



Family of William Grant and Anne Stewart in Upper Canada

compiled by [John A. Brebner](#)

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Version 1.3

Generation One

1. **William Grant** #243223, b. c. 1621 in Blairfindie, Inveravon, Banffshire, Scotland, occupation Laird of Blairfindie.

He married **Anne Stewart** #243224.

Children:

2. i. **John Grant** #243221.

Generation Two

2. **John Grant** #243221, occupation Laird of Blairfindie.

He married **Helen Anderson** #243222.

Children:

3. i. **John Grant** #212363.

Generation Three

3. **John Grant** #212363, occupation Esquire of Blairfindie.

He married **Helen Forbes (Gairden?)** #212364.

Children:

4. i. **William Grant** #212361 b. c. 1685.
5. ii. **John Charles Adolphus Grant** #221935.
6. iii. **Alexander Grant** #221936.
7. iv. **Robert Grant** #221937.
8. v. **Peter Grant** #221938 b. 1709.

Generation Four

4. **William Grant** #212361, b. c. 1685 in Scotland, religion Roman Catholic, occupation 1715? Jacobite Officer, occupation Laird of Blairfindie, d. 1762 in Scotland.

Jacobite Supporter Will in Commisariat Records of Moray.

He married **Jean Tyrie** #212362, b. in Scotland.

Jean:

*** confirm mother ***.

Children:

9. i. **William Grant** #212295 b. 15 June 1744.
 10. ii. **David Grant** #212365.
 11. iii. **John (Jean) Grant** #212367.
 12. iv. **Jane Elizabeth Grant** #221614.
5. **John Charles Adolphus Grant** #221935, d. 1778.¹ .
 6. **Alexander Grant** #221936, d. 1791.¹ .

This branch of the family went on to found the Glenfarclas Distillery in Ballindalloch, Scotland.

7. **Robert Grant** #221937, d. 1784,¹ occupation Abbe at Douay.

Is this the same man who was in Quebec City in 1759, supplying British troops? Seems unlikely given his occupation. More research needed here...

8. **Peter Grant** #221938, b. 1709,¹ occupation Abbe in Rome,¹ d. 1784.¹ .

Generation Five

9. **William Grant** #212295, b. 15 June 1744 in Glenlivet, Mortlach, Scotland, occupation 1770 Receiver General for Quebec, occupation Merchant, Land speculator, religion 1764 Church of England (Protestant), religion 1770 Roman Catholic (secret declaration before marriage), occupation 1794 Deputy Grand Master, Moderns Order of Freemasons in Lower Canada, d. 05 October 1805 in Rue des Pauvres, Quebec, Lower Canada.² .

Son of the Laird of Blairfindy, Morayshire, Scotland. According to Wikipedia, he was also known as "William Grant of St. Roch" to differentiate him from his many cousins. His fluency in French was a great asset when he arrived in Quebec.,

Grant was born at Blairfindy, Scotland in 1744, the son of William Grant (d.1762), Laird of Blairfindy, and Jean Tyrie. In 1759, he was hired by a relative, Robert Grant, who was supplying the Royal Navy at Quebec and sent there as an agent of the company. While there, he became involved in other business on his own, including trade in the seal and salmon fisheries, grain and furs. He also acquired property in the province, including land holdings at Saint-Roch, which he was able to have designated a fief; he also purchased the sub-fief of La Mistanguienne (also known as

Montplaisir) and the seignery of Aubert-Gallion. In 1779, he purchased the seignery of Beaulac and part of Chambly; he later acquired part of Île-d'Anticosti.

He secretly married Marie-Anne-Catherine Fleury Deschambault, widow of Charles-Jacques Le Moyne de Longueuil, 3rd Baron de Longueuil, in the Catholic Church, marrying her publicly in 1770 at the Anglican church in Montreal. Through this marriage, he became associated with the seigneuries of Mingan and Jolliet and property on Île Sainte-Hélène. Mrs Grant's daughter by her first marriage inherited her father's title, becoming the 4th Baroness de Longueuil. Grant arranged a marriage between the Baroness and his nephew, Captain David Alexander Grant (1753-1806) of the 94th Regiment of Foot (1780). The couple were wed in 1781 and their eldest son became the fifth Baron de Longueuil in 1841.[1]

Grant took part in the defence of the town of Quebec during the American invasion of 1775-6 and some of his property was damaged during this period. He was a member of the historical Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec from 1777 to 1791 and served as deputy receiver general from 1777 to 1784. In 1792, he was elected to the 1st Parliament of Lower Canada for the Upper Town of Quebec; he was re-elected in 1796 and 1804. He tended to support the British party in the assembly. In 1805, he was named deputy master of Trinity House at Quebec. He died at Quebec City later that year.

See also: http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/grant_william_1744_1805_5E.html

GRANT, WILLIAM, merchant, seigneur, office holder, and politician; b. 15 June 1744 in Blairfindy, Scotland, son of William Grant and Jean Tyrie; d. 5 Oct. 1805 at Quebec, Lower Canada.

William Grant, the son of the laird of Blairfindy, a Jacobite in the Scottish uprising of 1745, was one of at least three brothers to enter the British overseas trade. A bright lad, possessed of a liberal education, he was engaged about 1756 by Robert Grant, a kinsman from the valley of the River Spey, Scotland, and the agent in Halifax, N.S., of naval supply contractors based in London, England; Robert soon formed his own firm in London. In the fall of 1759, having secured a contract to supply the navy at Quebec, he sent William, who was only 15 but fluent in French, to the province of Quebec as agent for his company, Alexander, Robert, and William Grant. Indeed, Scottish firms were prominently represented among the merchants drawn to the colony, which, as a result of the conquest, entered a period of significant change in entrepreneurial control and metropolitan alignment.

Grant quickly established agencies at Quebec and Montreal for his kinsman's firm. In 1763 he entered into partnership at Quebec with two other agents of the company, Peter Stuart and John Gray, and, in a context of economic instability, aggressively pursued various speculative opportunities. Among them were the supply of merchandise and the lending of capital to French and Canadian merchants obliged to rebuild their businesses. In September and October 1764, for example, he lent £750 to two Quebec merchants, most of which was drawn from the Grant firm. Like many other merchants, he also engaged in the fur trade. In September 1761 he associated with James Stanley Goddard and Forrest Oakes* to conduct the trade at Michilimackinac (Mackinaw City, Mich.). Four years later he acquired exclusive trading rights at that place and Baie-des-Puants (Green Bay, Wis.) from Pierre de Rigaud* de Vaudreuil de Cavagnial. The nominal sale price was 160,000 livres, but Grant never paid it all; as a result of pressure from officials in the British Indian Department and rival traders, the purchase was voided in 1767. Another rival group of merchants, including the turbulent George Allsopp, was unsuccessful, however, in attempting to have declared void a lease granted in 1762 by James Murray* to Thomas Dunn and John Gray (in which Grant soon became a co-lessee) to conduct the fur trade at the government-controlled king's posts on the lower St Lawrence River. It was possibly through this involvement that Grant became interested from about 1764 in the lucrative seal and salmon fisheries in the same region, where he exploited two posts in the Île Saint-Augustin with Jacques Perrault*, known as Perrault l'aîné. In 1766 he purchased from Dunn one-third of the seignery of Mille-Vaches, also on the lower St Lawrence.

Considerable risk was involved in Grant's exploits related to his speculation in the colony's French paper currency between 1761 and 1770 [see James Murray]. Among the agents he used in France for conducting this and other business were Thomas-Marie Cugnet, former Quebec agent for the Compagnie des Indes, and Louis Charly* Saint-Ange, a Montreal merchant, both of whom returned to France in 1764 when Grant submitted a claim for 279,350 livres. Grant himself left for Britain and France in November to sell a vessel for John Gray, order goods from the proceeds, and probably to promote redemption by the French government of paper money. While at Bordeaux, perhaps motivated by spiralling debt, Grant let himself be persuaded by Irish merchants to use the ship instead to smuggle wine into the colony through his establishments in Labrador, that coast being a well-used contraband route. The ship was wrecked off the Strait of Belle Isle, however, with heavy loss to Grant. Following his return to Quebec he became involved in the wheat and flour trade; Samuel Jacobs*, a merchant from Saint-Denis, on the Rivière Richelieu, was one of his major suppliers of grain from about 1766.

Grant's principal business activity in the 1760s was probably the acquisition of landed property, including some of the largest houses in Quebec and Montreal. Owners who had left the colony for France following the conquest had been given 18 months from the signing of the Treaty of Paris to dispose of their property and, operating in such a buyer's market, Grant invested heavily. On 22 Oct. 1763 he purchased from Étienne Charest* for 30,000 livres a lot and stone house on Rue Saint-Pierre at Quebec, to which he soon added the neighbouring property; on them he constructed an important wharf, which eventually became known as the Queen's Wharf. In 1765 he and John Grant (possibly his brother) obtained the concession of a beach lot also on Rue Saint-Pierre. About the same time Grant purchased for 22,500 livres from Joseph-Michel Cadet* another lot on the same street; in June 1769 he sold a house and one-third of the lot for 30,000 livres. As well as concentrating on the commercial thoroughfare of Rue Saint-Pierre, with its frontage on the St Lawrence River, Grant looked to the Faubourg Saint-Roch as a long-term investment, since it seemed destined to receive the overflow of population from the old city. On 29 Sept. 1764 he purchased from Marie-Joséph-Madeleine Hiché, for 250,000 livres, all of her property at Quebec, consisting principally of the faubourg Saint-Roch, formerly belonging to her father, Henry Hiché*. Probably aware that development of the land would be slow, Grant, undoubtedly with the complicity of some local notaries and government officials, elevated what had been a simple roture to the rank of fief, and took the title of seigneur of Saint-Roch. He thus demonstrated a practical knowledge of the seigneurial system: the concession of lots with cens et rentes, and especially lods et ventes, would ultimately be more profitable to him through the rents and taxes they would bring than the sale of parcels of land in free and common soccage. At the same time the arrangement would give him a stronger hold over the inhabitants of the faubourg and a freer hand in its development. In 1766 he added to his holdings in Saint-Roch a large lot bought from François Mounier* and Jean (John) Marteilhe. In June 1769 he acquired the former residence of Lieutenant-General Louis-Joseph de Montcalm* in Upper Town on Rue des Remparts. In the Montreal area he had bought on 16 Aug. 1764 for 100,000 livres all the Canadian possessions of Charly Saint-Ange; two days later he purchased the Château Ramezay for 275,000 livres. At least some of Grant's major purchases were to have been made in payment orders, with payment deferred over a specified period of time, during which the orders diminished in value.

Seigneuries also being available at low cost, Grant showed an early and constant interest in them. In September 1764 he purchased from François-Joseph de Vienne* for 30,000 livres the sub-fief of La Mistanguienne or Montplaisir, and in July 1768 he acquired the seigneurie of Aubert-Gallion near Quebec for £100. Grant capped his early drive for the acquisition of seigneuries by marrying Marie-Anne-Catherine Fleury Deschambault, widow of the seigneur Charles-Jacques Le Moyne de Longueuil; having declared himself to be a Catholic, Grant was married secretly at Montreal by the Jesuit Pierre-René Floquet*, with special dispensation from Governor Carleton, and publicly on 11 Sept. 1770 by the Church of England minister David Chabrand* Delisle. The union placed at Grant's disposal at least some of the Longueuil seigneurial resources, notably Mingan, and a farm on Île Sainte-Hélène, near Montreal.

By 1766, sustained by London credit, Grant was probably one of the leading British merchants at Quebec. His expenditures had brought him heavily into debt, but he received liberal extensions from the firm of Alexander, Robert, and William Grant toward an account evaluated at over £80,000 in 1768, a year after the London firm's dissolution. With "great dexterity and cleverness," he held out on any debt settlement and gained a notorious

reputation in the mercantile community for his skilful manipulation of finances and commodity supply. In November 1767 Robert Grant had complained to an acquaintance that his firm's Quebec debtors, and "particularly William Grant," paid "less attention to their words characters and credit than the worst thief you ever knew in the Highlands of Scotland." By 1772 Samuel Jacobs was also frustrated by Grant's methods. "You promise and then think no more of it," he charged. After the breakup of the Grant firm, William retained or reorganized his associations with clansmen at Quebec, Montreal, and London, and he eventually became a senior member of his "Family" in the colony.

Grant regarded politics as a legitimate forum for promoting commercial improvements, and had no more doubt of his political than of his commercial abilities. In 1764, having declared himself a Protestant in order not to be excluded from political office, he asked his London associates to lobby for his appointment to the governing Council of Quebec, but Murray, who had a low opinion of merchants in the colony generally, warned the home government against this "conceited boy." In 1767 Grant earned the animosity of a large part of the merchant community by having printed in the Quebec Gazette an opinion of Attorney General Francis Maseres* on bankruptcy laws that gave concern to many creditors [see George Suckling*]. Grant was initially wary of such irascible critics of military rule as Allsopp. But by 1768 Grant's "friends" were reportedly among the "wrong-headed small party," composed mainly of merchants, "who are resolved to oppose the Govt," and he supported demands for the repeal of the Quebec Act as an imperfect constitution, for representative government, and for the introduction of English commercial law (a difficult area since English mercantile law had not been codified). His youth and personal reputation hindered him, however, from aspiring to leadership until his marriage, by allying him with some of the oldest and most respectable families in the colony, gave him a proper social base. In 1773 he was elected by the merchants of Quebec to a committee to spearhead constitutional reform.

In business in the 1770s Grant consolidated his position in the Gulf region by purchasing the claims of some of the numerous co-seigneurs of Mingan and by leasing fishing and sealing rights from those who would not sell. Yet Grant and his partners, Dunn and Peter Stuart, had difficulty exploiting their holdings until 1774 when Labrador was returned to the jurisdiction of Quebec from that of Newfoundland. Like their predecessor Hugh Palliser*, governors John Byron* and Molyneux Shuldham* of Newfoundland wished to promote the ship fishery on the Labrador coast as a nursery for British seamen. Consequently, they ignored the title claims of the colonial proprietors, who annually saw their sealing grounds invaded by British ship fishers and colonial interlopers profiting from the lack of enforcement of property rights. At Quebec, Grant reclaimed lots in Saint-Roch from indebted holders, and in September 1772 he announced the completion in the faubourg of a new wind-operated grist-mill. He also speculated in land at La Canardière, and on 25 Aug. 1774 he sold to Ralph Gray for £1,500 the sub-fief of La Mistanguienne, by then known as Grandpré. Shortly before he had sold the Montcalm house to Allsopp.

In 1775, during the American revolution, Grant's economic aspirations were confronted by the threat of invasion and the spectre of ruin. "Determined to stand or fall with the King's Govrnm't," Grant joined the militia of "undisciplin'd citizens" raised to defend Quebec and openly denounced the rebels: "the best & shortest way" of trying American prisoners, he proclaimed in September, "would be to shute them at once." Britain should either give in to the rebellion or "pursue it with all her vigour. "Government from its Supremacy is become despicable," he candidly admitted. Beneath his bravado, however, lay anxiety, commercial apprehension, and frustration with the neutrality of the Canadians. Having moved from his "manor" at Saint-Roch to lodgings in Upper Town, both for security and in order to join in the defence of the city, on 15 November Grant dictated his will, leaving one-third of his estate to his wife and the remaining two-thirds to his relatives. His properties suffered heavily from American depredations in the winter of 1775-76 [see Benedict Arnold; Richard Montgomery*]. Many of his buildings were destroyed at Quebec and at Saint-Roch, where his house, after having been a "hornet's nest" of skirmishing and shelling, was burned by the British for defensive purposes. He also lost a vessel destined for Boston with relief supplies, as well as several fishing posts, destroyed in retaliation for his razing of American stations and for his widely known anti-American sentiments.

Grant's financial base, however, remained intact, and after the departure of the Americans, and perhaps a period of reconstruction, he renewed his property speculation and development. In October 1778 he bought a lot with a grist-mill and a sawmill at Cap-Santé near Quebec for 5,000 livres, selling it two years later for 7,200 livres. At Quebec in 1781 he acquired land around the Coteau Sainte-Geneviève in the faubourg Saint-Jean and two lots on Rue du Sault-au-Matelot, and sold a lot and stone house on Rue Saint-Pierre to Jean-Baptiste-Amable Durocher for 22,700 livres. At Montreal, after having rented the Château Ramezay to the government since 1773, in August 1778 Grant sold it for 2,000 guineas to Governor Haldimand for its continued use by the government. In 1779 he bought the seignery of Beulac and part of that of Chambly. Two years later he sold a share in the seignery of Jolliet, probably acquired by marriage, to his wife's relative Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, with whom he had conducted business on several occasions.

Between 1779 and 1786 Grant strengthened his position in the lower St Lawrence by buying out several more of the co-seigneurs of Mingan and acquiring a share in the seignery of Île-d'Anticosti. By 1783 he, Dunn, and Adam* and Mathew Lymburner also dominated sealing along the Labrador coast from Petit Mécatina to beyond Blanc-Sablon. Nevertheless, Grant's fishing operations failed at least twice in the 1780s. At the same time he was expanding his milling facilities. In 1778 and 1779 he had begun constructing grist-mills at various locations, including Saint-Roch, the seignery of Belœil, and Île Sainte-Hélène, from where David Alexander Grant, a son of his elder brother David, supervised his uncle's milling, shipbuilding, and seignerial interests in the Montreal region. The substantial amounts of capital required for these activities were secured in part through loans; although in March 1780 Grant was able to lend £1,058 to John Coffin, one year later he was obliged to borrow £4,076 from David Alexander Grant and in July 1784 £1,000 sterling from Attorney General James Monk*.

Grant's ostentatious loyalism in 1775 - 76 had borne fruit in 1777 when he was appointed to the Legislative Council. As well, through a business association with the absentee receiver general of Quebec, Sir Thomas Mills*, and the acting appointee at Quebec, Dunn, in April 1777 Grant was appointed by Mills deputy receiver general in Dunn's place. These appointments brought some financial stability to a fluctuating commercial career, but plunged Grant into political controversy. Responsible as deputy for the collection and custody of provincial funds, Grant inherited an inadequate system of revenue collection and soon encountered problems with provincial officials over accountability and fees. His efforts to improve the system were ineffective; his proposal in the council to enforce collection of property transfer taxes "the quint from the seigneurs and the lods et ventes from holders of urban lots" was rejected for fear of the reaction it would cause. These problems were in any case overshadowed by political agitation in council, where, by October 1780, Grant had established himself before Haldimand as a self-seeking opponent of such wartime measures as the regulation of wheat pricing and of the governor's postponement of war-loss claims (including Grant's) and administrative reform.

Following Allsopp's suspension from council in 1783, Grant became leader of the opposition to Haldimand's policies. In the tumultuous session of 1784, he pressed for the introduction into the province of the "Common and Statute Law of England," including habeas corpus, which had been suspended in 1774. Under the Quebec Act Canadians would remain subject to arbitrary government by council, he reasoned, and only the full extension of British rights would "secure and attach them to their King and Country" and render them beneficially and commercially useful to the present state." He also pressed for an elective assembly, declaring that he looked on "Representation and Freedom in Government as absolutely necessary Springs to give Vigour and Motion to the new Commercial Machine." On 22 April, however, at the height of his campaign, his proposal for an address by council requesting an "elective Grand Council," British commercial law, and optional trial by jury- that bulwark of English security" -was defeated.

Behind Grant's presentments of 1784 seethed a confrontation with council and Haldimand over unauthorized fee claims Grant had made as deputy receiver general, irregularities in his accounts, and his resolve to claim war compensation from provincial funds. The receiver general's accounts being traditionally uncontrolled by regular audit, Grant refused to submit to provincial inspection or to demands for some £8,000 in revenue that he had reputedly retained. In August 1784 he was obliged to sail for London to settle his accounts before the Treasury.

