorie Helen Williams, born Feb. 25th, 1895; married John S. Delahaye Sept. 13th, 1924. 2. Wilfred Freeman Williams, born May 16th, 1897. 3. Melvin McKenzie Williams, b. Nov. 15th, 1898; m. Marguerite Pauline Belanger Aug. 22nd, 1926. 4. { Reta Elizabeth Williams, born Jan. 12th, 1902. 5. { George Frederick Williams, born Jan. 12th, 1902. 3. Helen Milne Freeman, born May 27th, 1865; died 1888. Unmarried. 4. Peter Alex Freeman, born Jan. 19th, 1868; married Annie McCowan April 5th, 1917. Issue:— 1. Lewis Milne Freeman, born Aug. 25th, 1918. 2. Alex McCowan Freeman, born Aug. 6th, 1919. 3. Marion Armstrong Freeman, b. Aug. 23rd, 1920; d. Jan. 31st, 1922. 5. George Milne Freeman, born Dec. 13th, 1870; married Nellie A. Dimma Dec. 17th, 1902. Issue:— 1. Helen Christine Freeman, born Feb. 3rd, 1908. 2. Annie Fleming Freeman, born April 2nd, 1912. 6. Elizabeth Gibson Freeman, born April 28th, 1874.		
			3. WILLIAM RUFUS FREEMAN, born Mar. 14th, 1829; married (1st) Maryette Olmstead; (2nd) Mary Margaret Glover (no issue); (3rd) Mary Wright; (4th) Lucy Smith; died May 25th, 1918. Issue:— 1. Moss Freeman, born Dec. 31st, 1853; married (1st) Emily Vanevery Nov. 25th, 1874; (2nd) Caroline Dewings July 1st, 1883; (3rd) Eliza Ann Call Sept. 22nd, 1897 (no issue); (4th) Ellie Carter (no issue); died May 19th, 1924. Issue:— 1. James Henry Freeman, born Nov. 13th, 1875; married ———. Issue:— 1. Harold Freeman, born June 18th, 1923. 2. Clifford R. Freeman, born July 28th, 1924. 3. Donald D. Freeman, born Dec. 7th, 1925. 2. William Rufus Freeman, born Aug. 13th, 1878; married Maud Helen Smith April 23rd, 1902; resides Regina. Issue:— 1. Marjorie Gordon Freeman, born Jan. 28th, 1909. 3. Ann Eliza Freeman, born Feb. 1st, 1880; married (1st) Frederick Sheehan Oct. 31st, 1897; (2nd) Edward Brennan, 1904. Issue:— 1. Vera Sheehan, born July 10th, 1901; died in infancy. 2. Charles Edward Brennan, born 1907. 4. Andrew Newton Freeman, born Oct. 16th, 1885; married Lucy Wilson Jan. 10th, 1920; resides Detroit. 5. Louise Freeman, born Mar. 2nd, 1887; m. Brook Ostrander. Issue:— 1. Russell Ostrander. 6. Alfretta Freeman, born July 23rd, 1890; married Roy McTavish Aug. 4th, 1916. 7. Ida Freeman, born Aug. 22nd, 1892. Died in infancy. 8. Norman Freeman, born Feb. 7th, 1895.		

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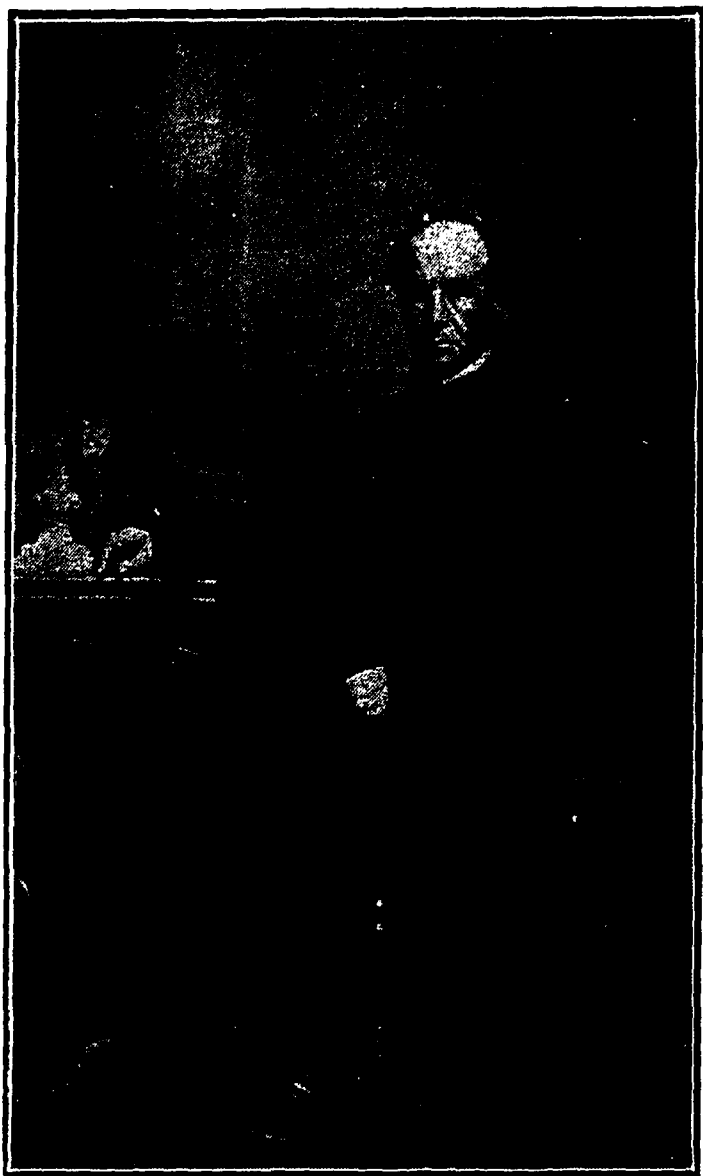
1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

				2.	Ada Freeman , born Nov. 13th, 1874; married Emerson Aikin Dec. 25th, 1895. Issue:— 1. Harold L. Aikin, b. Dec. 28th, 1896; m. Muriel Stewart Oct. 9th, 1926. 2. Cora Muriel Mary Aikin, born Aug. 7th, 1900; married Kenneth Richmond May 25th, 1921. 3. Stanley Reginald Aikin, born July 9th, 1906.
				3.	Ella Freeman , born Sept. 10th, 1876; married Maitland Martin Dec. 25th, 1895; died June 16th, 1914. Issue:— 1. Leora Gertrude Martin, b. Dec. 7th, 1896; m. John Etherington June 5th, 1914. Issue:— 1. Ella Leota Etherington, born Nov. 12th, 1915. 2. Reginald Norman Etherington, born July 28th, 1918. 2. Ada Myrtle Martin, b. May 5th, 1898; m. Robert Arthur Lickman Aug. 5th, 1914. Issue:— 1. Orval Murray Lickman, born June 11th, 1915. 2. Arthur Lorne Lickman, born May 11th, 1917. 3. Roy Everett Lickman, born Aug. 22nd, 1919. 4. Dorothy Aileen Lickman, b. Aug. 7th, 1921; d. Mar. 20th, 1922. 3. Lloyd Freeman Martin, born April 18th, 1904; married Nora Keen.
				4.	Cecil W. Freeman , born My 16th, 1896; married Genevieve Gluck 1923. Issue:— 1. John Freeman, born 1925.
				5.	William Morley Freeman , born Feb. 5th, 1898.
				6.	Lavinia Freeman , born Feb. 25th, 1900; died Feb., 1918.
				7.	Annie Laura Freeman , born July 22nd, 1902.
				8.	Frederick Smith Freeman , born May 25th, 1904.
				9.	Charles Wesley Freeman , born July 19th, 1905.
			4.		MARY ELIZABETH FREEMAN , born Jan. 22nd, 1830; married Hon. Andrew Trew Wood Aug. 14th, 1851; died June 30th, 1860. Issue:—
				1.	Frances Catherine Wood , born Aug. 1st, 1852; married William Roaf Oct. 25th, 1876. Resides Hollywood, Cal. Issue:— 1. John Hamilton Roaf, born Dec. 31st, 1877; married Helen Marjorie Macfarlane April 17th, 1907. Issue:— 1. William George Hamilton Roaf, born Oct. 24th, 1908. 2. John Lyndsay Roaf, born April 1st, 1910. 3. Marjorie Isobel Roaf, born Mar. 3rd, 1912. 2. Wm. Francis Roaf, born July 18th, 1880; died Aug. 23rd, 1887.
				2.	William Augustus Wood , born Mar. 27th, 1855; married Bertha S. Roy Oct. 24th, 1888. Resides Hamilton. Issue:— 1. {Augustus Trew Wood, born Nov. 4th, 1889. 2. {Bertram Roy Wood, born Nov. 4th, 1889. 3. Evelyn Beryl Wood, born June 12th, 1892; married Chas. Bell Montizambert June, 1916. Issue:— 1. Evelyn Jane Montizambert, born Jan. 20th, 1918. 2. Edward Wm. Montizambert, born June, 1919; died Oct., 1919. 3. Diana Montizambert, born Jan. 22nd, 1921. 4. Charles Bell Montizambert, born Mar. 24th, 1923. 4. Cecil Graham Wood, born June 20th, 1896.
				3.	George Duncan Wood , born July 26th, 1858; married Helen M. Adamson June 24th, 1886; died May 1st, 1907. Issue:— 1. Frances Mary Wood, born Aug. 23rd, 1887; married Charles Millidge Ruttan June 8th, 1910. Issue:— 1. Helen Andrina Ruttan, born Mar. 19th, 1911. 2. Henry Norlandi Ruttan, born Aug. 27th, 1912. 3. George Duncan Ruttan, born Feb. 21st, 1914. 4. Frances Elizabeth Ruttan, b. Oct. 2nd, 1918; d. Mar. 14th, 1922. 5. Charles Millidge Ruttan, born Dec. 11th, 1924. 2. Muriel Torrance Wood, born Mar. 12th, 1889; married McCrea Parker Blair Sept. 6th, 1911. Issue:— 1. Helen Margery Blair, born June 26th, 1912. 2. William Wallace Blair, born April 27th, 1914. 3. McCrea Parker Blair, born July 20th, 1915. 4. George Duncan Blair, born July 29th, 1917. 5. Muriel Torrance Blair, born Nov. 22nd, 1921. 6. David Wood Blair, born June 26th, 1923.

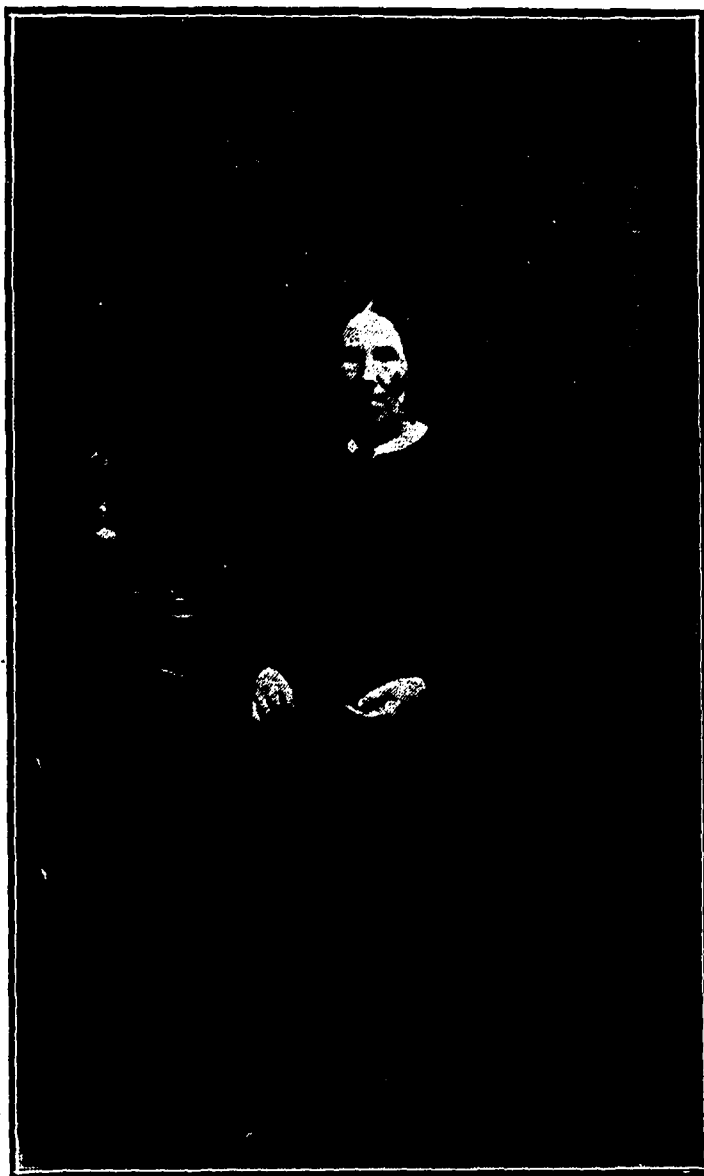
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1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

