

**‘ARDARE’
McKELLARS**

from

Kilmichael, Argyllshire, Scotland

to

Mosa Township, Talbot Settlement,

Upper Canada

in 1831

Kilmartin, Ontario.
June 16, 1980.

Dear cousins,

In the early part of this family history I have endeavoured to give some of the background that eventually led to the emigration of so many highlanders from Scotland.

The succeeding sections should remind us of their sacrifices, their courage and their faith in re-establishing homes, churches, schools, and other institutions in this new land.

I know I am, and I feel you are, pleased that it was to Canada that our forebears decided to come. We can honour their memories today by emulating their examples in continuing to make Canada and this continent generally, one of the finest places in the world in which to live.

This 'Ardare' McKellar 'tree' follows each of the branches for the first three generations in Canada, and then, that of my grandparents, Digald and Euphemia, for two more. Complete data is not available to finish the 'tree' to date.

Sincerely,

J. Kenneth McKellar

Source Materials and Acknowledgements

Scottish History

Much material has been read by me, but by far the most useful, in my opinion, are the books researched by John Prebble from the heather roots detailing the destruction of the clans. The general title is 'Fire and Sword' with the three individual books named 'Glencoe', 'Culloden' and 'The Highland Clearances'.

Archival Material

- The Provincial Archives of Ontario, Toronto
- The Regional Library, U. of Western Ontario, London
- The West Middlesex Land Registry Office, Glencoe

Local History

- Pioneer Assessment Records of Mosa Township, 1826-1849
- Pioneer Assessment Records of Ekfrid Township, 1827-1849
- The Record Books of S.S. #8, Mosa, 1860-1910
- Historical Atlas of Elgin County, 1877
- Historical Atlas of Middlesex County, 1878
- The files of the Glencoe Transcript, 1872-
- Brooke Township History (1833-1933) by Sarah L. Campbell
- The Early Highland Pioneers of the County of Middlesex by Hugh McColl, 1904
- Biographical Sketches of Families in Lambton County, 1904

Family Acknowledgements

Grandfather Dugald McKellar's writing desk became the depository of letters, wills, deeds, leases, agreements, and clippings from the late 1840's on. The source material here is invaluable.

Much family data, collected from cousins far and near, in 1950, was used extensively in the family history. More recently in 1979 and 1980 gaps have been filled with similar cooperation.

A great deal of credit is due my wife, Verna, for diligently editing and typing the manuscript with assistance from daughters Anne and Flora, and son Hugh in the later stages.

D. Kenneth McKellar

Kilmartin
June 16, 1980

McKELLAR CLAN HISTORY, MORE PARTICULARLY OF THE 'ARDARE' McKELLARS FROM KILMICHAEL-GLASSARY, ARGYLLSHIRE, SCOTLAND, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MY GREAT-GRANDPARENTS, ARCHIBALD & NANCY (ANNIE) McKELLAR, WHO, WITH THEIR FIVE DAUGHTERS AND THREE SONS, MIGRATED IN 1831 TO UPPER CANADA.

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EARLY HIGHLAND HISTORY

Why does a family, why does a community, why does a whole country-side break off roots, migrate thousands of miles across ocean, up long rivers, through almost endless forest to re-establish itself in a wild, untamed, unbroken wilderness? Why then did the Highland Scottish, Gaelic-speaking, Celtic-stock people do just that? In order to find answers, one must search Scottish history where some of the seeds planted centuries ago, induced them to emigrate.

Ardare lands granted Sept of clan Campbell

The earliest records I have found of the 'Ardare' McKellars were in 1476 when the chief of their small clan was granted the Ardare lands by James III. A short time later they made an agreement with the Campbells of Argyllshire, one of the largest and most influential clans. By this arrangement, made voluntarily, the McKellars retained their name and held claim to their 'Ardare' lands but came under the protective tartan of the Campbells. In return, they were to hold allegiance to the Campbell chief, and come to the aid of Clan Campbell when summoned. The McKellars were thus known as a sept of the Campbells. This agreement held all down the centuries until the clan system was destroyed in 1746.

The Campbells were not a warlike clan. It is said they kept the peace and gained additional lands and septs by marrying their sons and daughters into the

right families. It is said also that they retained their lands by courting those in high places and even by intrigue sometimes! The last thing they would do was fight, but fight they would, and fiercely, if necessary, to protect their people, their principles and their holdings. In the centuries that followed, the Campbells of Argyll with their allied septs, including the McKellars, were in the forefront in the rise and fall of the clans and the clan system.

During the Protestant Reformation which was very successful in the Lowlands and resulted in the first General Assembly in Edinburgh in 1560, the Campbells of Argyll became the leading exponents of the Protestant cause among the Highland clans.

James VI & I
 It was with high hopes that Scotland sent to London in 1603 her Highland Stuart King James VI, raised a Presbyterian, to be crowned also as James I of England. But this was the beginning, instead, of a long period of turbulence between Scotland and England, between Highland Scot and Lowland Scot, between Covenanters and Episcopalians, between Protestants and Roman Catholics, between freedom and repression. James started out alright by authorizing the publication in beautiful English of the 1611 version of the Bible which has stood the test of time for over three hundred and fifty years. But from there, things went downhill for Scotland. The Stuart kings saw that the real seat of power was in London, not Edinburgh. James' son, Charles I, believing in the divine right of kings, forgot about parliament in England, and, in Scotland, proceeded to inflict the Episcopal system on the Presbyterians.

Puritans & Covenanters
 In England, this led to the Puritans rising under Oliver Cromwell to fight a civil war and to behead Charles I in 1649. In Scotland, the church leaders in 1638 signed the Solemn League and Covenant to resist any such radical

change. Argyll Campbell was one of the leading Covenanters, as they came to be called, over the next fifty years.

Argyll
crowns
Charles 11

However, Scotland was not satisfied with the Commonwealth as proclaimed by Cromwell with no king. Scotland, true to her strong Stuart feelings, had Charles 11 crowned quietly at Scone in the Highlands by no less than the chief of Argyll Campbells in 1653. No wonder Cromwell was miffed with Scotland over this, even though Charles returned to France, to await better days. The Puritans and the Covenanters, both with Calvinistic theology, each had protection and toleration, however, during this period of 1649-1660.

