



Family of William Macaulay and Susan Gilliland in Upper Canada

compiled by [John A. Brebner](#)

02 March 2023
Version 1.3

Generation One

1. **William Macaulay** #212782.

He married **Susan Gilliland** #212783.

Children:

2. i. **Robert Macaulay** #75529 b. c. 1744.
3. ii. **John Macaulay** #214738 b. c. 1745.
4. iii. **Mary Macaulay** #214737 b. c. 1748.

Generation Two

2. **Robert Macaulay** #75529, b. c. 1744 in Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland,^{1,2,3} occupation 1774 Lumber Merchant in Willsbrough, New York, occupation 1780 Captain, Loyalist, Supplier (Merchant) to Troops at Carleton Island (Kingston), d. 01 September 1800 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{1,3} buried 02 September 1800 in The Lower Burial Ground, St. Paul's, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.^{4,5,6} .

The family were originally from Scotland, but moved to Ireland during the Jacobite disturbances of the 18th century. Came to America (New York) in 1764 from Ireland. He settled in Willsboro, New York where he operated a lumber business until the Revolutionary War. As a British loyalist, he emigrated to Canada in 1778, and established a business in Kingston. His losses to the Americans were stated as a house 40 x 20 feet, a barn 30 x 20 feet, two pairs of oxen, four cows, three heifers, two calves, hay, wheat, peas, potatoes and corn, as well as his lumbering business which included 8000 staves.

After several incarcerations by the American Patriots, he settled on Carleton Island in about 1780. He would have been familiar with Charles GRANT of Longueuil, and Patrick LANGAN, the co-owners of Wolfe Island in about 1795, both of whom were stationed on Carleton Island around the same time.

At his death in 1800, he left 500 acres of land to his son William near Hallowell, Prince Edward County.

The Parish Register of Kingston Upper Canada 1785-1811

Edited with Notes and Introduction

A. H. YOUNG
[Archibald Hope Young, 1863-1936]
of Trinity College, Toronto

For The Kingston Historical Society
Kingston, Ontario
The British Whig Publishing Company Limited
1921.

Robert Macaulay. According to Upper Canada Land Book B, May 7, 1797, he was a Militia Captain at Carleton Island during the American War of 1776-1783. Therefore he was granted sufficient land to make up a total of 1,200 acres. Six years before (on March 31, 1791), he had represented to the Executive Council at Quebec that in Lot 17, Township I near Kingston, he had drawn a swamp unfit for cultivation. Accordingly he begged for leave to give it up and to be granted 500 acres at the head of the Bay of Quinte as soon as townships should have been laid out there.

[Ed. Note: The "swamp" referred to was lot 8, on the east side of the Cataraqui River in Kingston.]

Leave was given to him, Thomas Markland, and "Donell" McDonell "to build a Wharf upon the Beach in the Front of His Town Lot, extending an equal number of Feet in the said Lot, and to erect Stores on the said Wharf, but not to erect Stores or any other Building on the Main Land" (Land and State Book A, p.23, entry of October 6, 1792). Eleven days later John "Dilton" was refused leave "to build a House, Stores, etc., at Kingston upon the Ground opposite Mr. McAuley's-as the Land prayed for is reserved to the Use of His Majesty" (Ibid., pp.30-31).

Apparently Mr. Macaulay owned lands in common with Mr. Thomas Markland, his partner in business. Joint claims were prosecuted by them in 1797 before the Land Claims Board for lands in town as well as in the Townships of Fredericksburg, Camden, Thurlow, Ameliasburgh, Leeds, and the west side of the river Cataraqui. Some of these claims were successfully pressed by Mr. Macaulay's brother-in-law, the Hon. John Kirby, who with Mrs. Macaulay and the Hon. Richard Cartwright, was an executor of his will. Mr. Macaulay, who died on September 2, 1800, was buried in what is now St. Paul's churchyard.

Mrs. Macaulay, whose maiden name was Ann Kirby, was a daughter of John Kirby (U. C. Land Book E, p.227). She was married to Mr. Macaulay at Crown Point, N.Y., February 13, 1791. They had three sons-John, William, and Robert, the two latter of whom are duly noticed in the baptismal section of the Register.

John Macaulay, who was known in later life as the Hon. John Macaulay, was born on October 17, 1792, although his name does not appear in the Register, as it probably ought to do. It was he, in all likelihood, who attended Mr. Strachan's school in Kingston between January, 1800, and May, 1803, and not Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay, as stated by the late Col. Clark in his Recollections. At one time Mr. Macaulay was Postmaster of Kingston and a J.P., in addition to being a member of Parliament. As a J.P. he took the deposition, recorded under date of 1826, in the Vestry Minutes of St. George's, in regard to the famous dispute over the burying ground.

John Macaulay was twice married, 1st to Helen, daughter of David and Naomi (Grant) Macpherson and sister of Sir David L. Macpherson, 2nd to Sarah Phillis, daughter of Col. Plomer Young. By his first wife he had, besides other children, a son, John Kirby, who died in 1884, and a daughter, Frances Jane, the first wife of the Hon. Sir. George A. Kirkpatrick, sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.* The only child of the second Macaulay marriage was Miss Charlotte Macaulay, who still lives in Kingston and who very kindly supplied some of the information used in this and other notes.

*Sir George Kirkpatrick's second wife, who survives and lives in London, England, was a cousin of his first wife-Isabel, daughter of Sir David L. Macpherson."

The firm of Macaulay and Markland acted as collectors of the subscriptions for the first Church building in Kingston between 1789 and 1792. It seems to have been dissolved prior to Mr. Robert Macaulay's death, for Mrs. Macaulay, according to the Hon. Richard Cartwright's Letter Book, in the possession of Dr. Adam Shortt, carried on the business in partnership with her brother, already mentioned as co-executor with her and Mr. Cartwright.

On April 4, 1809, Mr. Cartwright's Letter Book just referred to shows that he protested to Lieutenant-Governor Gore against the action of certain lumbermen, who were sub-contractors for timber for the Navy. As a result of legal action taken in the matter, these men were fined and had it made clear to them that they had no right of entry on private property even to procure sticks of timber for the use of the King.

He married **Ann Kirby** #75530, 13 February 1791 in Crown Point, Essex County, New York, United States of America, b. 22 September 1770 in Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, England,⁴ (daughter of **John Kirby** #212487 [General Merchant in Kingston] and **Ann Smyth (Smith)** #212488), d. 20 January 1850 in 203 King Street, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{1,4} buried in The Lower Burial Ground, St. Paul's, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.^{4,6}

Ann:

Ann was only sixteen when she married Robert MACAULAY.

1834: Moved into her new home. "Knaresborough Cottage", 203 King Street East, Kingston. That house is still standing today.

Children:

5. i. **John Macaulay** #191218 b. 17 October 1792.
 6. ii. **William Macaulay** #75532 b. 09 August 1794.
 7. iii. **Robert Macaulay** #191219 b. 10 August 1796.
3. **John Macaulay** #214738, b. c. 1745 in Ireland,⁷ d. in New York State.⁷ .
 4. **Mary Macaulay** #214737, b. c. 1748 in Crown Point, Essex County, New York State,⁷ d. before 1822? in Kingston.⁸ .

She married (1) **(unidentified) Nixon** #222941, d. in London, England.

Children:

8. i. **George Nixon** #222942.

She married (2) **John Kirby** #213230, b. 31 May 1772 in Crown Point, Essex County, New York State,⁷ (son of **John Kirby** #212487 [General Merchant in Kingston] and **Ann Smyth (Smith)** #212488), occupation 1810 General Merchant in Kingston, d. 19 December 1846 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.⁷

John:

Became business partner with brother-in-law Robert MACAULAY in Kingston in 1796.

1798: Sponsor at baptism of Henry CASSIDY, s/o Henry and Elizabeth CASSIDY,

January 15, 1811, Kingston Gazette

FOR SALE - A consignment of ONONDAGA SALT, cheap for cash, at the store of JOHN KIRBY & Co.

(Note: Onondaga Salt was produced by the Asa DANFORTH family in Syracuse who settled there in the 1790s and discovered the salt bounty just below the surface.)

Kingston, 14th January 1811

Jane Errington, "KIRBY, JOHN," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 7, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003-, accessed October 18, 2021, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/kirby_john_7E.html.

KIRBY, JOHN, businessman, militia officer, office holder, jp, and politician; b. 1772 in Knaresborough, England, son of John Kirby and Ann -; m. first Mary Nixon, née Macaulay; m. secondly 28 Feb. 1822 Cecilia Bethune (d. 1842), daughter of John Bethune* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/bethune_john_1751_1815_5E.html> and widow of Walter Butler Wilkinson; he had no children; d. 19 Dec. 1846 in Kingston, Upper Canada.

John Kirby came to North America from Yorkshire with his parents in 1774 and settled with them on a farm near Fort Ticonderoga (near Ticonderoga, N.Y.). His father joined the British quartermaster general's department two years later at St Johns (Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu), Que., where he located with his family after the American revolution. Though John Sr's name was expunged from the United Empire Loyalist list in 1798 by Upper Canada's Executive Council, on the grounds that it had been improperly inserted, he had apparently "shared in the troubles to which all loyalists were exposed." For John Jr the resulting family sympathies, contacts he made during the 1780s, and the opportunity to better his lot undoubtedly prompted him to move to Kingston, the small, tightly knit loyalist settlement where he gradually established himself as a merchant.

Kirby was introduced into the community and its commerce by Robert Macaulay* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/macaulay_robert_4E.html>, who married his sister Ann <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/kirby_ann_7E.html> in 1791. John may have worked as an agent in New York for the firm of Macaulay and Markland prior to its dissolution in 1792 or 1793. Kirby, who claimed to have taken up residence in Kingston in 1796, continued in the business with Macaulay until the latter's untimely death in 1800. John and Ann then assumed joint control of the diversified business, forming John Kirby and Company, which lasted until 1817. In addition to running its storage, wharfage, and commission business, John exported flour and other local produce on his own account and imported goods from the United States for sale in Kingston. And, perhaps because of a shortage of capital, he entered into other partnerships to finance specific projects, including (with Captain Henry Murney) the importing of tobacco and gin, and (with Thomas Clark* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/clark_thomas_6E.html>) the trans-shipment of goods at Queenston. By the early 1820s, it seems, Kirby was financially secure and confident enough to conduct alone his general forwarding and merchandising business, together with other diverse interests. He was an agent for various business figures, including in 1823 Henry Atkinson, the Royal Navy's timber contractor at Quebec, and in 1826 Allan Macpherson of Napanee. Kirby engaged in extensive land speculation, and frequently lent money to associates. After the War of 1812 he had expanded his activities to include part-ownership in two steamships on Lake Ontario, the Frontenac, launched in 1816 [see James McKenzie* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/mckenzie_james_1832_6E.html>], and the St George, launched in 1834. As well, in 1826 he was one of the founding subscribers of the Cataraqui Bridge Company, an interest he maintained for the next ten years, serving first as a director and then as president.