					3. Andrew Trew Wood, born Jan. 17th, 1891; married Janet Brownlee July 18th, 1919. Issue:— 1. Jocelyn Trew Wood, born Oct. 12th, 1920.
					4. George Duncan Wood, born Aug. 27th, 1896; married Alice Millidge Oct. 23rd, 1919. Issue: 1. Frances Millidge Wood, born Oct. 12th, 1920. 2. George Duncan Wood, born Jan. 20th, 1923. 3. Robert Peter Wood, born Aug. 16th, 1925.
					5. David Adamson Wood, born Feb. 14th, 1899.
					6. Helen Margery Wood, born Aug. 7th, 1903.
				5. ANN ELIZA GAGE FREEMAN, born Jan. 12th, 1833; married John McMillan Dec. 31st, 1872; died April 24th, 1907. No issue.	
				6. ANDREW GAGE FREEMAN, born July 30th, 1836; married Matilda Nash Feb. 11th, 1862; died Mar. 12th, 1894. Issue:— 1. Sarah A. Freeman, born April 23rd, 1864; died Oct. 3rd, 1865. 2. William Nash Freeman, born Aug. 5th, 1866; married Charity Elizabeth Horning Nov. 2nd, 1887. Resides Hannon, Ontario. Issue:— 1. Nathan Roy Freeman, born April 4th, 1889; married Pearl Marion Oct. 20th, 1915. Issue:— 1. Betty Freeman, born Sept. 19th, 1916. 2. Ira Warren Freeman, born Sept. 17th, 1890; married Hazel Martin Mar. 17th, 1915. Issue:— 1. Lillie Fern Freeman, born Nov. 7th, 1919. 2. Ella May Freeman, born July 10th, 1923. 3. Andrew Horning Freeman, born May 9th, 1894; married Esther Weaver Oct. 3rd, 1917. Issue:— 1. Oliver Ross Freeman, born April 25th, 1924. 4. Esek Freeman, born Nov. 1st, 1898; married May French Sept. 26th, 1922. Issue:— 1. Doris Matilda Freeman, born Sept. 8th, 1924. 5. Laura Ann Freeman, born Feb. 8th, 1897; married Delmer Ecker Oct. 18th, 1916. Issue:— 1. Letha Fern Ecker, born Sept. 19th, 1919. 6. Lloyd Martin Freeman, born Mar. 12th, 1901. 7. John Gordon Freeman, born Sept. 28th, 1908.	
				3. Margaret Catherine Freeman, born Jan. 1st, 1868; married William Martin Dec. 15th, 1886. Issue:— 1. Orland Martin, born Mar. 11th, 1888; married Nellie Soley Mar. 31st, 1909. Issue:— 1. Zelma Myrtle Martin, born Feb. 15th, 1910. 2. Alvie Roy Martin, born May 27th, 1913. 2. Matilda Ann Martin, born Sept. 26th, 1895; married Hugh Nicholls Sept. 27th, 1916. Issue:— 1. Ruby Rhea Zelma Nicholls, born Dec. 5th, 1923.	
				4. John Andrew Freeman, born June 20th, 1876; married Ella Felker April 13th, 1898. Issue:— 1. William Lorne Freeman, born June 7th, 1904; married Rhea Nicholls Mar. 3rd, 1926. 2. Frank Albert Freeman, born May 20th, 1911.	
				7. ADOLPHUS NEWBERRY FREEMAN, born July 3rd, 1839; married Barbara Elizabeth Nash Dec. 21st, 1864; died Dec. 9th, 1892. Resided Township Saltfleet, Mount Albion Road. Issue:— 1. Barbara Elizabeth Freeman, born Oct. 10th, 1866. 2. Catharine Margaret Freeman, born Sept. 16th, 1869; married Wm. I. Horning Oct., 1898; died Aug. 29th, 1899. Issue:— 1. George William Horning, born Aug. 19th, 1899. 3. George Wood Freeman, born July 6th, 1872; married Mary Elizabeth Bell Nov. 4th, 1901. Issue:— 1. James Adolphus Freeman, born Nov. 4th, 1902. 2. Arthur Leslie Freeman, born Jan. 10th, 1907. 3. George Stanley Freeman, born May 24th, 1911. 4. Evelyn Margaret Elizabeth Freeman, born Sept. 10th, 1913.	
				4. Frances Evelyn Freeman, born July 27th, 1881.	
				8. SARAH KEZIAH FREEMAN, born Mar. 27th, 1841; died Aug. 31st, 1841.	
				9. SARAH CATHARINE FREEMAN, born July 11th, 1843; died May 4th, 1861.	



III.—ANDREW GAGE
Third child and second son of James Gage



MARTHA WILLSON
Wife of Andrew Gage

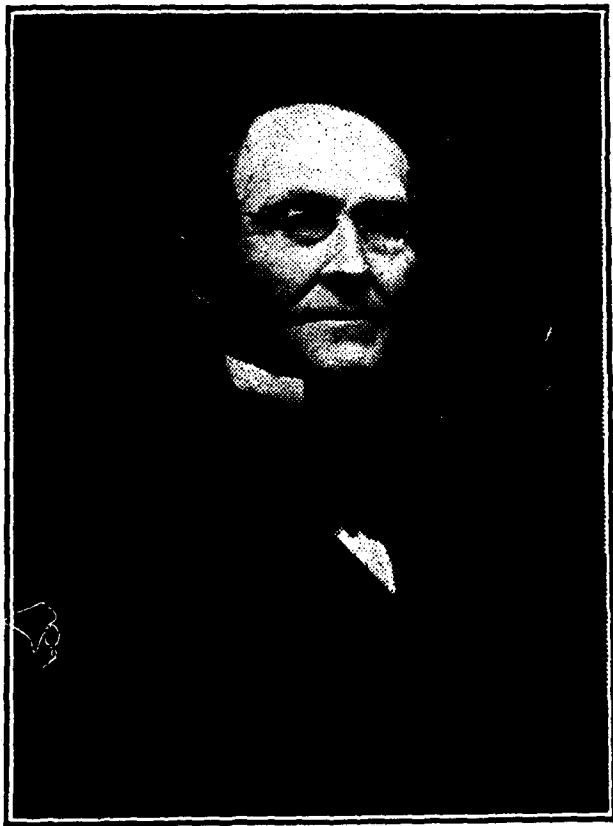


Entrance Gates to Union Burying Ground, Plains Road, near Burlington, Ont., formerly Wellington Square, where Andrew Gage, his brother Asahel, and many members of the Gage family lie buried.

DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW GAGE

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

3.	ANDREW GAGE , born Stoney Creek Feb. 9th, 1802; married Martha Willson, daughter of Hon. John Willson, Speaker of the House of Parliament of Upper Canada, April 21st, 1824, by the Rev. Ralph Leeming; died at Hamilton, Ontario, June 9th, 1876. Martha Willson Gage died Oct. 27th, 1875, aged 69 years. Both lie buried in Plains Road Union Burying Ground, near Wellington Square, now called Burlington, Ontario, Canada. Issue:—
1.	WILLIAM CASE GAGE , born Wellington Square May 12th, 1825; reported drowned at sea May 14th, 1845. Unmarried.
2.	JAMES LORENZO GAGE , born Wellington Square Aug. 5th, 1827; married Harriette Marguerette Mills Nov. 6th, 1851; died April 15th, 1897. Issue:—
1.	George Andrew Gage , born 1852; married Marie Antoinette Weed.
2.	Edwin Lorenzo Gage , born 1854; married Florence Leach; died April 16th, 1925. Issue:—
1.	Albert Gage, born April 9th, 1882.
2.	Lawrence Gage, born Nov. 6th, 1894; married Helen Epling June 19th, 1923.
3.	Catherine Louise Gage , born Hamilton, Ontario, Dec. 23rd, 1856; married (1st) Joseph Henry Savard May 24th, 1876; (2nd) Peter Greek Nov. 24th, 1916. Resides Rochester, N.Y. Issue:—
1.	Raymond Joseph Savard , born July 28th, 1877; married (1st) Catherine Snyder Mar. 16th, 1901; (2nd) Mabel Augusta Bailey Feb. 24th, 1904. Resides Rochester, N.Y. Issue:—
1.	Edwin Raymond Savard, born Dec. 18th, 1901.
2.	Edwin Eugene Savard , born Nov. 7th, 1879; married Rose May Harmon Sept. 7th, 1902. Resides Los Angeles, Cal. Issue:—
1.	Violette Lucille Savard, born Feb. 7th, 1907. Rochester, N.Y.
2.	Edwin Gilbert Savard, born Mar. 18th, 1913. Los Angeles, Cal.
3.	Edythe Louise Savard , born Sept. 30th, 1881; married William B. Rehberg Dec. 31st, 1902. Resides Rochester, N.Y. Issue:—
1.	Arline Estelle Rehberg, b. Sept. 18th, 1903; d. June 20th, 1920.
2.	Wesley Lorenzo Rehberg, born Aug. 3rd, 1905.
4.	Louis Henry Savard , born April 7th, 1883; married Belle Shuman June 8th, 1906. Issue:—
1.	Arthur Henry Savard, born Sept. 12th, 1907.
2.	Harold Louis Savard, born Mar. 19th, 1909.
5.	Lorenzo Peter Savard , born Nov. 16th, 1885; married Alice Mabel Watson Dec. 24th, 1907. Issue:—
1.	Ralph Lorenzo Savard, born Sept. 12th, 1915.
6.	Estelle Ida Savard , born Sept. 15th, 1888; married Benjamin Butler April 2nd, 1910. Issue:—
1.	Muriel Gloria Butler, born Feb. 23rd, 1912.
4.	Hattie M. Gage , born 1858; married (1st) Charles W. Craven; (2nd) John W. Wesley. No issue.
5.	Frank E. Gage , born 1861; married Johannah Meier. Issue:—
1.	Nellie M. Gage, born 1885.
2.	Charles W. Gage, born 1887.
6.	Minnie Gage , born 1865; married Frank Kelble 1886. Issue:—
1.	George Francis Kelble , born 1887; married Alma Areta Chadwick 1918. Issue:—
1.	Helen Areta Kelble, born 1919.
2.	Ethel Gertrude Kelble, born 1889.
3.	CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE , born Wellington Square Oct. 25th, 1832; married James Nelson Mills, son of James Mills and Christina Hesse, Oct. 27th, 1857; died at Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 22nd, 1916; buried in Hamilton Cemetery. For issue see Part Four of this book (the Mills-Gage family).
4.	JOHN WILLSON HUNTER GAGE , born at Wellington Square May 22nd, 1841; died Jan. 21st, 1851.



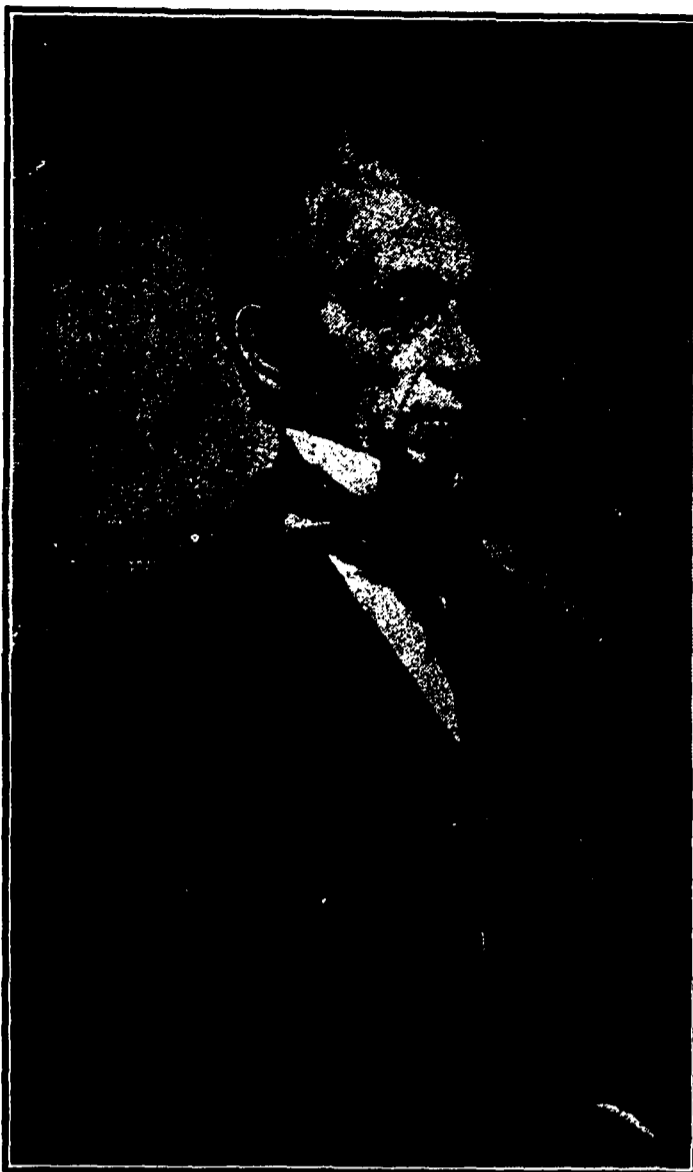
LEWIS DENNICK BIRELY
Husband of Elizabeth Gage