In 1660, when Charles 11 returned from the continent and was restored to the throne of England, he did nothing to suppress the resurgence of militant Episcopalians who promptly arrested and beheaded leading Covenanters and Puritans, including Argyll, the man who crowned him earlier.

Argyll's
Rebellion

With the death of the debauched Charles 11 in 1685, his now Roman Catholic brother, James VII & II, respectively of Scotland and England, became king. This alerted the new Argyll to greater vigilance. He knew there was to be a showdown soon, but he would not wait. In 1685 he called out his clansmen, including the McKellars, to rise against James. But he was premature. Argyll's rebellion was put down quickly and harshly by the king's forces and by clans who were hostile to the Campbells. The Atholl raids followed, which devastated their lands for thirty miles around Inverary.

Angus,
Dugald &
Duncan
McKellar

In a little booklet, called the 'Commons of Argyll', published in 1935 from the Campbell archives, are listed all of the 'rebels', their parishes, their livestock and their losses. Dugald and Duncan McKellar of Ardare in the parish of Kilmichael-Glassary each lost fifteen cattle, all that they had. Angus McKellar was deported to New England.

Argyll paid with his life. A large painting in the lobby of the parliament buildings of Westminster in London, England, shows a reclining highland figure peacefully awaiting the morrow. It is called 'Argyll's Last Sleep'. The Campbell lands were all forfeited to the crown. The clan was at a low ebb. The sons of the chief fled to Holland.

Highland
Regiment

However, Argyll's honour was vindicated in 1688 as Protestant William of Orange, married to Mary, daughter of James VII & II, led his Dutch troops into England where a national uprising forced James to flee to France. William III & Mary II were jointly crowned in May, 1689, at London by the young Campbell chief. On the same day that the new Argyll agreed to raise a Highland Campbell regiment under government control, the clan lands were restored in full. He was also raised to be a duke. Alas for new alliances!

Boyne
July 12,
1690

William moved quickly to consolidate his position. He met the challenge of his father-in-law, with his Roman Catholic supporters from France and Ireland, at the Boyne on July 12, 1690 by driving James into permanent exile. What fuel this has added to the religious fires of the emerald isle ever since!

Oath of
Allegiance

Now to the Highlands! Sir John Dalrymple, Secretary of State for Scotland, chief advisor to the king for Scotland, wanted the clans brought into line. He advised William to demand an oath of allegiance by January 1, 1692 from each of the chiefs, to be sworn at Fort William. This put each Jacobite chief in a terrible quandary for he had as yet not been released by the exiled James from allegiance to him. James dithered in Paris while the deadline neared. Not until Dec. 12, 1691 did James sign the order. It did not reach Edinburgh until Dec. 21. Reluctantly, but swiftly, the chiefs came in one by one. By the due date, most had appeared.

Massacre of
Glencoe
Feb. 13,
1692

The old chief of the MacDonalds of Glencoe did arrive but, through a series of misfortunes, a few days late. This was enough for Dalrymple. He advised William to teach the 'Old Fox' a lesson. William called on his trusted Highland regiment of the Campbells to march to Glencoe, the valley of the MacDonalds. You know the sad story of the massacre - murder under trust - on Feb. 13, 1692. Unfortunately, McKellar names appeared among the muster list on this infamous occasion. This dastardly deed was the beginning of the end of the clan system in Scotland. Up until now, no outsider dared penetrate the Highland fortress, but this time, on the direct order of the Sassenach king, and with the connivance of the Lowlander, Dalrymple, and the compliance of the Highland Campbell regiment, a most serious breach had been made.

The '15

When Queen Anne died in 1714 with no living heirs, the Stuart line appeared to be at an end. The son of deposed James VII & II, exiled in France, made a brief flurry in 1715 by rallying the Jacobite clans, to regain the throne for the Stuarts. Wiser counsel prevailed among the chiefs, the clans dispersed and the royal prince returned into exile. He is known in history as the 'Old Pretender'.

Parliament
of England
& Scotland
United
1707

Black
Watch
1739

George I was crowned as the first of the Hanoverian kings, a German who spoke no English, had strange customs and was very unpopular. During his time, the authorities, with a union Scottish-English government in power since 1707, meeting in London, ordered a pacification policy for the Highlands. General Wade was sent north to build forts, to open new roads, to erect schools and inns and to police the country-side. The now famous 'Black Watch' regiment was set up in 1739 with recruits from the Munroes, Grants and Campbells. Its name came from the dark tartan worn and from their orders to 'watch' what was going on among the clans. Indeed there was great progress made!

Culloden Moor
 April 16,
 1746

But in 1745 the Highlands were again in ferment. Prince Charles (Bonnie Prince Charlie), son of the 'Old Pretender' and grandson of James VII & II was making motions to regain the throne after fifty-seven years. The chiefs were reluctant, but slowly some clans responded to the old Jacobite loyalty. The 'Auld Alliance' of Scotland and France against England was rekindled.

You know the story of the Bonnie Prince - landing at Glenshiel, the raising of the standard, his march inland, clans falling in, non-resistance in the Lowlands, to England and as far as Derby; then retreat, desertion, to Culloden Moor outside Inverness. There on April 16, 1746, was fought the last armed battle on the island of Great Britain. The clansmen's great claymores and broadswords, no matter how bravely used in the famous Highland charge, were no match for the cannons of the government forces. If you visit the battle-field you will see headstones of several clans that gave all to restore the Stuart prince to the throne of Scotland and England. The Camerons, McGillivarys, McLachlans, Stewarts, Murrays, McLeans and several others are on one side of the memorial field - on the other side are 'the English' and 'the Campbells'.

Pax
 Romano -
 Pax
 Cumberland

This battle of Culloden Moor was the second great blow, the death knell, which crushed the Highland fortress. This time the victorious troops under the Duke of Cumberland (Butcher Cumberland) showed no mercy to the wounded, to the prisoners or to the families. Wanton destruction, slaughter, extermination was the order of the day. The clans were to be put down once and for all. The Highlands were to be pacified and they were - Pax Romano! The clans were never to rise again to defend their native glens.

McKellar
 Prisoners

This time McKellar names appear among the unfortunate prisoners. They met the same horrible fate - that of being hanged, drawn and quartered.