By the mid 1820s Kirby's growing reputation as one of Kingston's most successful and respected businessmen was augmented by his participation in community projects undertaken to promote the economic development and prosperity of the area. Initially it was undoubtedly self-interest that prompted him to enter loose associations with other businessmen for such purposes. In 1813, for example, he was one of those who formed the Kingston Association, which attempted to regulate business by agreeing to "issue and accept bills for the convenience of making change." Six years later, he joined a group that wanted to regulate the fraudulent valuation of the halfpence of various currencies then in circulation by accepting only the British halfpenny. Kirby's interest in monetary matters also led him into an increasing involvement with banking institutions in the colony. By July 1817 he had become a trustee of the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston, which was awaiting royal assent for a charter. The next year a private bank of the same name (later known as the "pretended" Bank of Upper Canada) was established, but Kirby's involvement in this institution is uncertain [see Thomas Dalton <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/dalton_thomas_7E.html>]. In February 1819 he was selected to sit on a committee established to investigate the feasibility of introducing a savings bank in Kingston, and in 1822, when such a bank was established, he was elected one of its vice-presidents. After the "pretended" Bank of Upper Canada had

been outflanked by the Bank of Upper Canada at York (Toronto), he seems to have moved quickly to support the latter. In 1823 his expertise and involvement were put to use by the provincial government, which appointed Kirby, his nephew John Macaulay* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/macaulay_john_8E.html> (the York bank's Kingston agent), and George Herchmer Markland* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/markland_george_herchmer_9E.html> as commissioners to investigate and settle the affairs of the pretended bank. In 1830 Kirby became a director of the Bank of Upper Canada and ten years later was made a director of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District.

In the 1820s he had also been active in efforts to promote the union of the Canadas, a cause fervently advocated by John Macaulay, and to coordinate Kingston's business affairs more closely with those of Montreal. His own business concerns, together with his commitment to community development, led him to help organize the St Lawrence Association in 1824 to encourage the improvement of navigation on the St Lawrence. In addition, he supported in 1835 the proposed construction of a canal from Loughborough Lake to Kingston and in 1836 plans to improve the Welland Canal. In the latter year he represented landowners in the arbitration on drowned lands along the Rideau Canal. The economic advancement of Kingston, he clearly realized, depended on the development of the colony as a whole, and he did all in his power to enhance both.

Business was not his only, or perhaps even his primary, concern. Like others of his generation and class, he believed that he had a responsibility to serve the community at large. Shortly after his arrival in Kingston he began an active and long connection with the Church of England. In 1802 and again in 1810 he served as a warden at St George's Church. In the 1820s, as his wealth and prominence grew, Kirby became a principal subscriber to the building fund for a new church and, along with Thomas Markland <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/markland_thomas_7E.html>, Peter Smith* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/smith_peter_6E.html>, Christopher Alexander Hagerman <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/hagerman_christopher_alexander_7E.html>, and others, he was appointed to the committee to oversee the project. In 1842 he was a founding member of the Midland District Society, established to promote religion in the area, and throughout his residency in Kingston, it appears, Kirby was one of those who ensured that the local Anglican minister had an adequate income. His formal participation in church affairs was supplemented, particularly after 1815, by a growing commitment to the various social reform organizations beginning to appear in Upper Canada. In keeping with his belief that adherence to the dictates of God and to organized religion was essential to social order and public virtue, he helped found the Kingston Auxiliary Bible and Common Prayer Book Society in 1817, and served as its treasurer until 1827. He was vice-president of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge during much of that period, a member and president of the St George's Society in the 1830s, and in the following decade a founder and vice-president of the Association to Promote Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel among Destitute Settlers.

Kirby obviously realized, however, that religious instruction alone was not enough to ensure order and prosperity. Education was also essential. Thus he supported the building of a local school in 1815, subscribed to the newly established Queen's College in 1840, and served as treasurer of the Midland District School Society between 1842 and 1844. In 1811 he had joined other concerned citizens in underwriting financially the shaky Kingston Gazette [see Stephen Miles* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/miles_stephen_9E.html>], and in the 1810s he conscientiously donated time and money to the local library, as he did later to the Kingston Mechanics' Institute. As well, he was a founding member of the local agricultural society in 1819 and throughout the 1820s served as a manager for the Kingston Assembly, which organized lectures, dances, and other events.

After 1815, however, it had become evident to Kirby and other prominent townspeople that churches and schools alone could do little to alleviate the problems created by the flood of immigrants into Kingston. Often destitute, diseased, and disillusioned, many were ill prepared to start life in the New World. Christian duty and public order demanded that something be done, and Kirby and other community leaders rose to the occasion. In 1817 he became a founding member of the Kingston Compassionate Society, which he served as treasurer. Two years later, he joined the Committee on the Means of Supporting Paupers in Kingston and in 1820 made a considerable donation to the Kingston Benevolent Society. His continuing concern prompted him in 1832 to stand as president of the Emigrant Society of Kingston. During the 1820s and 1830s, Kirby also gave his whole-hearted support to his wife's activities in the Female Benevolent Society, and frequently added to its coffers. It was not just residents of Kingston who

benefited from his philanthropy. When fire wreaked havoc in New Brunswick's Miramichi valley in 1825, he organized and chaired the local meeting to collect subscriptions. And while in the Legislative Council (1831-41), he was instrumental in directing government funds to hospitals and private charities throughout the colony. Perhaps one of the most significant and, for Kirby, most satisfying achievements was his work to gain adequate health care for those in the Kingston area. His interest began in 1809, when he added his name to a petition to the government requesting land for a hospital. Ten years later he subscribed to a hospital building fund. It was not until 1832, however, when a cholera epidemic threatened local residents, that Kirby became directly involved. As chairman of the newly formed Kingston board of health, he put considerable time and effort into organizing and implementing measures, such as the regulation of local sanitation, intended to arrest the disease. In addition, Kirby and his committee established a cholera hospital and provided facilities for quarantining prospective victims, most of whom were recently arrived immigrants. When cholera struck again in 1835, 1836, and 1837, he again chaired the board of health and directed its activities.

Kirby was known in Kingston for far more than his business interests and philanthropic endeavours, however. A political conservative throughout his life, he was an ardent supporter of the province's tory administration. Upper Canadians had a duty, he believed, to support the government and the crown. Accepting the need for order and stability in society, he believed that some men, like himself, were by virtue of their wealth, rank, and ability called to lead. Prompted by this conviction, he was a member of the local militia, rising in 1838 to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and becoming a year later commanding officer of the 1st Regiment of Frontenac militia. Much of Kirby's political career, and his influence, resided within the confines of eastern Upper Canada. In 1813 he was appointed road-master for Kingston and the surrounding township; five years later he was commissioned as a magistrate for the Midland District, a position he held until his death. He was appointed returning officer for Frontenac in 1816 and eight years later became commissioner for elections. Though politics was never a central part of his life, Kirby's beliefs and business and personal connections with such prominent families as the Marklands, Macaulays, and Herchmers made him a member of Kingston's influential tory élite. In the complex factionalism which characterized Kingston's tories, he sided with John Macaulay and George Herchmer Markland and by the late 1820s his reliability as a tory was apparent. Not only had he publicly repudiated radical politics and the activities of Robert Gourlay* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/gourlay_robert_fleming_9E.html> in 1819, but he had signed frequent petitions supporting the lieutenant governor and the colonial administration. In 1824 he was a principal subscriber to the fund established to erect a monument to Sir Isaac Brock* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/brock_isaac_5E.html>, who had become an increasingly important symbol, to the province's tories, of Upper Canadian and not just British courage and loyalty. Subscribing to the fund was not only a social action but an almost obligatory demonstration of loyalty.

Such good public service and Kirby's growing prominence were recognized in 1831 by his appointment to the Legislative Council. Throughout the next ten years, he travelled to York to take part in colonial policy making. Though he apparently cut back his business activities - he leased his wharf and store to George Wheatley Yarker in 1833 - he remained particularly interested in the economic development of the colony, giving considerable attention to proposed banking legislation and supporting measures to improve colonial transportation and communication. But Kirby never forgot his responsibilities to his town. In the mid 1830s he was instrumental in obtaining a government grant for a new hospital there and he supported, without success, a motion to establish a provincial quarantine station in the area.

Kirby's sympathy toward the provincial administration became clearly evident in 1837-38 when, in his view, political unrest threatened to destroy those political and social institutions he had spent much of his life defending. During the rebellion he joined many others in expressing his concern for the security of the colony, and a year later was pleased to be a member of the militia court martial convened at Fort Henry to try Nils von Schoultz <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/schoultz_nils_von_7E.html> and other Patriots captured near Prescott. The aftermath of the rebellion and the report subsequently presented by Lord Durham [Lambton <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/lambton_john_george_7E.html>] dismayed Kirby, however, who, despite his earlier support of commercial union with Lower Canada, was apprehensive in 1839 about Durham's proposal for the

union of the provinces. In correspondence with John Macaulay he questioned the plan, as did other extreme conservatives, and reacted fearfully to the possible use of French in parliament and the courts. The one consolation, to Kirby, was that Kingston was to be the new capital.

Kirby's concern about union and the new government and his own deteriorating health undoubtedly contributed to his failure to be reappointed to the Legislative Council in 1841. Yet it seems that he did not regret his permanent return to Kingston and private life. During the last years of his life, Kirby, in semi-retirement, was once again able to devote his attention to those concerns that most interested him. Between 1841 and 1845 he served as an associate judge in the Midland District Assizes. In 1844 he apparently headed the petition inviting John A. Macdonald* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/macdonald_john_alexander_12E.html> to run in Kingston in the provincial election that fall. As the grand old man of Kingston, president of the St George's Society, and commanding officer of the local militia, Kirby became involved in ceremonial duties, and he resumed his participation in local church and school affairs. For perhaps the first time in his life, he now had time to travel with family and friends. Having no children of his own, he had taken a keen interest in the concerns of his nephews, John, William* <http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/macaulay_william_10E.html>, and Robert Macaulay. He and John, through common business and political interests, had become particularly close, and this relationship, and that with his sister Ann, seemed to become even closer in the 1840s.

At the time of his death in December 1846, Kirby was, as the editor of the Argus commented, "one of a class which we regret to say is speedily passing away from amongst us." The people of Kingston remembered him as an astute businessman, "successful in mercantile pursuits," who was always "hospitable and unostentatious . . . freely bestowing his substance and his sympathy where the call of benevolence or charity invited his attention." John Kirby had been, in all senses, a tory gentleman. In his long life he achieved personal wealth and influence. As one of the early settlers in Upper Canada, he had watched and materially contributed to its establishment and growth. He had also proven himself to be a staunch advocate of the loyalist ideal and, by example, had supported the conservative ideals of service and stewardship. Indeed, Kirby was one of the generation that had been instrumental in the establishment of Upper Canada as a British and conservative society.

Jane Errington <<http://www.biographi.ca/en/contrib/7>>.

Children:

9. ii. **Mary Kirby** #222943 b. c. 1818.

Generation Three

5. **John Macaulay** #191218, b. 17 October 1792 in Kingston, occupation Owner, Kingston Gazette, occupation 1812 Merchant in Kingston, occupation 1822 Agent for Bank of Upper Canada in Kingston, occupation 1822 Commissioner of Inland Navigation, occupation 1828 Deputy Postmaster, occupation 1835 Legislative Council for Ontario, occupation 1836 Surveyor General, occupation 1838 Inspector General of Public Accounts, d. 10 August 1857 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario, buried in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.⁹ .

Educated at Bishop John Strachan's school in Cornwall.

1809: Articled under lawyer Allan MACLEAN in Kingston.

Appears to have a land grant Lot 4, East Side of the Cataraqui River in Pittsburgh Township.

Lived at 203 King Street east, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.

At least two children by first wife.

Along with Hugh THOMSON. MACAULEY recommended the construction of the Kingston Penitentiary in 1833, on 100 acres of land granted to Loyalist Philip PEMBER (who owned the land in 1775).

Robert Lochiel Fraser, "MACAULAY, JOHN," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 8, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed September 23, 2022, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/macaulay_john_8E.html.