Haldimand, who had regarded his conduct toward Grant as "indulgent and moderate," nevertheless took the opportunity to name Henry Caldwell as acting deputy receiver general rather than David Alexander Grant, William's nominee.

In London, operating from a circle of clansmen, Canadians, and sympathetic British merchants and politicians, Grant sought private contracts and lobbied, with others, for assembly government and for imperial trade regulations favouring merchants in the colony. In February 1785 he met William Smith*, a close associate of Sir Guy Carleton, and Smith listened sympathetically to Grant's presentation of the merchants' political position. He lent Smith, who hoped to be named chief justice of Quebec, several volumes on the laws of the colony. Along with Isaac Todd, Grant organized the London merchants trading to Canada in an effort to hasten the replacement of Haldimand by Carleton, who was more sympathetic to the merchants' political aspirations.

Haldimand's rapid replacement was important to Grant for personal reasons as well. He and Dunn, who was also in London, were anxious to renew their lease of the king's posts. Their hopes lay with the London merchant Brook Watson, a friend of Carleton, while their rivals for the lease, George Davison* and his associates, counted on Haldimand, then also in England. "I find Mr. Grant has been using his influence among his Scotch friends to counteract your intentions as well as mine in favour of Davison," the permanent under-secretary, Evan Nepean, informed Haldimand. Carleton became governor, but Haldimand's influence ultimately prevailed in the matter of the king's posts, even though, thanks to Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton* at Quebec, Grant and his partners retained the posts until October 1786. They subsequently sued Davison and his associates for more than £10,000 in claimed improvements and equipment at the posts, but in 1791 they settled out of court for £1,800. As a result of Carleton's influence, however, no revenue charge was brought against Grant while he was in England.

Grant arrived back at Quebec in October 1786. He failed to oust Caldwell as deputy receiver general, and in the council yielded political leadership to Smith, now chief justice. However, encouraged by progress made during his absence, and occasionally advised by Allsopp, Grant resumed his strident demands for judicial and political reforms, venting his hatred of Adam Mabane* and the French party, which defended the Quebec Act, the existing judicial system, and the outmoded French mercantile code. Expert in both English and French laws, and experienced as a Court of Appeals judge (a function of legislative councillors), Grant was acutely aware of the merchants' principal complaints about the judicial system: the lack of a definite commercial code in the colony and inconsistency on the part of provincial judges in receiving evidence and rendering judgements. Grant himself had figured in two relevant judicial rulings – those of the British Privy Council in 1785 on *St Ange v. Grant*, and *Smith on Alexander Gray v. Grant* a year later – from which the chief justice prescribed the use of English law where both litigants were British. As a member of the council committee organized by Carleton (now Lord Dorchester) in 1786 to inquire into commerce and police regulations, Grant further politicized mercantile interests by eliciting from the merchants at Quebec, the most radical reform element in the province, a petition for English law. In April 1787, in part as a result of his incendiary rhetoric, "party rage" broke out over judicial reform. Dorchester was obliged to order a full-scale inquiry into the administration of justice. Grant testified that the courts frequently resorted to equity, especially in commercial cases, confirming the practical difficulties of applying English or French law. The inquiry nevertheless ended, in confusion and impasse.

Grant continued to be preoccupied in council with the political articulation of the merchants' commercial aspirations. In 1789 he was appointed superintendent at Quebec of inland navigation, responsible, among other tasks, for the registry by owners residing there of vessels plying the Great Lakes. In 1790 and 1791 Grant's committee on commerce and police regulations inquired into inland navigation and produced a bill recommending that the fur trade be freed of many of the government restrictions that encumbered it. "Left to itself it will flourish and expand - Touch it, it decays or dies," he asserted. Among the restrictions that the bill recommended for abolition was that on the sale of rum to indigenous people; at the time Grant was proprietor of two of the colony's five distilleries, which, "owing to the difficulty of procuring molasses, shipping and other local and temporary inconveniences," according to the merchant community, were producing at only half capacity. The bill, which became law in 1791, swept away the

system of regulatory fur-trade passes in operation since 1764. Grant also took a lively interest in regulations bearing on fishing and the wheat and flour trade (in both of which he was still engaged) as well as those concerning piloting.

The late 1780s were difficult years for Grant. Not only did he lose the king's posts, but like others he was affected by a general depression and instability that had settled on the colony following the American revolution. Moreover, the collapse of the system of provincial financing, which began in 1782 and involved mercantile purchase of Treasury bills [see James Dunlop], drew Grant, among others, perilously close to ruin. In February 1787 he contracted a major debt of £2,250 to Peter Stuart. By 1788, however, his seigneurial possessions were bringing in rents of £300 per annum. At Quebec he continued to accumulate land around the Coteau Sainte-Geneviève. In June 1791 he rented 23 Rue Saint-Pierre, with wharf and dependencies, to Fraser and Young [see John Young]. In the Montreal area his interests were still administered by David Alexander Grant, and in February 1791 he sold a major portion of them to his nephew for £6,000. By August, when Grant was in a position to lend nearly £550 sterling, he seemed to have emerged from his most trying period of difficulty. In October he was paid £1,000 by the Montreal merchant William Maitland not to press claims to the estate of Maitland's deceased wife (and Grant's sister), Jane Elizabeth.

Having always been active in the merchants' political struggles, Grant was in the forefront when, in the late 1780s and early 1790s, new social institutions began to emerge at Quebec, often dominated by the merchants. In April 1789 he was among the 21 charter members of the Quebec Benevolent Society, founded to support members in need as a result of illness, old age, or other causes. Between 1789 and 1795 he was four times a trustee of the Quebec Library; he was a charter subscriber to the Agriculture Society in 1789 and a director in 1791 and 1793. In January and February 1792 he was the principal organizer and president of the Constitutional Club, reputedly composed of those 165 citizens of Quebec who had gathered at Franks' Tavern on 26 Dec. 1791 to celebrate the Constitutional Act. A debating society that met fortnightly, the club sought to promote knowledge of the British constitution and "diffuse . . . a spirit of Commercial and Agricultural industry." Recognizing the improving grasp by Canadians of British parliamentary authority, Grant carefully scheduled a discussion on "the rights of Canadian citizens" under the Quebec and Constitutional acts. On 26 Jan. 1792, in ostentatious display of his standing in the colony, Grant received to dinner at Bijoux, his country home near Quebec, Prince Edward Augustus, his suite, and Lieutenant Governor Alured Clarke*. In 1794 Grant was deputy grand master of the Moderns order of freemasons in Lower Canada.

Although Grant had taken an active interest in obtaining the new constitution, he was not reappointed to the Legislative Council. Determined to remain a political leader, however, in June 1792 he sought election in Upper Town Quebec to the first House of Assembly. With the energetic support of Charles-Louis Tarieu de Lanaudière, a long-time friend and vice-president of the Constitutional Club, and the merchants Mathew and John Macnider, he was elected with Jean-Antoine Panet, largely on the support of artisans, eligible labourers, and Canadian and British businessmen. Thanking his English-speaking electors in the Quebec Gazette, Grant, never one to underestimate his own capacity, implored heaven to "enable me to do that which may be for the good of the EMPIRE and agreeable to your wishes"; the French text of his letter made no mention of the empire. Viewed as a potentially influential member of the assembly, he confidently lent other representatives his many volumes by John Locke, Sir William Blackstone, Baron Montesquieu, Voltaire, and others on political theory and constitutional law. In December 1792 Grant was proposed as speaker by James McGill, one of his former clerks, on the strength of his bilingualism, his knowledge of constitutional law, and his experience in government. Objections were raised to Grant's nomination, ostensibly because his election had been contested by a defeated candidate, Allsopp, on the grounds of Grant's "having opened houses of entertainment. giving cockades etc. To the prejudice of a Free Choice." Grant then nominated McGill. The Canadian majority, however, unified by an emerging national awareness, preferred Panet. Allsopp's petition, signed by only 15 of the more than 600 voters, was rejected by the assembly in March 1793, but the defeat of Grant and McGill for the speakership was the first indication that the British merchants had been over sanguine in their expectation of dominating the assembly and using the power of taxation and control of tariffs to forge a new commercial environment in the colony.

In the first parliament, which lasted until 1796, Grant was very prominent, acting frequently in 1792–93 as spokesman for Chief Justice Smith, obtaining for fellow members the privileges accorded members of the British House of Commons, and proposing legislation. Most of his bills, however, including two to establish a system of welfare for the poor and another to promote parish schools, were defeated. He generally voted with the minority English party, favouring, among other measures, freehold tenure, public rather than church-controlled education, and the primacy of English as the legal record of assembly proceedings. But, as one of the most independent ministerial supporters, he also voted against a proposal by John Richardson* to prevent the use of French in the legislative process, and effectively killed another by Thomas Coffin* that would have taken from the Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec the exclusive right to divide Catholic parishes. In 1794, still distrustful of the colonial judges, Grant opposed a judicial reform bill "in the most artful way he could," according to a long-time antagonist, Attorney General Monk. Supported by Joseph Papineau* and others in the Canadian party, Grant sought vainly to have inserted in the bill a radical clause, initially Smith's invention, by which the proceedings of the proposed court of king's bench would conform completely to those of the English court in all cases in which the crown was a party. Re-elected in 1796, Grant supported the English party more consistently in the second parliament, siding with it in 17 of 21 votes. He did, however, vote for Panet as speaker in preference to John Young. In 1800 he was defeated in the elections for Upper Town by Augustin-Jérôme Raby*.

Commercially, in the prosperous 1790s Grant rebounded from his difficulties of the previous decade. His mills, bakeries, wharfs, timber-yards, and warehouses bustled; according to John Grant, a supply contractor at Halifax, N.S., his flour "was very well liked by the bakers." Grant continued to function as a wholesale importer, supplying merchants like Edward William Gray of Montreal with goods ranging from Jamaican rum, sugar, and coffee to the varied cloths of John Hounsom, a linen-draper in London. With Adam Lymburner he operated a fleet of schooners to service their Labrador fisheries. The partners strengthened their position in that region even further by acquiring in 1792 from John Young a debt of £545 owed to him by rival traders Nathaniel and Philip Lloyd, along with Young's mortgage on the Lloyds' seigneurie of Saint-Paul in Labrador; in 1796 they bought out more of the co-seigneurs of Mingan and Île-d'Anticosti. The following year Grant added to his seigneurial holdings that of Pierreville, acquired jointly with David Alexander Grant and Nicholas Montour, and in March 1799 another share in the seigneurie of Chambly. That year he divided the first two ranges of Aubert-Gallion into 118 lots for concession. In 1792 and 1793 he had acquired at Quebec, for £286, 17 of the 48 shares in the Dorchester Bridge over the Rivière Saint-Charles [see David Lynd]. He also added to his holdings in and near the faubourg Saint-Jean, notably in 1796 and 1798 around the Coteau Sainte-Geneviève. On Chemin Sainte-Foy he acquired several lots and a house, called Upper Bijou House, which in 1797 he rented to the schoolmaster James Tanswell, for seven years at £40 per annum. The following year he purchased from Pierre-Louis Panet a three-storey stone house on Rue Saint-Pierre, which was rented by Allsopp in 1799.

Grant's investment in Saint-Roch began to pay handsomely as the settlement of the faubourg expanded rapidly after 1795. Unfettered by city ordinances, since local justices of the peace had decided that they did not apply to Saint-Roch, Grant had a free hand in conceding lots and in laying out streets that he made only half the width of those in the city. In January 1797 he leased to his miller, George Miller, a large meadow lot with house, bake-house, barns, and two windmills for five years at an annual rate of £245. Just as the rhythm of Grant's concessions in Saint-Roch was accelerating, however, his subterfuge in having elevated his roture holding to a seigneurie was brought to the attention of Attorney General Jonathan Sewell*, and in 1798 Grant was sued by the crown in a case that was to last for several years. The same year the Court of King's Bench ruled in a suit that Monk had launched on behalf of the Treasury in 1793 over irregularities in Grant's accounts as deputy receiver general; the court established crown priority in all cases against Grant. As well as legal vexations, Grant experienced continuing financial worries in the 1790s despite the recovery of many of his enterprises. In 1797 and 1798 he borrowed at least £1,365 from three creditors.

In 1801 the ever-enterprising merchant undertook the experimental cultivation of hemp, the British government having been persuaded that Lower Canada might become a secure supplier of the material, which was vital to the navy. In May 1802 Grant was appointed to the newly formed Board for the Encouragement of the Cultivation of

Hemp. Yet it is doubtful that he was any more successful in this ill-fated enterprise than James Campbell or Charles Frederick Grece* would be. In May 1801 he made his last seigneurial acquisition, that of Rivière-David, from Montour for £1,271. In 1800 he had been granted, according to the leader and associates system [see James Caldwell], the patent on Grantham Township, comprising 27,000 acres; this acquisition was a blatant example of the rampant acquisitiveness of British merchants for lands in the Eastern Townships. Three years later he purchased several hundred acres in Barford, Granby, Milton, and Clifton townships. In 1803 Grant, Stuart, and Dunn leased to McTavish, Frobisher and Company for 19 years at £500 per annum their share of the fishing and sealing grounds in the seigneuries of Mingan and Île-d'Anticosti; Grant received half the rent. About this time his association with the firm of Lymburner and Crawford for fishing and sealing in the lower St Lawrence was running into difficulty. Lymburner and Crawford was forced into bankruptcy by mid May 1804, at which time Grant owed it nearly £11,000. That month their operations on the Labrador coast from Itamamiou (Étamaniou) to Bras d'Or (Brador) were advertised for auction by John Jones. Grant, however, bought Lymburner and Crawford's half of the enterprise for £4,750 on 19 Sept. 1804, and then, three days later, sold one-third of the operations to Charles William Grant, eldest son of David Alexander, for £3,166. In April, William paid £1,125 for Lymburner and Crawford's share in the seigneuries of Mingan and Saint-Paul. Meanwhile, having stood security for £11,700 of Lymburner and Crawford's debts, he had been obliged in December 1804 to pay £2,700 of them.

Grant's operations in the lower St Lawrence region, however expensive, seem not to have affected his property transactions at Quebec between 1800 and 1805. He acquired land along and north of the Grande Allée, just outside the city in Charlesbourg, and again around the Coteau Sainte-Geneviève and in Saint-Roch. In the last place he also reclaimed concessions for debt, and, the population continuing to grow rapidly, made new concessions and even sold land outright. In February 1803 he leased the Queen's Wharf to the merchant George Symes for seven years at £600 per annum, and two years later he rented a three-storey stone house on Rue Saint-Pierre to the auctioneering firm of Jones and White. Grant's overall transactions in this period nevertheless buried him deeper in debt. Between 1801 and 1803 he borrowed at least £955; in 1803 he owed Stuart and Dunn £1,315 for merchandise furnished on credit and was ordered by the Court of King's Bench to pay £777 to Charles Ward Apthorp of New York.

Since his electoral defeat in 1800 Grant had remained marginally active in politics. In 1802 he supported a petition for land on which to build a Presbyterian church at Quebec. From May to July 1805 he acted as adviser to the coadjutor bishop, Joseph-Octave Plessis*, in negotiations with Sewell and Lieutenant Governor Sir Robert Shore Milnes* to have recognized in law the title and position of the Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec. Grant had established good relations with the Roman Catholic hierarchy as a commissioner, since 1792, for the construction and repair of churches in the District of Quebec. In 1798 he had been an adviser to Plessis when the coadjutor had sought, unsuccessfully, to have legislation passed that would recognize in law the boundaries of existing and future Catholic parishes. In 1804 the irrepressible merchant was returned as representative for Upper Town in the assembly. In the first session, the following year, he voted seven times with, and four times against, the English party. His most notable breaking of the ranks occurred during a vote on a controversial bill to finance the construction of prisons at Quebec and Montreal through a tax on imports rather than on land. Merchant though he was, it was the landowner in Grant that dominated, and he was the only British member to vote for the bill. In 1805 the veteran office holder received his last appointment, that of deputy master at Trinity House of Quebec, organized that year for the supervision of navigation.

Since 1790 Grant had been gradually withdrawing from direct involvement in some business interests. He remained, none the less, an active man until his death on 5 Oct. 1805, of an "inflammation in his bowels, after a short illness," at his home on Rue des Pauvres (Côte du Palais). "None of those close to him dared call a priest, or speak in any way of religion to the sick man . . .," Plessis wrote to Bishop Pierre Denaut. "After his death, a Catholic burial was discussed, but Col. [Louis-Joseph de Fleury] Deschambault refused to come and make the proposal to me, foreseeing that I would reject it." Grant was buried on 8 October from the Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

William Grant had been an enigmatic man. Intelligent, shrewd, and visibly ambitious, he was known closely by only a few friends and relatives; to others he appeared an impetuous and often presumptuous character. In 1789 another

British resident, Alexander Fraser, had given what would seem to be a just assessment of him: "Mr. Wm. Grant is a man of first rate Abilities thoroughly vers'd in the French Laws, and well inform'd in those of England, particularly such as relate to commercial business. . . . He has a readiness in discovering Men's Characters, & the talent of profiting by their foibles when he has any purpose to serve and his own thoughts are unfathomable, being a complete Master of every art of simulation or dissimulation, & possesses a shameless composure of temper and countenance that cannot be removed by reproach or abuse. - He is besides this a plausible and good Orator; quick with his Pen, and when requisite of indefatigable application. "One of the most aggressive members of the British bourgeoisie at Quebec, Grant had married into the seigneurial nobility but never divested himself of his strong attachment to the mercantile group. He left for his executors, John Richardson, the powerful Montreal merchant who had married his niece, and Dunn, who soon renounced the responsibility, an enormous and tangled estate. Among Grant's possessions was an imposing and varied library of nearly 600 volumes, many of them on law and history. Debts owed Grant totalled at least £9,300, of which his associates in the Labrador fisheries owed nearly £9,000. His own debts totalled at least £23,700; more than £13,500 were directly related to the Labrador operations. Among the numerous large creditors was the London firm of Brickwood, Daniel and Company, possibly Grant's principal supplier. His estate was ordered in 1807 to pay £8,756 to the government, Grant having during his lifetime evaded reimbursement of the shortfall in his receiver general's accounts. In 1809 his estate was condemned to compensate the crown £9,729 for lods et ventes collected by Grant as "seigneur" of Saint-Roch. Richardson contested the latter judgement, but the ultimate resolution of the matter is unknown.

Grant's property holdings at the time of his death were vast. He owned all of the seigneuries of Aubert-Gallion, Beaulac, and Rivière-David, one-half of those of Mingan and Île-d'Anticosti, one-third of Mille-Vaches, small fractions of Saint-Paul, Saint-Joseph-de-la-Nouvelle-Beauce, and Deschambault, and a total of 45,000 acres of land in Grantham, Granby, Milton, Clifton, and Barford townships. At Quebec he owned most of the faubourg Saint-Roch, as well as properties (many with stone houses on them) in the faubourg Saint-Jean and on Rue Saint-Pierre, Rue du Sault-au-Matelot, and Rue des Pauvres; he still held, too, his 17 shares in the Dorchester Bridge. All his possessions, however, were insufficient to cover his debts, and in 1807 his universal legatee, Charles William Grant, renounced his rights to the succession. Grant had left a lifetime annuity of £200 to his wife, who died in 1818. By 1811, in order to settle claims, Richardson had disposed of virtually the entire estate.

David Roberts

With his marriage to Marie-Anne, he obtained the seigneurial estates at Mingan and Ile Sainte-Helene, across from Montreal in the Saint Lawrence River. "Sainte-Helene" is remembered in the estate "St. Helen's" in Kingston where his nephew David GRANT owned land in the 1830s.