The chiefs of the clans that rose (about one-fifth) had their lands confiscated. Often Lowlanders or English 'lairds' were placed in charge. Many of the clansmen were banished or transported to the colonies. Although the clans which had no part in the 'forty-five' fared somewhat better, it was the intent of the government to destroy the clan system entirely. To this end, the hereditary jurisdiction, whereby a clan for centuries had held in common, rights to certain glens directly from the king, was abolished. The loyalty of the chief was ensured by now granting to him, alone, the former clan lands. To sweeten the process further he was often given cash grants as well as title among the nobility e.g. the Duke of Argyll.

The chief
became a
laird

The poor clansmen were left without a chief (for he was now a laird or landlord), no title to any land, were unwelcome tenants, and betrayed by the one to whom they had pledged their complete fealty, for good or ill, generation after generation, even to death itself. To the clannish Highlanders, this was the unkindest cut of all. They were ashamed, humiliated, dispossessed, broken-hearted and lost.

Proscription
Act
1746-1782

To add to their misery, the Proscription Act was proclaimed in 1746. All of their arms were confiscated; they were forbidden their tartans, kilts and highland dress of any description; they were denied their bagpipes. Should anyone be found in violation, he could be hauled before the authorities,

The 'Oath'

jailed and required to swear to a terrible oath. To the superstitious Celt, this oath, written in Gaelic, had consequences worse than hell itself.

Highland
Regiments

But wait, there was some hope! Why not make use of all those able-bodied men with such raw courage. Lieutenant Wolfe had been at Culloden with Cumberland. He wanted those men. Highland regiments under government control were the answer! The regiments were rapidly filled, for the soldiers could

get their arms, their kilts, their bagpipes and some dignity back. General Wolfe led the Fraser's Highlanders to the Plains of Abraham in 1759. Other famous names appeared - the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Seaforth Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders. While these soldiers were winning battle honours far from the glens - in India, in America and in Europe - their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives, sons and daughters were suffering the indignity of being unwanted people in their own land, often in abject poverty. The Proscription Act was not rescinded until 1782.

Highland
Clearances

But the Highland Clearances, the third and final blow, had already begun. This was to go on for over one hundred years. In the first period, 1746-1775, there was a steady but small migration to North America. The Carolinas, Georgia, the Mohawk Valley, Pictou, N.S., and Glengarry on the St. Lawrence provided new hopes.

Emigration practically stopped. The American Revolution broke out in 1776, the French Revolution in 1789, followed, on the continent, by the Napoleonic Wars which lasted until 1815. But during this period distress in the Highlands was intensifying. The 'Lairds' had now time to size up their new authority. They wanted their lands to be profitable. With so many deposed and disheartened poor around, it was difficult to make much progress. They raised the rent to the crofters again and again because they wanted them to leave. Sheep produced both wool and meat. Each commanded a high price. But they could not have both sheep and people. The people would have to go.

No pity was shown in some areas such as Sutherlandshire and Rossshire. Here huts were burnt, crops destroyed and the people forced to exist along the sea-coast as best they could. But everywhere the pressure increased. Starvation and deprivation were the order of the day in many a glen.

Lord Selkirk, Earl of Douglas, took pity and used his considerable wealth to set up colonies in P.E.I. in 1803, Baldoon near Wallaceburg in 1804, and Red River in 1812.

But it was not until the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 at Waterloo that migration began in earnest. Peace had come (no major war again until 1914). During that century, North America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa filled with new people. The armies were disbanded, unemployment increased; the European economy had collapsed. Britain was in depression. The colonies needed people. The Highlanders started to move in great numbers to Nova Scotia, to Ontario.

Although in Argyllshire our forbears did not suffer physical violence, nevertheless, they were caught up in the same economic and social pressures. Inducements were held out for a new life, a new hope, a new future beyond the seas. Those who had migrated earlier told of the freedom from want, freedom from political interference, freedom to work, freedom from oppression. They were told of the hardships too! Rich lands awaited them in Upper Canada which they could claim as their very own, but it was a long journey!

THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT

Colonel Thomas Talbot, a retired British army officer, held control over many townships along Lake Erie. Although he had taken up permanent residence at Port Talbot in 1803, he had as yet few settlers. He issued an invitation to Scottish Highlanders temporarily at Caledonia in the state of New York. In 1816 Captain Archibald Gillies located on Sixteen Mile Creek,

on the Talbot Road, Aldborough township. In the spring of 1817 fifteen families, all Highlanders, left Caledonia and joined Mr. Gillies. In the autumn of 1817, there came direct from Argyllshire three families, Alex McNabb, John McDougall and Peter McKellar.

Peter
McKellar

Peter, with his wife (née McNabb), and two-year old son, became a leader in the infant settlement. He was by nature a poet, a mathematician and machinist. He invented a small hand-mill, 'the bragh', with which to make whole-wheat flour. The son, Archibald, grew up to have great influence as member of parliament for Bothwell riding, and became a cabinet minister in 1867, under Sandfield McDonald, the first premier of Ontario after Confederation.

In 1886, Archibald presented to the Royal Ontario Museum, his father's pioneer hand-mill, and used the occasion to address the audience on his parents' migration, settlement and progress. He told how Colonel Talbot called on his father, Peter, to build a full-fledged water-operated mill on Sixteen-Mile Creek with the proviso that he could use anything of value from the old mill built in 1807 at Port Talbot. (That one had been burnt in the war of 1812-14 and was never restored.) In addition, Talbot also made a verbal promise to give Peter an additional fifty acres of land free, but this was never honoured.

Peter, with the assistance of a stone-mason, Menzies, built the new 'bragh' in 1819 with stones three to four feet in diameter. This was used by all the settlement for the next seventeen years. At that time, i.e. 1836, Peter sold all his holdings in Alborough and moved to within three miles of Chatham. There he bought 500 acres on the Thames. He died in 1861.)

1818

Now that a beginning was made, each season made an addition to the young

settlement. On the 27th of July, 1818 the ship 'Mars' sailed from Tobermorrey, island of Mull, arrived at Picton, N.S., September 1, and at Quebec September 20. This vessel brought thirty-six families for the settlement, among whom was that of Dugald McKellar from Kilmichael-Glassary, of Presbyterian persuasion. He later was to be identified as a 'Gore' McKellar in Mosa and Brooke townships (see later).