IV.—ELIZABETH GAGE
Fourth child and second daughter of James Gage

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

4.	ELIZABETH GAGE , born Stoney Creek Jan. 25th, 1805; married Lewis Dennick Birely May 18th, 1826; died May 12th, 1892. Issue:—
1.	MARY ANN GAGE BIRELY , born May 6th, 1827; married David Bloomfield Galbreath Feb. 18th, 1845; died Dec. 11th, 1917. Issue:—
1.	Newton D. Galbreath , born Dec. 31st, 1848; married Margaret Amos April 11th, 1876; died Feb. 17th, 1925.
2.	Annetta Tisbie Galbreath , born Sept. 11th, 1850; married Seneca Jones June 14th, 1876; died May 28th, 1880. Issue:—
1.	Ella Jones , born May 25th, 1877; married Rev. John Lovell Murray, D.D., Aug. 21st, 1902. Issue:—
1.	Norman Lovell Murray , born May 28th, 1903.
2.	Bruce Hamilton Murray , born Oct. 24th, 1907.
2.	Norman Seneca Jones , born Dec. 29th, 1878; married Florence Wilson Richart Sept. 3rd, 1902. Issue:—
1.	Virginia Margaret Jones , born Nov. 14th, 1907.
3.	Clara Elizabeth Galbreath . Unmarried.
2.	KEZIA BIRELY , born Sept. 9th, 1828; died Oct. 11th, 1828.
3.	KEZIA ADELINE BIRELY , born Nov. 13th, 1829; married Robert Russell Waddell Sept. 18th, 1850; died April 4th, 1912. Issue:—
1.	Picton Gerard Waddell , born July 23rd, 1851; died April 7th, 1852.
2.	Merton Hilyard Waddell , born Jan. 21st, 1853; died July 25th, 1854.
3.	James Norris Waddell , b. Dec. 5th, 1855; d. June 2nd, 1904. Unmarried.
4.	Frank Russell Waddell , born Dec. 21st, 1859; married Maud Lister, of Sarnia, Ontario, June 9th, 1897. Issue:—
1.	Lister Norris Waddell , Lieut. Royal Air Force service in France during Great War, born Mar. 30th, 1898.
2.	Robert Russell Waddell , M.B., born Sept. 28th, 1899.
3.	Frederick Francis Waddell , born Nov. 1st, 1902.
4.	Frances Maud Waddell , born July 18th, 1906.
5.	Wilfrid Alexander Waddell , born Mar. 13th, 1908.
4.	JAMES GAGE BIRELY , born Mar. 12th, 1833; married Kezia Mary Abbott Sept. 17th, 1856; died Jan. 5th, 1917. Issue:—
1.	Henry Russell Birely , b. May 23rd, 1859; d. Oct. 10th, 1906. Unmarried.
2.	Lewis Alexander James Birely , born Dec., 1861; died aged four years.
3.	Dorinda Elizabeth Birely , born April 9th, 1863; married George Gleeson McCormick Sept. 3rd, 1884. Issue:—
1.	Catherine Kezia McCormick , born Dec. 11th, 1896; married George Arthur P. Brickenden Oct. 26th, 1918. Issue:—
1.	Alice Dorinda Brickenden , born Oct. 10th, 1920.
2.	George McCormick Brickenden , born Nov. 15th, 1922.
5.	NORRIS FREEMAN BIRELY , born Feb. 24th, 1836; married Sarah Kate Lewis April 6th, 1859; died Sept. 18th, 1878. Issue:—
1.	George Frederick Ernest Birely , b. Mar. 18th, 1860; d. Oct. 25th, 1908.
2.	Mary Katherine Birely , born May 27th, 1862; died July 27th, 1862.
3.	Sarah Elizabeth Birely , born May 27th, 1862; died Aug. 25th, 1862.
4.	Lillie May Birely , born June 1st, 1865; married Dr. Thomas Hamilton Husband Nov. 20th, 1889; died Nov. 15th, 1893. Issue:—
1.	Capt. Lester B. Husband , 72nd Battalion Can. Inf., born Oct. 30th, 1893; married Elsie M. Thomson Oct. 10th, 1922.
5.	Edward Lewis Birely , born June 1st, 1865; married Hannah E. Blackbrough Nov. 14th, 1889. Issue:—
1.	Annie E. Birely , born Feb. 21st, 1892; died Mar. 12th, 1892.
2.	Norris Edward Birely , born June 7th, 1894; died Sept., 1894.
3.	Sara Margaret Birely , born Nov. 20th, 1896; married Kenneth C. Greene, of London, Ont., June 18th, 1920. Issue:—
1.	Margaret Naomi Greene , born Sept. 17th, 1921.
2.	Robert Birely Greene , born Mar. 20th, 1924.
4.	Henry George Birely , born May 12th, 1901.
6.	Frank Morley Birely , born July 14th, 1868; married Ella Wills June 1st, 1912; died July 9th, 1926. No issue.
7.	Percy Hamilton Birely , born Mar. 19th, 1871; died Oct. 25th, 1908.
8.	Williard Ryerson Birely , born Dec. 4th, 1872; died Sept. 25th, 1913.
6.	LEWIS DENNICK BIRELY II. , born Feb. 29th, 1848; married Florence H Brown June 6th, 1877. Resides Dawson City, Y.T. Issue:—
1.	Lewis Dennick Birely , born Dec. 14th, 1878; died June 5th, 1926.
2.	Kezia Viola Birely ; married Major Chauncy W. Cook, U.S. Army, 1919.



V.—JAMES PHILIP GAGE
Fifth child and third son of James Gage



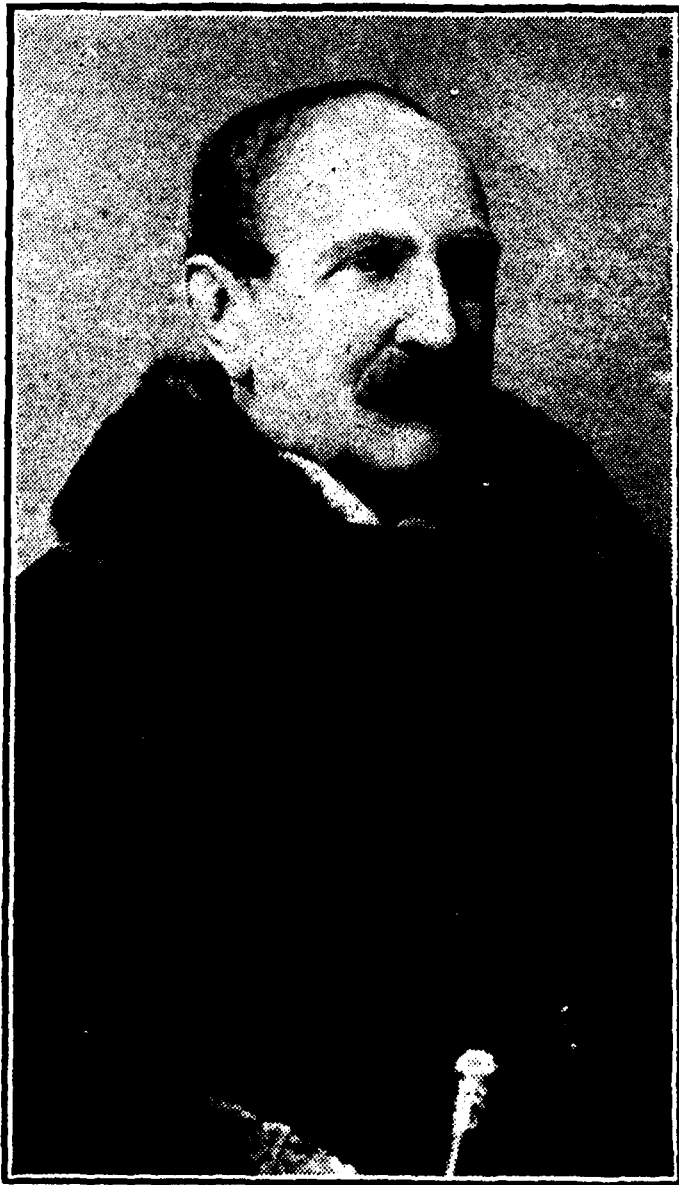
MARY JANE DAVIS
First wife of James Philip Gage



HELEN JULIA BUCK
Second wife of James Philip Gage

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th Generation.

5.	JAMES PHILIP GAGE , born June 10th, 1810, at Stoney Creek, Upper Canada; married (1st) Nov. 24th, 1836, Mary Jane Davis (born Jan. 31st, 1818, died Feb. 20th, 1857); married (2nd) Helen Julia Buck; died Lyons, Iowa, April 2nd, 1883. Issue:—
1.	MARSHALL SPRING BIDWELL GAGE , born Wellington Square Aug. 25th, 1837; married Aug. 12th, 1857, to Agnes Graham (born Jan. 27th, 1841, died Sept. 30th, 1915); died at Lyons, Iowa, Feb. 4th, 1891. Issue:—
1.	Mary Gage , born Dec. 23rd, 1858; married Feb. 14th, 1878, to Wm. F. Allen (born Jan. 21st, 1856, died Dec. 20th, 1905); died Oct. 24th, 1884. Issue:—
1.	Dibga Allen , born Aug. 29th, 1879, married Oct. 28th, 1909, to George C. Lollick (born Mar. 11th, 1880). Issue:—
1.	George Allen Lollick , born Aug. 2nd, 1913.
2.	Jean Lollick , born June 22nd, 1916.
2.	Frank Gage , born Aug. 10th, 1860; married Feb. 21st, 1883, to Emilie Wright (born Oct. 15th, 1862). Resides Lyons, Iowa. Issue:—
1.	Harry Bidwell Gage , born June 15th, 1884; married April 14th, 1909, to Nathalie Keyes (born Jan. 28th, 1889). Issue:—
1.	Bidwell Keyes Gage , born Mar. 2nd, 1910.
2.	Ward Oliver Gage , born May 11th, 1911.
3.	Billy Mac Gage , born May 18th, 1914.
4.	Robert Lewis Gage , born Feb. 23rd, 1916.
5.	Frederick Hugh Gage , born May 28th, 1919.
6.	Nathalie Keyes Gage , born Mar. 21st, 1923.
2.	Robert H. Gage , born Feb. 23rd, 1886.
3.	Jenell Gage , born Dec. 9th, 1864; died Nov. 12th, 1873.
4.	Carrie Gage , born Jan. 23rd, 1866; married Dec. 16th, 1891, to Virtus Lund. Issue:—
1.	Janelle Elise Lund , born Dec. 20th, 1895; married Dec. 27th, 1919, to Bert Worden Whitlock. Issue:—
1.	Edgar Worden Whitlock , born Jan. 8th, 1921.
2.	David Graham Whitlock , born Aug. 26th, 1924.
2.	Helen Sarah Lund , born Nov. 25th, 1897; married June 19th, 1924, to Lowell Bowen.
3.	Virtus Gage Lund , born Oct. 27th, 1902.
5.	Mira Gage , born Feb. 18th, 1871; married Nov. 1st, 1905, to Orville D. Earon (born Sept. 13th, 1868). Resides Montclair, N.J. Issue:—
1.	Isabel Earon .
2.	Orville Gage Earon , born June 10th, 1910; died June 21st, 1910.
3.	Agnes Gage Earon , born Dec. 27th, 1913; died Oct. 22nd, 1925.
6.	Breezie Gage , born Feb. 11th, 1873; died Oct. 22nd, 1878.
2.	*MARY JOSEPHINE GAGE , born Jan. 12th, 1842; died Feb. 12th, 1842.
3.	*DELIA EUGENIA GAGE , born Aug. 22nd, 1843; died Sept. 3rd, 1844.
4.	*JAMES GERARD GAGE , born May 15th, 1845; died Oct. 25th, 1851.
5.	*THALIA CATHERINE GAGE , born Sept. 27th, 1847; died Feb. 7th, 1848. *Note.—Four children buried at Wellington Square, Canada.
6.	CLOTILDE GAGE , born 1861; married W. T. Joyce 1885. Resides at Chicago. Issue:—
1.	David Gage Joyce , born July 7th, 1885; married Beatrice Rudolph Feb. 11th, 1922. Issue:—
1.	Beatrice Clotilde Joyce , born Mar. 20th, 1923.
2.	James Stanley Joyce , born Dec. 13th, 1886.
7.	JAMES PHILIP GAGE, Jr. , born 1863; died 1903. Unmarried.
8.	MARY HELEN GAGE born 1865; married Richard C. A. Flournoy 1887. Resides Sioux City, Iowa. Issue:—
1.	Helen Gage Flournoy , born 1891; died 1894.
2.	Mary Flournoy , born 1895; married Edward L. Hicks, II., 1919. Issue:—
1.	Edward Livingston Hicks, III. , born 1920.
3.	Elizabeth Flournoy , born 1896; married Paul M. Hatfield 1921. Issue:—
1.	Richard Flournoy Hatfield , born 1922.