MACAULAY (McAulay), JOHN, businessman, office holder, newspaperman, justice of the peace, militia officer, and politician; b. 17 Oct. 1792 in Kingston, Upper Canada, son of Robert Macaulay* and Ann Kirby*; m. first 23 Oct. 1833, in Montreal, Helen Macpherson (d. 1846), sister of David Lewis Macpherson*, and they had six daughters and one son; m. secondly 1 March 1853, in Kingston, Sarah Phillis Young, and they had one daughter; d. there 10 Aug. 1857.

Young John Macaulay wanted for none of the advantages early Upper Canadian society could offer. His father was a loyalist and one of the earliest merchants at Cataraqui (Kingston). After his father's death in 1800, John and his brothers, William* and Robert, were raised by their mother and uncle, John Kirby*, also one of Kingston's leading merchants. The family seems to have been very close and affectionate. The Macaulays were well-to-do and had been left a decent inheritance and excellent connections. John's particular legacy, as the eldest son in a social set that believed in the virtues of primogeniture, was the expectations and strictures of his mother. Educated by John Strachan* at his grammar school in Cornwall, Macaulay bore the imprint of these early years for the rest of his life. On one occasion Strachan reminded him, "Every person can make more of being good – the practice of the virtues is in every ones power." In 1808 Ann Macaulay shipped John off to Lower Canada to improve his French. Although his letters to her are not extant, he was obviously unhappy and wished to return. His mother, however, was unwilling to indulge him and she upbraided the serious youth for being "whimsical and unsteady," cautioning him not "to misapply your time that ought to be spent in study to fit you for the commerce of the world."

One historian has suggested that Macaulay intended a career in law, like his school chums Archibald McLean*, Jonas Jones*, and John Beverley Robinson*. If true, it was not to be. By 1812 he had set up shop in Kingston as a general merchant and the following year was one of the 14 merchants who established, for the purpose of issuing bills in exchange for specie, the Kingston Association, the first, albeit rudimentary, bank in Upper Canada [see Joseph Forsyth*]. Macaulay became deputy postmaster at Kingston in 1815 and acted, as well, as ticket agent for the Kingston Amateur Theatre, agent for the Saint-Maurice ironworks, subscription agent for the New York Herald, land agent, and, in 1822, vice-president of the Kingston Savings Bank. Although little is known about the scope of his mercantile operations, he prospered; in 1834 Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne* described him as "opulent." He was, primarily, a man of business until his entry into the bruising world of public politics and civil administration in 1836. Unlike his compatriots, Macaulay was a late comer to this arena, although it was not for the want of urging. In 1824 Robinson had tried to ginger him up, "You are one of the regularly bred, and You owe the State some service." Temperamentally Macaulay was unsuited to the rough-and-tumble fray of electoral politics and he knew it. He had no ambition – or, more correctly perhaps, no liking – for such public exposure. But if his sense of his political role was circumscribed by that predisposition, it channelled him into other, and as important, activities.

Macaulay shared the conventional wisdom of the Upper Canadian élite on politics and society. Although there were periodic disagreements among them, there was consensus on the fundamentals. Macaulay was first drawn into political battle in reaction to Robert Gourlay*'s accusations of abuses by government and his calls for reform. In a letter published in Stephen Miles*'s Kingston Gazette during the summer of 1818, Macaulay expressed alarm at Gourlay's "novel and alarming steps" – the provincial convention and proposed petition to the Prince Regent. In most respects, the letter is undistinguished, simply the commonplace utterances of counter-revolutionary torism reacting to a "visionary reformer" and the "wild schemes of turbulent and factious men." Naturally enough, Macaulay urged redress "in a regular and safe way" and preservation of the British constitution "in all its purity." More important than his tory waxings was the image he drew of Upper Canada as a cornucopia of nature's riches. Whether a full-scale myth or simply a metaphor for the province's prosperity and potential, Macaulay's statement that Upper Canadians were "the most happy people on the face of the globe, possessing a fertile country, which

smiles like Eden in her summer dress, and a free Constitution of Government,” gave symbolic utterance to an inchoate and unlimited faith in the bounty of the province. Farming, development, and prosperity were cardinal articles of the élite’s tory faith. To be sure, it was a naïve belief, especially in one who could without trouble stub his toe on the outcrops of Laurentian granite north of Kingston. Indeed, reproach was not long in coming. Common Sense, most probably a pseudonym of Barnabas Bidwell*, derided Macaulay in the Kingston Gazette in July 1818 for his defence of a hierarchical society in which the “industrious poor” were bent under the yoke of the “rich and the affluent,” and he hooted at Macaulay’s image of the landscape, which was, in fact, a “teeming land choaked with rank and poisonous weeds, and your oozy swamps.”

The Gourlay agitation had a marked effect on Macaulay and not solely because of the Scot’s charges of illegality in the running of the post office at Kingston. Gourlay’s impact had demonstrated the potential of the press for fuelling, and confronting, extra-parliamentary agitation [see Bartemas Ferguson*]. Early in December 1818 Macaulay and Alexander Pringle purchased the Kingston Gazette, renamed it, and published the first issue of the Kingston Chronicle on 1 Jan. 1819. The newspaper brought Macaulay to the forefront of the provincial stage, in part by his publication of a torrent of letters from Strachan, Robinson, George Herchmer Markland*, and Christopher Alexander Hagerman* on a host of local and provincial issues. Macaulay, however, was no one’s cipher. At the outset of his editorship he rebuffed Strachan’s proffered pieces on land granting, the first evidence of a resolute, if at times quirkish, independence. On this occasion, Strachan recovered his poise and sedulously fostered his former student by counsel and ministrations. Even so, further disagreements were in the offing. Macaulay had little use for the infamous Sedition Act of 1818 and the manner in which it was used against Gourlay, though he later took a harder line on the Scot.

The Chronicle was ostensibly an independent press – independence was the chief virtue of the politics of pre-industrial society regardless of political leanings. The journal soon became, as Robinson put it, a paper that gave the “highest satisfaction to every wellwisher of Church & State.” It was the first so-called administration paper, Robert Stanton*’s U.E. Loyalist and Thomas Dalton*’s Patriot being later examples. Macaulay’s paper lacked the rabble-raising quality of the latter, which sought to popularize toryism and give it roots in the urban lower classes. But the particular interest of the Chronicle is not simply that it was the first. Macaulay had close ties to Robinson and Strachan – the rising stars in the administration of Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland – and by late 1820 Strachan, then a legislative and executive councillor, had mentioned the importance of the paper to the governor. Maitland was suitably impressed and felt it could be used for the publication of government accounts and advertisements. This favourable impression gave Macaulay direct access to the office of the lieutenant governor through his secretary, Major George Hillier*. By early 1821 Hillier was a conduit for the administration’s views on any number of issues of provincial or local importance. He would, for instance, report to Macaulay on parliamentary activities “from time to time in this loose way” and leave it for him to “dish up for the public according to your own taste.”

Privy to the confidential information of the small coterie of advisers to Maitland, Macaulay became the administration’s advocate. Although he had no use for the public world, he soon became what historian Sydney Francis Wise has called a “back room boy.” Publicly he decried the factionalism of politics yet he could be as partisan and manipulative as the men he inveighed against. During the election of 1820, for instance, Strachan was “much gratified” with Macaulay’s squibs against Barnabas Bidwell, whose possible election in Lennox and Addington would be “a disgrace to the Province.” Bidwell lost the election but was returned at a by-election on 10 Nov. 1821. Eight days later in a letter to Macaulay, Robinson suggested a petition against Bidwell. “I will say further,” the attorney general noted, “that if you have reason to believe, as I firmly do that the old Vagabond has solemnly sworn to renounce fore all allegiance to the King of Great Britain & that proof can be obtained of it I will go your halves in the expence of procuring a certificate of it properly authenticated, but this is of course as Judge [D’Arcy Boulton*] says sub rosa.” Macaulay must have worked quickly. Parliament met on 21 November and the following day Robinson moved for leave to bring up the petition of 126 freeholders of Lennox and Addington protesting Bidwell’s election on moral and legal grounds. Macaulay had, in fact, sent an employee to Massachusetts to get the documents suggested by Robinson. The costs were shared by Macaulay, Robinson, Strachan, Hagerman, and Markland.

Bidwell was expelled from the assembly in January 1822 by the slimmest of majorities. In the Chronicle Macaulay was aghast that “this grand triumph of the cause of correct principle and sound morals” had not attracted greater support in the assembly. Almost a year earlier Robinson had warned him to be “cautious not to speak too freely of the motions or proceedings of the House in yr. Editorial Articles.” Robert Nichol* moved a resolution condemning his editorial of 11 Jan. 1822 as a “malicious libel, and a breach of the privileges of this House.” It was carried with only Hagerman, then an assemblyman for Kingston, in dissent. Hillier reassured Macaulay that there was nothing to fear from the resolution and the issue was held over until January 1823. Hagerman, however, withheld Macaulay’s response to the speaker, explaining in February of that year, “I did not admire your style, it was more in justification than in excuse of your conduct and was therefore scarcely to be received as an apology.” After a resolution had been passed to the effect that the house had asserted its privilege and the author acknowledged his impropriety, Hagerman secured an indefinite adjournment of the debate.

To the tory mind, order was essential to the tranquillity and security of society and that order had its foundation in a hierarchical social structure, a belief which Macaulay articulated in a series of editorials in the Chronicle between 1819 and 1822. The “enemies of tranquility and good order” – restless agitators such as Gourlay or suspected democrats such as Bidwell – had brought Macaulay into the political fray with much force. In an early editorial he defended the relationship between natural inequality and political inequality; in short, he upheld the primacy of the rule of gentlemen. An unapologetic élitist, he quoted Blackstone’s amazement that only in “the science of legislation the noblest and most difficult of any” was “some method of instruction . . . not looked upon as requisite.” The prime example of such folly was the United States, where, Macaulay believed, “even the common street beggar thinks himself qualified to give gratuitous opinions, on the science of legislation, though his abilities and judgment have been totally inadequate to the task of devising ‘ways and means’ for keeping himself from rags and starvation.” Turbulence was natural to any society but organized agitation was essentially seditious and the work of unbalanced or disturbed minds. Casting a glance at Europe and the apparent widespread “love for a constitutional government,” he wished success where it could be gratified by “the blessings of rational liberty,” but he feared the desire was “mixed up in many instances, [with] a spirit of Jacobinism or Radicalism, a sort of wild theory which can never be reduced to practice.” In contrast, the balanced or mixed constitution of Great Britain hallowed rational liberty. But the key to its preservation was balance. Democracy, not monarchy or aristocracy, threatened Upper Canada and Macaulay had “no particular penchant” for it, even in its “most alluring shape.” He was particularly alarmed by the tendency evident in some of the American states to push the elective principle to extremes and was chary of a constitution that allowed “all men except perfect vagrants and mendicants and slaves” to vote. Democracy meant that “the interests of the public are often sacrificed to the furtherance of private interests – and that there is too great a temptation for men in official situations, to profit by the passing opportunity of grasping at the publican loaves & fishes, of thus paying due respect to that venerable maxim which suggests the wisdom of making Hay while the sun shines.”

Macaulay’s defence of the balanced constitution was real inasmuch as he upheld the independence of each of its constituent parts, including the House of Assembly. He disapproved, for instance, of a suggestion to introduce executive councillors into that body as an “impolitic, unwise & odious innovation on the Constitution.” He was concerned “that the democratical principles of our neighbours are making large inroads on the purer democratical principles of our constitution – & that consequently . . . the influence of the crown has diminished & is diminishing [and] it ought to be increased.” Rejecting Jonas Jones’s tag of “a High Monarchy man,” he admitted to “being a little aristocratical in sentiment.” He favoured longer parliaments (hence fewer elections) and a much higher property qualification for voters. “I take it as an axiom that no man in this country who is worth less than £500, is fit, to make laws, or to be trusted with a power of meddling with the Laws fixing the rights of property.”