1819

In 1819 thirty-two more Highland families came. Among these likely were another family of McKellars from Kilmichael-Glassary, but of the Church of Christ, Disciples faith. These later were identified in Mosa as the 'Bear Creek' McKellars. Some of their names are recorded on the 1820 Aldborough assessment roll. This made a total of eighty-seven families, all from Argyllshire.

Each family was placed on a fifty-acre partial lot by Colonel Talbot. (He retained the balance of the full two hundred acres for himself. Privilege! Colonel Talbot eventually acquired title to 68,000 acres in his own name.)

1820

In 1820, twenty more families from Argyllshire arrived at Port Glasgow. But now Talbot reneged on his promise to give each male over sixteen years of age, fifty acres of land in Aldborough. Instead, he offered one hundred acres in an inland township. And so, these new families pushed on to the Longwoods road, then to the north parts of Caradoc and Lobo. Among these was another McKellar family of the Church of Christ, Disciples persuasion, who later became identified as 'Lobo' McKellars.

'Lobo'
McKellars

Unrest in
Alborough

But many of the original eighty-seven families in Alborough were not satisfied with the deal they received from Colonel Talbot who lived sixteen miles away in Dunwich township at Port Talbot. There were petitions and grumblings but, in spite of the unrest, they began to set up schools, mills, churches.

The New Glasgow Presbyterian church was organized in 1828. The Covenanting Baptists and Church of Christ, Disciples were also active.

As the discontent continued, Talbot offered the settlers one hundred acres inland. Scouts were sent out. Peter McKellar who came in 1817 was one of them. The report was favourable to move to the north part of Mosa and adjoining Ekfrid (Metcalf). Accordingly, in 1826 Mr. & Mrs. Archibald Sinclair (St. Clair in the old records) and family moved, settling on S¹/₂, L1, C11, Mosa. In the same year, Hugh Ferguson took up S¹/₂, L1, C10, Mosa. This was about thirty-five miles from their former homes in Aldborough; the nearest settlers were on the Longwoods road, a distance of about 12 miles. The land beyond, to the west, in what is now Brooke, was not yet surveyed.

Mosa
1826

It is believed that Alexander McIntyre came to L24, C7, Ekfrid (L24, C13, Metcalfe) in 1827.

1827

In 1828, five more families came to the 'peak' of Mosa - Neil Munroe N¹/₂, L1, C7; John Ferguson N¹/₂, L1, C10; Duncan Ferguson N¹/₂, L2, C10; and Dugald McKellar with wife Christy and seven children. They settled on gore lot N¹/₂, L3, C11. He later acquired gore lot 4, C11 in 1846. With these two gore farms, these families became known as the 'Gore' McKellars. Dugald 'Gore' McKellar was assessed as well for an additional one hundred acres in the years 1830, 31, 32. This was S¹/₂, L5, C9, Mosa, and is significant as 1831 unfolded (see later).

1828

Donald Ferguson
S¹/₂, L2, C7 →

1829

Alex. Livingstone →

In 1829, five more families left Alborough for Mosa - Neil Leitch, Donald Sinclair, Neil Livingstone and Archibald McKellar (Bear Creek). The latter settled on the full two hundred acres of L3, C9.

1830

Further families came from the Aldborough settlement in 1830, accompanied by others who came direct from Kilmartin, Argyllshire, Scotland. Among the

1831
'Bear Creek'
McKellars

latter were my great-grandparents, Hugh and Catherine McLachlan (on my mother's side). Some twenty-four families came to Mosa,^a in 1831, as well as many others to Ekfrid (Metcalfe). This year brought the rest of the 'Bear Creek' McKellars from Alborough to settle as follows in Mosa: Neil to S $\frac{1}{2}$, L7, C9; John to N $\frac{1}{2}$, L7, C9; Duncan to N $\frac{1}{2}$, & S $\frac{1}{2}$, L6, C9; Dugald to S $\frac{1}{2}$, L4, C10.

(1) ARCHIBALD & (1) NANCY McKELLAR
(1776-1848) (1784-1863)

'Ardare'
McKellars

But, most pertinent to this history, Archibald and Nancy McKellar, my great-grandparents, and their family came, in 1831, direct from Kilmichael-Glassary, via Alborough, to Mosa. They had been married on January 16, 1808. They were Presbyterians. Archibald was born in 1776, the year of the American Declaration of Independence. He was descended from the 'Ardare' McKellars of the area of Loch Awe. At this time, it is not known who his parents were, or if he had any brothers and sisters. If facts like this were known, it would be much easier to ascertain the connections between the scattered McKellars in many parts of the world as well as those in this part of Ontario.

Nancy, born in 1784, was of the same parish. We are not aware that she was related to Archibald. However, we do know that she was a sister of Dugald 'Gore' McKellar who left Scotland in 1818 and had come to Mosa in 1828. Another brother, Doctor McKellar, came to Mosa in 1838 and took up practice in Wardsville.

'Ardare'
children

All of their children were born in Scotland and arrived in Canada aged as follows: Christena (20), Nancy (22), Duncan (19), Catherine (16), Dugald (14), Betsy (10), Mary (11), Malcolm (6). It is believed that one child died aboard ship. Parish archives in Scotland may add to my information.

1831-
1832

No doubt all of them were welcomed into the pioneer home of in-laws, Dugald and Christy McKellar on gore lot 3, C11. Probably they stayed with them for that first winter, or, at least until their log house was completed on S $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C9, Mosa.

Mosa
Assessment
Records

The assessment records in those days were an actual census. In the spring of 1833, Archibald, Nancy and family had one acre cleared with 99 called wild land. Two years later they had 4 acres cleared, in 1837 the score was 10-90, in 1841, 25-75, and, by 1847, 35-65. This family cleared their land much faster than most as they were strong-handed. A young couple with infant children proceeded much more slowly.