(There is a story on the internet that "St. Helen's" was named after Thomas Kirkpatrick's wife, Helen, who lived in the house from about 1838 -1854. I don't believe that.)

Note also that "W. GRANT" owned land on the western shore of the Carataqui River south of Kingston Mills, next to a grant to "N. COFFIN."

He married **Marie-Anne-Catherine Fleury Deschambault** #212290, 11 September 1770 in Montreal, Quebec, b. 07 August 1740 in Montreal, Quebec,³ (daughter of **Joseph Fleury Deschambault** #212291 and **Marie Catherine Verron** #212292), d. 25 November 1818 in Quebec,⁴ buried in Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal, Quebec.

Marie-Anne-Catherine:

Twin

Aged 13 at time of first marriage.

10. **David Grant** #212365, b. in Scotland,⁵ occupation 1745 Jacobite Soldier (Ensign), d. 1789 in Canada.⁵

He married **Elizabeth Richardson** #212366.²

Children:

13. i. **David Alexander Grant** #212269 b. 02 January 1753.
 14. ii. **Sarah Ann Grant** #214895.
11. **John (Jean) Grant** #212367, b. in Blairfindie, Morayshire, Scotland, occupation 1745 Jacobite Soldier (Lieutenant), d. 1785 in England.⁶ .

John was a partner of William GRANT in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec.

He married (1) **Genevieve Stuart** #221827, d. 1768 in Quebec.⁶

Children:

15. i. **Marie Marguerite Grant** #221828 b. 1775.

He married (2) **Marie Marguerite Amiel-Lusignan** #215237, 17 February 1768 in St-Ours, Bas-Richelieu, Quebec,⁶ b. 06 July 1752 in St-Ours, Bas-Richelieu, Quebec.

12. **Jane Elizabeth Grant** #221614, d. before 1791 in Montreal? .

She married **William Maitland** #221615, b. c. 1751 in Montrose, Angus, Scotland,⁶ occupation 1791 Merchant in Montreal.

Children:

16. i. **Elizabeth Maitland** #221824.
17. ii. **Edward Maitland** #221825.
18. iii. **Charlotte Maitland** #221826.

Generation Six

13. **David Alexander Grant** #212269, b. 02 January 1753 in Wrixham, Denbigh County, Wales? (Quebec City),² occupation Captain, 84th Regiment of Foot, d. 02 March 1806 in Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York, USA,⁷ buried in Briggs Cemetery, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, USA.⁷ .

(verify birthplace... Wales seems unlikely...?)

List of Associates for the Township of Upton, (RG1 L3L, 1792 - 1815) (Family owned land there) There were several land petitions in that area by David Alexander GRANT from 1790 - 1800.

David Alexander Grant de Blairfindie; Blairfindy Castle is located south-east of Glenlivet, in Morayshire, Scotland. The lands were first owned by the Grant family, but the present structure was completed by John Gordon in 1564.

There is some confusion about the castle being lost because of the Grant support of the Jacobite cause, but that would have made their departure from the castle much later than 1564. (need clarification).

Captain David Grant and his friend Lieutenant Patrick Langan, both of the Sir John Johnsons' 84 Infantry, were stationed at Carleton Island during the Revolutionary War, so it is quite likely that they were made aware of the land possibilities on nearby Wolfe Island before their joint purchase in 1795.

c. 1785 - 1818?: Family lived on Ile Sainte-Helene, which had been owned by the Lemoyne family of Longueuil from 1665 - 1818, at which time it was purchased by the British government for use as a fort; Saint Helen's Island Fort.

Family moved to Upper Canada from Longueuil shortly after that land purchase on Wolfe Island.

06 MAY 1795: Bought Wolfe Island (then called "Grande Isle." as well as some nearby islands, including Howe and Simcoe Islands) from the CAUCHOIS (Ed. Michel and Amable CUROT, although Howe Island was formerly known as "Cauchois Island"; the CUROT brothers were half-brothers of CAUCHOIS); David GRANT and Patrick LANGAN for one shilling an acre. (shortly after his marriage to Marie LE MOYNE.)

Grant owned 11,000 (some histories show that total as 26,000, out of an entire island of just under 31,000 acres), acres on Wolfe Island, opposite Kingston. That year, he started selling off 100 acre lots. After his son's death, it would appear that the property transferred to Rev. Joseph ALLEN, who owned several lots along the north shore of Wolfe Island west of Marysville, including the Grant "Castle" Ardath Chateau. The 1851 Wolfe Island census of property shows "Baron D. LONGUALE" (sic) owning 200 acres, 80 under cultivation, 50 under crops, 120 acres wild on Wolfe Island. A note beside his name appears to say "old dowry."

The archives of the Grant Family of Longueuil are held at the Bibliotheque et Archives Nationale du Quebec.

Inscription on gravestone in Ballston Spa reads: "David Alex. GRANT Esquire, Seigneur of the Barony of Longueuil, Canada. He departed this life at Ballston Springs, March 2nd 1806 aged 54 years. The tomb was erected as a tribute of Filial affection by his son C.H.W. Grant esq. of Saint Rock, Quebec."

The grave is in the Scottish tradition of an above-ground rectangular box capped with a horizontal memorial stone and surrounded by an iron railing fence.

He married **Marie-Charles-Joseph Le Moyne** #212270, 07 May 1781 in Holy Trinity Church, Montreal, Quebec,⁸ b. 21 March 1756 in Montreal, Lower Canada,⁹ (daughter of **Charles-Jacques Le Moyne de Longueuil** #212289 [Third Baron of Longueuil] and **Marie-Anne-Catherine Fleury Deschambault** #212290), occupation 4th Baroness de Longueuil Le Moyne,¹⁰ d. 17 February 1841 in Montreal, Lower Canada, buried c. 23 February 1841 in Cimetiere Saint-Antoine-de Padoue, Longueuil, Quebec.⁹

Marie-Charles-Joseph:

From the Dictionary of Canadian Biography

LE MOYNE DE LONGUEUIL, MARIE-CHARLES-JOSEPH, Baronne de LONGUEUIL (Grant), seigneur and philanthropist; b. 21 March 1756 in Montreal, daughter of Charles-Jacques Le Moyne de Longueuil, Baron de Longueuil, and Marie-Anne-Catherine Fleury Deschambault; d. there 17 Feb. 1841 and was buried six days later at Longueuil, Lower Canada.

The posthumous daughter of the third baron, who was listed as missing after the battle of Lac Saint-Sacrement (Lake George, N.Y.), Marie-Charles-Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil was the twin sister of Marie-Catherine-Joseph,

who died when only a few months old. As a young child she lived with her mother at the Hôpital Général in Montreal. Her grandfather, Joseph Fleury* Deschambault, acted as her guardian and attended to her interests.

Shortly after her father's death, Paul-Joseph Le Moyne* de Longueuil, brother of Charles*, the second baron, had claimed that the title was his, since he was the last male descendant of the first baron. The matter was taken before the most eminent jurists in Paris. Between 1771 and 1776 they delivered three opinions, all favourable to Marie-Charles-Joseph, to whom the title of fourth baroness of Longueuil fell by right. She spent the years 1774 - 1777 in France with her mother to lay claim to a pension for the services rendered by her father and her brothers and the losses suffered by her family during the Seven Years' War. For a time she received 300 livres per annum.

On 7 May 1781, after her return to the province of Quebec, Marie-Charles-Joseph married David Alexander Grant, a captain in the 84th Foot and nephew of William Grant*, who had married her mother 11 years earlier. Doubtless because of her husband's military duties, she first lived at Quebec, where she gave birth to three sons, the eldest of whom, Charles William, would be the fifth baron of Longueuil. Then the family settled down in the manor-house on Île Sainte-Hélène, near Montreal.

In 1791 William Grant gave the couple the barony of Longueuil and the banal rights on Île Sainte-Hélène. That year their daughter Marie-Élisabeth, who would later become the seigneur of Pierreville and Beloeil, was born.

On 20 March 1806 Mme Grant was widowed. The inventory of the joint estate shows that the family's fortune was based on real property: the barony of Longueuil, the seigneuries of Beloeil and Pierreville, 36,400 acres in Upton, Roxton, Barford, and Hereford townships in Lower Canada, and half of Wolfe Island, near Kingston in Upper Canada (another 26,000 acres). A short time later she had to fight several legal actions brought by censitaires in the barony because her husband had sold, rather than granted, woodlands, an action contravening the regulations governing seigneurial property.

By 1819 Mme. Grant was settled in Montreal, on Rue Sainte-Marie (Rue Notre-Dame). She also owned a residence on Rue Charlotte in Longueuil. In 1823 she contributed to Longueuil's economic boom by having a steam-mill built for carding and milling. In 1829 she handed over half of the barony of Longueuil to Charles William, in return for his oath of fealty and homage. With the population of the village of Longueuil increasing rapidly, she had part of the domain divided into lots in 1835 and got a street plan drawn up by surveyor Joseph Weilbrenner.

Mme Grant was known as a pious and charitable woman. In 1809 she ceded part of the site of the old fort in Longueuil, which was falling into ruin, for a new church to be built. Three years later she granted the parish priest, Augustin Chaboillez*, some land near the church on which he had a spacious house built for himself, and in 1815 she let him have another property behind the church to enlarge the cemetery. In 1821 she subscribed to the Quebec Emigrants' Society.

At that time the barony of Longueuil was expanding towards the village of Dorchester, which would later become the town of Saint-Jean (Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu). Mme Grant gave a piece of land for another church to be built [see Gabriel Marchand*] in 1826. The next year she agreed to become president of the Association des Dames de la Charité, an organization founded by Angélique Blondeau, the widow of Gabriel Cotté*. At the time of the terrible cholera epidemic in 1832, a group of pious ladies inspired by Mme Cotté set up the Orphelinat Catholique de Montréal, an orphanage of which Mme Grant was also named president. She held both offices until her death

Marie-Charles-Joseph was the last legal French descendant of the Le Moyne de Longueuil family in Canada. As had her mother, by her marriage she enabled the new masters of Lower Canada to make their way into the ranks of the Canadian nobility. With her death the barony of Longueuil passed permanently into the hands of the new British "aristocracy."

The abolition of the seigneurial system was at hand.

Louis Lemoine.

Children:

19. i. **Charles William Grant** #211134 b. c. 1782.
20. ii. **Thomas David Grant** #212293 b. 09 February 1783.
21. iii. **William (Guillaume) Alexander Grant** #213140 b. 27 February 1785.
22. iv. **Marie Catherine Charlotte Grant** #214892 b. 03 August 1787.
23. v. **Jean Grant** #214893 b. 26 September 1788.
24. vi. **Marie-Elizabeth Grant** #212276 b. 22 June 1791.
25. vii. **Jean Grant** #214894 b. 03 September 1792.

14. **Sarah Ann Grant** #214895.

She married **John Richardson** #214896, 12 December 1794,^{11,12} b. c. 1754 in Portsoy, Banff, Scotland,¹³ (son of **Thomas Richardson** #214909 and **Helen Stewart** #214910), occupation 1779 Captain of Marines, Privateer "Vengeance", occupation 1780 Merchant, Charleston, South Carolina, occupation 1787 - 1789 Merchant in Montreal, occupation President, Natural History Society of Montreal, d. 18 May 1831 in Montreal, Quebec.¹³

John:

*** confirm parents, sources who show John RICHARDSON and a daughter of George PHYN... ***

(John RICHARDSON was a witness at his niece Marie-Elizabeth GRANT's marriage in 1814)
(family of seven children)

F. Murray Greenwood, "RICHARDSON, JOHN (d. 1831)," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 6, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003-, accessed September 24, 2021,
http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/richardson_john_1831_6E.html.

RICHARDSON, JOHN, businessman, politician, jp, office holder, and militia officer; b. c. 1754 in Portsoy, Scotland, son of John Richardson and a daughter of George Phyn; m. 12 Dec. 1794 Sarah Ann Grant, a niece of William Grant*, and they had seven children; d. 18 May 1831 in Montreal.

John Richardson studied arts at King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland, before becoming apprenticed in 1774, through family connections, to the successful Scottish fur-trading partnership of Phyn, Ellice and Company, then with headquarters at Schenectady, N.Y. After his arrival in May, deteriorating relations between the American colonies and Britain forced the firm to reorganize. Richardson's uncle James Phyn established a supply house in London, and two years later Phyn's partner Alexander Ellice* shifted the main base of North American operations to Montreal. Early in the American revolution Richardson was taken into the employ of John Porteous, a former partner in Phyn, Ellice and a main supplier of the British troops in New York and Philadelphia. In 1779 Richardson was employed as captain of marines on the privateer Vengeance, principally owned by Porteous, but in which Richardson had shares. The letters he wrote during the ship's first cruise evince one of Richardson's dominant traits, an aggressive confidence in himself and those he considered his mates. "Let us only see a Vessel and we are not afraid but we will

soon come up with her," he boasted. The letters also describe exhilarating adventure, the duplicity of prize crews, and above all the dangers and confusion of privateering. On 21 May 1779 the British naval vessel *Renown*, paying no attention to the British flag on *Vengeance*, fired five or six broadsides into her, wounding several of the crew, some mortally, and severely damaging the hull. Even after identity was positively established, the captain of *Renown* expressed no regret and left a dismasted *Vengeance* to its fate, a "wanton and unprovoked cruelty," Richardson wrote, "unworthy of a Briton."

By August 1780 Richardson had established a shop in Charleston, S.C., in association with Porteous and Phyn, Ellice and Company of London, to whom he exported indigo, rice, and tobacco. His letters from Charleston reveal a diligent mind, already attuned to accounting and very shrewd on matters of supply and demand in consumer goods ranging from fashionable cocked hats and artificial flowers to saddles. The letters also express hatred of disloyalty, an attitude Richardson would reveal time and again in Lower Canada.

After the peace in 1783, Richardson was again employed by Phyn, Ellice interests in New York and Schenectady. In 1787 he was sent to Montreal to help his cousin John Forsyth* reorganize Robert Ellice and Company, the successor to Alexander Ellice and Company. The firm had greatly overextended its operations south of Detroit and Michilimackinac (Mackinac Island, Mich.) and its principal partner, Robert Ellice*, was ailing. In the years 1787–89 Richardson divided his time between Montreal and the west. In the city he learned the details of the firm's business: the Montreal-southwest fur trade, speculation in bills of exchange, the collection from the government and payment to the recipients of loyalist compensations, and the forwarding of supplies to loyalist and military settlements in Upper Canada. In the west he supervised and reported on the trade – which was sadly depressed – and oversaw construction of the company's schooner, *Nancy*, designed for use on lakes Huron and Michigan. When Robert Ellice died in 1790 Richardson was made a partner in the reorganized firm, called Forsyth, Richardson and Company. Although the cousins were determined to avoid the costly excesses of Robert Ellice, they were far from stodgy. In the next few years their firm expanded the forwarding trade, particularly to Kingston and York (Toronto), increased investment in shipping on the Great Lakes, became a minor shareholder in the North West Company, and was involved in the unsuccessful Montreal Distillery Company [see Thomas McCord], which ceased operation in 1794. One of Richardson's most imaginative initiatives was an attempt, through Forsyth, Richardson and in conjunction with Todd, McGill and Company of Montreal [see Isaac Todd*] and Phyn, Ellices, and Inglis of London, to found a bank in 1792. The Canada Banking Company was designed as a bank of note issue and of discount and deposit; it might have fulfilled a need stemming from the scarcity, variety, and unreliability of specie in circulation, but it proved premature. In this period, as later, Forsyth, Richardson was also active in lobbying local and imperial governments for political changes in the interest of commerce. For example, in 1791- 92 it joined with other fur-trading concerns in opposing the evacuation of western military posts on American territory held by the British since the end of the revolution, a campaign which may have influenced retention of the posts until 1796.

From the outset of his residence in Montreal, Richardson identified with the merchants' movement for an elected assembly and the introduction of English commercial laws [see George Allsopp*; William Grant]. In 1787 he lamented that government obstructed the way of mercantile men at every turn when it "ought to acknowledge commerce as its basis, & the accommodation of the Merchant as one principal means of promoting the national prosperity." In March 1791 he joined colleagues from the colony and interested London merchants to petition against the bill that became the Constitutional Act. Examined at the bar of the House of Commons, he opposed the division of the colony on which the bill was based and the retention of French civil law, which favoured debtors over creditors, in the province of Lower Canada.

Although disappointed by the new constitution, Richardson stood in 1792 in the first general election held under it. He and Joseph Frobisher* were elected for Montreal East with "a great majority," having been supported by leading British merchants and Canadians such as Thomas McCord and Joseph Papineau*. He immediately assumed a role of leadership among the merchants in the House of Assembly. In February 1793, during an acrimonious debate over the language of legislation, he moved that the English alone should be the legal text of statutes. Ever forthright, he read his elaborate paper of justification only in English and bluntly stated that the "dearest interests" of the

Canadians would be fostered if they would but accept a "gradual assimilation of sentiment" to the ways of His Majesty's old subjects. His intervention kept the political pot boiling for some weeks. Ultimately he succeeded; the governor was later instructed to assent only to the English version of bills, including those on civil law, for which the assembly had decreed that French would prevail. Richardson proved to be a member of prodigious energy in such matters as proposing and amending bills, drafting addresses to the governor, negotiating with the Legislative Council, improving the rules governing debate, and " ironically in view of subsequent events " asserting the assembly's exclusive privilege to initiate money bills. He was also highly effective; bills presented by him which became law dealt with the negotiability of promissory notes, the importation of potash from the United States, the rating of gold coins, the prevention of fraud by engagés, the regulation of registers of civil status, and the publication of statutes.

Richardson's experience in the assembly left him frustrated, nevertheless. The Canadians, he wrote to Alexander Ellice during the first session, caucused out of doors on all questions, and trying to change their minds was "like talking to the Waves of the Sea. "There was a faction among them, he felt certain, which was "infected with the detestable principles now prevalent in France." Nothing could possibly be "so irksome as the situation of the English members . . . doomed to the necessity of combating the absurdities of the majority, without a hope of success. "He did not stand for election in either 1796 or 1800.

From the outbreak of war with revolutionary France, Richardson exerted himself to the utmost in the interest of security. It was he who proposed the assembly's unanimous address to Lieutenant Governor Alured Clarke of April 1793, which promised total cooperation and characterized the execution of Louis XVI as "the most atrocious Act which ever disgraced society." In 1794 he contributed important amendments to the Militia and Alien acts, the latter of which temporarily suspended habeas corpus, and was active on the Montreal committee of the Association, founded that year to support British rule. In October 1796, at the height of riots in Montreal over a new road act, Richardson was among a number of justices of the peace chosen to replace magistrates deemed by Governor Robert Prescott* to have been too timorous in dealing with the rioters.

During late 1796 and in 1797 Richardson acted as the chief of Lower Canadian counter-intelligence, intercepting correspondence, having suspected traitors examined, and directing a string of informers from Montreal to the American border. He learned that the French minister to the United States was sending "emissaries" into Lower Canada to assess the attitudes of the habitants towards France, examine the colony's defences, and establish a fifth column to support a naval invasion projected for the summer or fall of 1797. The evidence Richardson compiled was used to arrest three Montrealers on charges of treason in February 1797 (they were later acquitted), to justify the Better Preservation Act, again suspending habeas corpus, which Attorney General Jonathan Sewell* successfully piloted through the legislature, and to build the crown's case against David McLane*, executed for treason in July 1797. Although sceptical of his informers' more grotesque tales, Richardson, like most of the governing élite, greatly exaggerated the danger: the Road Act riots, he thought, had been an attempt at insurrection fomented by emissaries; the French would send a fleet with up to 30,000 troops and find active support among the habitants and among disloyal politicians such as Joseph Papineau and Jean-Antoine Panet*, the leaders of a party of "Sans Culottes" in the assembly. In February 1797 Richardson urged a declaration of martial law as the only action that would adequately protect people of property from "all the horrors of assassination. "When in July 1801 government officials learned that the Vermont adventurer Ira Allen had established a secret society in Montreal, Richardson was put in charge of the investigation; it resulted in the arrest of some of the ringleaders and proof that the society's aim had been to proliferate branches in the Canadas in order to provide support for an invasion from Vermont. Richardson was also an ensign in the British Militia of the Town and Banlieu of Montreal from 1794, and took the lead in establishing in 1801 a volunteer armed association, which carefully watched strangers, drilled, and in October patrolled the streets of Montreal at night.