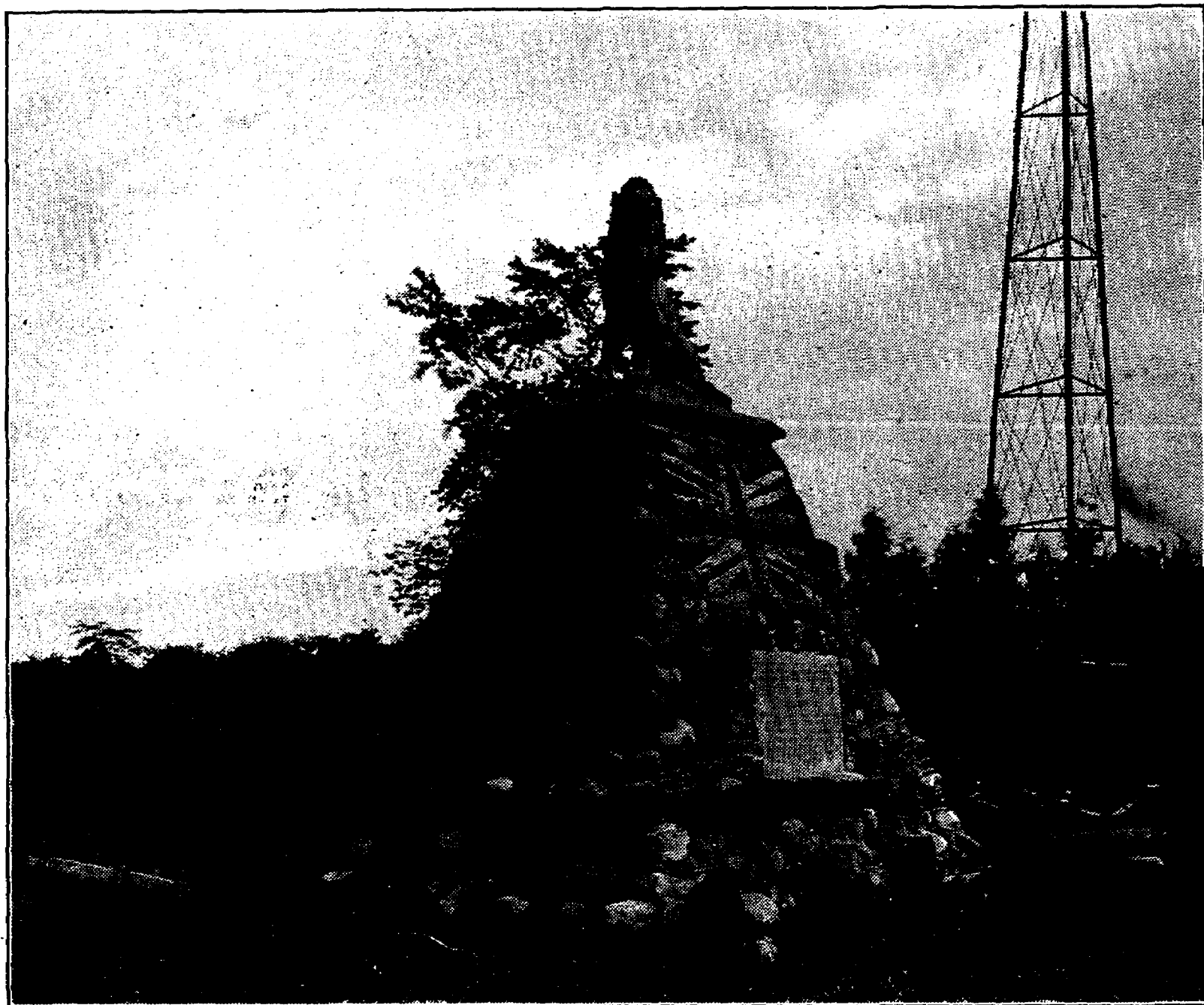
LEVI BEEMER
Husband of Ann Eliza Gage



X.—ANN ELIZA GAGE
Tenth child and sixth daughter of James Gage

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th Generation.

1.	JAMES GAGE.	
10.	ANN ELIZA GAGE , born Stoney Creek June 22nd, 1821; married Levi Beemer June 25th, 1844; died July 27th, 1897. Issue:—	
	1. MARY ELIZA BEEMER , born June 18th, 1845; married Alexander Calder Aug. 28th, 1872; died April 20th, 1921. Issue:—	
	1. Arthur Alexander Calder , born Dec. 22nd, 1874; married Helen O'Neil Aug. 15th, 1900. Issue:—	
	1. Dorothy May Calder, born Sept. 14th, 1903.	
	2. Alexander Calder, born Nov. 21st, 1905.	
	2. John Herbert Calder , born Aug. 2nd, 1876; married (1st) Madeline Wilson April 22nd, 1896; married (2nd) Marie Louise Pape Aug. 31st, 1918; died Oct. 31st, 1918. Issue:—	
	1. William Herbert Calder, born Feb. 14th, 1897.	
	3. Frederick Victor Calder , born May 14th, 1878; married Viola A. Micolino April 24th, 1907. Resides New York. Issue:—	
	1. Frederick Victor Calder, Jr., born May 2nd, 1908.	
	2. Viola Dorothy Calder, born Feb. 26th, 1913.	
	4. Eugene Barrows Calder , born Feb. 23rd, 1882; married Fredericka Wilhelmina Becht Nov. 15th, 1915. Resides Bergenfield, N.J. Issue:—	
	1. Eugene Barrows Calder, Jr., born Oct. 15th, 1916.	
	2. Edith May Calder, born July 23rd, 1918.	
	3. John Calder, born Dec. 9th, 1920.	
	2. SARA GALBREATH BEEMER , born Aug. 19th, 1846; married John Calder Dec. 22nd, 1869; died Mar. 16th, 1914. Issue:—	
	1. Jeanie G. Calder , died in infancy.	
	2. John Calder , died in infancy.	
	3. Arthur Calder , died in infancy.	
	4. Fred Calder , died in infancy.	
	5. Henry Gordon Calder , died April 6th, 1907. Unmarried.	
	6. Ethel May Calder , married Geo. Wood Brown. Resides in Hamilton.	
	7. William Douglas Calder , died in infancy.	
	8. Bertram Harvey Calder , died in infancy.	
	9. Graham Calder . Resides Schenectady, N.Y. Unmarried.	
	3. JAMES GAGE BEEMER I. , born Jan. 16th, 1849; married (1st) Tillie Wunder Sept. 5th, 1871; married (2nd) Margaret L. Barclay; died May 21st, 1921. Issue:—	
	1. Miles W. Beemer .	
	2. Clare Beemer , born —; married Edward B. Church.	
	3. Alma Beemer , born —; married Wilfred E. Smith.	
	4. James Gage Beemer, II. , born Dec. 28th, 1890; married Rebecca Stockton Stackhouse Nov. 28th, 1917. Resides Moorestown, N.J. Issue:—	
	1. James Gage Beemer, III., born Nov. 20th, 1918.	
	2. Margaret Walton Beemer (adopted), born July 8th, 1917.	
	4. JOHN GALBREATH BEEMER , born April 15th, 1850; died Feb. 14th, 1853.	
	5. GEORGE EDWIN BEEMER , born Dec. 11th, 1854; died leaving no issue.	
	6. CHARLES LAVELL BEEMER , born Aug. 9th, 1857; died Mar. 14th, 1858.	
	7. WILLIARD PARTRIDGE BEEMER , b. Aug. 9th, 1857; d. Mar. 20th, 1858.	
	8. FRANCES JANE EUGENIA BEEMER , born Oct. 1st, 1860; married William H. Berkinshaw Sept. 24th, 1884; resided Calgary, Alberta; died Dec. 8th, 1920. Issue:—	
	1. Norman William Berkinshaw , born July 27th, 1885; married Cecile Valerie Shuh June 12th, 1912. Resides Vancouver, B.C. Issue:—	
	1. Daphne Berkinshaw, born Feb. 27th, 1924.	
	2. Jean Berkinshaw, born Feb. 21st, 1926.	
	2. Olliene May Berkinshaw , born April 13th, 1890; married Thomas Percival Sutton.	
	3. Edwin Lyle Berkinshaw , born May 3rd, 1894. Captain E. Lyle Berkinshaw, of the 12th Overseas Mounted Rifles, killed in action at Ypres, June 3rd, 1916.	
	9. KATE ELLA BEEMER , born Nov. 26th, 1861; married Charles H. Collver Oct. 30th, 1901. Resides Simcoe, Ontario.	



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

Monument erected to British and American soldiers who fell at the Battle of Stoney Creek, Upper Canada, June 6th, 1813.

BATTLE OF STONEY CREEK

JUNE 6th, 1813

THE GAGE HOMESTEAD

AND THE

WOMEN'S WENTWORTH HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

MRS. GEORGE LYNCH-STAUNTON, President, 1926

THE WAR OF 1812

What is known as The War of 1812 between the British and the United States was fought in three campaigns, viz: 1812, 1813 and 1814.

THE BATTLE OF STONEY CREEK

Here follows an account of the battle of Stoney Creek, which has been published in booklet form under the auspices of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, by Mrs. Bertie Smith, secretary of that Society in 1925.

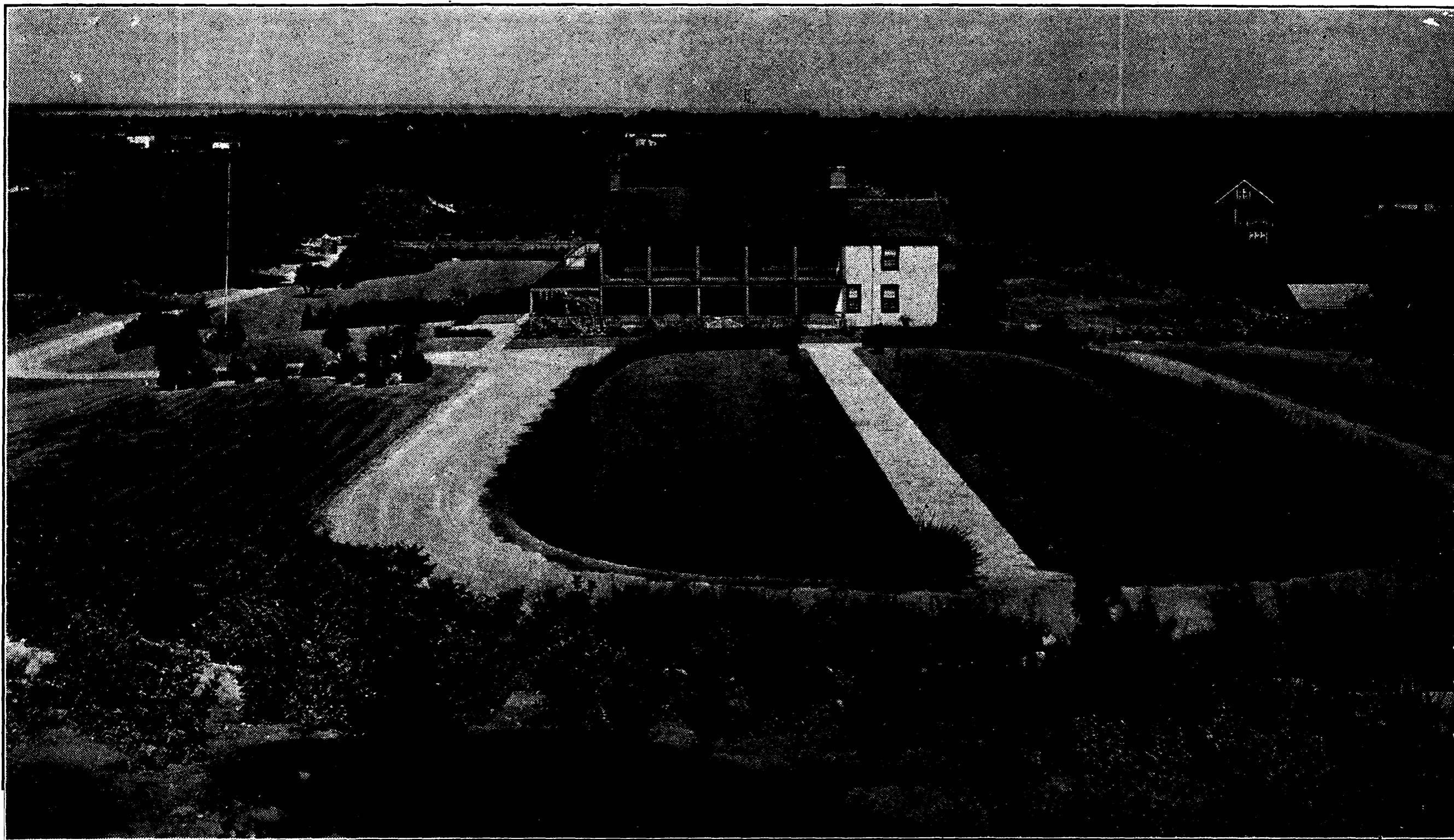
"When the campaign of 1813 opened, the British forces had suffered the loss of their gallant commander Sir Isaac Brock, and with but few gleams of encouragement, other reverses had fallen upon the small allotment of troops, spared from the great European conflict, for the defence of Upper Canada.