More important than Macaulay’s defence of a balanced constitution was his use of the Chronicle as an organ for popularizing the idea, which had been taking shape in the Canadas since the 1790s, of economic improvement and development. The late 1810s ushered in economic depression, extraordinary concern over the commercial impact of a canal system in New York State, and the discontent of the Gourlay episode. These developments cohered in

Macaulay's mind. As a merchant and resident of Kingston, which was more intimately connected to the Laurentian trade than York (Toronto), he had a more practical grasp of the mechanics of the Upper Canadian economy than a Strachan or a Robinson. He was the first to sense and then to articulate the imperative of wedding prosperity to the constitution, and the relation of both to a contented polity. Here was a particularly British North American faith, a combination of British conservatism and American technology, first expounded in Upper Canada by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe* and given quintessential expression in Nova Scotia in Thomas Chandler Haliburton*'s Sam Slick novels. In the shadows of depression and discontent, Macaulay and his friends, particularly Strachan and Robinson, put forward, in a somewhat desultory fashion, a strategy for provincial economic development which became increasingly identified with the governing tory elite and which it quickly shaped into a legislative priority of first importance.

The underlying assumptions were straightforward. Upper Canada's economic character was fundamentally and immutably agricultural. Upon the province had been bestowed the rich bounty of providential dispensation; men had but to turn their hands to cultivation to reap prosperity. Macaulay and his set loathed what Macaulay called the "lonely forest and dreary wilderness," which indicated the absence, rather than the presence, of civilization. Viewing society as organic, he could despair of antagonisms between its various orders and argue that its fundamental harmony could be improved by agricultural societies. These, he believed, would not only introduce and promote new agricultural methods among farmers but would excite a "spirit of emulation and enterprise" among them and demonstrate "how far their interest is connected with that of commerce, & how much depends upon them for promoting the general prosperity of this new country and their own advantage at the same time."

The basic strategy for development was to link the agricultural regions bordering lakes Erie and Ontario to markets in Great Britain. The major obstacles were Niagara Falls and the rapids of the St Lawrence River. Thus, the chief requirement was canals connecting Prescott to Montreal and linking the two lakes, thereby opening up the province's economy. Much is made by historians of the anti-American impulses behind the toryism of Upper Canada, but men such as Macaulay were awed by American achievement, especially in the field of canal building. In his editorial of 29 Jan. 1819 he praised New York governor DeWitt Clinton for his remarks on the "grand internal improvements" of his state and hoped parliament would "make some efforts towards accomplishing the projected improvements on the navigation of the St. Lawrence."

In a series of long letters on internal improvement published in the Chronicle in March 1819 (probably written by Strachan), the drum beating for economic development began in earnest. The letters suggested an innovative and positive role for the press as promoter of improvement rather than harbinger of discontent. Later in the year a discursive essay on the "happy art of anticipation," attributed to Robinson, defined the progressive, commercial nature of American civilization. The Yankees regulated "all their schemes and plans, not according to what is, but to what they hope and suppose will be." Here was the path for Upper Canada. Heretofore "great designs and brilliant specifications" only elicited ill favour from the populace in a colony that offered "fair scope" for anticipation. "Those who venture to shew a little public spirit and rational enterprise, will assuredly not be disappointed in the result of what they undertake."

In editorial after editorial, Macaulay returned to this theme, offering a host of suggestions and policies on topics such as canals, imperial duties, manufacturing, farming, banking, provincial tariffs, and regulations on trade. Within the framework of tory assumptions, he put forward, in collaboration with his friends, a positive role for government in fostering prosperity by means of important public works and complementary statutes. The depression was only temporary and Macaulay, following the analysis of Clinton, looked to "the enterprising spirit of the country" supported by the provincial treasury for a quick and sustained recovery. A comprehensive program of internal public works – canals mainly – would provide the fundamental framework. The economy was essentially agricultural, but it must be diversified, the range of native manufactures increased, and the dependence on imports reduced. Such independence from the American republic was necessary for the prosperity so keenly sought.

In 1818 a joint Upper and Lower Canadian committee had recommended the construction of canals on the St Lawrence equal in size to those in New York State. Progress was slow, however, and Macaulay lamented the delays in completing the Lachine Canal, begun in 1821, "the want of which is so much felt by every person whose produce descends to the Montreal market." In 1821 the Upper Canadian assembly took a major, albeit fledgling, step to come to grips with the province's economic destiny when it formed a select committee to examine the agricultural depression and the collapse of British markets. The resulting report, probably the production of the committee's brilliant and mercurial chairman, Robert Nichol, provided a framework for economic development which would last a generation: the linking of agriculture, imperial markets, and canals. Yet although it set the strategy for the province in motion, its tone was less than hopeful in view of the "limited power and deficiency of pecuniary means of the Provincial Legislature, [which] almost preclude the possibility of legislating on the subject." Recommendations on the specifics of canals, the report stated, should be the purview of a commission on the improvement of internal navigation. An act providing for such a body was approved on 13 April 1821. It was an auspicious moment in provincial history. Maitland, in his remarks at the closing of parliament the next day, called it "the commencement of an important undertaking eminently calculated to advance the prosperity and greatness of Upper Canada." It was exactly this newly developed sense of economic possibilities and an increasingly interventionist government that provided an outlet for Macaulay's now evident abilities.

Within the limited political circles of Upper Canada, Macaulay quickly gained, and would long retain, a reputation as an authority on the economy and public improvement. In early December 1822 Strachan, a director of the newly established Bank of Upper Canada, offered him the job of agent at Kingston. He doubted whether it would be "wise to continue Your Paper" but stated, "We have so much confidence in you that we shall part with you with the greatest reluctance." Strachan took it "for granted" that his former student would accept and proceeded a week later to offer him another plum, the post of secretary to James Baby*, who had been appointed an arbitrator for the division of customs duties between Upper and Lower Canada. A gentleman of charm and affability, Baby was, according to Strachan, "rather slow of apprehension and will proceed entirely by your superior intelligence as you will communicate it in that modest unobtrusive manner which will still leave him in his place." Strachan urged him to accept the position, as "I have not seen a chance of bringing you forward in so honourable a way since I had any thing to say in the Govt. nor will such an opportunity soon offer again." Macaulay accepted both positions and at the end of 1822 gave up the editorship of the Chronicle, although he almost certainly retained a proprietary interest in it for a few more years.

Macaulay early showed a disinclination to remain a merchant. He yearned for independence and probably for the security of a fixed income. The bank agency would help but he had also sought the rumoured appointment of deputy postmaster general for Upper Canada. In March 1823, however, Strachan warned him that William Allan, the bank's president, had reportedly lost his fortune and "if Allans loss be what it is conjectured you are better off than he is." Meanwhile Macaulay offered his resignation as agent of the bank over a row with its head cashier, Thomas Gibbs Ridout*. Strachan intervened to mollify him, reminding him that a permanent office might soon be set up in Kingston and he would become cashier there. Allan offered the full backing of the directors; Macaulay withdrew his resignation. The support for Macaulay was not simply an act of favouritism. The young Kingstonian had enormous ability and both Hillier and Strachan intended to make full use of it. Macaulay's work on customs arbitration, which lasted until the summer of 1823 and possibly later, was vital in the short term. His report to Maitland on the matter drew praise all round; Strachan pronounced it "simple clear and modest." A fervid advocate of union with Lower Canada as the cure for the upper province's financial ills, Macaulay did not think the Canada Trade Act of 1822 went far enough in expanding Upper Canada's jurisdiction in matters of revenue sharing with Lower Canada and economic development. Still, his report settled the issue of arrearages and established, for purposes of arbitration under the act, a new formula for revenue sharing.

Macaulay's work for the commission on internal navigation, to which he had been appointed in the spring of 1821, had a far greater impact on provincial policy. Ever concerned about propriety, Macaulay wondered about potential conflict with his work on the arbitration. Both Strachan and Hillier, who was "quite anxious" on the matter, assured him the two positions could be reconciled "very easily." By September, Macaulay had become president of the

commission and hence directed its work. Its various reports, the first of which was published in 1823, were submitted in 1825 to a joint committee on internal navigation, co-chaired by Strachan and Robinson. It published all the reports a year later. The joint committee accepted them "as containing the best, and in truth, the only satisfactory information" as to the means of improving internal navigation and of establishing parliamentary priorities on which canals to proceed with and on what scale.

In the last issue of the *Chronicle* edited by Macaulay, on 27 Dec. 1822, he had reviewed favourably "the manifest improvements effected in the internal condition of Provincial affairs with the last four years," but found scant cause for celebration when he compared Canadian progress to public works under way in New York. In 1825 he marvelled at the change that had taken place in popular attitudes, a transformation that owed much to the efforts of Strachan, Robinson, and especially Macaulay. Surveying the past seven or eight years he pronounced in the commission's report that "within this short period . . . is to be dated the happy nativity of that spirit of public enterprise, which . . . is destined to guide and quicken our march in the highway of prosperity." Major concern about the ability of the province to finance large-scale public works disappeared, for a decade at least, after Nichol's death in 1824. Robinson, who later claimed "the glory of laying the foundation of our public debt," had broken the psychological limits with his 1821 bill providing for the deficit financing of arrearages in militia pensions. The province consequently backed into deficit financing and the use of debentures but, once adopted, they were allotted almost exclusively to the advantage of public works, particularly canals. A concrete manifestation of this change came in 1826–27 when the province lent £75,000 to the Welland Canal Company [see William Hamilton Merritt*]. A few years later the faith in canals became a mania. The man primarily responsible for the development of this climate of opinion was John Macaulay.

His influence, now that his newspaper was in the background, stemmed from his counsel on local and provincial matters, his proven capability and intelligence in handling committees and preparing reports, and his participation in local institutions. Hillier, for instance, often consulted him on matters such as the appointment of coroners and sought his aid in placing certain items in the *Chronicle*. Locally Macaulay was associated with a host of lay, benevolent, and religious organizations. He was, as well, a steward for the Kingston races, a trustee of the Midland District Grammar School, a leading magistrate and chairman for many years of the district's Court of Quarter Sessions, president of the mechanics' institute, a member of the building committee and later warden of St George's Church, and an officer in the local militia. His pursuits were all in addition to his business, the bank, the post office, and his work for the government. Moreover, Macaulay generally attended meetings regularly, participated actively, and offered clear, simple, and constructive suggestions.

In 1828 he suffered a bitter disappointment. The collectorship of customs at Kingston became vacant upon Hagerman's temporary elevation to the Court of King's Bench. That summer Macaulay anxiously solicited the appointment through Hillier, Robinson, and Strachan. He wrote to Robinson: "I have fagged for years in editing a paper – the only one which defended the administration at the time, & though I had great trouble, I had not profit – and on every occasion I have endeavoured to make myself useful – not particularly . . . from any idea of reward, for that I never did think of . . . as from a feeling that I was acting rightly. . . . The place in question peculiarly comports with my situation & views. . . . It is the only one I care about – My ambition rises no higher[.] If I am disappointed, it is for the life – and the mortification will be severe." It was. The new lieutenant governor, Sir John Colborne, gave the job to Thomas Kirkpatrick* and, more important, Robinson had been unable, for complicated but proper reasons, to support Macaulay's application. Robinson had reminded his friend of the burden "of being thought able to render services to my friends which are in truth beyond my power." Strachan pointed out to Macaulay in December 1828 that the reasons for his rejection had their origins in Maitland's administration: "Nothing could be worse in taste and heart than Sir P. or rather Perhaps Col Hilliers conduct for the last year in the way of appointment." Though Maitland, in a letter to Colborne in March 1830, would describe Macaulay as "a gentleman . . . [of] superior talents and information . . . capable of rendering to the Province services of the highest order, and whose claims . . . I should . . . certainly have considered as irresistible," it was clear that a misunderstanding of Maitland's intentions had transpired.