Their livestock increase was fairly slow. Cattle were classified as oxen, milch cows and horned cattle i.e. 3 years and under. In 1833 they had one horned beast; the next year one cow; by 1835 they had two oxen, one cow; 1836 (2-2-1); 1841 (2-3-0). 'Ardare', as he was now called, had his first horse in 1840; by 1847 he had two and in 1849 the family had three. The addition of horses indicated a degree of affluence. Neither pigs nor sheep were assessed but both were common on all pioneer farms. In fact, most of the by-laws passed by the town meetings dealt with the control of such livestock.

Archibald and Nancy were proud to see their daughters and sons married and set up on their own pioneer farms.

Nancy
McKellar
(2)

Nancy (180~~8~~-1892) married John McCallum (1807-1892) on April 1, 1834. The minister was Elder Dugald Campbell, a Baptist. They settled on L24, C3, Ekfrid, where John had already cleared 4 acres. They had the following children:

John (1835-1904)	m Jessie McAlpine
Christy (1837-1905)	m Duncan Graham
Nancy (1839-1923)	m John Black
Archibald (1840-1877)	unmarried
Zachariah (1842-1902)	m Margaret McFarlane
Margaret (1844-1844)	
Isabel (1846-1920)	m John McTavish
Duncan (1848-1920)	m Sarah McPhail
Mary (1850-1914)	unmarried

Christy
McKellar
(2)

Christy (1809-1882) married Archibald McCallum (1808-1865) and moved to his farm, the gore lot 2, C12, Mosa. He was first assessed in the spring of 1833 with no land cleared but with a yoke of oxen. They had eight children, not necessarily in this order:

Archibald (1842-1885)
 Malcolm (1840 -
 John (1846 -
 Donald
 Duncan (1848 -
 Angus
 Annie (Nancy) (1838-1862)
 Maggie (1844 -

Tragedy struck this family. Christy, the mother, lost the sight of one eye. Archibald, the father, had one arm paralysed. John, as a young boy, was devoured by wolves while bringing the cows from the woods. Malcolm served in the American Civil War (1861-65). Later he became a sailor but was the victim of sunstroke which affected him for the rest of his life.

But saddest of all was the ending of Annie. She, with her sister, Maggie, worked in Detroit to earn money for a trousseau. Her love story ended in suicide. The story is told in the ballad 'The Poisoned Maid of Mosa'. Some of the brothers kept a hotel in Alvinston and later moved to British Columbia. Little is known of this family. Any information would be most welcome.

Catherine
McKellar
(2)

Catherine (1815-1902) married Hector McLarty in about 1838-39. The census shows him single in 1838 but married with a wife and one son in 1841. Their pioneer farm was S $\frac{1}{2}$, 12, Ch, Mosa, not far from sister Nancy and John McCallum. Their family was as follows:

Malcolm (1840-1896)

Annie

Catherine

Neil (1847-1877)

Archibald

Janet (1856-1904)

Margaret (1859-1917)

Elizabeth

Nellie

Christine

Mary

Again, information is needed. Several were not married. Most are buried in Oakland Cemetery.

Betsy
McKellar
(2)

Betsy (1821-1906) married Malcolm McKellar of Lobo at her parents' home in 1839. They moved to the groom's farm about 20 miles away, near Poplar Hill. They produced the following 'Lobo' McKellar cousins:

17.

John (1840-1931) m Nancy McAlpine
Archibald (A.B.) (1844-1910) m Annie Walker
Alexander (1847-1934) m Flora McFarlane
Malcolm (1850-1909) m Janet Livingstone
Nancy (1842-1935) m Daniel McKillop
Duncan (1851-1906) unmarried

Betsy was widowed in 1851 when Malcolm was killed felling a tree. The same type of accident took son Duncan in 1906. John, Archie and Alex came to live in the Glencoe area. Malcolm stayed on the Lobo farm. Nancy and her husband lived in the West Lorne area.

Mary
McKellar
(2)

Mary, ⁽¹⁸²⁰⁻⁾ the youngest daughter, was married in the 1850's to Alexander McCallum. They made their home in Dawn township near Oakdale. Their family members were:

Sarah m Duncan Dewar
John (-1939) m Lucy Smale
Malcolm (1864-1939) m Elizabeth Styles
Archibald (1865-19) m Sarah Styles
Mary m David Brown

Duncan
McKellar
(2)

* ^{No. 162} Duncan (1813-1888) was nineteen when he came to Canada. To him, strong of body and young, fell a great deal of the heavy muscle work required to establish the original pioneer homestead. He chose as his wife Catherine McCallum, daughter of Neil McCallum and Effie Leitch, from N $\frac{1}{2}$, L21, C7, Ekfrid (later C14, Metcalfe). They were married in about 1843 and took up their life together on S $\frac{1}{2}$, L23, C7, Ekfrid (later C13, Metcalfe). Their family members were:

John (1844-1904) m Catherine McFarlane
Euphemia (1846-1929) m Malcolm McIntyre
Archibald (d. in infancy) (1847)

Nancy (1850-1914)	m Dugald 'Emily' McKellar
* Neil (1853-1939)	m Nellie Munroe
Sarah (1856-1938)	m Neil 'Emily' McKellar
Archibald (1857-1908)	m Jessie Eddie
Betsy (d. in infancy)	
Kate (1861-1924)	m George Spurway
Betsy (1863-1931)	m Dan Ferguson

On the death of his father, Archibald, Duncan was unofficially designated Duncan 'Ardare'.

Dugald
McKellar
(2)

Dugald (1817-1890), my grandfather, took up lot 24, C6 Ekfrid (later C14, Metcalfe). In the Atlas of Middlesex County, it states his date of settlement as 1838. He would then be 21. He married Euphemia Leitch in about 1844. She was a daughter of Lachlan Leitch and Elizabeth McLarty from N¹/₂, L21, C5 Ekfrid. Their large family was as follows:

Angus (1845-1922)	m Janet Munroe
Archibald (1847-1917)	m Catherine McIntyre
Lachlan (1848-1928)	unmarried
Annie (1850-1880)	m John Gillies
→ Elizabeth (1855-1943)	m Neil McCallum
└ William (1852-1888)	m Alice King
Duncan (1858-1924)	m Danlora McIntyre
Malcolm (d. in infancy)	
Malcolm (1861-1916)	m Mary King
Dugald (1863-1904)	m Mary Graham
John (1866-1925)	unmarried

Kate (1868-1927)

m Donald Mitchell

Neil (1872-1937)

m Flora B. McLachlan

During the rebellion of 1837-38, Dugald was called 'out' against the rebels. His duty was to patrol, twice per day, between Katesville and Delaware. He was the Kilmartin post-master, with the office in his own home from 1862 to 1878. He served as a councillor in Metcalfe. In Burns Presbyterian Church, he was on the Board of Deacons for many years. To keep him distinguished from at least two other Dugald McKellars in the settlement, he was called the 'Eileanach' Gaelic for islander. He had spent some time in Scotland attending school on an island where he lived with his mother's brother, Dr. McKellar. In 1873, he built the fine, all-brick house which was regularly lived in until 1969, then in the summers until 1973. It was demolished starting in 1974.