"On the great lakes the British vessels had become scattered and the American squadron, in control of Lake Ontario, on April 27th, effected the capture of the capital, York, now Toronto, which they burned.

"The British General, Vincent, owing to the inferior numbers under his command, had been forced from his position at Fort Niagara and retreated along the mountain top to Burlington Heights, where he arrived on the 31st of May to await reinforcements to his troops, made up of a few companies from the 49th Royal Berkshires and 8th Warwickshires Regiments, in all 704 rank and file.

"Up from the east came the enemy, 3500 strong, in command of Generals Chandler and Winder and, in spite of the handicaps of heavy muddy roads and the distance from supplies being carried in row boats up the lake, finally on the 5th of June reached Stoney Creek, camping on the Gage farm, the house being commandeered for the use of the staff. All the settlers in the vicinity were taken prisoners to prevent information being carried to the British. To the little force at Burlington Heights, seven miles to the west,

came the news of the enemy's position. Local history tells of the exploits of Isaac Corman and Billy Green. Claiming relationship with one of the American officers Corman got within the lines. After his visit he was allowed to go and was proceeding on his way when an afterthought struck his hosts; it might be dangerous to allow one who had become possessed of information and the countersign to be at large, he should be kept in safety. Before the guard detailed for the capture could reach him, Corman had met his brother-in-law, Billy Green, a lad of 16 or 17 years. To him certain facts were communicated. With the knowledge in his possession the boy ran on to inform the British. Along the face of the mountain he climbed until he reached the top, then on towards Burlington Heights. Arriving, he told his story to the British commander, General Vincent and his Adjutant, Col. Harvey. A reconnoitering party was sent out and as a result Harvey recommended a night attack. Vincent approved and gave charge of the movement to Harvey. At half-past eleven on the night of June 5th, the advance began. With stealthy footfalls and hidden by the overarching trees, the little force moved off from their camp and took the lonely eastward road. No word was spoken nor an avoidable sound made. Down through the picturesque ravine skirting the present road, they marched towards the enemy encampment, still silent and with charges drawn from the guns lest a premature report should alarm the adversary. The goal was in sight. At the door of a church, a short distance west of the camp against a tree stood a sentry guarding the fifty Americans who were asleep within. 'Who goes there?' he called; the answer was a bayonet thrust and the unfortunate questioner was pinned to his post and his charges taken prisoners. Came another challenge 'Who goes there?' In a moment the second sentinel was killed, but not be-



BATTLEFIELD HOUSE

The illustration shows Battlefield House, Stoney Creek, Ontario, Canada, formerly the home of JAMES GAGE, who resided with his wife and family (his mother living with them also) on this farm at the time of the Battle of Stoney Creek, June 6th, 1813. The view is taken from the Monument, looking north, Lake Ontario in the distance.

fore an anguished scream had aroused his comrades and the fight was on. Directed by Colonel Harvey, the companies of the 49th and 8th led by Major Plenderleath, Major Ogilvie, Captain Fitzgibbon and Sergeant-Major Alexander Fraser engaged in a hand to hand encounter in the dark. With wild and piercing yells they burst upon the astonished Americans, and in a moment there was a scene of disorder and confusion. The enemy forces scattered, wild volleys lit the sky, forward dashes ensued, bayonets flashed and bullets whizzed. In the darkness the American generals were lost to their men. Vincent became separated from his troops and was supposed to be killed or wounded and in the melee nearly fifty British were taken prisoners; a number of Americans were also taken by the British.

"The charge was decisive and the enemy began a retreat, not halting until they reached 40 Mile Creek where they camped for the night. When day broke the British had taken 120 prisoners, including the two Generals, Chandler and Winder, and four guns. Their losses were severe, 23 were killed,

136 wounded, and 54 taken prisoners, a heavy price for victory.

"General Vincent reported, 'The action terminated before daylight when three guns and one brass howitzer with three tumbrels, two Brigadier Generals, Chandler and Winder, and more than one hundred officers and privates remained in our hands.' The number of Americans killed and wounded cannot definitely be stated as their accounts differ.

"The results of the battle of Stoney Creek were decisive, for then was the tide of invasion turned. Sir James Carmichael Smith in his 'Precis of the Wars in Canada' says: 'The preservation of the Niagara district may, with the strictest justice, be fairly attributed to the attack upon the enemy at Stoney Creek. The nature of the war seems to have changed after that most bold and energetic affair and the campaign on that frontier terminated in the capture of the American stronghold, Fort Niagara, and the destruction of the stores, provisions and ordnance they had collected in that part of the country for further prosecution of the war.'

"And so Canada remained British."

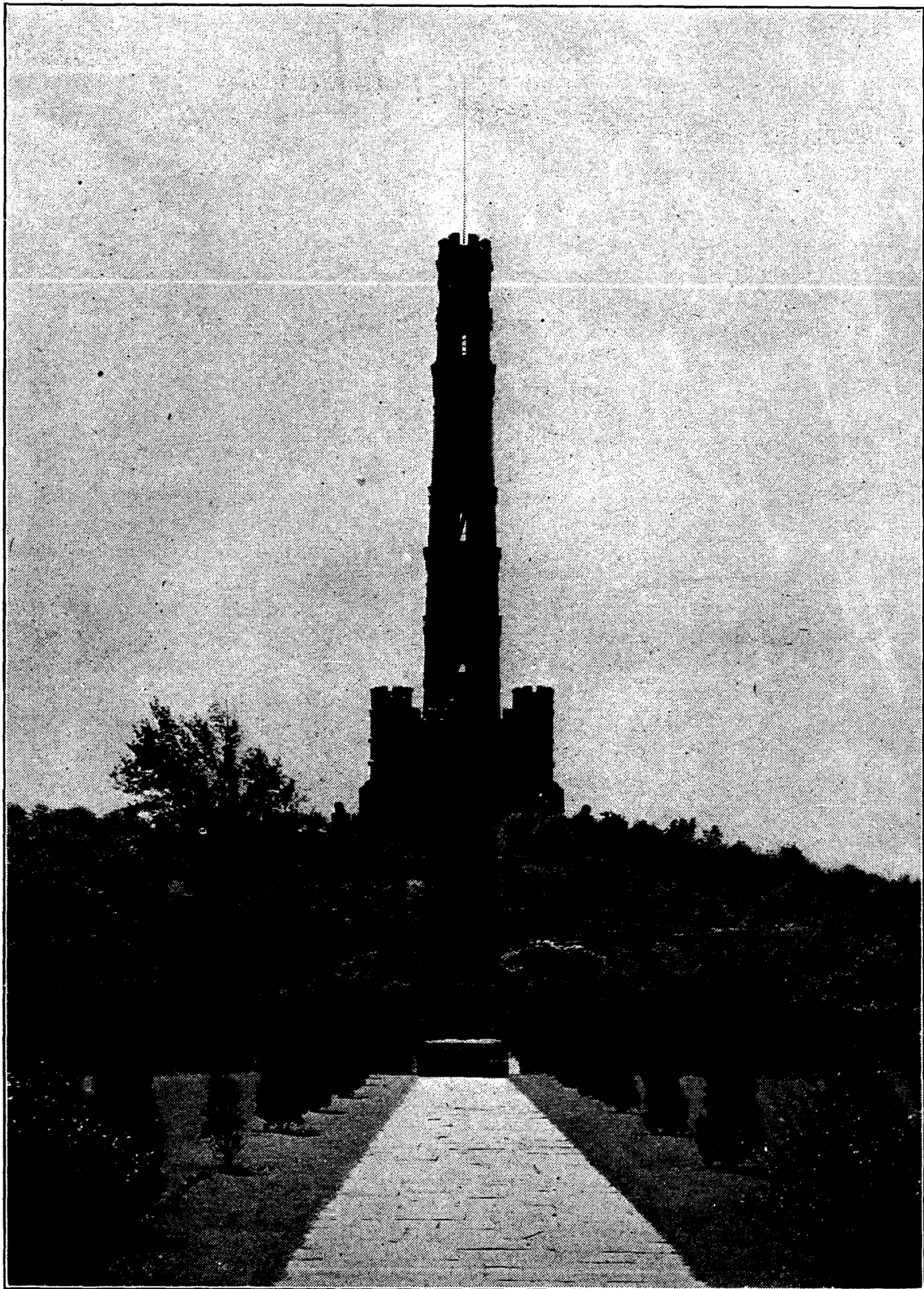
THE GAGE HOMESTEAD AND FAMILY

"On the valour and blood of its defenders were laid the foundation of Canada. But no less truly were these foundations laid on the qualities and characters of the early settlers, many of whom left the covering of a strange and uncongenial flag to find the sense of home and freedom within the folds of the Union Jack.

"Such is the story of Mary Gage. Prior to the Revolution her Welsh grand-parents emigrated to America, settling on the bank of the Hudson River. Mary married John Gage, an officer of an Irish Regiment stationed in the Colony, and who was killed at the massacre of Wyoming. Disconsolate she resolved to leave the place of disaster and seek sanctuary amidst new and happier scenes. With her two children, James, born in 1774, and Elizabeth, born in 1776, and accom-

panied by her two brothers, she set out on her long pilgrimage to the Niagara Peninsula finally settling on the land to become famous in history as the scene of the Battle of Stoney Creek. Accounts differ as to the mode of travel. One has it that the little company, bringing with them the few belongings they were able to save, came in a canoe by creek and river to Lake Ontario, along whose southern shore they proceeded to Niagara, thence onward to Stoney Creek. Another account states their progress was made on horseback. But whether by canoe or horseback the journey was none the less remarkable for courage and endurance.

"This left the young widow to her own resources. She cleared her land, tilled the soil and cared for her household in the log cabin, their first home,



MONUMENT AT STONEY CREEK, ONTARIO

View is from Battlefield House, looking south. This imposing stone monument stands as shown on an elevation in Battlefield Park and commands a magnificent and extensive view of a large district of highly developed fruit lands.

but which however, was soon to be replaced by the frame house, in greater part still standing. In this house in 1796 the daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Major Westbrook. During the same year at the age of 22, James Gage was married to Mary Davis, member of a family of Loyalists who came from North Carolina. After his marriage they continued to live with Mary Gage and their family on the land and in the house which they occupied at the time of the Battle of Stoney Creek.

"In addition to being a prosperous farmer, James Gage became a successful merchant. A few rods southwest of the house he built a store which he stocked with general merchandise. Until within a comparatively short time the store was still standing with its original sign, 'James Gage's Store.' For many years the house and store was the only stopping place between Niagara and Ancaster. James Gage's activities were still further extended and Wellington Square, now Burlington, owes much to his enterprise. In 1810 he made the first survey of the village when he purchased from Catherine Brant 338 acres described in the deed as the N. E. angle of Brant's Military Tract. Wellington Square became one of the best grain markets in Western Canada, due in great measure to James Gage's energy and foresight. His sons settled in and near Wellington Square while the parents and other members of the family remained on the farm at Stoney Creek until the year 1835 when they moved to Hamilton, bringing with them the now aged Mary Gage. She died in 1841, in her 97th year, leaving behind her besides her son and daughter, twenty-four grand children and upwards of sixty great grand children. An obituary notice which appeared at the time of her death in the Hamilton Gazette, says of her: 'She was alike distinguished for her quiet, unobtrusive manners, and for humble and sincere piety.' James Gage died in 1854, aged eighty years, leaving four sons and five daughters.

"Elizabeth Gage, who married Major

Westbrook, was the mother of sixteen children, fourteen of whom grew to man and womanhood. A family tree showing the descendants, was presented to the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, the present owners of the Battlefield property, and hangs in the house, an object of interest to many visitors.

"During its occupancy by the Gage family the house was the rendezvous of the early missionaries who ever found an open door. There the faithful gathered to receive the spiritual ministrations of men such as Elder Case, the Ryersons, and the eccentric Bradshaw. Many discouraged hearts were cheered and many turned into paths of rectitude.

"The story of the Gage household is, in this respect, typical of many families of their time. Their influence on the generations of to-day can not be estimated and on such were the foundations of Canada laid.

"But the chief historic interest of the Gage house is concerned with the Battle of Stoney Creek. When the storm broke the women and children were locked for safety in the cellar. The massive key, made by a blacksmith, hangs on the wall of the house to-day. James Gage, guarded by a sentry, was locked in a near-by hut. In the confusion of the battle the sentry ran away and his prisoner escaping and anxious for the safety of his family ran towards the house. On reaching the house he discovered that not only were his loved ones safe but they had been treated with utmost courtesy. When morning broke and the vanquished had departed, evidences of the conflict were to be seen. Bullets had pierced the house and a large chest with bedding that stood on the verandah was riddled. When Mrs. Gage opened the door she was horrified when a corpse fell against her. It was a young American officer who had been quartered in the house and to whom the Gage family had become attached.

"More than one hundred years ago this Niagara Peninsula was the scene of

strife and unrest when the tie binding the young colony to the home land was threatened. But by the hand of destiny the destroyer was stayed and Canada preserved to be one of the great Dom-

inions beyond the sea. To-day the sword and spear literally have become ploughshare and the pruning hook, and this fair Peninsula the Garden of Canada."