In the aftermath of the political crisis wrought by the imbroglia surrounding Judge John Walpole Willis* and the election of radicals to the tenth parliament (1829–30), Macaulay became increasingly disgusted with politics. His friends wanted him at York and in one of the councils. Early in 1830 Hagerman, a favourite of Colborne, discussed with him Macaulay's elevation to the Legislative Council. In 1831 Colborne appointed 13 men to the council including Zacheus Burnham and James Crooks. Strachan, who quickly fell from favour in Colborne's administration, reported to Macaulay that many people commented that he "would have been worth them all." Through the early 1830s Macaulay was dispirited yet entranced by the political trends of society in Europe, Great Britain, and the Canadas. He was certain that what seemed to be movements to separate religion and education, church and state, had proven that "infidel and democratic ideas are in unison and are spreading far & wide." Early in 1832 Strachan and Macaulay discussed the usefulness of sending a representative to England to discuss with authorities there the problems of the colony. Strachan judged him "better fitted" to perform the task than Robinson, Hagerman, or Jones; "the truth is you are the very best political writer in the Province," the archdeacon confided to Macaulay. In fact Strachan considered Hagerman and Jones unable to handle such a task satisfactorily either "singly or combined." Hagerman and Colborne discussed the council's composition again in April 1832 and the lieutenant governor stated his intention to recommend Macaulay before leaving office. Although the recommendation was not immediately forthcoming, Colborne had, nevertheless, changed his mind on the usefulness of Maitland's old advisers, at least Robinson and Macaulay. Returning to the public harness, Macaulay in December 1833 wrote to his wife that he had handed in reports on a lighthouse, the provincial penitentiary, and the Welland Canal, and was working on two more, a major report for the St Lawrence canals commission and one on the northern section of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. As well, he was assisting in the revision of the province's road laws.

By the mid 1830s the political temper of the province had changed considerably from that of a decade earlier. Macaulay had changed too. His ambition was no longer confined to Kingston. To accept high office entailed moving to Toronto and up to this point in time he had been unwilling to do that, probably out of personal reserve and his close attachment to his mother and uncle. What had changed? First, he was now married with a family, who could and would accompany him. Secondly, he was keenly aware of Kingston's economic decline. His once breezy confidence in his beloved town's future was being eroded by the slow development of its hinterland and by the town's loss of commercial leadership to Toronto. Late in 1834 Macaulay had taken the lead in suggesting manufacturing as the basis for a prosperous municipal future, but he was all too aware that the possibilities were bleak. Finally, it is probable that the cholera epidemic of 1834 had brought home the vulnerability of human life. In short, he was by 1835 ready to make a change, unthinkable a decade earlier.

The move to Toronto took place in two steps. The first was Macaulay's appointment to the Legislative Council, which was announced in May 1835. The possibility of the surveyor generalship was mentioned indirectly but nothing happened initially. There were rumours that Macaulay might not take his seat "in Consequence of the Directors [of the Bank of Upper Canada] being against your absence from the office," but this obstacle was quickly scotched by William Proudfoot*, the bank's president. On 3 Oct. 1836 Macaulay was offered the surveyor generalship with a salary of £600 and a small fee schedule; he was, almost simultaneously, nominated a customs arbitrator for the province. Three days later he accepted both positions. Like others, including friends such as Robert Stanton, Macaulay was "never . . . more taken by surprise than on this occasion." To William Allan he explained that he was not an office hunter. He had no need of employment and would not gain financially by the move. Indeed, his major concern was financial loss. His present income was £650 to £700 and "I occupy my own House in a town where domestic expenses, are far more moderate." It would be a "trial" being separated from his home, family, and town. Still, political affairs had changed with the election of 1836, which produced a tory majority [see Sir Francis Bond Head*], and the "King's Service should always be looked up to as an Honourable Service, and be the object of proper ambition with all."

Macaulay set off immediately to take up his new duties. In spite of a demanding work schedule, to say nothing of finding permanent accommodation for his family, Macaulay was homesick. He had a busy social calendar, which he found somewhat tedious, but was buoyed up at discovering his income would be about £800. The state of affairs at the surveyor general's office was chaotic [see Samuel Proudfoot Hurd] and he predicted it would "require my steady

attendance during office Hours & some labour for many months to see arrears of work brought up & the office placed in an efficient state." Indeed the magnitude of the problems was such that they interfered "much with my Legislative Duties. . . . I find that my life will be devoted to the remedying of the injuries inflicted on individuals by the careless work of the early Surveyors." A typical day when parliament was in session saw Macaulay rise before 8 o'clock, get to the office by 10, work till 3, go to the council chamber until adjournment, return to quarters about 5:30, then dine, write, and read until retiring between 11 and 12. He disliked the round of parties and entertainment that marked the gentle life of the capital; on some occasions he was not invited.

In March 1837 the Bank of Upper Canada wanted to know whether he would resign his cashiership at Kingston. He had put off making a decision on permanent residence in Toronto while awaiting confirmation of his surveyor generalship from London. Although his salary was greater, he discovered living expenses were higher in Toronto and his duties there were "far more responsible" than he had expected. The exigencies of the surveyor generalship, such as the need to supervise his six clerks constantly, made it "a disagreeable office" and his inability to take leave when he wanted to amounted to "gilded slavery." Both his mother and his uncle urged him to return to Kingston. None the less, he could not make up his mind and remained "in a state of great doubt and perplexity." A superb administrator and councillor, Macaulay found "on the other hand I am not cut out for a Courtier, & do not like attending at levees – or being liable to the intrigues & jealousies of a Provincial Metropolis." He remarked to his wife, "A Medium elevation we shall prefer to the tip top rank as well for comfort, as interest." He remained close, however, to Robinson, Hagerman, and Markland, but "several of the great men here have never called on me! . . . others are all frigid." By April he had decided to remain for the present, "I find every one recommends it." He was beginning "to take a fancy to the Employment & will probably in time like it." The surveyor generalship was nevertheless "a sadness & requires a thorough Reform." He hoped to set it right within a year or two, but it is not known if he ever achieved any administrative reform. Towards the end of April 1837 Macaulay decided to stay in Toronto. Even his mother had conceded that he could not give up his post with honour. At the end of the month he returned to Kingston and resigned his office with the bank. Committed to the administration, Macaulay was quickly burdened with more work. On 25 May he was named, along with John Solomon Cartwright* and Frederick Henry Baddeley*, to carry out the provisions of an 1836 statute to survey the country between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron.

During the summer of 1837 Macaulay was preoccupied with parliamentary affairs, particularly Head's refusal to allow banks to suspend specie payments in response to the international commercial crisis of 1836–37. He was also discovering the "great expence" attendant upon living the gentle life. He gave up an "extensive and aristocratical premises" rented from John Henry Dunn for a "snug" brick house on College Avenue. In order to preclude suspicion that he had used his "office to my own advantage," he sold off, at a premium, land he had purchased on speculation. Finally, in mid September, he received confirmation of his appointment as surveyor general. Through the fall he busied himself with decorating and furnishing the family home. After almost a year of "bustle and discomfort, and expence" he looked forward to a respite. The political horizon, however, looked stormy and he confided to his mother that unless conservatism gained ground in England, "our general political prospects will become gloomy." What worried him was radicalism in Lower Canada. The only hope was to act decisively, annex Montreal to the upper province and the Gaspé to New Brunswick, and leave the French with a military governor and a council to make laws. The effect would be to "render Canada quite English at last."

Macaulay never expected an armed uprising in Upper Canada. When it came in December 1837 [see William Lyon Mackenzie*] he considered it "a worse than Catalinian rebellion." Its defeat was a narrow "escape from frightful miseries." In the immediate post-rebellion period he expected "great changes in the Government of these colonies." By this time too his unqualified faith in deficit financing and public debt had been transformed. He discerned "the elements of a new sort of opposition" in the assembly and, like William Allan, feared the government's "heedless" practices in money matters. A particular and prescient apprehension was his observation that "great political discontent will result from this heavy debt." The future was "uncertain" and the province "can never return to our former state of security & repose." He saw the debt driving the province straight into union with Lower Canada, an end which he now deplored.

Macaulay applauded the initial actions taken by Head's successor, Sir George Arthur, particularly the execution of Samuel Lount* and Peter Matthews* in April 1838. Arthur had retained Head's secretary, John Joseph, but felt the need for a new appointment. In May he broached the subject with Macaulay, who was reluctant. Meanwhile, George Herchmer Markland's hold on the inspector generalship was, as Robinson put it, "shaking in the wind," and Robinson urged Arthur to appoint Macaulay, the "best man" in the province, to that office. On 16 June, Macaulay was gazetted as Arthur's civil and private secretary, with Robert Baldwin Sullivan succeeding him as surveyor general. In spite of Markland's strong rearguard action to absolve himself, his homosexual activity brought him down. He resigned on 30 September and Macaulay acceded to the inspector generalship the next day. He was secretary for a year, the most able and powerful secretary since George Hillier. It is difficult to assess the extent of Macaulay's influence. What is certain is that he brought order and organization to the office, kept Arthur thoroughly briefed on all aspects of the administration, and may have given him the idea to initiate a parliamentary investigation in 1839 into the state of government offices.

Macaulay had "great dread" of the consequences of the much-touted remedies for the Canadian crisis – union and responsible government. None the less, he voted with the majority in the Legislative Council in favour of union on 12 Dec. 1839. There had always been a quirkish bent to his actions; his reasoning seemed odd to friends such as Robinson. With far less experience in government administration, Macaulay believed it "my duty to give up my own opinions, & do all in my power to forward the views of the Government whose Servant I am" – a view which contrasted sharply with Arthur's statement that crown officers in Upper Canada "were left by the Government at liberty to act as they pleased, in their Legislative Capacity." The age of gentleman administrators was over; Governor Charles Edward Poulett Thomson*, later Lord Sydenham, would bring them to heel if necessary, as he had Hagerman, and Macaulay knew it. His decision caused a rupture with Strachan, who thought "such a principle carried out would justify the Servants of Queen Mary in condemning Ridley Latimer Cranmer &c to the stake." One by one the boyhood friends who had been so close to power since the War of 1812 were deprived of their political influence. Jones, McLean, and Hagerman joined Robinson on the bench; only Macaulay retained office. Sydenham had understood the position of inspector general would evolve into that of "a kind of Finance Minister" and judged Macaulay to have "first claim to it, as well as from his Character . . . as a Man of business." But because of the new stipulation that ministers must have seats in the assembly, Macaulay resigned the post in June 1842, not wishing "to attempt to play a part for which neither art nor nature has qualified me." He retained his seat on the Legislative Council, however, until his death.

During the last months of Arthur's administration, in early 1841, Macaulay had prepared for his return to Kingston, the new seat of government, and eventually to private life. By January 1842 Arthur had forwarded Macaulay's last official report, a massive general report on Canada, to London and wrote concerning his future employment. Macaulay hoped at least for a pension following his resignation that June but was humiliated by Sir Charles Bagot*'s offer in August of the shrievalty of the Midland District. He continued to press his claim for some years and was finally rewarded with the collectorship of customs at Kingston on 31 Dec. 1845. A stipulation was added that he give up his seat on the council. Macaulay refused and resigned the customs office the following May.