Malcolm
McKellar
(2)

Malcolm (1825-1898), being the youngest son, took over the original farm, S $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C9, Mosa when his father died in 1848. Shortly after ^{June 18, 1849} he married Catherine Leitch, a sister of Euphemia, the wife of Dugald. They had the following family:

Elizabeth

m Captain Duncan McLachlan

Archibald (1850-1926)

m Isabella McFarlane

John (1858-1928)

m Annie McIntyre

Duncan (d. in infancy)

Lachlan (1851-1879)

unmarried

Duncan (1862-1900)

m Maggie Livingstone

Sarah (1864-1885)

unmarried

William (1869-1895)

unmarried

Annie

unmarried

Betsy

unmarried

Malcolm also acquired in his own name N $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C8, Mosa, just across the road. On the north corner was built #8 Mosa school, familiarly called McKellar school. Son John later settled on this farm. Malcolm's wife, Catherine died in 1883 and Malcolm in 1898. Both are buried in the Alvinston cemetery.

Crown deeds
1847-48

There was considerable unrest among the Highland pioneers because they had not received official title to the land which they had so laboriously cleared and improved. But with the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry in power, much more sympathetic heed was paid by government to the settlers. Accordingly, from July 1, 1847 to June 30, 1848, land patents were issued for large numbers in the Kilmartin area. Among these were those of our original ancestor, Archibald 'Ardare' McKellar for S $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C9, Mosa, on Sept. 9, 1847; for my grandfather, Dugald A McKellar, for L24, C6 Ekfrid (Cl4 Metcalfe) on Sept. 14, 1847; and for Duncan McKellar for S $\frac{1}{2}$, L23, C7, Ekfrid (Cl3 Metcalfe) on Mar. 13, 1848. Each received the crown deed signed by Lord Elgin, the new Governor-General for Canada West & East. (I have the crown deed document for L24, Cl4, Metcalfe). How proud each must have been to finally own property, registered in his own name!

Deaths of
Archibald
and Nancy

But Archibald 'Ardare' was now getting on in years - he was 71. Within a year, he was dead. Nancy (Annie), his wife, lived on at the old homestead for another fifteen years, passing away in 1863. They are both buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

Early pioneer
period ends.

And great things were happening. The primitive pioneer period had come to an end. The wild, vacant, staggered lots were now occupied. The first Public School Act of 1846 was introduced by Egerton Ryerson, setting up school sections in each township. By 1850, rudimentary elementary school education was

generally available to all. The Municipal Act of 1850 set up the first elected township councils with a reeve and four councillors. The Great Western Railway was opened for business in January, 1854 between Hamilton and Windsor. The Crimean War, 1854-56, and the American Civil War, 1861-1865, coupled with the Reciprocity Treaty with U.S.A. from 1854-1866, gave the backwoods farmer a chance to get some cash in his pocket. Land was cleared more rapidly, modern frame and brick houses were built, towns grew, commerce quickened. Nancy lived to see all of this before her death at age 79. What a future it promised for her children and grandchildren!

N $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C8
Mosa

So back to the original farms. Malcolm received the patent for N $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C8, Mosa on Feb. 25, 1863 from the crown. On Jan. 4, 1867, Malcolm sold one acre, on which was built the still-standing #8 school. This farm went to his son John on Nov. 13, 1885. He retained title to it until Dec. 3, 1926 when it was sold and passed out of the McKellar name.

S $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C9,
Mosa

The original farm, S $\frac{1}{2}$, L5, C9, Mosa, was transferred to Malcolm in 1849 with entailments for his mother and sister Mary. This he in turn conveyed to his son, Duncan McKellar and wife Maggie Livingstone on Jan. 2, 1886 with a life lease. Maggie died in 1895, aged 28, and Duncan in 1900, aged 38, leaving three young children. The farm was sold and passed out of the McKellar name on Feb. 17, 1902.

S $\frac{1}{2}$, L23, C13
Metcalf

Duncan's farm was conveyed with life leases to his son Archibald and wife Jessie Eddie on Oct. 12, 1887. Duncan died in 1888. Archibald died relatively young in 1908, and his wife in 1913, leaving their only son, D.W., as owner. D.W. joined the Canadian army. Meningitis overtook him and he died at Val Cartier Camp, Quebec, in 1915. The farm was sold and

passed out of the McKellar name on May 31, 1916.

Four direct generations are buried in the same plot in Kilmartin cemetery - Archibald (1), Duncan (2), Archibald (3), D.W. (4).

124, C14,
Metcalfe

Dugald's farm is the only original one to be retained down the years in the McKellar name. However, many transactions took place. The major ones are dealt with in the succeeding family history. But, at this point, some mention should be made of the lots sold off the west corner to form the hamlet of Kilmartin. Lots 1 & 2, a square one-half acre, was sold in 1855 to John Munroe. In 1873, lot 5 was sold to Hugh B. McIntyre and lots 3 & 4 to his brother, Duncan McIntyre.

(2) DUGALD MCKELLAR - EUPHEMIA LEITCH
 (1817-1890) (1824-1894)



Their Descendants in Generations 3, 4, 5 of the McKellar Family History

All of Dugald's and Euphemia's large family, thirteen, were born on Lot 24, Conc. 14, Metcalfe township. Each was baptized in Burns Presbyterian Church, Mosa. They attended S.S. #4, Metcalfe, where the rudiments of education were imparted. Dugald and Euphemia are buried in the corner plot, facing the church, of Kilmartin cemetery.