About the turn of the century Richardson's business interests were reaching a critical point. With the exhaustion of prime beaver south of the Great Lakes and problems stemming from American tariff duties and settlement already evident, Forsyth, Richardson and Company had begun trading extensively in the northwest in opposition to, among

others, the NWC, which it had left by 1798. That year, in order to sustain the intense competition that developed particularly with the NWC, Forsyth, Richardson, together with Phyn, Ellice, and Inglis, the Detroit firm of Leith, Jameson and Company, and six wintering partners, founded the copartnership of the New North West Company, also called after 1799 the XY Company or the New Company. In 1800 the copartnership received an injection of capital and expertise when the famous explorer Alexander Mackenzie* and two partners in the successful Montreal firm of Parker, Gerrard, and Ogilvy "John Ogilvy* and John Mure " joined its ranks; from 1802 it was occasionally known as Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Company. Competition with the NWC became economic warfare, dividing British Montreal into two camps. From 1799 to 1804 the New North West Company tripled its investment in the annual outfit from about £8,000 to almost £25,000. By the latter year, it had secured about one-third of the northwest trade, and its share was growing.

The competition, however, was ruinous: massive quantities of trade rum demoralized the Indians, and costs spiralled, while the exchange value of trade goods plunged. As Edward Ellice*, Alexander's son, later commented, the only question was which company was losing most heavily. Crimes such as bribery of employees and theft of trade goods were commonplace. Indians were induced to pillage or fire on rival canoes. In one instance a clerk of the New North West Company shot to death an opposition clerk, but when he was brought to trial in Montreal in 1802 it was discovered that no court in British North America had jurisdiction over felonies committed in the Indian country. Reporting on the situation at the request of Lieutenant Governor Sir Robert Shore Milnes* of Lower Canada, Richardson concluded that if jurisdiction was not conferred on Canadian courts, force might well come to prevail over justice in the northwest, in which case "the Fur Trade must in the end be annihilated." Milnes urged Richardson's recommendation on the colonial secretary, Lord Hobart, as did Mackenzie. The result was an imperial act in 1803 giving jurisdiction for crimes in the Indian country to the courts of Lower Canada (and in some circumstances to those of Upper Canada) and giving the head of the administration of the lower province power to appoint magistrates in the interior. With competition driving both companies towards bankruptcy and the wintering partners fearing for their lives, amalgamation was arranged in 1804, the New North West Company acquiring one-quarter of the shares in a reorganized NWC.

Meanwhile, thanks no doubt to the diversity of its interests and the solidity of its London backers, Forsyth, Richardson was doing well. In 1803 a merchant from Albany, N.Y., estimated the value of its exports at £40,000, placing it third in Montreal after the NWC (£150,000) and Parker, Gerrard, Ogilvy and Company (£85,000). The importance of Upper Canada and the northwest to its operations is evident: that year it seems to have sent up the St Lawrence as many bateaux as the NWC.

At Milnes's insistence, a reluctant Richardson again stood for election in 1804. He won a seat for Montreal West and once more took the lead among the English representatives. In 1805 he became embroiled in a controversy over whether the building of jails should be financed by land taxation – as Richardson had pledged during the election – or by duties imposed on imports, the burden of which would fall mainly on the northwest fur trade. The following year he was prominent in futile attempts by the mercantile contingent in the assembly to have the Gaols Act disallowed and to prevent the majority from ordering the arrest for libel or contempt of Isaac Todd and newspaper editors Thomas Cary and Edward Edwards*, who had all denounced the act in ironic terms. In 1807 and 1808 he fought unsuccessfully for measures designed to promote immigration into the Eastern Townships and improve agricultural production and against passage by the assembly of a bill to render judges ineligible for election. Despite an ever-worsening political polarization, Richardson had some successes: his bills for regulating river pilots, improving the Montreal–Lachine road, and funding the improvement of navigation on the St Lawrence, among others, reached the statute books.

In April 1808 Richardson spoke at length in support of a bill he had introduced for incorporation of a "Bank of Lower-Canada." Although flawed to modern eyes by its adherence to the commodity theory of money value, the speech was nevertheless a stunning performance. With marvellous lucidity he traced the evolution of paper money, expounded the general principles of banking, and laid to rest numerous objections. He explained how short-term discounting worked, why the issuance of bank notes had to exceed specie holdings, why bank failures would be

uncommon, and how counterfeiting could be severely curtailed. A brilliant stroke was his explanation of a seeming paradox: that corporate banks of limited liability but regulated as to investments and the issuing of notes were safer than private banks of unlimited liability. Richardson's speech and the bill were printed for public edification. Although the bill fell victim to prorogation of the legislature, both contributed greatly to gradual public acceptance of paper money and banking during the next decade.

Richardson's controversial stands in the assembly alienated the Canadian voters in Montreal West, and he was defeated in the election of 1808. He was not silenced politically, however, for he had been appointed an honorary executive councillor in December 1804 and had taken his seat on 25 Nov. 1805. As he had arranged with Milnes, he attended council meetings only when in Quebec for the legislative session or on business, but he was available for committee work in Montreal. During the session of 1808 he was designated by Governor Sir James Henry Craig* official messenger from the Executive Council to the assembly on matters affecting the royal prerogative, a prestigious nomination previously accorded to John Young* and James McGill*. In December 1811 Richardson became a regular member of the council, and he held his seat until his death. As an executive councillor he was a particularly influential adviser of hard-line governors such as Craig and Lord Dalhousie [Ramsay*], but he was consulted much less by the conciliatory Sir George Prevost* and Sir James Kempt*. Among Richardson's duties was that of judge when the Executive Council sat as the Court of Appeals. Although a layman, he had a sound grasp of legal principles and could absorb legal detail quickly. In 1821 he delivered a council judgement that only clergymen of the "established" churches – Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Presbyterian – were empowered to keep official registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, a restrictive decision later rectified by a number of provincial statutes.

During the war against Napoleonic France, Richardson again immersed himself in myriad aspects of the colony's security. In 1803 informers were set to work in Lower Canada and American border towns to ferret out the doings of emissaries. Rumours emanating from Paris that the colony would be attacked were reported by Richardson. A visit by Jérôme Bonaparte to the United States was carefully charted, and a suspicious fire in Montreal investigated. In 1804 Richardson drafted a bill to reward those who apprehended army deserters; it was presented by McGill and enacted. At Milnes's urging Richardson used secret-service money to turn Jacques Rouse – an expatriate Canadian who in 1793–94 had spied for the French minister to the United States – into an effective double agent.

By 1804 Richardson had come to believe that American foreign policy, dictated by France, was building towards war with Great Britain, and that secret clauses in the Louisiana Purchase treaty had promised the United States French military assistance should it attack the Canadas. These assessments, conveyed periodically to Civil Secretary Herman Witsius Ryland* and no doubt to other government officials, probably helped to shape the extremely pessimistic view of security taken at the Château Saint-Louis. After 1807 Richardson seems to have been less active in intelligence, although in 1809 he acted as the channel of secret communication from John Henry*, a spy used by Craig to explore the possibilities of New England separatism in case of war. In 1810, during Craig's so-called Reign of Terror (thoroughly approved of by Richardson), he was an active member of a committee formed from the Montreal members of the Executive Council which arrested three supporters of the Canadian party on suspicion of treason, examined numerous witnesses, and concluded (on thin evidence) that a Napoleonic plot aimed at "preparing the general mind" for insurrection had been narrowly thwarted.

In the decade after his final retirement from electoral politics, Richardson devoted much attention to problems of Lower Canadian merchants. In May 1810 he was chairman of an apparently short-lived Montreal committee of trade, probably formed, like one at Quebec the previous year [see John Jones*], to pressure the British government for improved conditions of trade, including better protection from American competition. Richardson was the Montreal head of a colonial lobby from 1809 to 1812 which persuaded the British parliament to prohibit inland importation from the United States of foreign products such as cottons and teas, although it failed to have American produce barred from the West Indies. More threatening to his personal interests were the growing assertion by the United States of jurisdiction over the southwest fur trade and the American government's discrimination against British traders in favour of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. Faced with high tariffs, seizures, embargoes, and other attempted exclusions, Montreal traders to the southwest – of whom Richardson

and William McGillivray were the principals – had joined together in the Michilimackinac Company in 1806 [see John Ogilvy]. In 1810–11 Richardson and McGillivray reluctantly but realistically negotiated an amalgamation with Astor. The resulting agreement of January 1811 formed the South West Fur Company and gave Astor a 50 per cent interest with Forsyth, Richardson, and McTavish, McGillivrays and Company sharing the other half as the Montreal Michilimackinac Company; later the NWC purchased one-third of the interest of the Montreal firm. It was the British firms in the South West Fur Company which, through Richardson, gave Governor Prevost, commander-in-chief of the British forces, his first news of the American declaration of war in June 1812, a war the British and Canadian traders had looked forward to in hopes that the British abandonment of the southwest by treaty in 1783 and 1794 and militarily in 1796 could be permanently reversed.

Richardson and McGillivray exercised considerable influence on events in the west during the war. The enthusiastic support given by the agents, engagés, and dependent Indians of their companies enabled a small British force under Charles Roberts* to seize Fort Michilimackinac on 17 July 1812. The two men personally persuaded Prevost of the political and economic value of the southwest trade and of the fort's strategic importance for securing it. On their eulogistic recommendation and that of James McGill, Prevost commissioned the trader-adventurer Robert Dickson to raise an Indian force; it played a part in the successful defence of the fort under Robert McDouall* in August 1814. The chagrin of the two traders knew no bounds when it was learned that the peace negotiators had restored Michilimackinac to the Americans, and their legalistic interpretation of the Treaty of Ghent – a special pleading for delay – did not avail. Worse followed. In 1816 Congress closed the Indian trade to non-Americans. The next year, in a buyer's market, Richardson and his colleagues sold their South West Fur Company shares to Astor and withdrew from the southwest trade.

On the domestic front during the war Richardson served in the Montreal Incorporated Volunteers and attended to routine duties as executive councillor. He watched with dismay as Prevost cultivated the support of the Canadian party at the expense of those who had had Craig's ear. In 1814 Prevost reluctantly accepted the assembly's impeachment of chief justices James Monk and Jonathan Sewell for, among other things, having promulgated "unconstitutional" rules of practice. Although certain that Prevost's policy of conciliating the Canadian party was encouraging "the turbulent and revolutionary demagogues, who at present sway the Assembly," Richardson successfully countered Sewell's suggestion that the governor be attacked publicly. An open collision between Prevost and his Executive Council, which, as the colony's Court of Appeals, supported the chief justices, "would curtail our means of defense . . . even in Military operations," he asserted. He preferred "postponing such an extremity, to a more convenient season." Richardson also asserted that the assembly's impeachment of the chief justices alone should not be accepted, since they had had assistance in drafting the rules. "Every individual of every Court, is implicated," he argued. "Let us stand or fall together!" Finally, Sewell should abandon his idea of using legalistic grounds to avoid a hearing before the Privy Council in London; rather the best hope for the security of the colony lay in exploiting "the intemperance of those anarchists" in the Canadian party. The exposing by Sewell of their "cloven foot" would likely force ministers to repress them – if Richardson had his way, by "taking away the Representative part of the constitution." Richardson's counsel on these and other matters was followed; Sewell and Monk were acquitted, though no constitutional repression was undertaken by the British parliament.

Tradition has assigned to Richardson authorship of a famous series of letters signed Veritas, which appeared in the Montreal Herald in April–June 1815 and later in pamphlet form. They unmercifully attacked the character and generalship of Prevost, described in one as an officer who had the "extraordinary fatality of either never attempting an active operation, or thinking of it only when the time for practical execution was past." Although a plausible case can be made for the attribution to Richardson – especially since the letters were published only after the war – there is little direct proof, save the recollection 58 years later of a man who in 1815 had been a clerk in Forsyth, Richardson. Indeed, Prevost suspected Solicitor General Stephen Sewell to have been the author.

Following the war Richardson's business interests underwent readjustment. His declining involvement in the fur trade dwindled further with the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and the NWC in 1821. He had until then played a prominent role in defending the interests of the NWC in its struggle with Lord Selkirk [Douglas*] over

the establishment and maintenance of Selkirk's Red River settlement. Forsyth, Richardson and Company intensified its export of the newer staples such as grain and timber, while its interest in developing to the maximum its Upper Canadian trade is evident from Richardson's fundamental role in the construction of the Lachine Canal. Long an advocate of such a water-way, on 26 July 1819 he was elected chairman of a committee charged by the newly formed Company of Proprietors of the Lachine Canal [see François Desrivières] with overseeing its construction. The company quickly ran into trouble, and in 1821 the colonial legislature took over its assets and appointed a commission to complete the project. On 17 July as chairman of the commission Richardson turned the first sod, and construction began. When the legislature momentarily ceased financing the project, advances were obtained from the Bank of Montreal on the personal security of Richardson and George Garden. Work was virtually completed in 1825.

Richardson and his company remained leading lobbyists. In August 1821 Richardson was named by a meeting of Montreal merchants to a committee to press for the removal of all restrictions on Lower Canadian wheat and flour in British and West Indian markets as a means of relieving the "state of depression and distress" that threatened them with ruin. The following year in Montreal he presided over the founding meeting of the Committee of Trade, successor to the committee of 1810; Thomas Blackwood* was elected chairman. In 1823–24 Forsyth, Richardson headed the list of mercantile houses which successfully sought reduction of the excise on tobacco imported into Great Britain from Upper Canada. Through John Inglis, a partner in the Ellice firm in London and a director of the East India Company, Forsyth, Richardson became in 1824 sole agents in the Canadas for the sale of East India Company teas, a lucrative contract it retained until after Richardson's death. In this period Richardson was also much occupied, as Edward Ellice's Montreal agent, with overseeing the management of the huge and rapidly developing seigneurie of Villechauve, commonly known as Beauharnois. His strenuous efforts to enable Ellice to convert the seigneurie to freehold tenure under the Canada Trade Act failed in the Executive Council in 1823 for legal reasons, but Ellice was later able to effect his aim under the Canada Tenures Act of 1825. Among Richardson's many business involvements in the post-war period was his appointment as a director of the Montreal Fire Insurance Company in the early 1820s.

Richardson's most absorbing concern, however, was finance. In 1817, spurred by the success of the army bills during the war [see James Green], nine merchants, among them Richardson, signed articles of association and invited stock subscriptions to form the Bank of Montreal, the first permanent bank in British North America and the progenitor of Canada's chartered banking system. The guiding spirit was Richardson's. His speech of 1808 was widely quoted by the bank's supporters, he was chairman of the founding committee, and the articles, based largely on the charter of the First Bank of the United States, reflected his ideas. Although never a director, Richardson took a close interest as a shareholder in the bank's affairs for the remainder of his life. On his instance the outer front wall of the bank's first building, constructed in 1819 on Rue Saint-Jacques, displayed four much admired terra-cotta plaques from Coade of London depicting agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, and navigation. That year, at the Colonial Office, he personally negotiated for royal assent to incorporation, which was finally granted in 1822. Richardson was unanimously elected to chair a critical stockholders' meeting of 5 June 1826 at which a developing confrontation between a young guard among the directors under George Moffatt* and the older fur traders – Richardson, Forsyth, and Samuel Gerrard*, president of the bank – came to a head. Gerrard was deposed as president, but Richardson, with the largest single voting block of shares and proxies, was able to save him from further humiliation and enable him to remain as a director, thus preserving the bank's unity. Richardson was a director of the Montreal Savings Bank, and in 1826 Forsyth, Richardson was appointed financial agent to manage the surplus funds of the receiver general of Upper Canada, a task it performed with profit and integrity into the 1840s.

Having declined earlier offers of a seat on the Legislative Council, Richardson accepted appointment to the upper house in 1816. There he supported all the mercantile and conservative causes with consistency and pugnacity. In 1821 he had the council pass a series of provocative resolutions which, going well beyond the pretensions of the House of Lords in matters of public finance, attempted to dictate to the assembly the form of its appropriation bills. The next year Richardson speculated in a council speech that a secret caucus of the Canadian party, redolent of the

Committee of Public Safety in revolutionary France, might be planning to depose Governor Lord Dalhousie. The assembly called on the council to censure him and on the governor to dismiss him; both demands were rejected as threats to freedom of debate in the council. Throughout the 1820s he led those councillors – usually the majority – who were adamantly opposed to the assembly’s claim to appropriate crown revenues. In 1825, however, he stood almost alone in protesting passage by the council of a money bill negotiated with the assembly by Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton, and in 1829 he led a minority attack on a similar bill worked out by Governor Sir James Kempt.

Richardson took a particularly active interest in a proposal in 1822 to unite the Canadas. As unrivalled dean of the colony’s business community, he chaired a public pro-union meeting in Montreal and gave a lengthy speech. Besides solving a long-standing and contentious problem of dividing import duties between Upper and Lower Canada, he said, union would enable Lower Canadian merchants to escape thralldom to the Canadian majority in the assembly, who were “anti-commercial in habits.” Not one to mince words, he told the crowd that the fundamental issue was whether they and their posterity would “become foreigners in a British land” or “the inhabitants of foreign origin . . . become british,” which could only be to the great benefit of the Canadians. Led by Richardson, six members of the Legislative Council protested its decision on 23 Jan. 1823 to oppose union. That night he wrote to Edward Ellice with ammunition for use against Louis-Joseph Papineau* and John Neilson*, who were being sent to London by the Canadian party to oppose union. He pointed out, for example, that Papineau’s weakness lay in his overweening self-esteem, that Neilson was so much a “Republican” as to have been obliged once to seek refuge in the United States, and that even Pierre-Stanislas Bédard, jailed in 1810 by Craig for attempted insurrection, had been contemplated as a delegate. These and further efforts by Richardson and Ellice were of no avail; the project was thwarted in the face of massive Canadian opposition.

Richardson was extremely active in public life. He was a charter member of the Montreal branch of the Agriculture Society in 1790. From 1793 to 1828 he was regularly appointed a Lower Canadian commissioner to negotiate a division of import duties with Upper Canada. In 1799 he was nominated treasurer to build a new court-house in Montreal and took a leading role in raising money for the imperial war effort. In the years 1802–7 he was successively named to commissions to demolish the city’s crumbling fortifications and design new street plans, to build a prison and a market house, to improve the Montreal–Lachine road, and to erect a monument to Lord Nelson. He headed a commission in 1815 to attract subscriptions for the families of soldiers killed or wounded at Waterloo, and in 1827 he was a leading promoter of subscriptions for a monument at Quebec to James Wolfe* and Louis-Joseph de Montcalm*. Richardson was appointed a trustee of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning [see Joseph Langley Mills] in 1818 and was a moving force behind the foundation and early financing of the Montreal General Hospital, established in 1819 [see William Caldwell (1782–1833)]; he was the first president of the hospital after its incorporation in 1823. Among the many complicated estates that he helped settle was that of James McGill, a gruelling and thankless task except that it resulted in the beginnings of a university for his beloved city [see François Desrivières].