Macaulay was independently wealthy and spent the remainder of his years superintending a large portfolio of investments and speculating in land. He was an agent for several companies and, for a few years in the 1840s, was president of the Commercial Bank of the Midland District. In spite of the comparative ease of his public life, his domestic life was a series of tragedies. His first wife was a carrier of tuberculosis. During the 1840s Macaulay lost his infant triplets, his wife, his daughter Naomi Helen, his uncle, and his mother. Early in 1852 he received a telegram from his eldest daughter's finishing-school in England asking him to take her home. Ann was too ill to stand the voyage back. The distraught father took a suite of rooms and watched his beloved daughter die. During this period he kept a diary which provides the only real glimpse of the repressed emotionalism that was John Macaulay's. This kind and loving man, once scolded by his mother for spoiling his daughter, sat at her bedside talking and reading the Bible to her. This man, so deeply conscious of propriety, could only find relief by running in the streets while she slept, until he dropped from exhaustion. Macaulay was sustained, although his spirit was blasted, by an unfaltering faith that "God will be the strength of my heart and my portion forever." The following year he married the daughter

of Lieutenant-Colonel Plomer Young*, assistant adjutant general of the Kingston garrison. In October 1855 Macaulay suffered a stroke. Two years later he died in Kingston.

Macaulay's name rarely, if ever, appeared in the reform critiques of the so-called "family compact." Because he shunned the electoral world, he never acquired the prominence of Robinson, Hagerman, or Jones; because he avoided the councils for so many years, he lacked the profile of a Strachan or a Markland. Not a permanent resident in Toronto and not given to ostentatious living, he could not be compared to a Henry John Boulton* or Samuel Peters Jarvis. Indeed, men such as William Allan, who lacked Macaulay's political clout and presided over less important institutions, have been considered by most historians to be much more important. But Macaulay probably ranks close to Robinson and Strachan and certainly surpassed the others in terms of his ability. Possessed of an agile, analytical mind, a clear writing style, a genius for organization and administration, a conscientious temperament, and a capacity for hard work, he was an indispensable figure who forged and popularized many of the key, and enduring, policies of successive administrations from Maitland to Arthur. His early and longstanding concern with the development of a provincial strategy for economic prosperity was an embodiment of the consensus that underlay the political, social, religious, national, and geographical solitudes of Upper Canada.

Robert Lochiel Fraser.

He married (1) **Helen MacPherson** #191220, 23 October 1833 in Montreal, Quebec *,¹⁰ b. 21 October 1807,⁹ (daughter of **David Lewis MacPherson** #212550 [(Knighted)]) and **Elizabeth Sarah Badgley Molson** #249040), d. 02 November 1846 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁹ buried in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.⁹

Helen:

Helen MacPherson was married in Montreal as soon as she stepped off the boat in Montreal; the marriage ceremony was repeated in Picton by the Rev. William MACAULAY.

Six daughters and one son.

1846: Died of consumption in Kingston.

Children:

10. i. **Annie Elizabeth Mary Macaulay** #213229 b. October 1834.
11. ii. **Naomi Helen McIntosh Macaulay** #222947 b. December 1838.
12. iii. **(unidentified) Macaulay** #222948 b. April 1840.
13. iv. **(unidentified) Macaulay** #222949 b. April 1840.
14. v. **(unidentified) Macaulay** #222950 b. April 1840.
15. vi. **John Kirby Macaulay** #212176 b. June 1842.
16. vii. **Frances Jane Macaulay** #212076 b. 03 May 1845.

He married (2) **Sarah Phillis Young** #212551, 01 March 1853 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,¹⁰ (daughter of **Plomer Young** #212552 [Colonel, British Army] and **(unidentified)** #212553).

Children:

17. viii. **Charlotte Jane Macaulay** #212554 b. 21 September 1855.

6. **William Macaulay** #75532, b. 09 August 1794 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario, baptized 07 September 1794 in St. George's, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{3,11} occupation 1819 Minister of Hamilton Township (Cobourg), occupation 1823 - 1870 Rector of Picton, religion Church of England, d. 02 March 1874 in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario,¹² buried in St. Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario.¹³ .

Educated at Bishop Strachan's School at Cornwall.

William received a grant of 400 acres of land near the present church of St. Mary Magdalene in Picton. He was ordained in 1818 after education under Reverend John STRACHAN and at Oxford University. He used his own monies to finance the church of St. Mary Magdalene, which was started in 1825, as well as donating land for the nearby District court house and gaol.

He was Rector of St, Mary Magdalene for 47 years, and the primary influence for naming the settlement "Picton", after distinguished British soldier Sir Thomas PICTON. In 1837, the settlement of Picton was incorporated with the adjacent community of Hallowell to the west.

He had no children by his first wife, Ann Catherine GEDDES

1861: Lived in Picton with second wife Charlotte and daughter, Charlotte

1871: Lived in Picton with Charlotte Macaulay, 58 (second wife) and daughter, Charlotte Macaulay

Extracted from the " Historical Atlas of Hastings and Prince Edward Counties", 1878; H. Belden & Co., Toronto.

"As Mr. Macaulay was the one who names the present Town of Picton, and the founder of the village of the same name, now a part of the town, a short sketch of the rev. gentleman might not be uninteresting. He was one of a family of several sons, whose father settled in New York previous to the Revolution, and being a man of considerable prominence among the English, their abandonment of that city was the signal for his departure for Canada. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for many years after taking up his residence in this country, he was the principal contractor for supplies to the troops in and about Carleton Island and Kingston. He amassed a great fortune in trade at Kingston, where he died in 1800, and his business was subsequently carried on by his family with great success. The sons were among those exerting the highest influence of any family, or any individuals in the country, in public or political affairs. One of them was the Hon. John Macaulay, a man whose name was closely identified with all public questions of the day. Among the many honourable and highly important positions filled by one or other of the brothers was that of Member of the Legislative Assembly, Chaplain to the Legislative Assembly, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor-General, Inspector-General, and various other positions of almost equal importance. At the time of incorporation of Hallowell, one of the Rev. Mr. Macaulay's brothers was Chaplain to the Canadian Houses of Parliament. The result of all this was that in spite of the protests of the people, the place received the official name of Picton, (as above stated); and although Mr. Macaulay evinced in this matter a very determined disregard for the wishes of his parishioners, still it must be admitted that in all matters of public concern - whether of Church or State, or municipal affairs, or public or private undertakings for the advancement either of his country or his own particular parish, he was beyond question a most enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and one to whom the present town of Picton undoubtedly owes much of its material prosperity, as well as its name."

A. H. YOUNG, [Archibald Hope Young, 1863-1936]

of Trinity College, Toronto, for The Kingston Historical Society, Kingston, Ontario; The British Whig Publishing Company Limited 1921.

*William Macaulay was born on August 9, 1794 and was educated at

Dr. Strachan's school at Cornwall, and at Oxford. As already noted in speaking of Stoughton, he received a grant from the S.P.G. and was under the care of Dr. Strachan at York in the intervening period. On his ordination in 1819 he was appointed to the mission of Hamilton Township, the original of the parish of Cobourg. (Scadding Collection, B 116, T.P.L.) From 1823 to 1870 he was Rector of Picton (S.P.G. and Synod Reports.) He married, first, August 24, 1829, Ann Catharine, daughter of Dr. Geddes, who left no children. Annie, a daughter by his second wife, married in 1876 James Stafford Kirkpatrick. (Chadwick, Ontarian Families.)

He married (1) **Ann Catherine Geddes** #75533, 24 August 1829 in St. George's Church, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{14,15} b. 15 August 1806 in St. Joseph's,¹⁵ (daughter of **James Geddes** #212477 [Physician] and **Sarah Hannah Boies Gamble** #212476), d. 18 April 1849 in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario,¹⁵ buried in St. Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario.¹⁵

Ann:

Lived in Milford when married. No children.

He married (2) **Charlotte Sarah Levesconte** #77076, 04 January 1853 in St. Thomas Anglican Church, Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario,^{1,16} b. c. 1815 in Devon?, England,¹⁷ (daughter of **Henry Le Vesconte** #243247 [Commander, Royal Navy] and **Sarah Wills** #243248), d. 30 November 1884 in Picton?, Prince Edward County, Ontario,¹⁸ buried in St. Mary Magdalene Church, Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

Charlotte:

Charlotte is a descendant of the LE VESCONTE family originating the Channel Islands. Many of her ancestors had distinguished British Navy careers, including her older brother, Henry Thomas Dundas LEVESCONTE, who died on the ill-fated Franklin Expedition to the Canadian Arctic in 1846.

Lived in Belleville prior to marriage.

1881: Widowed, lived with daughter Charlotte and her husband James Stafford KIRKPATRICK in Kingston. The KIRKPATRICK family of Kingston has many connections to the "Old Stones" of that town!

Children:

18. i. **Charlotte Ann Somerset Macaulay** #212028 b. c. 1855.
19. ii. **Mary Rose H. Macaulay** #77075 b. 28 July 1861.
7. **Robert Macaulay** #191219, b. 10 August 1796 in Kingston?,¹⁹ baptized 18 September 1796 in St. George's Church, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,¹¹ occupation Lawyer in Montreal, d. 07 February 1823 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{19,8} buried in The Lower Burial Ground, St. Paul's, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.⁴ .
8. **George Nixon** #222942, b.⁸
9. **Mary Kirby** #222943, b. c. 1818 in Kingston?,⁸ d. 1832 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.⁸ .

Generation Four

10. **Annie Elizabeth Mary Macaulay** #213229, b. October 1834 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁸ d. April 1852 in London, England.

1852: Annie was at school in London when she died of consumption. She was returned to Kingston for burial.
(Margaret Angus)

11. **Naomi Helen McIntosh Macaulay** #222947, b. December 1838 in Toronto, York County, Ontario,⁸ d. 29 October 1846 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.⁸ .
12. **(unidentified) Macaulay** #222948, b. April 1840 in Toronto?,⁸ d. April 1840 in Toronto?.⁸ .

(one of triplets who lived nine days)

13. **(unidentified) Macaulay** #222949, b. April 1840 in Toronto?,⁸ d. April 1840 in Toronto?.⁸ .

(one of triplets who lived nine days)

14. **(unidentified) Macaulay** #222950, b. April 1840 in Toronto?,⁸ d. April 1840 in Toronto?.⁸ .

(one of triplets who lived nine days)

15. **John Kirby Macaulay** #212176, b. June 1842 in 203 King Street, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁸ occupation 1866 Law Student in Kingston, occupation 1871 Farmer in Kingston Township,²⁰ religion 1871 Methodist, d. in Kingston?.³ .

1871: Lived in Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario. July (sic) Kirby MACAULAY, 7, John Nixon MACAAULAY, 2; and four servants/nurse lived with the family.
1975: Lived at 31 Gore Street, Kingston (Farmer, McAlpine's Directory).

He married **Mary Elizabeth (Lilly) Nixon** #222951, c. 1867, b. c. 1843 in Brooklyn, New York, New York, USA,^{21,20} religion 1871 Methodist, d. 1874 in Kingston?.⁸

Children:

20. i. **July Kirby Macaulay** #222954 b. c. 1864.
 21. ii. **John Nixon Macaulay** #222955 b. c. 1869.
 22. iii. **Frances Hamilton Macaulay** #212780 b. 1871.
16. **Frances Jane Macaulay** #212076, b. 03 May 1845 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,²² d. 20 January 1877 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,²² buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.²² .

Descendant of George MACAULAY. Kingston?
.