THE WOMEN'S WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Mrs. John Calder

"In the year 1899 the Ladies' Committee of the Wentworth Historical Society reorganized, changing its name to the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, of which Mrs. John Calder, a grand daughter of James Gage, was first President. Its first act was to purchase, by means of subscriptions from the citizens, four and a half acres of the land on which was fought the Battle of Stoney Creek, together with the Gage Homestead. After renovations to the house, and the grounds had been put in comparative order, this work being materially assisted by the residents of the surrounding country, it was on October 21st, 1899, by the Marchioness of Aberdeen, opened as a public park, the only instance of historic ground being owned and placed at the disposal of the general public by a private organization. When the Society found in 1910 that an additional parcel of 13 acres of the original grant was for sale, no time was lost in securing it. And now the park contains 17½ acres in all, to which anyone may have free access. The next step was to secure a monument to perpetuate the memory of those who fell at Stoney Creek and to mark the scene of the battle. After many years of importunity and knocking at the gates of Parliament a grant was made for the purpose, and the monument which stands on the hill south of the house was erected.

"The various steps in connection with the monument are of interest. On

the 28th of May, 1908, the first sod was turned by the Lady Grey, wife of the Governor-General of that time. One year later, on the 26th of May, Gen. Sir John French laid the corner stone. But the crowning day of all came on June 6th, 1913, the centenary of the battle, when Her Majesty, Queen Mary, by pressing a button in Buckingham Palace in London, unveiled the monument. In describing the event the London Graphic says: 'A special line connected Buckingham Palace with the office of the Commercial Cable Company, in Grace Church Street, and the cable to which it was linked was kept clear for the ceremony. In the Queen's boudoir were placed a galvanometer and electric button, and pressure by the Queen's hand upon the latter completed the electric circuit and caused the wrappings about the memorial statue to fall away, while the galvanometer indicated that Her Majesty's signal had been effective.' Since then the society, by the generous assistance of the Ontario Legislature, has been enabled to realize another ambition, and the grounds have been laid out and developed, so that to-day there stands a beautiful park, dedicated to the use of the people, a fitting memorial to the valour of British arms.

"On March 16th, 1914, the society suffered a great loss through the death of its President, Mrs. John Calder. To her belongs the credit for the foresight and the persistence in the face of difficulties, which has preserved for the people of Canada the scene of the stirring event of June 6th, 1813, whose results had so great a part in the maintenance of Upper Canada within the Empire. To her memory the society has placed in the house a portrait and tablet but her greatest memorial lies all about."

PART FOUR

THE

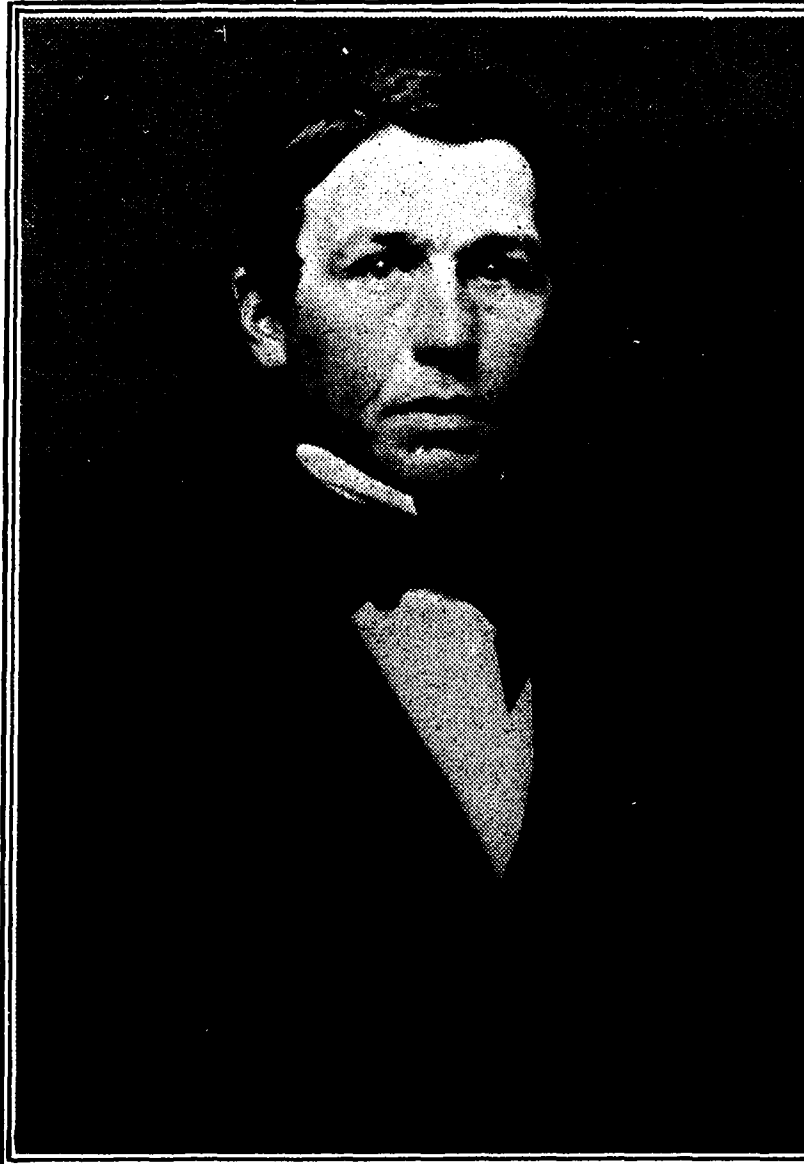
UNION

OF THE

MILLS AND GAGE

FAMILIES

THE UNION OF THE MILLS AND GAGE FAMILIES



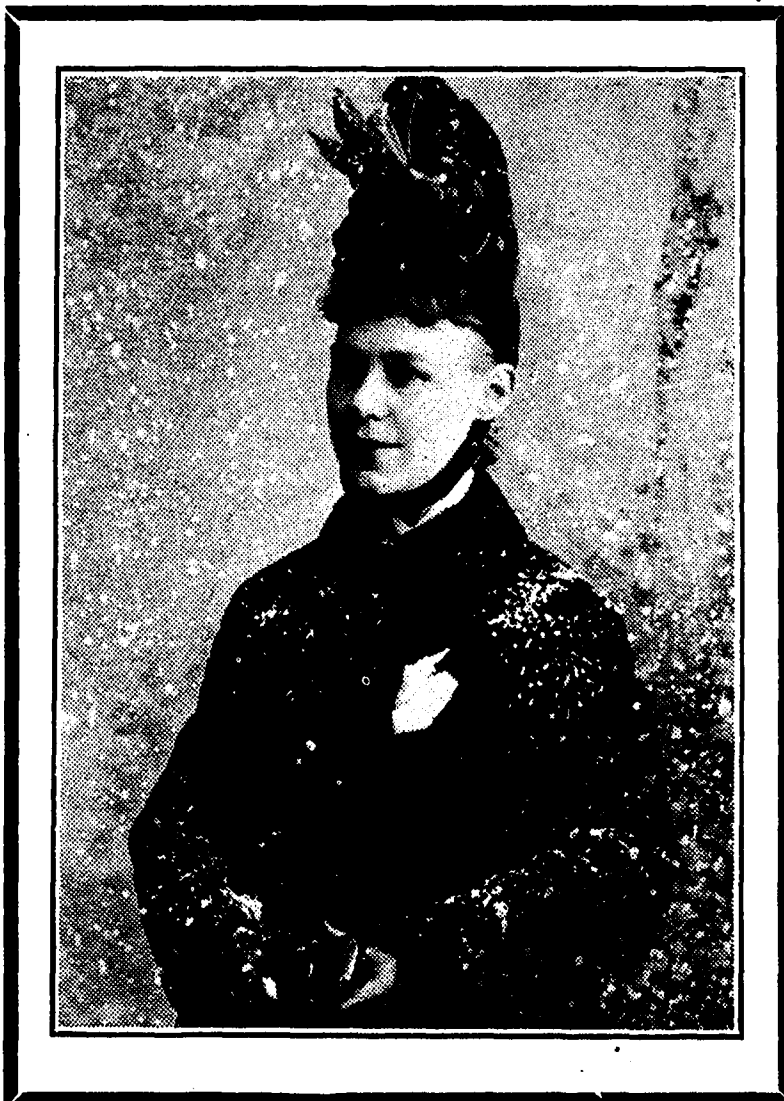
JAMES NELSON MILLS

Fourth son of James Mills and Christina Hesse



CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE

Wife of James Nelson Mills

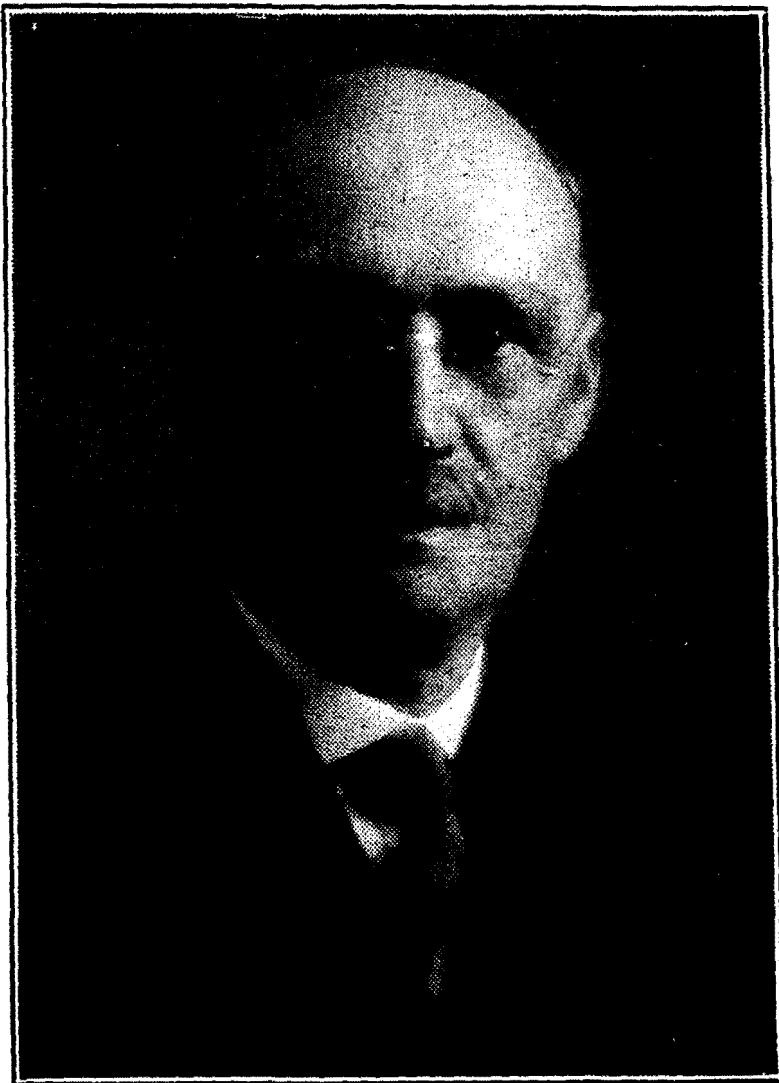


FLORA MILLS WAGNER

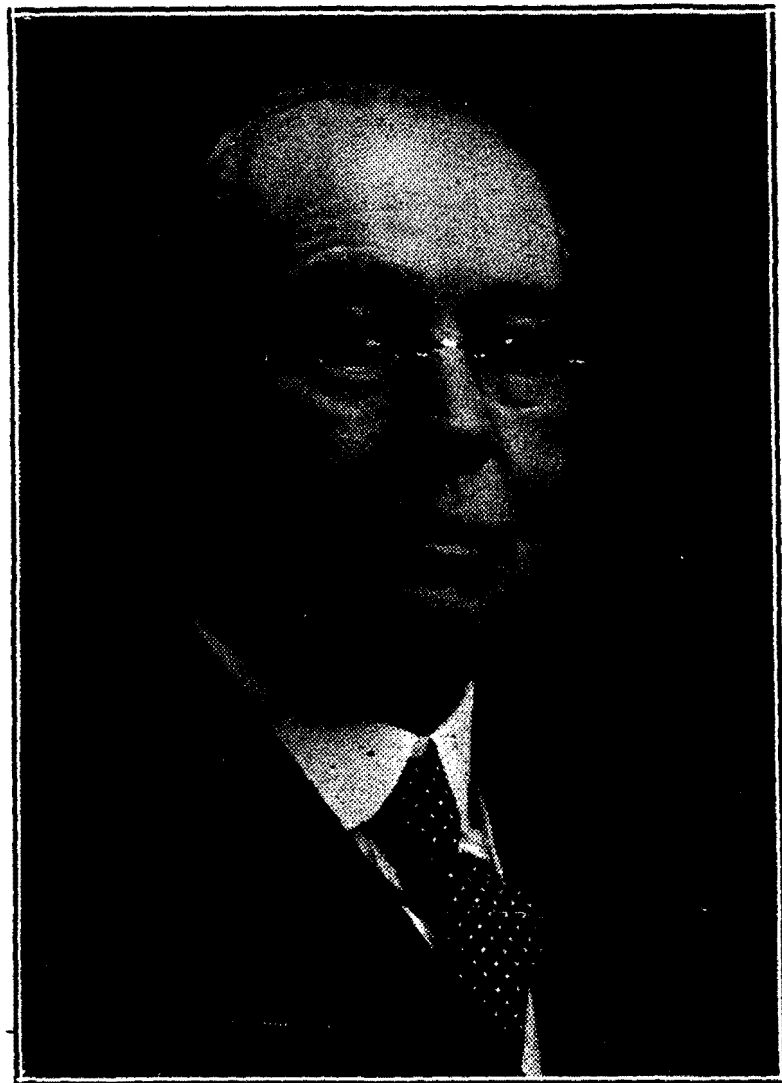
Second daughter and sixth child of James Nelson Mills and Cynthia Elizabeth Gage