The First Son

- (3) Angus McKellar (1845-1922) As a young man, Angus did much heavy work in the clearing process and became especially adept as a barn framer. He assisted in building the home barn in 1862. The frame is still intact, having been moved and remodelled in 1971.
- Janet^m Munroe (1854-1945) After his marriage in October, 1873, Angus and his bride, Janet, made their home in Kilmartin on a lot from the Munroe farm. They moved in 1877 to Dawn

township, Lambton county. Their pioneer farm was on the s.w. corner of C12 and 25 side road. They attended the Presbyterian church at Oakdale along with Leitch, Brown and McCallum cousins.

But the west was calling. Four brothers of Angus had already gone to Manitoba. So in March 1894, after selling their farm, Angus, Janet and their six children proceeded to Margaret, Manitoba. Here all of them stayed with brother Lachlan while they looked for a suitable location. Angus and Janet bought a farm near the railway at Nesbitt. They moved there on Nov. 1, 1895. With prosperity, additional lands were soon acquired. They built a fine house in the hamlet and retired there in 1915. They are buried in Minnewawa cemetery.

Angus and Janet had the following family:

(4) <u>Margaret McKellar</u> (1875-1965)	m	John Wesley Clark (1866-1926)
	Aug. 18, 1896	
	at Nesbitt	

They lived at Nesbitt where John was a grain buyer. Their children:

- (5) Harold Wesley b. 1897
- (5) Clarence Victor b. 1899
- (5) Hazel Jean
- (5) Marjorie Alma
- (5) Andrew Douglas

(4) <u>Effie McKellar</u> (1876-1941)	m	Robert Albert Johnston (1870-1949)
	Sept. 19, 1894	
	at Margaret	

They returned to Bothwell, Ontario after their marriage, then back to Manitoba at the turn of the century. They took up their ultimate farm home near Holland, Manitoba. Their children:

- (5) Pearl Leslie b. 1895
- (5) Angus Lorne b. 1897
- (5) Blanche Munroe b. 1900
- (5) George Melvin b. 1904
- (5) Edna Mae b. 1908
- (5) Robert Bruce b. 1910
- (5) Jean Katherine b. 1914

(4) Malcolm McKellar
(1879-1951)

m Merle Bailiff Gray
Dec. 31, 1913 (1890-1981)
at Edmonton

They made their home beside the hamlet of Nesbitt. Mac, besides farming 700 acres, was president of Glenwood Conservative Association, director at Wawanesa Mutual Insurance, agent later for the Portage Mutual, steward in the United Church, school trustee and secretary. The children born to them:

- (5) Malcolm Earl b. 1918
- (5) Treva Alma b. 1919
- (5) Janet Mae b. 1924
- (5) Angus Duncan b. 1926
- (5) Gwendolyn Merle b. 1927
- (5) Neil Kenneth b. 1931

(4) Sarah Ann McKellar
(1883-1958)

She qualified as a teacher but pursued a business career with the Wawanesa Mutual. She was quite active in church work, serving for many years as Sunday School superintendent. Later, in retirement, she lived with her mother and sister Kate.

(4) Kate Ellen McKellar
(1886-1980)

She remained at home and maintained the family household. She was active as Sunday School treasurer and teacher. In 1926, she and her mother returned to Ontario for an extended visit among the McKellars and Munroes. She lived alone for many years, alert and independent.

(4) Dugald McKellar
(1889-1969)

m Sarah Cory
Jan. 27, 1915 (1894-1982)
at Nesbitt

They took over the original family farm when Angus and Janet retired. Dugald was quite active in the Co-operative movement and in political affairs. Their children:

- (5) Dugald Ross b. 1915
- (5) Nelson Ethbert b. 1919
- (5) Norman Angus b. 1920
- (5) Kelvin Cory b. 1922
- (5) Anieta Betty b. 1925
- (5) Ramona Kathleen b. 1928

The Second Son

Along with Angus and Lachlan, Archie knew all too well the rigors of
 (3) Archibald
 McKellar pioneering. He was wiry, tall and tough. While his brothers and sisters
 (1847-1917)
 m left, he stayed with his father, mother and younger family members to
 Catherine
 McIntyre keep the homestead progressing. Consequently, Archie never married until
 (1859-1903)
 1885. His father conveyed to him the south fifty acres on Jan. 3, 1884.
 On it, Archie built the present frame house and small barn. He had the
 misfortune to lose the sight of one eye, through accident, while attending
 school. Archie and Catherine had the following family:

(4) Annie Laura McKellar m William Jasper Cornfoot
 (1886-1942) June 2, 1915 (1892-1952)
 at Kilmartin

Annie and Bill lived for a time at Mount Elgin while he travelled for
 the Harris Abbatoir company. They came to Glencoe after buying out a
 butcher business. In 1928, they bought her old family farm S $\frac{1}{2}$, L24, C14,
 Metcalfe, retaining it until 1948, and used the barn as a slaughterhouse.

Annie was very active in Glencoe Presbyterian church. She and Bill kept
 a very close relationship with my parents. When my father's health failed
 in 1937, no one could have been more devoted than Annie. Their children:

(5) Douglas Haig b. 1916

(5) Edna Margaret b. 1919

(5) Reta Mae b. 1922

(5) Laura Jean b. 1928

(4) Donald Lachlan McKellar m Annabelle Graham
 (1888-1974) Jan. 17, 1924 (1905-1985)
 at Napier

Dan L., in 1908, along with neighbour Dan Dewar, went on the harvest ex-
 cursion. The West was his centre of attention for the next thirteen years.

especially in the Jenner, Alberta area. In 1921 he returned to Ontario to work with his Uncle Duncan McKellar in the masonry trade. On his marriage, he rented the home farm from his brother Duncan, retaining it until 1928. After a year in Florida managing a fruit farm, he and Annabelle returned to Glencoe, then settled in Strathroy in 1936. Their children:

- (5) John Archibald b. 1925
- (5) Donald William b&d 1926
- (5) Sheila Catherine b. 1934
- (5) Pauline b. 1935
- (5) Neil Lachlan b. 1937
- (5) Vivian Gloria b. 1944

(4) Dugald William McKellar
(1889-1890)

(4) Jane McKellar m John Duncan McLean
(1891-1986) Feb. 12, 1918 (-1950)
at London

After their marriage, Jane (Jean) and Jack first lived at Jenner, Alberta, then moved to Davidson, Sask. in 1924. The dry 30's forced them to go north. By 1936, they took up unbroken land in the parklands near Choiceland, Sask. again
There they pioneered and prospered. Their children:

- (5) Donald b. 1920
- (5) Archibald Clarence b. 1924
- (5) Lorne Wilmer b. 1925
- (5) Kenneth Mack b. 1929

(4) Duncan McKellar
(1896-1978)

Duncan inherited the fifty-acre farm on his father's death in 1917. Almost immediately he was called into the Canadian army. Afterwards, he farmed there

for a few years, then went west in 1926 to Carrot River, Sask. Here he homesteaded on new land. He sold the Ontario farm to his sister Annie, and brother-in-law Bill Cornfoot in 1928.