She married **George Airey Kirkpatrick** #211090, 1865 in Kingston?, b. 13 September 1841 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{23,22} (son of **Thomas Kirkpatrick** #211080 [Elected First Mayor of Kingston*] and **Helen Fisher**

#211087), occupation 1877 Member of Parliament for Kingston, occupation 1884 Barrister at Law and Member of the House of Commons for Kingston, occupation 1892 Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, d. 13 December 1899 in Toronto, York County, Ontario,²² buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.²²

George:

1861: Noted in 1861 Census as "Members of Family Absent."

1875: McAlpine's Directory show his residence at 306 King Street. Kingston.

1889: Irwin's Kingston Directory shows his residence as "Closeburn," Emily Street.

Children:

23. i. **George Macaulay Kirkpatrick** #212084 b. 23 August 1866.
 24. ii. **Helen Yonge Kirkpatrick** #212104 b. 13 February 1868.
 25. iii. **Arthur Thomas Kirkpatrick** #212105 b. 26 February 1871.
 26. iv. **William Macpherson Kirkpatrick** #212109 b. 08 October 1874.
 27. v. **Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick** #212077 b. 05 November 1875.
17. **Charlotte Jane Macaulay** #212554, b. 21 September 1855 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁸ never married, d. 1921 in Kingston? .
18. **Charlotte Ann Somerset Macaulay** #212028, b. c. 1855 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,¹⁷ d. 17 April 1929 in Sussex, England.²⁴ .

1891: Had moved to England with her two daughters after the premature death of husband James KIRKPATRICK. Lived at 94 Montpelier Road, in Brighton, Sussex.

1929: Lived at "Picton", Park Road East Grinstead, Sussex at time of death.

Probated estate to Charlotte Grace KIRKPATRICK and Jessie Helen KIRKPATRICK, both spinsters.

Estate amount: 1356/9/8 GBP.

She married **James Stafford Kirkpatrick** #212027, 10 May 1876 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,²⁵ b. c. 1848 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario (son of **Thomas Kirkpatrick** #211080 [Elected First Mayor of Kingston*] and **Helen Fisher** #211087), religion 1881 - 1885 Church of England, occupation 1876 - 1885 Barrister in Kingston, d. c. May 1885 in Kingston?

James:

1875: Lived at 13 Emily Street, Kingston.

1881: Family lived in Victoria Ward, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario. Mrs. MACAULAY, widowed, born England, lived with the family. Enumerated next to Sir Richard CARTWRIGHT.

Children:

28. i. **Charlotte Grace Kirkpatrick** #212030 b. 17 October 1877.
29. ii. **Jessie Helen Kirkpatrick** #212029 b. 19 June 1879.

19. **Mary Rose H. Macaulay** #77075, b. 28 July 1861 in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario *,¹⁶ d. 26 August 1862 in Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario,²⁶ buried in St. Mary Magdalene Churchyard, Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario.²⁶ .

* May have been born in Belleville...

Generation Five

20. **July Kirby Macaulay** #222954, b. c. 1864 in Ontario.²⁰ .
21. **John Nixon Macaulay** #222955, b. c. 1869 in Ontario.²⁰ .
22. **Frances Hamilton Macaulay** #212780, b. 1871 in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA,^{9,27,28} religion 1907 Church of England, d. 17 October 1946 in 203 King Street, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,²⁹ buried 19 October 1946 in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.^{9,29} .

She married **Charles Christopher Abbott** #212779, 24 April 1907 in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,³⁰ b. c. 18 June 1855 in Melbourne, Quebec, Canada,^{27,31} (son of **Christopher Charles Abbott** #222952 and **Isabella Thomasina Thains (Kanis?)** #222953), religion 1907 Church of England, occupation 1907 Banker in Stratford, Ontario, occupation 1921 Bank Manager in Peterborough, d. 18 April 1929 in 203 King Street, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,^{9,31} buried 20 April 1929 in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.³¹

Charles:

1921: Family lived at 273 Hunter Street, Peterborough, Ontario.

Children:

30. i. **Charlotte Macaulay Abbott** #212781 b. 30 April 1913.
23. **George Macaulay Kirkpatrick** #212084, b. 23 August 1866 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,²² occupation 1896 Captain, Royal Engineers at Camberley, occupation 1900 Intelligence Officer, Relief of Kimberley, occupation 1903 - 1904 Major in Canada, occupation 1910 - 1914 Colonel in Melbourne, occupation 1916 Chief of General Staff, India, occupation 1920 - 1923 General Commanding Officer, British Forces in Hong Kong, occupation 1939 General of the British Army, d. 06 February 1950 in 10 Rodway Road, Roehampton, Wandsworth, London, England,^{22,24} buried in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.²² .

1896: lived at the Staff College, Camberley when married.

1929: Lived with family and sister Helen at Eagles Nest, Offley, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England.

1950: Left estate of 3100/7/10 GBP to Arthur Francis FISHER, Brigadier, H.M. Army.

He married **Mary Lydia Dennistoun** #212085, 16 December 1896 in Kensington, London, England,^{32,33} b. 05 January 1870 in Peterborough, Peterborough County, Ontario,^{34,35} (daughter of **James Frederick Dennistoun** #211120 [Barrister in Peterborough] and **Catherine (Katherine) Adele (Kate) Kirkpatrick** #211119), d. 15 August 1945 in Wandsworth, London, England.

Mary:

1929: Lived with husband at Eagles Nest, Offley, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England.

1945: Estate of GBP 4000/19/3 to Sir George Macaulay KIRKPATRICK.

Children:

31. i. **Georgina Helen Kirkpatrick** #212086 b. 10 January 1898.
 32. ii. **Katherine M. Kirkpatrick** #212965 b. 07 May 1899.
 33. iii. **Margaret Charlotte Kirkpatrick** #212095 b. 25 January 1904.
24. **Helen Yonge Kirkpatrick** #212104, b. 13 February 1868 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,³⁶ never married, d. 12 February 1945 in Guys Hospital, Wilderness, Sevenoaks, Kent, England,²⁴ occupation 1939 Private Means.

1939: Listed at Eagles Nest, Offley, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England. Unmarried.

1945: Usual residence at death: The Naval and Military Hotel, Kensington, London.

1945: Left estate of 422/18/7 GBP to Sir George KIRKPATRICK, K.C.B., K.C.S.I

25. **Arthur Thomas Kirkpatrick** #212105, b. 26 February 1871 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,³⁷ occupation 1897 Barrister in Toronto, d. 06 January 1908 in Vernon, British Columbia, Canada,³⁷ buried in Coldstream Municipal Cemetery, Coldstream, British Columbia.³⁷ .

* see also gravestone in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.

He married **Mary Frances Homes Dixon** #212106, 08 September 1897 in St, James Cathedral, Toronto, York County, Ontario,³⁸ b. 09 January 1870 in Toronto, York County, Ontario,³⁷ (daughter of **Benjamin Homes Dixon** #212107 and **Frances Caroline (unidentified)** #212108), d. 19 November 1953 in Vancouver, British Columbia,³⁷ buried in Coldstream Municipal Cemetery, Coldstream, British Columbia.³⁷

26. **William Macpherson Kirkpatrick** #212109, b. 08 October 1874 in Ontario,³⁹ d. 13 December 1963 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada,³⁹ buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec.³⁹ .

He married **Aimee Rita Monchamp** #212110, 1929 in London, England, b. 13 July 1884 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada,³⁹ (daughter of **Pierre Onesime Monchamp** #212112 and **Amelie Chenet** #212113), d. 21 January 1948 in Quebec, Canada,³⁹ buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec.³⁹

27. **Guy Hamilton Kirkpatrick** #212077, b. 05 November 1875 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁴⁰ d. 19 December 1963 in Vancouver, British Columbia, buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, Vancouver, British Columbia.⁴¹ .

He married **Frances Lillian Tupper** #212078, b. March 1884 in Halifax, Nova Scotia (daughter of **Charles Hibbert Tupper** #212080 and **(unidentified)** #212081), d. 28 July 1940 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, buried in Ocean View Burial Park, Burnaby, Vancouver, British Columbia.⁴²

Children:

34. i. **Guy Gordon Kirkpatrick** #212079 b. 31 January 1925.
28. **Charlotte Grace Kirkpatrick** #212030, b. 17 October 1877 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁴³ never married, occupation 1939 Registered Nurse in East Grinstead, d. 28 February 1950 in East Grinstead, Sussex, England.²⁴ .

1950: Lived at 13 Park Road, East Grinstead, Sussex. Unmarried.
Left estate of 1006/0/8 GBP to sister Jessie Helen KIRKPATRICK.

29. **Jessie Helen Kirkpatrick** #212029, b. 19 June 1879 in Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario,⁴⁴ never married, occupation 1922 Registered Nurse, Midwives Roll, 1931, d. 09 January 1954 in East Grinstead, Sussex, England.²⁴ .

1953: Left estate of 1838/0/8 GBP to Doris OATES and solicitor Frederick George JONES. Unmarried.

Generation Six

30. **Charlotte Macaulay Abbott** #212781, b. 30 April 1913 in Stratford General Hospital, Perth County, Ontario,^{9,27,45} d. 1994,⁹ buried in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.

1946: Informant at mother's death, lived at 203 King Street East, "Knaesborough", Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.

31. **Georgina Helen Kirkpatrick** #212086, b. 10 January 1898 in Malta,⁴⁶ d. 16 January 1995 in Argyll and Bute, Scotland, buried in Innes House Burial Ground, Urquhart New Cemetery, Morayshire, Scotland.⁴⁶ .

She married **John Edward Tennant** #212087, 22 May 1918, b. 12 October 1890 in North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland,⁴⁶ (son of **Francis John Tennant** #212091 and **Annie Geraldine Redmayne** #212092), d. 07 August 1941 in Argyll and Bute,, Scotland,⁴⁶ buried in Innes House Burial Ground, Urquhart New Cemetery, Morayshire, Scotland. They were divorced in 1925.

John:

from findagrave.com, May 2022:

A casualty of WWII, he was a Group Captain [also a Pilot] in the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve. He was killed when his aircraft crashed into high ground between Little Drum Loin and Little Garvoun, about six miles southwest of Tomintoul, believed to be following failure of one engine.

He held the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross. He was 51 and the son of Francis John and Annie Geraldine Tennant; husband of Veronica Tennant of Urquhart.

Group Captain is the rank usually held by the station commander of a large RAF station.

His son was Sir Iain Mark Tennant, KT, Lord Lieutenant of Morayshire, 1963-94; Crown Estate Commissioner, 1970-90; Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, Church of Scotland, 1988-89, died at his home, 25 September, 2006. He was 87. Iain Tennant was b. 11 March, 1919, and was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Career- Scots Guards 1939-46

Caledonian Cinemas, 1947; Chairman, Grampian Television Ltd, 1968-89; Director, Times Publishing Co Ltd, 1962-66; Director, Clydesdale Bank, Ltd 1968-89; The Seagram Co. Ltd, Montreal, 1978-81; Moray Enterprise Trust Ltd 1986-94; Chairman, The Glenlivet Distillers Ltd 1964-84; Seagram Distillers, 1979-84; Member, Newspaper Panel, Monopolies and Mergers Commission, 1981-86; Chairman, Board of Governors, Gordonstoun School, 1954-71; Lieutenant, Queen's Body Guard for Scotland (Royal Company of Archers) 1981-2002; Knight of the Thistle, 1986, &c.

He was married on May 22, 1918 to Georgina Helen Kirkpatrick (divorced 1925). He was married on July 17, 1926 to Victoria Maud Veronica Duff, daughter of Sir Robert George Vivian Duff, 2nd Baronet, and his wife, Lady Gladys Mary Juliet Lowther, daughter of the 4th Earl of Lonsdale.