MARTHA MILLS
Eldest child of
JAMES NELSON MILLS
and
CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE
Born 1858 Died 1859

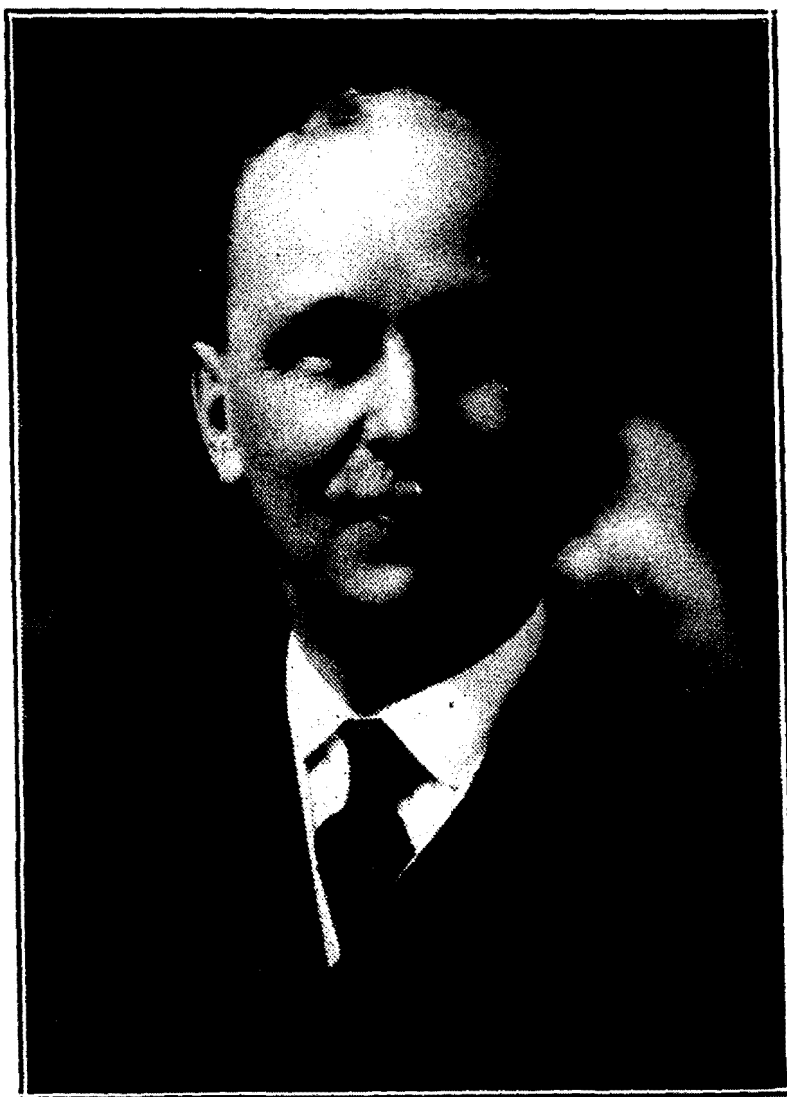
ANDREW GAGE MILLS
Third child of
JAMES NELSON MILLS
and
CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE
Born 1862 Died 1865



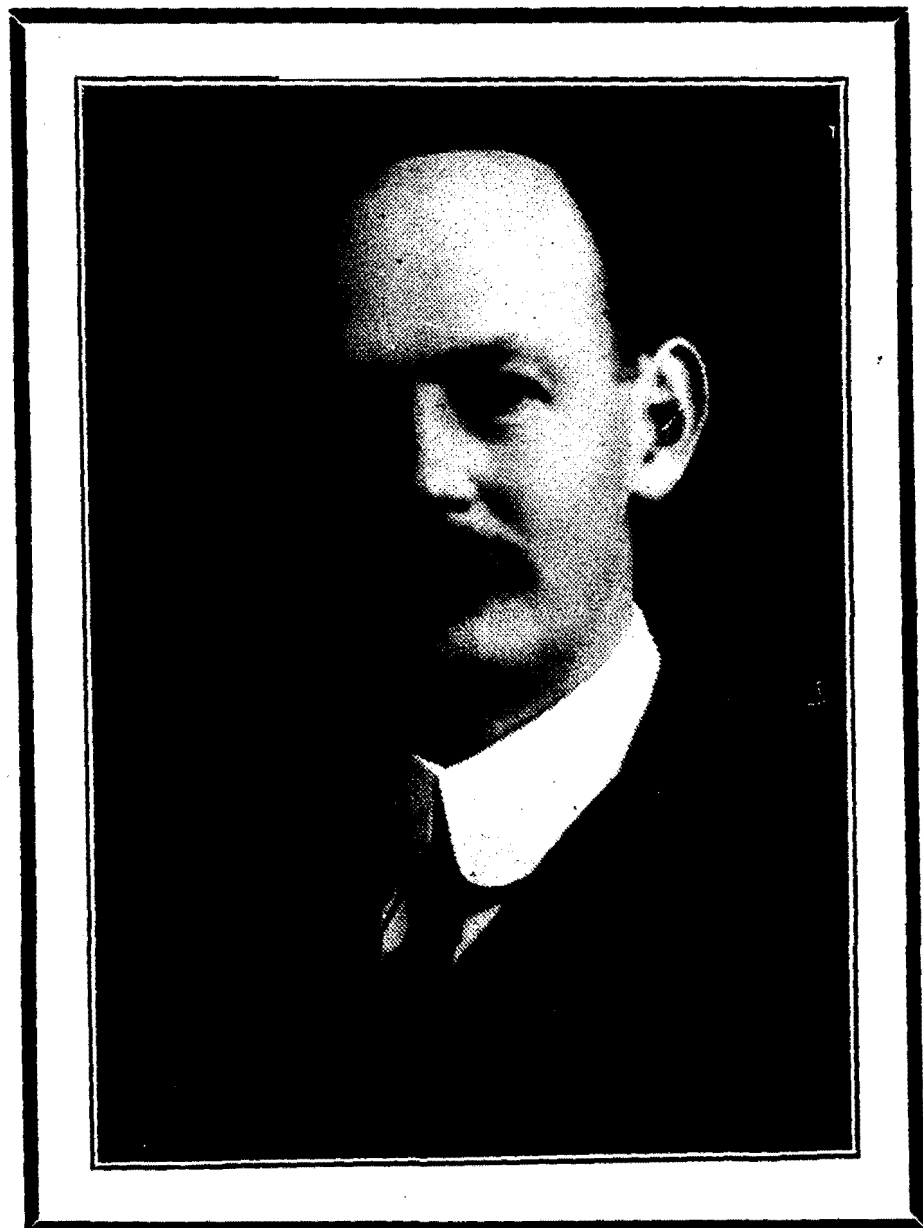
CHARLES MILLS
Eldest son of James Nelson Mills and Cynthia
Elizabeth Gage



STANLEY MILLS
Third son of James Nelson Mills and Cynthia
Elizabeth Gage



ROBERT MILLS
Fourth son of James Nelson Mills and Cynthia
Elizabeth Gage



EDWIN MILLS
Fifth son and youngest child of James Nelson Mills
and Cynthia Elizabeth Gage

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th Generation.

1.	JAMES MILLS	and CHRISTINA HESSE.
7.	JAMES NELSON MILLS ,	born at Hamilton, Ontario, June 5th, 1819, 7th child and 4th son of James Mills and Christina Hesse; married Cynthia Elizabeth Gage, daughter of Andrew and Martha Willson Gage of Wellington Square (born Oct. 25th, 1832; married Oct. 27th, 1857; died Jan. 22nd, 1916.) James Nelson Mills died Jan. 9th, 1876. Issue:
1.	MARTHA MILLS ,	born 1858; died 1859.
2.	CHARLES MILLS ,	b. June 1st, 1860; m. Cynthia Allen Sept. 8th, 1882. Issue:
1.	Nelson E. Mills ,	b. July 31st, 1883; m. Neita Young, May 24th, 1910. Issue:
1.	Stuart Allen Mills ,	born Sept. 6th, 1911.
2.	John Edward Mills ,	born Oct. 25th, 1915.
3.	Mary Anna Mills ,	born Oct. 22nd, 1918.
4.	William Henry Mills ,	born Oct. 18th, 1922.
2.	Jean Louise Mills ,	b. Sept. 13th, 1884; m. S. E. Adams Feb. 17th, 1925.
3.	Lyman Dwight Mills ,	born Aug. 9th, 1885; died Oct. 31st, 1885.
4.	Olive Elizabeth Mills ,	born Dec. 25th, 1886; died Feb. 5th, 1913.
5.	Ruby Rosalin Mills ,	born Jan. 23rd, 1888.
6.	Mona Victoria Mills ,	b. Nov. 14th, 1889; m. Oct. 18th, 1913, H. Hall. Issue:
1.	Mary Margaret Hall ,	born Oct. 14th, 1916.
2.	Helen Elizabeth Hall ,	born April 4th, 1920.
7.	Flora Marjorie Mills ,	born Dec. 23rd, 1892.
8.	Frederick J. Mills, M.C. ,	born Jan. 6th, 1894; married June 14th, 1921, to Freda Emily Pennal. Lieut. Frederick J. Mills enlisted for active service overseas on Nov. 1st, 1915. Served in Canadian Field Artillery; awarded Military Cross June 3rd, 1918. Wounded at Arras July 19th, 1918.
9.	Winona Georgina Mills ,	born Oct. 31st, 1895; married Lieut. Frederick H. McCallum Oct. 27th, 1923. Issue:—
1.	Charles Douglas McCallum ,	born Aug. 18th, 1924.
10.	Wilfred Laurier Mills ,	born Nov. 10th, 1896. Lieut. Wilfred L. Mills, Sotto Tenente (2nd Lieutenant) Italian Army, 1st British Ambulance Unit to Italy. Italian front from Oct. 10th, 1917, to Jan. 6th, 1919. Italian retreat from Isonzo Valley, Oct. 25th, 1917; Piave Battle, June 23rd, 1918; Monte Corno, Trentino front, Aug., 1918; Italian advance to Trieste Oct. 28th, 1918. Decorations—"Croce al merito di Guerra" for saving wounded under machine gun and rifle fire, Piave Battle; Italian Silver Service Medal."
3.	ANDREW MILLS ,	born 1862; died 1865.
4.	STANLEY MILLS ,	born July 19th, 1863; married Helen Victoria Dodge Oct. 11th, 1888; m. (2nd) Helen A. J. Davis Feb. 2nd, 1916. Adopted:—
1.	Flora Mills Wagner ,	born Mar., 1889; died June, 1903.
2.	Gertrude Agnes McCrank ,	born 1881.
3.	Asahel Grant T. Davis ,	b. Sept. 14th, 1902; m. Grace Moodie June 2nd, 1926.
5.	ROBERT MILLS ,	born May 1st, 1865; married (1st) Annie Rachael Davies Oct. 4th, 1887; m. (2nd) Gertrude A. McCrank, 1909. Issue:
1.	Herbert S. Mills ,	b. Sept. 9th, 1888; m. Eva Hercock Oct. 16th, 1912. Issue:
1.	Robert Colin Mills ,	born April 22nd, 1917.
2.	Hulda Alberta Mills ,	born Sept. 23rd, 1892; married Dr. Robt. H. Clark Aug. 16th, 1916. Issue:—
1.	Robert Mills Clark ,	born Feb. 23rd, 1920.
2.	Douglas Harvey Clark ,	born Nov. 10th, 1925.
3.	Flora Elizabeth Mills ,	born April 9th, 1914.
6.	FLORA MILLS ,	b. Mar. 1867; m. David P. Wagner 1888; d. Mar. 1889. Issue:
1.	Flora Mills Wagner ,	born Mar., 1889; died June, 1903.
7.	EDWIN MILLS ,	born Sept. 3rd, 1871; married Mary Britton Woods Feb. 3rd, 1898; died Mar. 29th, 1926; buried from S.S. "Niagara" Mar. 29th, 1926, between Honolulu-Victoria, B.C. Issue:—
1.	Edwin Woods Mills ,	born Jan. 18th, 1899. Flight Lieut. Edwin Woods Mills, R.M.C., Kingston, Ont., Aug. 16th, 1916. Granted a commission Aug. 22nd, 1917, in the Imperial Army. On active service in the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt and France, Aug. 12th, 1917, to April 13th, 1919, 209th Squadron.
2.	Marion Lavenia Mills ,	born June 14th, 1901.
3.	Lillian Cynthia Mills ,	born Dec. 9th, 1908.