During the legislative session of 1831 a weary Richardson was at his post, protesting against whig conciliation, combating Papineau’s manœuvres to achieve control of the legislature for the Patriote party, as the Canadian party had become known, and fretting about backsliders on the Legislative Council, of which he became speaker on 4 February. He opposed, though unsuccessfully, the incorporation of Montreal, until then governed by appointed justices of the peace, for fear that through elections its administration would fall into the hands of the Patriote party. To Ellice he wrote of the Canadians as “spoilt children,” liberated by the British conquest, but trying to turn the tables on their “too generous emancipators.” He urged that there was “too much British Capital . . . at stake, to be handed over to Canadian Legislative management” and was outraged that the country which gave the “Law to Europe” might “be dictated to, by the descendants of Frenchmen.” Parliament should intervene to smash Papineau and his fellows. At the end of the session Richardson presented resolutions against the assembly’s attempts to obtain repeal of the Canada Tenures Act. According to a sympathetic executive councillor, Andrew William Cochran*, “his feelings were deeply wounded by the desertion or coldhearted support” of former allies: “Amidst

the faithless, faithful only he.” On returning home he took to his bed, Cochran wrote, lamented the treachery of his erstwhile political friends, and seemed “to give up hope and care for life.”

John Richardson died on 18 May 1831. Flags on the ships in harbour were flown at half-mast until the state funeral at Christ Church, where a plaque was dedicated to his memory. The English-language newspapers were full of deserved eulogies to him as a man of integrity in matters financial and political and one of the city’s greatest builders. A new wing of the Montreal General Hospital was constructed the following year as a permanent memorial to him. But even in death Richardson roused intense passions. Papineau pointedly had not attended the funeral, while *Le Canadien* and *La Minerve* reminded readers that Richardson had been the leader in Lower Canada of that party, called tory in England and ultra-royalist in France, which denied the people their just rights and by its excesses had recently turned Europe into a vast theatre of war and revolution.

Richardson’s interests went well beyond commerce and local politics. His aesthetic sense, like that of the British upper class in Montreal as a whole, was evident. The military surgeon John Jeremiah Bigsby* remarked that “at an evening party at Mr Richardson’s the appointments and service were admirable, the dress, manners, and conversation of the guests in excellent taste.” His wide-ranging curiosity led him to the presidency of the Natural History Society of Montreal, founded in 1827. He was well read in ancient and modern history, law, economics, and British poetry. The many comments on British, American, and European politics found in his letters are usually acute, if somewhat alarmist. Adam Smith was his preferred economist, but he was no unqualified believer in *laissez-faire*, as the provision in his bank proposal of 1808 for government participation and his continual lobbying for state assistance indicate. Byron was his favourite poet, but he did not admire the man or his politics. Edmund Burke governed his constitutional thinking on Lower Canada, but in 1831 he thought a moderate reform of parliament justified, a seeming paradox which Edward Ellice and Lord Durham [Lambton*] would have thoroughly understood. Like many upper-class Montreal Scots, he was a member of and generous patron to both the Presbyterian and the Anglican churches. In personality, he had much of the “state and distance” he so admired in Craig and which went well with his considerable height and majestic bearing. He was a man who wished to live by principles, and this desire often led to undue rigidity. He had the instincts of an outstanding team-player, although prone at times to define personally the true interests of the team. These instincts gave him superabundant energy and generated fierce and often selfless loyalties. Tragically, those who opposed his team, particularly Canadians, whose will to survive he could not fathom, whose loyalty to the Empire he could not accept, became enemies in his mind, which he spoke all too openly. Richardson did a great deal of good, but a great deal of harm also.

Known as "The Father of Canadian Banking."

Note that this RICHARDSON family were NOT related to the Kingston Richardsons that bought Alwington House in 1908.

Children:

26. i. **Ann Richardson** #214897 b. c. 1797.
27. ii. **Eweretta Jane Richardson** #214915.
28. iii. **Helen Richardson** #214919 b. c. 1799.
29. iv. **John Richardson** #214921 b. 13 February 1804.
30. v. **Elizabeth Jane Richardson** #214922 b. 16 June 1806.
31. vi. **Thomas Richardson** #214923.
32. vii. **Charlotte Richardson** #214924 b. 1808.

15. **Marie Marguerite Grant** #221828, b. 1775 in Quebec?,⁶ d. 1847 in Quebec?.⁶.

She married **Jean Pascal Bruneau** #221829, b. 11 April 1773 in Quebec?,⁶ (son of **Pierre Guillaume Bruneau** #221830 [Furrier] and **Elizabeth Morin dit Chenevert** #221831), d. 1815 in Quebec?,⁶ occupation Merchant and Trader.

Children:

33. i. **Jean Francois Bruneau** #221834 b. 16 October 1803.

16. **Elizabeth Maitland** #221824, b. in Montreal?.⁶.
17. **Edward Maitland** #221825, b. in Montreal?.⁶.
18. **Charlotte Maitland** #221826, b. in Montreal?.⁶.

Generation Seven

19. **Charles William Grant** #211134, b. c. 1782 in Quebec City, Canada,¹⁰ baptized 04 February 1782 in Anglican Church, Quebec,² occupation Fifth Baron of Longueuil, d. 05 July 1848 in Alwington House, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,¹⁴ buried in Trinity Anglican Cemetery, Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario.¹⁴.

Charles William GRANT received his education in Aberdeen, Scotland. The family lived at Ile Ste. Helene until 1817, when financial pressures forced Charles to sell St. Helene, Ronde and aux Fraises to the British military. One of the reasons for the financial hardship in Montreal was the influx of low-priced wheat from Upper Canada, by 1871, over thirty years in settlement with established farms. It was agreed that Grant could keep hold of the machinery at the mills, and some sources suggest that it was shipped to Blairfindie. But in 1820 the mill building was lost to fire. The building stones were used in the construction of the British fortifications of the island. Some remains of the original buildings were seen as late as the early 19th century, but by 1870 the island was turned over to the Canadian government and used for ammunition storage and a militia camp. By 1870, no remnants of the Grant or Le Moyne heritage remained on the island.

The three islands became one by Expo 67, and today serve as a place of recreation for Montrealers in the summer months. No traces of that early heritage remain.

(from the History of Wolfe Island, Ruth Hawkins, 1967)

In 1675, Robert CAVALIER, Sieur de Lasalle, was granted the Seigneury of Frontenac by King Louis the 14th. Ten years later (c. 1685), he conferred ownership of Wolfe Island to James CAUCHOIS. He died in 1708, leaving the island to his daughter, Madeleine, who married a CUROT. in 1713. After her death, the island passed to Jacques-Francois CUROT, who entered the priesthood. In 1784 he conveyed his interests to his half-brothers, Amable and Michael CUROT, who, around the beginning of the 19th century, sold their interests to David Alexander GRANT and Patrick LANGAN for 1500 pounds for 30,000 acres.

From a "History of Wolfe Island, Frontenac County":[21]

A letter dated Montreal 29 Sep 1800 from David Alexander Grant and Patrick Langan states: "We purchased the Grande Isle [Wolfe Island] on the 6th May, 1795 from [brothers] Michel and Amable Curot [Curotte],[22] to whom the Island devolved by right of Descent, and soon after we caused it to be surveyed, erected a Dwelling House and placed Settlers[23] on the Island, who are now improving it."

Upon the death of Grant in 1806, the land was passed to his son, Charles William Grant, the 5th Baron de Longueuil. Charles' daughter owned a large part of the island at her death in 1894. The other owner of the island, Patrick Langan, died in 1813, his portion of the land went to his daughters, Julia, Charlotte and Marie.

The Grants and Barons de Longueuil lived on the Island until 1825 when they moved to Kingston. A last note, the Baroness de Longueuil gave the land for the Anglican Church and Rectory on the Island.

Notes on Wolfe Island in the early 1800s:[25]

With the arrival of Governor Simcoe and the Loyalists, the name of the island was changed to "Wolfe" from the French "Grande Isle" in 1792. The French landowners sold the island to two retired British Officers in 1795. Both Captain David Alexander Grant (of the 84th Regiment) and Lieutenant Patrick Langan (of the King's Royal Regiment of New York) were stationed on Carleton Island during the American Revolution and likely became familiar with Wolfe Island during that time. Neither Grant nor Langan immediately settled on the island but instead built a house for Richard Davis, a former drummer in the KRRNY, and his family and set them to improving the land.[26]

Despite this presence, Grant and Langan had difficulty controlling Wolfe Island. In 1800, Langan complained that the Provincial Marine was illegally removing timber from the island for use at the Kingston naval yard. Presumably the navy stopped at his request but timber theft remained a problem. In 1808, Langan again complained to Lieutenant Governor Francis Gore of "persons on Grande Ile taking wood and staves and acting in a lawless manner". In an attempt to forestall some of this theft, the trees around the bays of Wolfe Island were marked so that they could be identified. The stealing of timber was endemic in early 19th century Ontario, and Langan's repeated efforts to protect the island's timber indicates that he saw it as a major asset of the property; developing that resource may have been one of his reasons for purchasing the island. Langan and Grant's desire to control profits from timber export is also a possible explanation for why settlement on Wolfe Island lagged behind the adjacent mainland. While settlement near Kingston was expanding rapidly, there were only 15 families on Wolfe Island ca. 1820.

According to the Treaty of Paris (1783), Wolfe Island was part of the United States; however, the British were concerned about placing the international border so close to their naval base at Kingston and disputed the U.S. claim. The claim was finally settled in 1822 by exchanging Wolfe Island and a few small islands near Cornwall for

Grande Isle near Niagara, essentially trading one Grande Isle for another. This action brought Wolfe Island completely under the control of the British government, which did not consider land titles descending from French seigneurial title as valid. The Langan and Grant heirs were consequently required to secure their claims and to relinquish two-sevenths of the island as Crown and Clergy reserves. These actions seem to have convinced the owners that it was time to commence selling portions of the island, and the population began increasing steadily after 1826

Built Alwington House in Kingston, 1832, enlarged to serve as vice-regal residence in 1841.

1842: The family was enumerated in the city of Montreal., next to the family of Charles-Nicholas-Fortune de Montenach (married Mary Elizabeth GRANT)

Grant also held properties on Wolfe Island, including Ardath Chateau (The Castle). Built in 1828, it was a 25 room baronial-style manor, complete with a dungeon, carriage house. In 1929, the house, unoccupied for 15 years, was razed by fire, some say, "of a suspicious nature."

(Was "Ardath" a reference to Ardagh, County Longford, Ireland. That would connect more closely to the ALLEN family's Irish roots, although Ardagh is further north than the ALLEN and ANTISELL family homes in County Tipperary...)

He married **Caroline Susanna Maria Coffin** #211135, b. 14 February 1785 in Nerepis, Westfield Parish, Kings County, New Brunswick,¹⁵ (daughter of **John (Jonathan) Perry Coffin** #212233 [British General, Revolutionary War] and **Ann Matthews** #212235), d. 02 June 1868 in Marysville, Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario,¹⁴ buried in Trinity Anglican Cemetery, Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario.¹⁴

Caroline:

Eldest daughter. Owned much of the property on Wolfe Island. The 1856 map of Marysville, Wolfe Island shows that "Madame de Longueuil" lived at Elm Lodge, a property just east of the old Roman Catholic Church. (and nearby the home of Mrs. ALLEN, likely Ardagh/Ardath, although not named as such on the map. That is likely the "Thorn Cottage" seen on later maps.). Elm Lodge was purchased, along with its surrounding four acres, from the Baroness by Father Stafford of the Catholic Church to be used as the second Catholic Rectory following the loss of the original building by fire.

1861: Lived in a 1 1/2 storey frame house (Elmlodge) on Wolfe Island. Widowed Enos ALLEN and daughter Elizabeth are shown as family members in the 1861 census. Were Aaron WILLIAMS and family living in Ardath Castle, enumerated consecutively as a "stone house with outbuildings."

1863: Elmlodge and its accompanying four acres was purchased by Father STAFFORD of the Catholic Church to replace the original rectory destroyed by fire.

Children:

34. i. **Charles James Irwin Grant** #212271 b. 01 April 1815.
 35. ii. **Charlotte Catherine Ann Grant** #211132 b. c. 25 June 1817.
20. **Thomas David Grant** #212293, b. 09 February 1783,^{16,11} d. 05 September 1783.¹¹ .
 21. **William (Guillaume) Alexander Grant** #213140, b. 27 February 1785 in Quebec. Lower Canada,¹¹ baptized 28 February 1785 in Notre Dame de Quebec, Quebec.¹⁷ .

William Alexander GRANT held lots 10 and 11 on the west side of the Cataraqui River in Kingston in 1792. Note that N. (Nathaniel) COFFIN held Lot 12.

This man is not connected with the Alexander GRANT that bought part of the Seignory of L'Original in 1805.

22. **Marie Catherine Charlotte Grant** #214892, b. 03 August 1787,¹¹ d. 19 August 1787.¹¹ .
23. **Jean Grant** #214893, b. 26 September 1788,¹¹ d. 11 August 1789.¹¹ .
24. **Marie-Elizabeth Grant** #212276, b. 22 June 1791 in Sainte-Helene-de-Bagot, Quebec, d. 08 June 1870 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, buried in Cimetiere Saint-Antoine-de Padoue, Longueuil, Quebec.

(Eldest daughter)

1842: Madame de Montenach was enumerated in Montreal in a household of eleven persons.

1851: Widowed Marie lived in a single story stone house in Montreal. A daughter, (Wilhelmine) PERRAULT, 32 and a granddaughter, aged 8 are with the family.

She married **Charles-Nicolas Fortune de Montenach** #212277, 20 January 1814 in Saint-Antoine-de-Padoue, Longueuil, Quebec,¹⁷ b. August 1791 in Fribourg, Switzerland,⁹ (son of **Theodore de Montenach** #214871 and **Magdelaine Goitrau de Pensier** #214872), occupation Judge, Court of Special Sessions, Montreal, occupation 1830 MP for Yamaska, Quebec, d. 22 May 1832 in Montreal, Lower Canada,⁹ buried 28 May 1832 in Cimetiere Saint-Antoine-de Padoue, Longueuil, Quebec.⁹

Charles-Nicolas:

1825: The census shows Charles De Montenach living in Montreal, with a family of 11, next to Charles William GRANT and the Baroness de LONGUEUIL.

(de Montenach)

Biography

Born in Fribourg, Switzerland, in August 1791 or in 1793, son of Théodore de Montenach and Magdeleine Gotrau de Pensier.

Came to Canada during the War of 1812 as a lieutenant in the Meuron regiment. Arrived in June 1813, was stationed in Montreal at the beginning of 1814; took part in the battle of Plattsburgh on October 11, then obtained authorization to withdraw from service on December 7, 1814. Was interested in the seignery of Pierreville, which his wife received from her father.

Responsible for municipal administration in Montreal as a judge of the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace. Elected MP for Yamaska ??in 1830. Took part in the votes of the first session only and sometimes supported the Patriote Party, sometimes the Bureau des bureaucrats.

Died in office in Montreal, May 24, 1832, at the age of about 40 years. Buried in Saint-Antoine Church, Longueuil, May 28, 1832.

Had married in the parish of Saint-Antoine, in Longueuil, on January 20, 1814, Marie-Élisabeth (Mary Elizabeth) Grant, daughter of David Alexander Grant, who was an officer, administrator and co-lord of Pierreville, and Marie-Charles-Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil, baroness of Longueuil.

Thomas Ryan's stepfather . Charles William Grant's brother-in-law .

Children:

36. i. **Catherine Charlotte Emma de Montenach** #214873 b. 06 April 1815.
37. ii. **Wilhelmine Elizabeth Duding de Montenach** #214875 b. 1816.
38. iii. **Marie Ann Jessy de Montenach** #214881 b. 08 August 1819 *.
39. iv. **Charles-Theodore de Montenach** #212278 b. 04 November 1821.

25. **Jean Grant** #214894, b. 03 September 1792,¹¹ d. 10 November 1792.¹¹ .

26. **Ann Richardson** #214897, b. c. 1797 in Montreal?,¹¹ d. 1880.¹⁸ .

She married (1) **David Ogden** #214898, 15 July 1815,¹¹ b. c. 1772,¹¹ (son of **Isaac Ogden** #213499 [Chief Justice of Montreal] and **Sarah Hanson** #213500), d. 1823.¹⁸

Children:

40. i. **Ann Euretta Ogden** #214899 b. 15 September 1817.

She married (2) **Thomas Brown Anderson** #214914, 12 December 1827 in Montreal, Lower Canada,^{18,19} b. June 1796 in Edinburgh, Scotland,¹⁹ occupation 1827 Clerk, Forsyth, Richardson and Company, Montreal,¹⁹ occupation President, Bank of Montreal, d. 28 May 1877 in Montreal, Quebec.

Thomas:

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/anderson_thomas_brown_10E.html.

Children:

41. ii. **Elizabeth Magdalene Anderson** #214926.

27. **Eweretta Jane Richardson** #214915, b.²⁰ d.¹⁸.

She married **William Denny** #214916, 1846 in Montreal. Canada East,¹⁸ b. 1804,¹⁸ (son of **Anthony Denny** #214917 and **Frances Blennerhassett** #214918), occupation Colonel, 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot, occupation Artist, d. 1886 in Brockville?.¹⁸

28. **Helen Richardson** #214919, b. c. 1799,²¹ d. 1837 in Montreal?.²¹ .

Dictionary of Canadian Biography states that Helen was married at age 17.

On her death in 1837, her husband inherited Helen's real estate holdings in Montreal, as well as extensive lands in Upper Canada.

She married **George Auldjo** #214920, 05 October 1816 in Montreal, Lower Canada,¹⁸ b. 02 April 1790 in Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland,²¹ (son of **George Auldjo** #221616 [Merchant in Aberdeen] and **Susan Beauvais** #221617), occupation J.P. of Montreal, occupation Chief Magistrate of Aberdeen, occupation 1822 Director, Bank of Montreal in Montreal, occupation 1829 Life Governor of Montreal General Hospital, occupation 1835 Commissioner, Lachine Canal, d. 11 April 1846 in Montreal, Quebec.²¹

George:

Family of two sons and three daughters.

Gerald J. J. Tulchinsky, "AULDJO, GEORGE," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 7, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed September 25, 2021, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/auldjo_george_7E.html.

AULDJO, GEORGE, businessman, militia officer, jp, and office holder; b. 2 April 1790 in Aberdeen, Scotland, son of George Auldjo, merchant, and Susan Beauvais; d. 11 April 1846 in Montreal.

George Auldjo was educated, at least in part, at the Aberdeen Grammar School before he immigrated to Montreal to join his uncle Alexander Auldjo*, a partner with William Maitland in the firm Auldjo, Maitland and Company. By 1815 it had become Maitland, Garden, and Auldjo; Maitland, and possibly Alexander Auldjo, represented it in London, while George Auldjo and George Garden* were left as the Montreal principals. Auldjo had become an agent of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London by 1816. Six years later he and Garden were apparently partners in a Quebec firm called Garden, Auldjo and Company.

Maitland, Garden, and Auldjo, meanwhile, had become a leading import-export house in Montreal, having extensive dealings in Upper Canada with merchants at Kingston and Niagara (Niagara-on-the-Lake). By 1825 it was importing large quantities of wine, port, brandy, haberdashery, indigo, gunpowder, glassware, and oil as well as cordage and other shipbuilding materials. It brought rum from Demerara (Guyana), linen from Greenock, Scotland, beer from Aberdeen, charcoal from Liverpool, England, and a wide variety of copper and iron goods from London and Dundee, Scotland; it received as well consignments of molasses, coffee, leather, and sugar from Halifax. The firm itself consigned timber pieces, staves and headings, and casks of hams, salmon, cod, and essence of spruce to these and other ports.