Children:

35. i. **Iain Mark Tennant** #212093 b. 11 March 1919.
32. **Katherine M. Kirkpatrick** #212965, b. 07 May 1899.³⁶
33. **Margaret Charlotte Kirkpatrick** #212095, b. 25 January 1904 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, d. 13 November 1986 in Amesbury Abbey Nursing Home, Amesbury, Wiltshire, England,²⁴ cremated in ashes scattered.

1986: Left estate of 258,802 GBP.

She married **Arthur Francis Fisher** #212096, b. 11 July 1899 in Weymouth, Dorset, England, d. 28 August 1972 in Coopers Farm, Winterslow, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England,²⁴ cremated in ashes scattered.

Arthur:

1950: Received 3100 GBP from father-in-law Sir George Macaulay KIRKPATRICK's estate,

1972: Left estate of 83,627 GBP.

Children:

36. i. **John Patrick Fisher** #212097 b. 02 January 1927.
37. ii. **Ann Georgina Fisher** #212100 b. 31 March 1929.
34. **Guy Gordon Kirkpatrick** #212079, b. 31 January 1925,⁴⁷ d. 07 February 1990 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada,⁴⁷ buried in Capilano View Cemetery, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.⁴⁷

Generation Seven

35. **Iain Mark Tennant** #212093, b. 11 March 1919 in North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland, occupation 1968 - 1989 Chairman, Grampian Television, d. 2006, buried 25 September 2006 in Lhanbryde, Morayshire, Scotland.

Lived at Innes House in Morayshire.

findagrave.com, May 2022

Sir Iain Tennant, KT
Chairman of Grampian Television.

Born on March 11 1919 at North Berwick, East Lothian, Iain Mark Tennant was descended from the Tennant line whose family wealth derived from the bleach works at Springburn, Glasgow. His father commanded the Royal Flying Corps in Mesopotamia at the end of the First World War.

He was educated at Eton and Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Commissioned into the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in 1940, serving as an intelligence officer until being captured at Tobruk in 1942.

Initially incarcerated by the Italians, at Chieti on the Adriatic coast, Tennant was to experience three PoW camps in all. In these he served as security officer and sometimes on the escape committee.

After the Italian surrender Tennant was transferred to camps in Germany, remaining there until the end of the war. He left the Army in 1946, and in the same year married Lady Margaret Ogilvy, second daughter of the 12th Earl of Airlie.

Tennant's family had a holding in Caledonian Associated Cinemas, and he went to work there, soon joining the board as a non-executive director. The company won the franchise for the new Independent Television area in the north-east and Highlands of Scotland, and Grampian Television began broadcasting on September 30 1961; in 1968 Tennant was appointed chairman.

Board meetings under his aegis were notable for their brevity and location. He liked to visit the breadth of Grampian's transmission area, from Perthshire to Shetland, from Aberdeen to the Isles, and he held one meeting at his home in Moray.

Grampian prospered under Tennant, and he remained as chairman until 1989. Meanwhile, his business expertise was in demand elsewhere: he served on the boards of Times Publishing (1962-66) and Clydesdale Bank (1968-89), and was chairman of Seagram Distillers (1979-84).

He was also chairman of Glenlivet Distillers from 1964 to 1984 during a period of considerable expansion. Tennant toured the world on behalf of both the company and the industry, visiting 43 countries, and it was a role in which he excelled. As a man who valued integrity and loyalty above all, however, he was outraged when the Imperial Group sold their shares in Glenlivet to the Seagram Corporation without first informing him. He never believed that large American companies could contribute anything to the Scotch whisky industry, and declared that he had been betrayed by what he called "City of London chicanery".

Tennant was a governor of Gordonstoun from 1951, and had the difficult task of dealing with the school's sometimes parlous finances and with the eccentricities of its founder, Kurt Hahn.

He was chairman of the governors from 1957 to 1970, which included the period during which Prince Charles was educated there. Sometimes the Prince would spend the weekend with Tennant and his wife at nearby Innes House.

A trusted friend of the Royal Family, Tennant had been - as a member of the Royal Company of Archers- an usher at the Coronation. In Westminster Abbey he had to sit down on the steps below the pew he was looking after, and when he did so the trousers of his uniform split noisily up the backside. A peeress sitting above him leant down and confided: "If you want a needle and thread, I have one on my coronet."

Perhaps the job that Tennant most enjoyed was his role (from 1970 to 1990) as Crown Estate Commissioner for Scotland. He travelled to every corner of the country he loved, and was determined that the Crown lands should be managed in the best possible way.

Iain Tennant was a man of old-fashioned courtesy and charm, but always alert to the possibilities of the new. Above all he had an unflinching dedication to public service and was devoted to his home county of Moray: in 1949, when he was 30, he founded Moray Sea School; he served his county as a councillor, and in 1963 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant for Moray, continuing in the role for 31 years.

In 1986 he was appointed a Knight of the Thistle.

Iain Tennant died on September 25.

He married **Margaret Helen Isla Marion Ogilvy** #212094, 1946 in Westminster, London, England, b. 1920 (daughter of **David Ogilvy** #213231 [Twelfth Earl of Airlie] and **(unidentified)** #213232), d. 2014.

Margaret:

Second daughter of the 12th Earl of Airlie.

Children:

38. i. **Emma Margaret Ismay Tennant** #213233.

36. **John Patrick Fisher** #212097, b. 02 January 1927 in Hampshire, England, d. 09 December 1974 in Hill Farm, Winterslow, Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

1974: Left estate of 188,060 GBP.

He married **Patricia Le Roy-Lewis** #212098, b. 1926, d. 2002.

Children:

39. i. **Peter Francis Fisher** #212099 b. 12 January 1955.

37. **Ann Georgina Fisher** #212100, b. 31 March 1929 in Colchester, England,⁴⁸ d. 29 May 2018 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England,⁴⁸ buried in St. Michael's Churchyard, Wilsford, Wiltshire, England.⁴⁸ .

She married **Richard Adam Sykes** #212101, b. 09 May 1920,⁴⁸ (son of **Arthur Clifton Sykes** #212102 [Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers] and **Lorna Evelyn Stanier** #212103), d. 22 March 1979 in Den Haag Centrum, Den Haag, Netherlands,^{48,24} buried in St. Michael's Churchyard, Wilsford, Wiltshire, England,⁴⁸ occupation 1967 Counsellor, H.M. Diplomatic Service.

Richard:

1979: Usual residence at death: The Red House, Wilsford-Cum-Lake, Wiltshire, England. Lest estate of 145,150 GBP.

Generation Eight

38. **Emma Margaret Ismay Tennant** #213233.

She married (1) **Angus Ismay Cheape** #213235.

She married (2) **Jocelyn Edward Greville Stevens** #213234, b. 14 February 1932 in Marylebone, London, England, d. 09 October 2014, occupation K.C.B.

39. **Peter Francis Fisher** #212099, b. 12 January 1955 in Lambeth, London, England, d. 20 May 2014 in Leicester, Leicestershire, England, occupation GIScience Innovator.

-
- ¹ "The Loyalist Settlement of Prince Edward County", C.E. Stothers, from a 1984 excerpt in the Macaulay House Museum.
- ² Historical Atlas of Hastings and Prince Edward Counties, 1878; H. Belden & Co., Toronto.
- ³ A. H. YOUNG, [Archibald Hope Young, 1863-1936] of Trinity College, Toronto, for The Kingston Historical Society, Kingston, Ontario; The British Whig Publishing Company Limited 1921.
- ⁴ lowerburialground.ca
- ⁵ Funerals and Burials recorded by Dr. John STUART at Old St. George's (St. Paul's) Churchyard, Kingston.
- ⁶ Graveyard Image 21-00714.
- ⁷ ancestry.com, genealogy by Ruth L. GRANT, 2021.
- ⁸ The Macaulay Family of Kingston, Margaret Angus, Kingston Historical Society.
- ⁹ findagrave.com, Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- ¹⁰ Robert Lochiel Fraser, "MACAULAY, JOHN," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 8, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003-, accessed October 4, 2021, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/macaulay_john_8E.html.
- ¹¹ Baptisms of St. George's. Kingston; George Okill STUART, Minister.
- ¹² ONVS Deaths, ref. 07144-1874; c/d: Senile Decay, 5 days; Informant: C.S. MACAULAY, Picton.
- ¹³ Details from gravestone in St. Mary Magdalene churchyard, Picton; Image 16-8467.
- ¹⁴ Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, 1904; pp 525-528.
- ¹⁵ Details from gravestone in St. Mary Magdalene churchyard, Picton; Image 16-8465.
- ¹⁶ 1851 Paignton, Devon England census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- ¹⁷ 1881 Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- ¹⁸ Details from gravestone in St. Mary Magdalene churchyard, Picton; Image 16-8468.
- ¹⁹ "The Loyalist Tiles of St. Alban's, Encaustic Memorial Tiles of the 19th Century," Diane Berlet, 2020.
- ²⁰ 1871 Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario census; age/birth-country/relationship.
- ²¹ Birthplace from daughter Frances' 1846 death record.
- ²² findagrave.com, Catarauqui Cemetery, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- ²³ 1861 Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- ²⁴ National Probate Calendar, 1858 - 1995.
- ²⁵ ONVS Marriages, ref. 002791-1876; Witnesses: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, C. MACAULAY; both in Kingston. (likely the widwed mothers of each partner).
- ²⁶ Details from gravestone in St. Mary Magdalene churchyard, Picton; Image 16-8466.
- ²⁷ 1921 Peterborough, Peterborough, Ontario census; age/relationship.
- ²⁸ Birthplace details from 1907 marriage record.
- ²⁹ ONVS Deaths, ref. 029868-1946; c/d: Cardio-vascular disease, toxic goitre, senility; Informant: Charlotte ABBOTT, daughter, 203 King Street East, Kingston.
- ³⁰ ONVS Marriages, ref. 009816-1907; Witnesses: Neville SCOTT, Constance COOKE, C. HAMILTON; all in Kingston.
- ³¹ ONVS Deaths, ref. 015539-1929; c/d: Hypertrophy of liver, two years; Arterio-sclerosis, myocarditis, four years; Informant: Frances H. ABBOTT, Wife, 203 King Street East, Kingston, Frontenac County, Ontario.
- ³² English Marriage Index, ref. 001a-0259.
- ³³ Church of England Marriages, St. Peter, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington; ref. 0154-1896; Witnesses: J.W. DENNISTOUN, George A. KIRKPATRICK.
- ³⁴ 1871 Peterborough, Peterborough County, Ontario census; age/birthplace/relationship.
- ³⁵ ONVS Births, ref. 009075-1870.
- ³⁶ 1939 England and Wales Register, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England.
- ³⁷ findagrave.com, Coldstream Municipal Cemetery, Coldstream, British Columbia.
- ³⁸ ONVS Marriages, ref. 002106-1897; Witnesses: W.M. KIRKPATRICK, Montreal; Katie Homes DIXON, Toronto.
- ³⁹ findagrave.com, Mount Royal Cemetery, Outremont, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- ⁴⁰ ONVS Births, ref. 006101-1875.
- ⁴¹ findagrave.com, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.
- ⁴² findagrave.com, Ocean View Burial Park, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada.
- ⁴³ ONVS Births, ref. 005561-1877.
- ⁴⁴ ONVS Births, ref. 006297-1879,.

-
- ⁴⁵ ONVS Births, ref. 045679-1913.
⁴⁶ findagrave.com, Urquhart New Cemetery, Morayshire, Scotland.
⁴⁷ findagrave.com, Capilano View Cemetery, West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.
⁴⁸ findagrave.com, St. Michael's Churchyard, Wilsford, Wiltshire, England.