In Memoriam

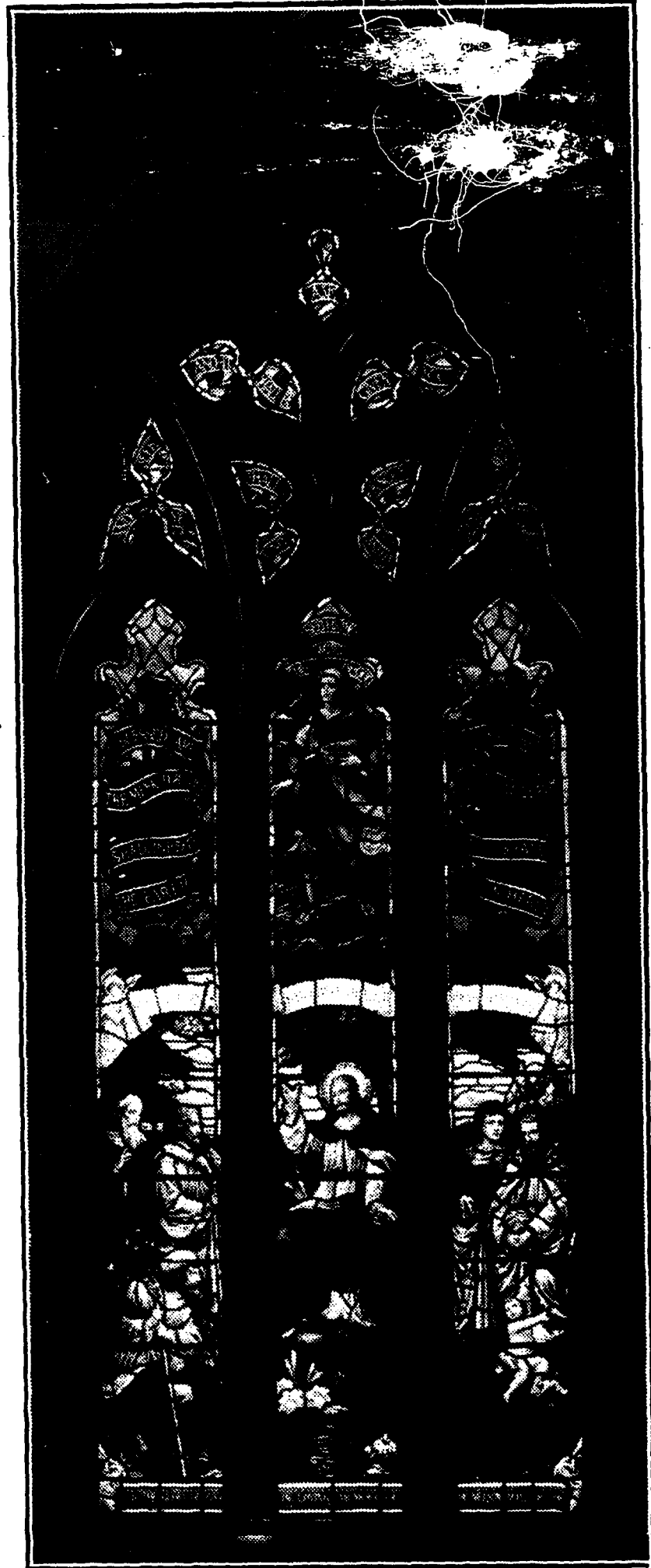
"SHE DID WHAT SHE COULD"

*Extract from the Editorial Columns of the
Hamilton Spectator, Jan. 25th, 1916*

Now and then the funeral bells remind us of the passing on of some loved one who has brightened a home and made the world the better for having lived in it. On last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Cynthia Elizabeth Gage Mills, having finished the journey of life, was laid in the grave in the Hamilton cemetery by the side of her husband and three children who had preceded her to the better land. Mrs. Mills was a descendant of one of the oldest families who came to the Head of the Lake with the U. E. Loyalists, settling in the Niagara District in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Her grandfather was the Hon. John Willson, the first speaker of the Upper Canada Assembly, and one of the early settlers of Winona. She was born in the town of Wellington Square (now Burlington) in the thirties of the last century, and was united in marriage to James Nelson Mills on the 27th of October, 1857. The Gage and Mills families are prominently connected with the early history of the district of which Hamilton is now the centre, and the passing away of one who has seen Hamilton's growth, from a small settlement of only a few hundred families to a city of over one hundred thousand population, is worthy of more than a brief notice.

Mrs. Mills was a woman of more than ordinary value to the city in which she had spent her life. Blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, she bestowed of her surplus with a liberal hand. Her benefactions were not ostentatiously given, but wherever a worthy object was called to her attention she gave freely. Her mother heart went out to boys, and when the time had come to furnish a building for a boys' department of the Young Men's-Christian Association she not only gave the valuable lot on which that building was erected, but, in addition, a large part of the money to pay for its construction, and it was all done so quietly and modestly that but little mention was made of it. And her giving to the erection of the building was not her only contribution, for whenever the need arose for money for the same cause, her purse was always open to the call for more. This was only one of the scores of her benefactions.

Mrs. Mills was not what might be called a society woman, but her home was the centre of attraction for those who, like herself, lived to do good in the world. She was one of God's noble-women.



Erected, to the Glory of God and in loving memory of Mrs. Nelson Mills, 1832-1916, in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, Ontario, by her sons.

THE GAGE-MILLS FAMILY LEGACY

(Reprinted)

This is intended as a message from the men of the first generation to the men of the following generation of that branch of the MILLS family, which resulted from the marriage of James Nelson Mills to Cynthia Elizabeth Gage.

At this time of writing, May 1919, both of our parents have passed to their heavenly reward; our father in 1876 and our mother in 1916.

From each of them we have inherited splendid Christian training, indelibly written in our own characters, and which we, in turn, would bequeath to you. To the memory of our sainted and honored mother, who alone for so many years had the training of our young lives very early entrusted to her care, and to whom we owe everything we are and have, drift our most sacred thoughts on this occasion. The unwritten message she left to us in our CHARACTERS must soon, in the course of nature, be handed on to you. It has been a great stewardship in every sense, and we trust that it has been well administered. This, however, is for you, the next generation, to exhibit. As you develop, so has that great trust from our mother been taken care of by us. The responsibility of keeping alive and active that family legacy of which we write is the most important life-work that you can be engaged in. Accept it in the spirit in which it is handed to you, and have every faith in God's help and your own ability.

"To you from failing hands the torch we throw."

As a family, and in every direction of that family, by birth, marriage and adoption, we have been blessed by a kind Providence in having had associated with us splendid Christian women, who have given us every assistance in the discharge of that sacred trust of TRANSMITTING CHARACTER of a very high type from one

generation to another. We desire to do honor to all of the women of the Mills family, to those who are living and to the memory of those who are not, for without exception we owe much to all of them. See to it that in this direction your choice will do the family credit and be of material individual assistance to you in carrying on that great trust we have mentioned.

See to it also that every one who joins our family by request is well received, and that selection after that manner is honored to the fullest and without delay. Remember always that the women of the family are partners in the great scheme of life we have outlined, and going farther, and speaking now to both the men and the women, we would strongly recommend you as a family all to stand together, cooperate on every hand, and help each other on every occasion; see that no member wants for any reasonable requirement of life, lift each other up socially, not once, not twice, but always. Your duties in these directions are to the members of the Gage-Mills family first, and after that to others who need you. Be humble in the sight of God, have pride in your own family, and do the work of your Creator to the best of your ability.

Then, coming to a worldly viewpoint, here again Providence has been more than kind to us. Uniform and uninterrupted financial success has attended all our efforts, and to-day we find ourselves administering great commercial responsibilities which give promise to indefinite continuation if we do our duty. Whether these successes are given to us as a reward or whether they are given to us as tools with which to carry out the great stewardship of which we speak, we are unable to accurately say. Be that as it may, the responsibility of continuing these financial successes is entrusted to you, the rising generation. Here, again, see, to

it that your duty is well done, for the following generation will be your judges, as you are ours. In this connection we might suggest an incorporated trust company, to hold together and administer for the benefit of mankind the surplus funds resulting from your commercial operations from time to time, for herein lies the practical application of any good you have derived from the great moral inheritance we received from those United Empire Loyalists who were the founders of our family in Canada about 1790.

The world conditions we leave with you are not the same conditions that were given to us. To-day the sense of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God is more pronounced than ever before, and it is now and will be forever your great privilege and duty to grasp this idea in all its ramifications, and take your part in working out the plans of the Creator. Getting this view of things generally, we are inclined to accept the theory that our financial successes are as the means to an end, as tools or instruments placed purposely into our hands by our Maker for the further carrying on of His work, a Providential instrumentality, so to speak. If you, the new generation, can early get these ideas, then we have no fear of that stewardship we hand to you. These very thoughts are signs of these times, and you have already evidenced by your part in the great war just closed that you, also, are being

used by your Creator to further His plans for the universal improvement in the conditions under which men exist.

We take a very great parental and yet perfectly pardonable pride in the part you have taken in the service of your country during the recent great war, conducted without animosity towards our enemies, and entirely in the interests of civilization and mankind throughout the world. We are proud of you, those who voluntarily went overseas, and those who were required at home to guard our great family responsibilities. And because, in response to our prayers, you three who took an active service part were permitted to return again to your homes safely, does this fact not confirm, does it not emphasize our theory that this family is but an instrument in the hands of God to administer the great responsibilities He has placed on us, and for the eventual use of those of our fellow-citizens who do not seem at present to have been selected to just so favorable a position in life? We leave that thought with you.

Now, in conclusion, if you have grasped our message you have grasped the outlined duties which lie ahead of you, and you have the family inheritance in your most sacred care, and from this date on let your inward spirit be:

"The torch that from your hands was thrown
Shall not be quenched, but held on high,
The faith ye teach us shall not die.
Then take your rest in slumber deep,
Doubt not that we the trust will keep."

FAREWELL GREETINGS

Assuming you are a descendant of James Mills or James Gage and that you have carefully read this book from cover to cover, I am sure you will admit that we have had a remarkable ancestry. Equally sure am I that the information regarding your ancestors as given here, together with that relating to the living members of both families, your cousins or second cousins, or perhaps even slightly more distant blood relatives, will result in an improved kinship, invisible it is true, but nevertheless a real friendship which in a greater degree than ever before will be the medium of making for sympathetic helpfulness towards each other and consequently greater usefulness in the sphere of life in which we find ourselves.

We CANNOT choose our ancestors, but, on the other hand, we CAN leave impression on our descendants, and right there lies the kernel of our existence, the very key-note of that never-ending Divine plan of which each one of us forms an important yet almost unconscious part.

After reading a book of this character one is immediately impressed with the thought that life is short, and in a few years at the most we must draw to a close that great opportunity it has been our privilege to enjoy, the opportunity of doing good to others and leaving this wonderful old world, one of the masterpieces of our Creator, just a little better than we found it.

If the perusal of this book makes for such a result as the above—and right here is where I wish it every success in its mission—ever so little perhaps in some cases, but partial success in every instance, then I am more than compensated for the labor involved in its publication; at least it goes forward to its various destinations in that spirit.

STANLEY MILLS.

Hamilton, Ontario, December, 1926.

INDEX TO PAGES

	Page		Page
Dedication	3	Mary Davis' Portrait.....	61
Author's Notes	4, 5, 6	James Gage's Children.....	62
PART ONE			
United Empire Loyalists	7-16	The Davis Family	62
The Indians	16-17	Gage Family Tree	63
Pioneers of Ontario	18, 19	Asahel Gage's Family	64-69
Old Time Stories	20-22	James Gage's Grave	69
PART TWO			
The Mills Family.....	23	Catharine Gage Freeman	70-73
James Mills	24-27	Andrew Gage.....	74, 75
Christina Hesse	25-28	Plains Road Cemetery	74
Pennsylvania Dutch	28	Elizabeth Gage Birely	76, 77
Michael M. Mills	29	James P. Gage	78, 79
Hon. Samuel Mills	30-32	Ann Eliza Gage Beemer	80, 81
Ann H. and Sarah H. Mills	33	Battle of Stoney Creek	82-87
John Walter Mills.....	34	The War of 1812	83
James Nelson Mills.....	35, 90	Battlefield House	84
William H. Mills.....	36	The Gage Homestead	85
Harriette M. Mills	37	Battlefield Monument	86
George H. Mills	38	Women's W. Historical Society	88
Mills Family Tree	39	PART FOUR	
Mills Family in Hamilton	40-43	The Mills-Gage Family.....	89
PART THREE			
The Gage Family	45	Union of the Families	90
Gage Genealogy	46-53	Cynthia Elizabeth Gage	90-93
Gage Family Poem	54	Mills Brothers	91
James Gage Family	55-58	In Memoriam	93
Map of the District	59	The Family Legacy	94, 95
James Gage's Portrait	60	Births	96
		Deaths	97
		Marriages	98-99
		Author's Farewell Greetings	100
		Index	101