Auldjo often bought and sold some of these goods on his own account. He also acted as a hiring agent for Upper Canadian businessmen, including James*, Mathew, and William Crooks, who employed Canadians and immigrants in their stores and mills. On three occasions in the early 1820s Auldjo joined Horatio Gates*, among others, in planning improvements around Montreal: the construction of a new market, the building of a turnpike road to Longue-Pointe, and the extension of Rue Saint-Pierre to the St Lawrence River. He served as a director of the Bank of Montreal in 1822 at least and possibly until 1825.

The importance of his firm gave Auldjo prominence in the Montreal business community. His position was further strengthened by his marriage on 5 Oct. 1816 to 17-year-old Helen Richardson, daughter of one of the most influential businessmen-politicians of the period, John Richardson*; they would have two sons and three daughters. Like his father-in-law, Auldjo took a leading role in promoting business interests. He joined in protests against the effect of Britain's corn law on wheat exports to the mother country, and in 1822, with Richardson, Gates, and others, he organized the Committee of Trade, since "the ruinous consequences now apprehended from the growing embarrassment of Canadian commerce can no longer be averted or even delayed by the solitary exertions of individuals." He served as its president from 1825 to 1833 and in 1835 - 36. He had done military service during the War of 1812 as an ensign in Montreal's 1st Militia Battalion; in 1821 he reached the rank of captain in the 2nd Militia Battalion, and he was still active in the militia in 1831. In 1824 he was made an examiner of candidates for inspector of pot and pearl ashes in the district of Montreal, was appointed a commissioner to report on the state of the Montreal harbour, and received a commission of the peace. He was a prominent member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, later known as St Gabriel Street Church. In private life he was a man of generosity and fidelity. When his cousin Thomas Thain* returned to England on the brink of a nervous breakdown in 1825, Auldjo accompanied him. "It is impossible to do justice . . . to young Auldjo," Edward Ellice* related to John Forsyth. "He has not left Thain's bed-side, either night or day "& his attention has been both most affectionate & unremitting."

In the 1820s, borrowing in Britain, Auldjo invested heavily in shipping on behalf of Maitland, Garden, and Auldjo. In 1823 he joined a syndicate to commission construction of a steamboat engine at John Dod Ward's Eagle Foundry in Montreal. Maitland, Garden, and Auldjo also became a leading financier of sailing ships built in Montreal, William Henry (Sorel), and Quebec for export to Britain. From 1824 to 1827 its investments produced an estimated 29.4 per cent (valued at £40,000) of wind-powered tonnage constructed in Montreal yards. As the British money market tightened and demand for ships declined after 1824, this huge commitment brought ruin to the firm, and it went into receivership in 1826. Of its £242,624 in assets, about £70,800 were recovered ten years later.

The failure of his firm did not affect Auldjo's standing in the community. He retained his commissions, became a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital in 1829, and was appointed a warden of Trinity House at Montreal in 1832, a commissioner for the improvement of inland navigation the following year, a commissioner for the Lachine Canal in 1835, and by 1838 an inspector of ashes for export. His personal financial condition was partially revived in 1833 when his wife bought up some of his debts, and on her death in 1837 he inherited her valuable real estate holdings in the heart of Montreal's business district and possibly her extensive lands in Upper Canada as well.

Auldjo's fortunes in business were curiously reflected in voyages he made on its behalf. He was among the survivors when the Lady Sherbrooke hit rocks in the Gulf of St Lawrence in July 1831, and seven years later he was a passenger on the steamboat Sir Robert Peel when it was attacked and burned at Wells (Wellesley) Island, N.Y., by Upper Canadian Patriots under William Johnston*. On the latter occasion he was relieved of all his belongings and £600 which he was carrying for a colleague. Not discouraged by such episodes, in July 1843 he was among passengers on the steamer North America, which made an excursion to Kamouraska and Rivière-du-Loup, Lower Canada, and then up the Rivière Saguenay. This voyage was pleasantly uneventful. Auldjo's journey through life did not end blissfully, however. His business fortunes again declined, and in his last years he was reduced to living in a déclassé hotel on Rue Saint-Paul.

Gerald J. J. Tulchinsky

[The author wishes to thank George A. Mackenzie for assistance in researching this biography. g.j.j.t.]

Children:

42. i. **Louis (Lewis) Auldjo** #221618 b. 18 December 1829.
 43. ii. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221619.
 44. iii. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221620.
 45. iv. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221621.
 46. v. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221622.
29. **John Richardson** #214921, b. 13 February 1804 in Montreal, Lower Canada,¹⁸ d. 1819 in Montreal?.¹⁸
 30. **Elizabeth Jane Richardson** #214922, b. 16 June 1806 in Montreal, Lower Canada,¹⁸ d. 13 July 1826 in Montreal, Lower Canada.¹⁸
 31. **Thomas Richardson** #214923, d. 1834,¹⁸ occupation Merchant at Calcutta, India.
 32. **Charlotte Richardson** #214924, b. 1808, d. 1884.

She married **James Ramsay** #214925, 16 September 1845 in Christ Church Anglican, Montreal, Quebec,¹⁷ b. in Glebe House, Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland,¹⁸ occupation Minister in Montreal.

33. **Jean Francois Bruneau** #221834, b. 16 October 1803,⁶ d. 18 February 1863.⁶

He married **Marie Elise (Maria Eliza) Seymour** #221835, 02 August 1831 in St. Paul Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Quebec,⁶ b. 06 June 1812,⁶ d. 05 September 1897 in Rutland, Vermont, USA.

Children:

47. i. **John (Jean) Georges Bruneau** #221836 b. 28 May 1834.

Generation Eight

34. **Charles James Irwin Grant** #212271, b. 01 April 1815 in Montreal, Lower Canada,²² d. 26 February 1879 in Pau, Basses-Pyrenees, France,²² buried in Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, France,²² occupation Served 79th Regiment, British Army.

1844 - 1862: Lived at Alwington House, Kingston until he and his family moved to France. The 1855 Kingston Directory shows him as resident at Alwington House.

16 APR 1879: Estate probated to William Hume TRAPMANN (sic), Gibraltar House, Monmouth; Amount under 7,000 GBP.

On the death of his father in 1848, the following indenture was produced to provide for the support of the Allens and Baroness Grant.:

This Indenture in three parts made the Twenty fourth day of October in the Year of Our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and forty eight

Between Charles James Irwin Grant, now of Kingston in that part of the Province of Canada which heretofore constituted the Province of Upper Canada, Esquire, Baron de Longueuil, of the one part, and the Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen of Alwington House in Kingston aforesaid, Clerk, and Catherine Charlotte Grant, his wife and by him duly authorized to and for all and every the intents and purposes of these Presents, of the second part, and Carolina Coffin, Dowager Baroness de Longueuil of the third part, Witness -eth - Whereas in and by a certain contract in contemplation of marriage afterwords duly celebrated bearing date and executed before D'Arigny and his Colleague, Public Notaries, at Quebec in the then Province of Lower Canada, the fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one, Between David Alexander Grant, Esquire, Captain in the Eighty fourth Regiment then residing at Quebec aforesaid of the one part, and Mademoiselle Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil, Baroness de Longueuil et Dame de Beloeil, fille majeure, of the other part, it was agreed amongst other things as follows: "seront les dits futures epoux du jour de leur epousailles uns et communs en tous biens meubles, acquets et conquets immeubles, meme dans leur propres reciproques echus et a echuer? pendant leur futur mariage, les ameublissant des a present comme des lors, voulant et entendant par conventions expressees, par raisons, et parceque telle est leur volonte que tous leur biens de quelque nature qu'ils soient et puissant? etre, entrent dans leur future communaute renoncant et derogeant expressement et particulierement pour cet article, a la coutume de Paris suivie en cette Province, et a toutes lois, coutumes et dispositions a ce contraires,"That by another clause in the said contract it was agreed, "a ete expressement convenu entre les dits futures epoux que les biens meubles et immeubles tant nobles que roturiers qui se trouverent appartenir ci chacun d'eux lors de leur deces, appartiendront entierement a leur fils aine, Baron de Longueuil, qui se trouvera lor du deces des dits futures epoux, et a son aine male, et ainsi de male en male en legitime mariage, derogeant pour cet article a la Coutume de Paris suivie en ce pays, ou par leur dit fils aine et ses descendents fils aines de male en male payant a dire de prudhommes et d'experts par egale portion a leurs freres

puisnes et sours si aucuns se trouvent quand il n'y en auroit qu'un ou plusieurs le tiers de la valeur des dits biens, les dettes des successions prealablement payees ou deduites dans laquelle Estimation n'entera point la valeur du Chateau de Longueuil ou du manoir principal que vaine voudra choisir, avec l'Enclos en dependant, ainsi que la rente ou interet legal la dite rente ou interet a commencer des que les successions seront ouvertes, et le payement du capital s'il est exige un an après qu'ils seront maries ou majeurs, le tout endemiers ou autres droits des successions ou chois des dits aines pourvu neanmoins que leur pere et mere, ou aucuns d'eux n'eussent dote leurs dits enfants puisnes, males ou femelles, ou ne leur eussent donne ou assigne une somme d'argent ou autres biens particuliers a tous ou a chacun d'eux dits enfants puisnes de leur vivant, ce que les dits futures epoux se reservent de faire soit par donation, desposition de dernieres Volontes ou autres, et en ce cas l'enfant ainsi dotte ou pourvenu se tiendra uniquement a sa dote, ou a ce que lui aura ete donne et assigne."

And Whereas in and by a certain other contract in contemplation of marriage, afterwards duly celebrated, bearing date and executed before Hurteau(?) and his colleagues, Notaries Public, at St. John's or Dorchester in the said Province on the second day of September which was in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and forty three Between The Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen of the first part and Catherine Charlotte Grant of the second part, and The Honorable Charles William Grant of the Town of Dorchester, Baron de Longueuil, and Carolina Coffin his wife, Baroness de Longueuil, the father and mother of the said Catherine Charlotte Grant of the third part, which said parties to the said last mentioned contract did declare, contract and agree to and with each other as is therein mentioned, and amongst other things the said contract did witness that the said Baron de Longueuil, in consideration of the said marriage and out of love and affection for the said Catherine Charlotte Grant, have made a settlement and provision as well for the future support and maintenance of the said Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen and Catherine Charlotte Grant during the subsistence of the intended marriage; as for the said Catherine Charlotte Grant, in case of her surviving the said Joseph Antisell Allen, which settlement and provision having for effect to convey, affect and encumber lands in the then late Province of Upper Canada, and bearing even date with the said last mentioned contract was an Indenture of lease and release duly signed, sealed and delivered between The said Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen of the first part, the said Catherine Charlotte Grant of the second part, the said Baron and Baroness de Longueuil of the third part and Thomas Kirkpatrick of Kingston in the said Province, Esquire, and Stafford Kirkpatrick of the same place, Esquire, of the fourth part, and it was thereby covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties thereto that the said Indenture of lease and release and all and every the covenants and agreements, provisions, conditions, limitations, matters and things therein contained, should be taken, held and considered to form part and parcel of the said last mentioned contract, in like manner and as effectively to all intents and purposes as if the same and every part thereof had been and were set forth and contained therein: which said contract in contemplation of marriage among other things did set forth that the lands and premises therein mentioned were to be held by the said Thomas Kirkpatrick and Stafford Kirkpatrick in trust to and for the purposes following: that is to say, to pay two hundred pounds per annum of the rents and profits of said premises to the said Catherine Charlotte Grant during the life of the said Charles William Grant, Baron de Longueuil and the residue of the said rents and profits to the said Charles William Grant, Baron de Longueuil, and after his decease, in the event of the said Carolina Coffin surviving him, then in trust to pay the said residue of the said rents and profits to the said Carolina Coffin for the term of her natural life, and after her decease the said rents and profits to go to the said Catherine Charlotte Grant or the issue of the said intended marriage, And Whereas the said Honourable Charles William Grant departed this life at Kingston aforesaid on or about the fifth day of July now last past, having first made and published his last will and testament bearing the date the twenty third day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, wherein among other things he did give, devise and bequeath to the said Catherine Charlotte Allen, her heirs and assigns forever, that certain parcel of land and the tenement and premises known as the Stone Store situated on Water Street in the City of Montreal, then occupied as a Barrack, and the land whereon the same is built, and which belongs thereto, to have and to hold the same to the said Catherine Charlotte Allen, her heirs and assigns forever And did further give, devise and bequeath the lands and tenements known as the Brick house in Notre Dame Street in the said City of Montreal, then occupied as a Commissariat Office, and the land whereon the same is situated and which belongs thereto to the said Carolina Coffin during her natural life and from and after her death unto the said Charles James Irwin Grant, his heirs and assigns forever. And the same will doth further order and direct that if it should happen that he had not the power

to devise the said Stone Store and the land whereon it is built to his said daughter Catherine Charlotte Allen, then the said devise last mentioned of the Brick house in Notre Dame Street should be void and he did in such case give, devise and bequeath the said Brick house to his said daughter Catherine Charlotte Allen, her heirs and assigns forever.

And Whereas doubts have arisen what estate the parties above named respectively take in some of the premises hereinbefore referred to, and for the purpose of obviating difficulties and lawsuits which might grow out of the said in part recited settlements and will, it has been agreed between the parties to these Presents as follows, 1st. That the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, shall pay or cause to be paid to his mother the said Carolina Coffin Dowager Baroness de Longueuil during the term of her natural life the annual sum of eight hundred pounds of lawful money of Canada by equal quarterly payments, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each and every year. And also that he the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Catherine Charlotte Allen, her executors, administrators or assigns the sum of two thousand pounds of like lawful money within ten years from the day of the date of these presents, with interest on the same at the rate of six per cent per annum payable half yearly on the first days of January and July in each and every year. And also that he will pay or cause to be paid a certain mortgage on Alwington House now held by the representative of Admiral Vansittart, and the interest on the same half yearly. 2nd That the said Carolina, Dowager Baroness de Longueuil, shall release to the said Catherine Charlotte Allen, her heirs and assigns all her life interest in and under or arising from the lands, tenements and premises, except Alwington House, named in the said settlement of marriage of her the said Catherine Charlotte Allen in like manner as if the said Carolina Dowager Baroness de Longueuil was deceased. And also that the said Carolina Dowager Baroness de Longueuil shall release and renounce to the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, his heirs and assigns, all right, title and interest to the said Brick House in Notre Dame Street, which she might claim under and by virtue of the said above in part recited will. 3rd that the said Catherine Charlotte Allen shall, subject to the exceptions and limitations hereinafter set forth, renounce and release to the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, all her right and title of, in and to the premises mentioned in the above in part recited will, To have and to hold the same to the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, his heirs and assigns forever as well as any claim she may have to, for or in any of the real or personal property of which her father died possessed in that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada.

Now these presents witness that the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil doth covenant and agree to and with the said Carolina Dowager Baroness de Longueuil that he will, during the term of her natural life, pay or cause to be paid to her the said annual sum of eight hundred pounds in manner aforesaid. And he, the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, doth further covenant, promise and agree to pay to the said Catherine Charlotte Allen, her executors, administrators and assigns the said sum of two thousand pounds with interest half yearly in manner aforesaid and also to pay, acquit and discharge the said debt due on mortgage to the representative of Admiral Vansittart with the interest on the same payable half yearly. And the said Charles James Irwin Grant doth hereby covenant and agree that he will pay all the debts due by his late father at the time of his decease, and that he will hold the said Catherine Charlotte Allen and her said husband and the said Carolina Dowager Baroness de Longueuil harmless from any demand that may be made against them, or any of them, for or by a reason of any debt or other liability contracted or incurred by the said the Honorable Charles William Grant. And the said Carolina Dowager Baroness de Longueuil doth hereby remise and release to the said Catherine Charlotte Allen, her heirs and assigns, all her said life interest in the said property, except Alwington House, mentioned in the said settlement dated the second day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and also doth renounce and release to the said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, all her right and title to the said Brick house mentioned in the said will of the said late Baron de Longueuil. And the said Catherine Charlotte Grant duly authorised as aforesaid doth renounce all right, title, claim and pretension right of inheritance, droits de succession contractuels which she might have of and in the said real estate and property of the said late Honorable Charles William Grant situated in Lower Canada aforesaid, as well descending under the said contract of marriage between the said David Alexander Grant and Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine de Longueuil or in any other way whatsoever of, in and to all and every the personal estate and

successions of the said late Honorable Charles William Grant, save and except the household furniture and other personal property bequeathed by the late Honorable Charles William Grant to the said Carolina Baroness de Longueuil in and by the said last will and testament of the said late Baron de Longueuil. And it was and is hereby specially agreed by and between the said parties to these presents that nothing herein contained shall bar, prevent or exclude or shall be considered to ban, prevent or exclude the said Catherine Charlotte Grant and her heirs and assigns, failing legitimate issue of the said Charles James Irwin Grant, from having and exercising all and every her or their lawful rights of inheritance in and to the said estate and succession of her said brother the said Charles James Irwin Grant, the same to all intents and purposes as if the present renunciation had never been made and executed, and such is the intent and meaning of the parties to these presents, And it was and is hereby specially agreed by and between the parties to these presents that, in the event of the decease of the said Charles James Irwin Grant, should default be made for the period of six months after the same becomes due in the payment of the said annuity of eight hundred pounds or the said sum of two thousand pounds with interest thereon as aforesaid, that these Presents and every thing therein contained shall be void and of no effect and the parties respectively shall be at liberty to make good their claim to any of the said property under either of the deeds of settlement hereinbefore mentioned or under the said will of the late Baron de Longueuil, And the said parties to these presents do lastly agree to and with each other to make, do, execute and perform all other acts and matters or things for effecting the premises either by instrument or instruments executed before Public Notaries in Lower Canada according to the forms there lawfully used or otherwise, whenever requested by the other, as shall be advised, devised or required by the counsel learned in the Law of either of them.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents (executed in quadruplicate) have hereunto set their hands and seals. To wit. The said Charles James Irwin Grant, Baron de Longueuil, at the said City of Montreal, on this twenty fourth day of October in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, And by the said Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen and Catherine Charlotte Grant his wife, and the said Carolina, Dowager Baroness de Longueuil at Kingston aforesaid on the twenty sixth day of October in the said Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

Signed Sealed and delivered by the said
Charles James Irwin Grant, In the presence of
Charles James Irwin Grant
A B McLean(?) of the City of Montreal, Advocate
John Radiger of the same place, Advocate
and by the said Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen
Catherine Charlotte Grant and Carolina Dowager
Joseph Antisell Allen
Baronell de Longueuil, in the presence of
Catherine Charlotte Allen
Thos. Kirkpatrick of the City of Kingston, Barrister
Carolina de Longueuil
JJ Burrows(?) of the same p[lace], Barrister.

He married (1) **Harriet Gregoe-Colmore** #212273, 1842,¹⁵ b. c. 1820 in Canada,¹⁵ (daughter of **Frind Gregoe-Colmore** #213504 and **Elizabeth Sarah Roberts** #213505), d. 25 April 1847 in Canada.¹⁵

Children:

48. i. **Charles Colmore Grant** #212272 b. 13 February 1844.

He married (2) **Anna Mary Catherine Trapmane (Trapman)** #212266, b. in South Carolina? (daughter of **Lewis Trapmane** #212267 [Merchant in Charleston] and **(unidentified)** #212268).

Children:

49. ii. **Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant #212274** b. 24 January 1856.
50. iii. **John Moore Charles de Bienville Grant #212275** b. 1861.
35. **Charlotte Catherine Ann Grant #211132**, b. c. 25 June 1817 in Montreal, Lower Canada,^{23,24} baptized 1817 in Christ Anglican Church, Montreal, Quebec, religion 1894 Church of England, d. 15 April 1894 in Toronto, York County, Ontario.²⁴ .

1843: Lived in Christieville, Quebec when married.

Death Record not yet found....

She married **Joseph Antisell Allen #211131**, 02 September 1843 in Iberville, Quebec,²⁵ b. c. 27 February 1814 in Arbourhill, County Tipperary, Ireland (son of **Henry Francis Allen #212284** [Barrister at Law, Limerick, Ireland] and **Eliza Josephine Antisell #212285**), occupation 1840 Minister, Christieville, (Saint-Saveur), Quebec, occupation 1848 - 1851 Minister, Holy Trinity Church, Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario, occupation 1861 Farmer on Wolfe Island, lived in Portsmouth, occupation 1868 - 1873 Clerk in Holy Orders, religion Church of England, d. 07 October 1900 in Alwington House, Portsmouth, Frontenac County, Ontario,²⁶ buried in Catarauqui Cemetery, Kingston. Frontenac County, Ontario.

Joseph:

The 1860 H.F. WALLING map shows the Rev. J. ALLEN as resident in Alwington House.

"Rev. J.A. ALLEN" is shown as resident in Alwington House in city directories up to 1900.

1842: Emigrated to Canada.

1845: Attended corner-stone laying of Trinity Anglican Church, Wolfe Island. The cost of this church was borne by the Baroness de LONGUEUIL. A visit to the church in September 2021 does not show any inscription on the corner-stone.

After the death of the Baroness in 1848, Joseph Allen renamed Longueuil Castle "Ardath", supposedly after his birthplace in Ireland, although Ardagh/Ardath is quite a distance north of Limerick where the ALLEN family originated.

1851: Family lived in a one and a half storey stone house on Wolfe Island (Ardath Castle?) with six servants. Note that there were three children?, Miss ALLEN, 23, Miss D. ALLEN, 21 and Henry ALLEN, 12 all shown as being born in Ireland. These were siblings to Joseph.

1861: Enumerated in Portsmouth in a three storey stone house (Alwington), but shown as "Farmer on Wolfe Island." Note that wife is shown as "Charlotte." Employed four servants.

1861 - 1861 Family lived briefly in New Haven, Connecticut

1866: City Directory does not show him in Kingston; perhaps listed in Portsmouth?

1871: Family enumerated in Portsmouth.

He owned land on Wolfe Island, Lots 4 - 15 in Concessions V and VI in 1860, likely inherited through his wife's GRANT ancestors.

Located on the north shore of Wolfe Island just west of Marysville, Lot 7 had the house in which his son Grant was born.

1878: Owned a small parcel of land on Wolfe Island (site of Ardath Castle).

Reverend Joseph Antisell Allen was born at Arbourhill County Tipperary Ireland in about 1814. He was the son of Henry Allen and Eliza Antisell. He was educated at Private schools and entered Trinity College in Dublin. He did not complete his course and moved to London where he lived for 5 years and did much literary work especially for Baxter Publishing house, for whom he bought out a Concordance to the New Testament. He declined an appointment in Tinnevelly College, India, he came to Canada in 1842 and was ordained by the late Bishop Mountain of Quebec. "1842 - Deacons:" Joseph Antisell Allen, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin". His first charge was at Huntingdon, and his next at Christieville P.Q. He married Catherine Ann Grant in 1843, the only daughter of Charles William Grant, 5th Baron de Longueuil and Caroline Coffin. He removed to U.C. living for some years at Ardath, Wolfe Island where he took charge for no remuneration of Trinity Church, built by the Baroness of Longueuil. He gave up Church work in 1861 and took his family to New Haven Connecticut. Subsequently he returned to Canada. He had several works published including: Day Dreams of a Butterfly (1854), Orangeism, Catholicism and Sir Francis Hincks (1877), the true and romantic love story of Col and Mrs Hutchinson (1884),

He lived at Wolfe Island, Ontario, Canada. He passed away in 1900. He also lived at Alwington House, just east of the Kingston Penitentiary in Kingston.

22 FEB 1929: Fire destroyed Ardath Castle on Wolfe Island.

The Globe, 11 OCT 1900

" The funeral of the late Rev. J.A. ALLEN took place this afternoon from his late beautiful residence, Alwington House, around which clings so many historic memories. Here Lord Sydenham lived and died, here the famous novelist and historian, Grant ALLEN spent his boyhood days, learning Greek and Latin at the knee of him who was to-day borne to rest in the quiet cemetery at Cataraqui. The pallbearers were: - Principal GRANT, Prof. FERGUSON, Col. SMITH, Ald. WALKEM, Revs. C. CARTWRIGHT and F. DOBBS. Rev J. O CRISP conducted service at Saint John's Anglican Church, Portsmouth, assisted by Rev. Mr. DOBBS. Among the hymns sung were "Rock of Ages" and "Saved by Grace," two favorites of the deceased. The flag on the tower of Queen's University main building was flying at half-mast to-day out of respect to his memory."

Children:

51. i. **Caroline (Lina) Elizabeth Allen** #212370 b. c. 1844.
 52. ii. **Henry (Harry) Allen** #212371 b. c. 1846.
 53. iii. **Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen** #211130 b. 24 February 1848.
 54. iv. **Edith Harriet Allen** #212299 b. c. 1850.
 55. v. **Dora Maud Carleton Allen** #212300 b. c. 14 March 1852.
 56. vi. **Mary Gertrude Coffin Allen** #212372 b. c. 1854.
 57. vii. **Frederica Emily Blanche Allen** #212302 b. 07 May 1856.
36. **Catherine Charlotte Emma de Montenach** #214873, b. 06 April 1815 in Montreal, Lower Canada, baptized 20 JUN? 1815 in Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal, Lower Canada,¹⁷ d. 29 June 1848 in Longueuil?,¹⁷ buried 03 July 1848 in Cathedrale St.-Antoine-de-Padue, Longueuil, Quebec.¹⁷ .

Charlotte was 16 when she married Samuel PRITCHARD, who was 42.

She married **Samuel Dilman Pritchard** #214874, 29 February 1832 in Garrison Anglican Church, Montreal, Lower Canada,¹⁷ b. c. 1789 in Surrey, England (son of **Thomas Pritchard** #222530 and **Hannah (unidentified)** #222531), baptized 07 February 1789 in Saint Mary Magdalen, Richmond, Surrey, England, occupation Lieutenant-Colonel, 52nd (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Foot, d. 10 December 1868 in Les Cedres, Quebec.

Children:

- 58. i. **Marie Anne Elizabeth Emma Pritchard** #214877 b. c. October 1837.
 - 59. ii. **Mary Emma Pritchard** #214878 b. 13 September 1844.
37. **Wilhelmine Elizabeth Duding de Montenach** #214875, b. 1816 in Longueuil, Quebec, baptized 30 May 1816 in Notre Dame, Montreal, Quebec,¹⁷ religion 1881 Roman Catholic, d. after 1881 in Montreal? .

1881: Montreal St. Antoine census shows name as "Dudina."

She married (1) **Olivier Joseph Elzear Perrault** #214876, 14 October 1833 in Longueuil, Quebec,¹⁷ d. before 1871.

Children:

- 60. i. **Marie Charlotte Cordelia Perrault** #214883.
- 61. ii. **Marie Elzear Colborne Perrault** #214884.
- 62. iii. **Marie Charles Zina Perrault** #214885.
- 63. iv. **Marie Herline Victoria Perrault** #214886.
- 64. v. **Rene Marie Albert Perrault** #214887.

She married (2) **Thomas Ryan** #214882, 04 September 1871 in Fribourg, Switzerland,²⁷ b. 21 August 1804 in Ballinakill, County Laois, Ireland,²⁷ religion Roman Catholic, occupation Agent for Baring Brothers, occupation 1860 - 1873 Vice President, Bank of Montreal, occupation 1855 - 1861 Consul in Montreal for France, Denmark, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, occupation October 1867 - 1889 Senate of Canada, religion 1881 Presbyterian, d. 25 May 1889 in Montreal, Quebec.²⁷

Thomas:

c. 1823: Emigrated from Ireland to Canada

1881: Family lived in Montreal, St. Antoine Ward with seven servants; Mary RYAN, 37, widowed, lived with the family. Was she the wife of Thomas' son by his first marriage?

38. **Marie Ann Jessy de Montenach** #214881, b. 08 August 1819 * in Montreal, Lower Canada,¹¹ baptized 09 August 1819 in Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal, Lower Canada,¹¹ d. 13 February 1874 in Newtown Manor, Sligo, Ireland.¹¹ .

Some genealogies suggest she was born in Fribourg, Switzerland...
(Marriage also recorded in the Anglican Garrison Church, Montreal).

She married **John James Whyte** #214888, 06 October 1842 in Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal, Lower Canada,¹¹ b. 14 May 1806,²⁸ (son of **James Whyte** #214941 and **Frances Honoria de la Poer Beresford** #214942), d. 24 July 1889 in Westminster, London, England.²⁹

Children:

- 65. i. **Mary Elizabeth Frances Medora Whyte** #214889 b. 4Q 1843.
 - 66. ii. **Charles Cecil Beresford Whyte** #214890 b. 18 July 1845.
 - 67. iii. **Theodore George William Whyte** #214891 b. 08 October 1846.
 - 68. iv. **Gertrude Marie Stuart Whyte** #244354 b. c. 1849.
 - 69. v. **Fanny Emma Honoria Whyte** #244355 b. c. 1851.
39. **Charles-Theodore de Montenach** #212278, b. 04 November 1821 in Montreal, Lower Canada, baptized 12 November 1821 in Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal, Quebec,¹⁷ d. 18 October 1885 in Montreal, Quebec, buried 23 October 1885 in Cimetiere Saint-Antoine-de Padoue, Longueuil, Quebec.¹⁷ .
40. **Ann Euretta Ogden** #214899, b. 15 September 1817,¹¹ d. 31 May 1837.¹¹ .
41. **Elizabeth Magdalene Anderson** #214926, b.¹⁹.

She married **Joseph Bell Forsyth** #214927, 1855,¹⁹ b. 1830 in Quebec, Lower Canada (son of **James Bell Forsyth** #213750 and **Frances Bell** #214929), occupation Lieutenant-Colonel, d. 1913 in Roslin House, Sillery, Quebec.

Joseph:
(no children).

42. **Louis (Lewis) Auldjo** #221618, b. 18 December 1829 in Montreal, Quebec.^{21,6} .
- He married **Caroline Louisa Worth** #221842, b. 18 November 1821 in Mirfield, Yorkshire, England,²¹ d. 18 June 1918 in Montreal, Quebec.²¹
43. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221619, b.²¹.
44. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221620, b.²¹.
45. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221621, b.²¹.
46. **(unidentified) Auldjo** #221622, b.²¹.
47. **John (Jean) Georges Bruneau** #221836, b. 28 May 1834,⁶ d. 01 August 1909,⁶ occupation Merchant.

He married **Harriot Mathilde Marguerite Gregory** #221837, 06 September 1854 in Montreal, Quebec. Canada.⁶

Children:

- 70. i. **John (Jean) Gregory (Gregoire) Bruneau** #221838 b. 11 November 1856.

48. **Charles Colmore Grant** #212272, b. 13 February 1844 in Montreal, Lower Canada,³⁰ occupation Seventh Baron de Longueuil, d. 13 December 1898 in Holland House Hotel, New York, New York, USA,³⁰ buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec. Canada.³⁰ .

In 1880, he claimed a royal recognition of his right to the Barony of Longueuil. By the Treaty of Quebec, the sovereignty of Canada passed from the Kings of France to the Kings of Great Britain but with the reservation that all rights and privileges should be reserved and secured to all individuals of French descent to which that had been previously entitled.

Queen Victoria recognized the claims of Charles Colmore Grant to the title of Baron de Longueuil.

In 1898, his usual residence was Birchwood, Pitlochry, Aberdeenshire.

No children, his title passed on to his half-brother, Reginald Charles GRANT.

The New York Times, 14 DEC 1898

"Dropped Dead in a Hotel.

Baron de Longueuil, seventh Baron de Longueuil, of Longueuil, Province of Quebec, Canada who registered at the Hollah House on Dec, 5, from London, dropped dead in the cafe of the hotel about 10 o'clock last night, and a doctor, who was called in, said heart disease was the cause. The body was removed to and undertaker's, where the coroner will hold an inquest today.

"The Baron was an invalid when he arrived at the Holland House, and complained particularly of throat trouble. He had consulted a throat specialist here, and had planned to go to Florida. The Baron was accompanied by Miss Dawson, a nurse who, he said, had been with him for years. Miss Dawson declined to be seen last night. The Baron was born April 18, 1844, and had succeeded to the title in 1879."

He married **Mary Wayne** #212348, 1878 (daughter of **Thomas Wayne** #212349 [of Glendare, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Wales] and **(unidentified)** #212350).

49. **Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant** #212274, b. 24 January 1856 in Bath, Somerset, England,³¹ d. 31 July 1931 in Caudebec-en-Caux, Haute-Normandie, France,³¹ buried in Bath Abbey Cemetery, Widcombe. Somerset, England,³¹ occupation Eighth Baron de Longueuil.

On his death in 1931, his brother John Charles Moore GRANT succeeded him.

50. **John Moore Charles de Bienville Grant** #212275, b. 1861 in Bath, Somerset, England,²² d. 17 August 1935 in Pau. Aquitaine, France,²² buried in Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, France,²² occupation Ninth Baron de Longueuil.

He married **Maria Carlotta Barron** #212279, 1886,¹⁵ b. 13 September 1866 in San Francisco, California, USA,²² d. 31 December 1944 in Pau, Aquitaine, France,^{22,15} buried in Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, France.²²

Children:

71. i. **Ronald Charles (Ronnie) Grant** #212280 b. 15 March 1888.

51. **Caroline (Lina) Elizabeth Allen** #212370, b. c. 1844 in Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{32,23} d. 18 December 1923 in 50 William Street, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,³³ buried 21 December 1923 in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.³⁴ .

She married **John Maule Machar** #212389, 27 November 1879 in Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario,³⁵ b. 09 July 1841 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,³⁶ (son of **John Machar** #212390 [M.A., King's College, Aberdeen] and **Margaret (Agnes?) (unidentified)** #212391), occupation 1871 - 1879 Lawyer in Kingston, occupation 1881 Barrister in Kingston, occupation 1899 Master in Chancery, Kingston, d. 02 April 1899 in 19 Sydenham Street, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,³⁷ buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.³⁴

John:

1881: Family lived in Ontario Ward, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario. Mother and sister lived with the family. No children.

52. **Henry (Harry) Allen** #212371, b. c. 1846 in Wolfe Island?, Upper Canada.³² .
53. **Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen** #211130, b. 24 February 1848 in Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario*, occupation Science Writer and Novelist, d. 25 October 1899 in Hindhead, Haslemere, England.

* Death notice suggests he was born at Alwington, Kingston.

Educated at home until age 13, then family moved to the United States.

1873: Lived at Merton College, Oxford when married.

Was good friends with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who published ALLEN's last unfinished novel, "Hilda Wade" in 1900.

1899: Estate of 6455/3/3 GBP to second wife, Ellen ALLEN.

From the Sheffield Weekly Telegraphy, 30 October 1897:

"Mr Grant Allen was not christened Grant, but Charles Grant Blairfindie; and it must be a puzzle to how a man and a Christian came to be called Blairfindie, it may be worth stating that he derived his name , through his mother, from a landowner in the north of Scotland, one Charles Grant, who owned the estate of Blairfindie, in Banffshire, and who was , therefore, more Scotorum, known as Grant of Blairfindie. Mr. Allen, in his family, however, was from the outset called "Grant."

He married (1) **Caroline Anne Bootheway** #211136, 30 September 1868 in Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Kensington and Chelsea, England,³⁸ b. 19 February 1846 (daughter of **William Bootheway** #214733 [Labourer in London] and **Eliza Anne (unidentified)** #214734), baptized 17 August 1846 in All Saints, Loughborough, Leicester, England, d. 1871.

Caroline:

1868: Lived in Brompton, London when married.

He married (2) **Ellen Jerrard** #211137, 20 May 1873 in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England,³⁹ b. 1853 (daughter of **Thomas Jerrard** #214735 [Butcher in Lyme Regis] and **(unidentified)** #214736).

Children:

72. i. **Jerrard Allen Grant** #211138 b. 1878.

54. **Edith Harriet Allen** #212299, b. c. 1850 in Upper Canada,^{40,32} never married, d. in Scotland? .
55. **Dora Maud Carleton Allen** #212300, b. c. 14 March 1852 in Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{40,32} d. 4Q 1939 in Surrey South Western, Surrey, England.⁴¹ .

1882: Lived in Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario when married.

1922: Wolfe Island property transferred to ??

She married **Robert Arklay Fergusson** #212373, 26 April 1882 in St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Ontario,⁴² b. c. 1851 in Dundee, Angus, Scotland (son of **Robert Fergusson** #212374 and **Matilda Arkley** #212375), occupation 1882 Gentleman in Kingston, occupation 1883 Merchant in Coventry Park, London, occupation 1891 Lived in Monifieth, occupation 1901 Jute Manufacturer in Monifieth, occupation 1914 Landed Proprietor, Ethiebeaton House, d. 19 August 1914 in Ethiebeaton House, Monifieth, Angus, Scotland.⁴³

Robert:

1891: Family lived at No. 5, Fintry Place, Monifieth, Fifeshire, Scotland. Family had four servants.

1901: Family lived at Ethiebeaton House, Monifieth. Wife not present...

1914: Estate of 20,071/1/6 GBP. Estate probated to " Dora Maud Carleton ALLEN or FERGUSON, Ethiebeaton aforesaid, his widow, William Henry Fergusson, Merchant, The Bughties, Broughty Ferry, David ANDERSON, The Cliffs, Dawlish, Devon, and Robert Allen Arkley FERGUSON, Merchant, Ethiebeaton aforesaid, his son..."

Children:

- 73. i. **Maud Olive Fergusson** #212381 b. 1883.
 - 74. ii. **Robert Allen Arklay Fergusson** #212382 b. c. 1887.
 - 75. iii. **James Grant Fergusson** #212383 b. c. 1889.
 - 76. iv. **Gertrude H.M. Fergusson** #212384 b. 1891.
 - 77. v. **Henry William Esme Fergusson** #212385 b. c. 1894.
56. **Mary Gertrude Coffin Allen** #212372, b. c. 1854 in Wolfe Island?,³² never married, religion 1897 Church of England, d. 20 May 1897 in Toronto, York County, Ontario.⁴⁴ .

1897: Used name "Gertrude."

57. **Frederica Emily Blanche Allen** #212302, b. 07 May 1856 in Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{40,32} d. 19 January 1927 in Santa Clara, California, USA.⁴⁵ .

1888: Lived in Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario when married.

She married **Henry Rushton Fairclough** #212376, 29 August 1888 in St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁴⁶ b. 15 July 1862 in Barrie, Ontario,⁴⁷ (son of **James Fairclough** #212377 and **Elizabeth (unidentified)** #212378), occupation 1888 College Lecturer in Toronto, occupation 1900 Professor, Leland Stanford Junior College in Santa Clara, California, occupation 1918 - 1920 American Relief in Montenegro, d. 12

February 1938 in Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California, USA,^{47,45} buried in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, Colma, San Mateo, California, USA.⁴⁷

Henry:

1894: Family immigrated to California.

1900: Family lived at 14 Alvarado Row, Leland Stanford Junior University, Santa Clara, California.

Children:

78. i. **Katrine Hilda Emma Rushton Fairclough** #212379 b. 25 August 1889.

58. **Marie Anne Elizabeth Emma Pritchard** #214877, b. c. October 1837 in Lower Canada,¹¹ d. 07 August 1838 in Lower Canada.¹¹ .

59. **Mary Emma Pritchard** #214878, b. 13 September 1844 in Lower Canada, d. 23 April 1872 in Coteau-du-Lac, Quebec.

She married **Philippe Arthur Quiqueroau Villemonble (Saveuse) de Beaujeu (Lienard)** #214879, 18 September 1866 in Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur, Montreal, Lower Canada,¹¹ b. 25 August 1845 in Coteau-du-Lac, Soulanges, Quebec (son of **George-Rene Lienard** #214939 and **Adelaide Aubert** #214940), d. 15 January 1901 in Montreal, Quebec.

Children:

79. i. **M. Georges Rene Monongahela Quiquerand (Saveuse) de Beaujeu** #214880 b. 29 July 1867.

60. **Marie Charlotte Cordelia Perrault** #214883.

61. **Marie Elzear Colborne Perrault** #214884, b.¹¹.

62. **Marie Charles Zina Perrault** #214885, b.¹¹.

63. **Marie Herline Victoria Perrault** #214886, b.¹¹.

64. **Rene Marie Albert Perrault** #214887, b.¹¹.

65. **Mary Elizabeth Frances Medora Whyte** #214889, b. 4Q 1843 in Barnstaple, Devon, England,²⁸ d. 4Q 1844 in Tamworth, Staffordshire, England.

66. **Charles Cecil Beresford Whyte** #214890, b. 18 July 1845 in Pilton House, Devonshire, England,^{11,28} d. 25 March 1923 in Newtown Manor, County Leitrim, Ireland.²⁸ .

He married **Petronella Hallberg** #214944, 1874.²⁸

67. **Theodore George William Whyte** #214891, b. 08 October 1846 in Brentford, Middlesex, England,^{11,28} baptized 07 November 1850 in Bristol, Gloucestershire, England,²⁸ d. 29 March 1903 in Bideford, Devonshire, England,²⁸ buried 02 April 1903 in Alverdiscott, Barnstaple, Devon, England.²⁸ .

1880: Lived in Estes Park, Larimer County, Colorado. Shown as married, but wife not present on the farm.

He married (1) **Ida Webster** #214945, 25 July 1877 in Colorado, USA.²⁸

He married (2) **Maude Ogilvy** #214946, 12 October 1886 in Greeley, Colorado, USA.²⁸

68. **Gertrude Marie Stuart Whyte** #244354, b. c. 1849 in France, d. 09 April 1912 in Dublin, Ireland.

69. **Fanny Emma Honoria Whyte** #244355, b. c. 1851 in Newtown Manor, Sligo, Ireland, d. 19 December 1921 in 41 Hyde Park Mansions, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, England.

She married **Charles George Bell** #244356, b. 06 September 1843 in St. George's, Middlesex, England (son of **Matthew Bell** #244357 and **Fanny (unidentified)** #244358), d. 18 March 1855 in At Sea, SS Vega, Red Sea.

Children:

- 80. i. **Marianne Jessie de Montenach (Minnie) Bell** #244359 b. 23 April 1876.
 - 81. ii. **Shurland Charles Patrick Beresford Bell** #244367 b. 13 July 1877.
70. **John (Jean) Gregory (Gregoire) Bruneau** #221838, b. 11 November 1856 in St-Michel, Bellechase, Quebec,⁶ d. 1916 in Quebec City. Quebec.⁶ .

He married **Geraldine LaRoche** #221839, b. 22 June 1869 in St-Michel, Bellechasse, Quebec,⁶ d. 1949.⁶

Children:

- 82. i. **Louis Joseph Bruneau** #221840 b. 22 February 1910.

Generation Ten

71. **Ronald Charles (Ronnie) Grant** #212280, b. 15 March 1888 in Pau, Aquitaine, France,²² occupation 1915 Lieutenant, England, occupation Tenth Baron de Longueuil, d. 12 July 1959 in Navarrenx, Aquitaine, France,²² buried in Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, Aquitaine, France.²² .

He married **Ernestine Hester Maud (Tenie) Bowes-Lyon** #212281, 04 OCT1918, b. 19 December 1891 in Glamis, Angus, Scotland,²² (daughter of **Ernest Bowes-Lyon** #212351 [Diplomatic Service] and **Isobel Hester Drummond** #213506), d. 06 January 1981 in Pau, Aquitaine, France,^{22,48} buried in Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, Aquitaine, France.²²

Ernestine:

First cousin to Queen Elizabeth !!.

1915: The divorce petition outlines Ernestine had, on the 12th and 13th days of November, 1915, committed adultery with Ronald GRANT in Room 41, Central Station Hotel, Newcastle, passing as man and wife. her husband asked to be granted custody of the children. But the story continued to unfold...

Ernestine followed her lover, Ronald GRANT to the Western Front , where she was spurned by her former lover, GRANT, She then decided to end her life by shooting herself, a bullet which failed to kill, her, but remained lodged below her hear for the rest of her life.

The scandal resulted in her cousin, the Queen Mother (Elizabeth BOWES-LYON never again speaking to her.

1981: Left estate of 3600 GBP. (National Probate Index, 812804400W).

Children:

- 83. i. **Raoul Charles Grant** #212282 b. 07 July 1919.

84. ii. **Raymond David Grant** #212283 b. 03 September 1921.

72. **Jerrard Allen Grant** #211138, b. 1878, occupation 1913 Theatrical Agent/ Stage Manager, d. 1964 in Florida? .

1916: Left Liverpool for New York.

1930: Family lived in Norwalk, Connecticut, USA.

c. 1939: Couple retired to Lake Worth, Florida.

He married **Maud Violet Englefield** #211139, 1913, b. 1881 in Hounslow, London England (daughter of **Joel Englefield** #215277 and **Ellan Cashel Bevan** #215278), occupation Actress and singer, d. 22 March 1946 in West Palm Beach, Florida, USA.

Maud:

Retired from stage in 1925.

Children:

85. i. **Reginald (Reggie) Grant Allen** #211140 b. 1910.

73. **Maud Olive Fergusson** #212381, b. 1883 in London?,⁴⁹ baptized 31 July 1883 in St. Anselm's, Streatham, London.

74. **Robert Allen Arklay Fergusson** #212382, b. c. 1887, occupation 1914 Merchant in Ethiebeaton.

75. **James Grant Fergusson** #212383, b. c. 1889 in Scotland?,⁴⁹ d. 1916.

The Globe and Mail, 09 AUG 1916

"Few Canadians who saw the reports of the death of James Grant Ferguson (sic), a Lieutenant in the Black Watch, knew that he was the son of Robert Arklay Ferguson (sic) of Ethiebeaton, Forfarshire, and that his mother was Miss Maude Allen of "Alwington," Kingston, and that his uncle is Grant Allen, the Canadian novelist. Another aunt is Mrs. John Maule Machar. The young officer, who was twenty-six, was twice wounded, dying while on duty eight days after his last wounding. He gave up a good position in New York on the outbreak of war."

76. **Gertrude H.M. Fergusson** #212384, b. 1891 in Monifieth, Angus, Scotland.

77. **Henry William Esme Fergusson** #212385, b. c. 1894 in Monifieth?,⁵⁰ occupation 1914 Merchant in Broughty Ferry, d. 23 November 1972 in Brush End, Burley, Hampshire, England.⁴⁸ .

1972: Estate of 81,017 GBP.

He married **Pamela Violet Nancy West** #212386, 17 September 1918 in St. Mary's Bryanston Square, St. Marylebone, London, England,⁵¹ b. c. 1896 in London? (daughter of **Horace Charles George West** #212387 [Clerk, House of Commons] and **(unidentified)** #212388), d. 15 January 1973 in Brush End, Burley, Hampshire.

Pamela:

1973: Estate of 46,572 GBP.

78. **Katrine Hilda Emma Rushton Fairclough** #212379, b. 25 August 1889 in Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{52,53} d. 03 September 1939 in San Francisco, California.⁵⁴ .

She married **Rufus Hatch Kimball** #215360, 25 February 1925 in Stanford Memorial Church, Stanford, California,⁵⁵ b. 20 July 1883 in New York State,^{56,54} (son of **W.A. Kimball** #215361 [First Vice President, Pacific Mail Steamship Line] and **(unidentified) Hatch** #215362), occupation 1925 Attorney in San Francisco, occupation 1930 Corporation Lawyer in Palo Alto, d. 02 May 1967 in Mountain View, Santa Clara, California.⁵⁴

Rufus:

1910: lived with brother Sherman KIMBALL on Washington Street, San Francisco, California.

1920: Lived with first wife, children on Benito Avenue, Millbrae, San Mateo, California.

1930: Family lived at 1005 Bryant Street, Palo Alto, California.

1940: Widowed, lived with son Roger and daughter Dorothy in San Francisco.

79. **M. Georges Rene Monongahela Quiquerand (Saveuse) de Beaujeu** #214880, b. 29 July 1867 in Coteau-du-Lac, Quebec, Canada,^{11,57} d. 23 June 1926 in Montreal, Quebec.⁵⁷

He married **Emma Tasse** #221583, 30 January 1894 in Montreal, Quebec,⁵⁷ b. June 1872 in Quebec,⁵⁷ d. 24 April 1933 in Montreal, Quebec.⁵⁷

Children:

86. i. **Madeleine Saveuse de Beaujeu** #221584 b. 28 August 1894.

87. ii. **Villemonble Georges Rene Quiqueran Saveuse de Beaujeu** #221585 b. 03 September 1896.

80. **Marianne Jessie de Montenach (Minnie) Bell** #244359, b. 23 April 1876 in Maskeliya, Ceylon, d. 28 January 1963 in The Rosary, new Place, Uckfield, Sussex, England.

She married **Alexander Caruth** #244360, b. 24 August 1870 in Drumard, Ballymena, Ireland (son of **Alexander Caruth** #244361 and **Deborah May Cordukes** #244362), d. 14 October 1913 in Batu Annan Rubber Estate, Malaysia, occupation Barrister at Law.

81. **Shurland Charles Patrick Beresford Bell** #244367, b. 13 July 1877 in Maskeliya, Ceylon, d. 16 September 1946 in The Rosary, new Place, Uckfield, Sussex, England.

He married **Pauline Duke** #244368, b. 29 June 1888 in 272 Kennington Park Road, Kennington, Surrey, England (daughter of **Maurice Smelt Duke** #244372 [Medical Practitioner, MRCS] and **Edith Fraser Dumerque** #244373), d. 1Q 1927 in Uckfield, Sussex, England.

Children:

88. i. **Cecil George Beresford Bell** #244369 b. 24 January 1916.

89. ii. **Shurland Robin Dumerque Bell** #244370 b. 1919.

90. iii. **Heather Pauline Bell** #244371 b. 1921.

82. **Louis Joseph Bruneau** #221840, b. 22 February 1910 in Quebec City, Quebec,⁶ d. 06 June 1968 in Lachine, Montreal, Quebec,⁶ occupation Lieutenant Colonel.

He married **Aileen (Babe) Margaret Hart** #221841, b. 22 January 1915 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, d. 21 August 1988 in 148 Heather Avenue, Pointe Claire, Montreal, Quebec.

Generation Eleven

83. **Raoul Charles Grant #212282**, b. 07 July 1919 in Sus, Aquitain, France,⁵⁸ d. 23 February 1942 in At Sea, World War Two,⁵⁸ buried in Lee-on-Solent Memorial, Hampshire, England.⁵⁸ .

(de Longueuil)

84. **Raymond David Grant #212283**, b. 03 September 1921 in Sus, Aquitaine, France,²² buried in Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, Aquitaine, France,²² occupation Eleventh Baron de Longueuil, d. 2004 in Navarrenx, Aquitaine, France.²² .

He married **Patricia Ann Maltby #212352**.

Children:

91. i. **Michael Grant #212353** b. 1947.

85. **Reginald (Reggie) Grant Allen #211140**, b. 1910, d. 1985.

86. **Madeleine Saveuse de Beaujeu #221584**, b. 28 August 1894 in Quebec, Canada,⁵⁷ d. 24 September 1895 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada.⁵⁷ .

87. **Villemonble Georges Rene Quiqueran Saveuse de Beaujeu #221585**, b. 03 September 1896 in Montreal, Quebec,⁵⁷ d. 25 June 1942 in Montreal, Quebec.⁵⁷ .

He married **Albertine Roberte Montpelier #221586**, 26 July 1919 in Montreal, Quebec.⁵⁷ They were divorced in 1935 in Montreal, Quebec.

88. **Cecil George Beresford Bell #244369**, b. 24 January 1916 in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), d. 14 February 1987 in Hospice of North Virginia, Arlington, Virginia, USA.

He married **Elizabeth P. (Betty) (unidentified) #244378**, b. c. 1920.

89. **Shurland Robin Dumerque Bell #244370**, b. 1919, d. 1986.

He married **Shirley E. Stronach #244377**, b. 1933.

90. **Heather Pauline Bell #244371**, b. 1921, d. 2013.

She married **Maurice Richard Bligh (Dick) Cogswell #244376**, b. 1927, d. 1992.

Generation Twelve

91. **Michael Grant #212353**, b. 1947, occupation Twelfth Baron de Longueuil, occupation Medical Doctor, Oncologist in Nottingham.

2021: retired, Isle of Arran, Scotland.

He married (1) **Isabel Padua #212354**, d. before 2020.

Children:

- 92. i. **Angela Grant** #212355 b. 1974.
- 93. ii. **Rachel Grant** #212356 b. 1977.
- 94. iii. **Rebecca Grant** #212357 b. 1982.
- 95. iv. **David-Alexander Grant** #212358 b. 1984.

He married (2) **Susan Casey** #212359, d. before 2020.

Children:

- 96. v. **David Alexander Grant** #213513.

Generation Thirteen

- 92. **Angela Grant** #212355, b. 1974 in Nottingham?, occupation Director, London School of Dance.
- 93. **Rachel Grant** #212356, b. 1977 in Luzon, Philippines, occupation Actress, Model, Ballet School Operator.

Starred in such films as Die Another Day with Pierce BROSNAN, , Brotherhood of Blood, as well as television cameos.

- 94. **Rebecca Grant** #212357, b. 1982 in Nottingham?, occupation Actress, Dancer, Singer.
- 95. **David-Alexander Grant** #212358, b. 1984 in Nottingham?, occupation Geologist and Mountaineer.
- 96. **David Alexander Grant** #213513.

¹ The Grant Family of Blairfindy. compiled by James GRANT, Historian, standfast@charter.net.

² La Famille Grant et Son Moulin A Eau de Ile Sainte-Helene 1778 - 1818; Paul-Yvonne Charlebois, 2014.

³ findagrave.com, Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal, Quebec.

⁴ Repertoire du patrimoine culturel du Quebec; patrimoine-culturel.gouv.ca.

⁵ https://clangrant-us.org/test_site/sites/default/files/clangrant_files/docs/Branch%20-%20Blairfindy.pdf.

⁶ ancestry.com, genealogies, kylahart SEP 2021.

⁷ findagrave.com, Briggs Cemetery, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, USA.

⁸ "Wolfe Island: A Legacy in Stone," Barbara Wall Roque, 2009.

⁹ findagrave.com, Cimetiere Saint-Antoine-de Padoue, Longueuil, Quebec.

¹⁰ geni.com, 2021.

¹¹ Wikitree.com, Grant Descendants, ref. 9395, 2021.

¹² Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume VI (1821 - 1835), John RICHARDSON, edited by F. Murray GREENWOOD.

¹³ Gilbert Hyatt biography, Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume VI (1821-1835), Marie-Paule R. Labreque, 1987, University of Toronto, 2016.

¹⁴ Trinity Anglican Cemetery, Wolfe Island, Frontenac County, Ontario; photograph SEP 2021; Image 21-02667.

¹⁵ Charles E.G. PEASE, Isle of Mull, 2021.

¹⁶ Dictionary of Canadaia Biography, Marie-Charles-Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil.

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- 17 Drouin Collection Vital Records 1621-1967 (ancestry.com),.
- 18 WikiPedia, John RICHARDSON, Businessman, June 2021.
- 19 Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume X, (1871 - 1880); Thomas Brown ANDERSON; edited by Carman MILLER.
- 20 Gerald J. J. Tulchinsky, "AULDJO, ALEXANDER," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 6, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003 -, accessed September 25, 2021, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/auldjo_alexander_6E.html.
- 21 Gerald J. J. Tulchinsky, "AULDJO, GEORGE," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 7, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003 -, accessed September 25, 2021, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/auldjo_george_7E.html.
- 22 findagrave.com, Pau Urban Cemetery, Pau, France.
- 23 1871 Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- 24 ONVS Deaths, ref. 021706-1894; c/d: La Grippe, four days; Informant: Dr. Albert A. MACDONALD.
- 25 Indenture between Charles James Irwin GRANT following the death of Charles William GRANT, Baron of Longueuil.
- 26 ONVS Deaths, ref. 010122-1900; c/d: Chronic atrophy of the liver; Informant: Robert J. REID (Undertaker).
- 27 Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume XI (1881 - 1890), edited by Gerard J.J. TULCHINSKY and Alan R. DEVER.
- 28 wikitree.com, WHYTE Family, June 2021.
- 29 English Death Index, ref. 001a-0319.
- 30 findagrave.com, Mount Royal Cemetery, Outremont, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- 31 findagrave.com, Bath Abbey Cemetery, Widcombe, Somerset, England.
- 32 1861 Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- 33 ONVS Deaths, ref. 014898-1923; c/d: Cerebral thrombosis, cerebral softening; Informant: R.J. REID, Undertaker.
- 34 Canadian Headstones, Catarqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- 35 ONVS Marriages, ref. 0026666-1879; Witnesses: Lucy BETTS, John K.C. DOBBS; both in Portsmouth.
- 36 Scots in the USA and Canada.
- 37 ONVS Deaths, ref. 009227-1899; c/d: Internal cancer, rectum, 15 months; Informant: R.D. FARRELL, M.D.
- 38 London, England Marriages, ref. 0148-1868; Witnesses: L.J. Exley PERCIVAL, James SPENCER.
- 39 Dorset England Marriages, Lyme Regis Parish Church, ref. 0470-1873; Witnesses: Thomas JERRARD, Netty YEALE?.
- 40 1881 Portsmouth, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario; age/birthplace/assumed relationship.
- 41 English Death Record Index, ref. 002a-0974.
- 42 ONVS Marriages, ref. 003147-1882; Witnesses: Hilda G. de LONGUEUIL, J.A. FERGUSON, George W. BEARDMORE.
- 43 National Probate Index for Scotland, 1914.
- 44 ONVS Deaths, ref. 002335-1897; c/d: Pneumonia, one week; Informant: A.M. MCPHEDRAN, M.D.
- 45 California Death Index.
- 46 ONVS Marriages, ref. 003757-1888; Witnesses: George FAIRCLOUGH, Toronto; Gertrude ALLEN, Portsmouth.
- 47 findagrave.com, Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, Colma, San Mateo, California, USA.
- 48 National Probate Calendar, 1858 - 1995.
- 49 1891 Monifieth, Fife, Scotland census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- 50 1901 Monifieth, Angus, Scotland census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- 51 Church of England Marriages, London; St. Mary's Bryanston Square; Witnesses Horace WEST, Abimon? WEST.
- 52 1900 Leland Stanford Junior University, Santa Clara, California, USA census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- 53 ONVS Births, ref. 009769-1889.
- 54 California Death Index.
- 55 Oakland Tribune, 22 FEB 1925; Marriage Announcement.
- 56 1930 Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California, USA census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- 57 ancestry.com, Family Trees; kc470, September 2021.
- 58 findagrave.com, Lee-on-Solent Memorial, Hampshire, England.