He never married and was known as 'Little Dunc'. After he retired, he lived in town and kept in close touch with his sister Jane and family at nearby Choiceland.

The Third Son

(3) Lachlan
McKellar
(1848-1928)

As Lachlan grew into manhood, he realized that all could not stay in the family nest. He learned the blacksmith trade at Wardsville. In 1872 he joined a survey party working in north-west Ontario and mapping out a possible route for the Canadian Pacific Railway. By 1875 Lachie was in Edmonton. Back in Winnipeg in 1878, he welcomed his brother William and cousin Neil McKellar from Ontario. They had travelled west via Chicago, St. Paul and Red River. Neil and William tried to persuade Lachlan to stake their futures at the burgeoning cross-roads of Portage and Main. But Lachie, having the quite substantial sum of \$500., was not prepared to bury it there. Instead, the three of them took jobs freighting across the prairies, working for the Hudson's Bay Company. Neil, with a propensity to tell tall tales reminisced in later years of their experiences - the burning sun, the dust, the mosquitoes, the Red River carts, the slow oxen and the welcome sloes.

By 1880 new decisions were made. Neil returned to Glenboe and soon entered the employ of the Massey-Harris company. But William and Lachlan loved the prairies. As they proceeded west of Winnipeg, they met up with the McMillan brothers, Duncan and Hugh. The four of them proceeded to south of the Souris and each took up a homestead - the first settlers in what became the Margaret district. The 100th anniversary is being celebrated on July 25, 1980 on the Ross McMillan farm, the homestead of his grandfather, Duncan McMillan.

Lachlan never married, but became the beacon to encourage and lead others of his family at Kilmartin to establish themselves in the West. ^{Besides William,} eventually, Malcolm, John, Angus, Kate and Elizabeth came, as well as his nephew and niece, Dugald and Euphemia Gillies.

Near Lachlan's old homestead a bridge spans the Souris. Appropriately, it is called McKellar bridge. Lachlan spent his last years with Malcolm's widow and family. He is buried in Margaret cemetery.

The First Daughter

Annie (Nancy) after her marriage, never left the McKellar farm. She and John
 (3) Annie McKellar (1850-1880) lived in the Kilmartin hamlet on the west corner of her parents' homestead.
 m Annie's life was cut short at age 29: the family was broken up. John went to
 John Gillies (1843-1907) the mid-west U.S.A. Annie and John had the following family:

(4) Jessie Gillies m John L. Johnston
 (1873-1959) Oct. 23, 1900 (1875-1923)
 at Seattle

Jessie went to live with her aunt Elizabeth and uncle Neil McCallum, near Kilmartin. Here she stayed until she grew up and then went to Detroit, as many a young country girl did, to work for the wealthy. In her own words, she became a 'culinary expert'. Here she met another servant, Jack Johnson, a big Norwegian, whom she eventually married.

They spent three years in Yukon and Alaska in the gold country. They put their talents to work, bought a hotel in Aberdeen, Washington, saved, invested in the oil fields of Texas and Oklohama, and struck it rich. They took a year off and toured the world, visiting over thirty countries, before returning to Kilmartin, there to regale one and all with the wonders they had seen.

Jessie and Jack bought a luxurious home in Hollywood, California. They had no children.

(4) Dugald Gillies m Grace Laing
 (1874-1954) Feb. 5, 1903 (18 -1947)

Dugald went to live with his grandfather Gillies in Dawn township. This did not work out too well and so Dug returned to Kilmartin to live with his uncle Archie and aunt Catherine McKellar. He left for Manitoba to be with his uncles there in 1891. In 1896 his sister Euphemia joined him on his homestead. He returned to Ontario to marry in 1903. Forty-six years passed before he again

- (5) Mabel Doreen b. 1902
- (5) Orval Napier b. 1904
- (5) Leonard Zachariah b. 1907
- (5) Elmer Cooper b. 1909
- (5) Jessie Mae b. 1911
- (5) Muriel Susan b. 1913
- (5) Clarence Herbert b. 1916 } Twins
- (5) Lawrence Herbert b. 1916 }
- (5) Glen Earl b. 1921

The Fourth Son

(3) William McKellar (1852-1888) m Alice King (18 -19) William was the first to heed Lachlan's call to the West. He left home in 1878 at the age of twenty-~~two~~^{five}, along with his cousin Neil, to meet Lachlan in Winnipeg. It was as William and Lachie continued on westward that the unexpected meeting with the two McMillan brothers occurred, on July 25, 1880. As other families came into the area with eligible young daughters, William courted Alice King. They were married March 18, 1885 at her parents' home. Alice was a cousin of Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

In the summer of 1887, a prairie fire wiped out their house and barn; only the horses were saved. But a year later tragedy really came. William was stricken with abdominal pains and died July 8, 1888. His was the first burial in Margaret cemetery. William and Alice had one daughter.

(4) Kate McKellar (1886-) m Archibald J. McMillan (1885-1980)
June 21, 1911 at Toronto

Kate was a particularly favourite niece of Lachie. On one of his visits to Ontario, he took Kate with him to meet her many cousins. Her mother, Alice, remarried and had several additional children. When Kate married A.J. in 1911, the two pioneer Margaret names, McKellar and McMillan, became happily joined. Kate and Archie continued to farm the Duncan McMillan homestead until retirement to Margaret. Their children:

- (5) Ethel Kellar b. 1912
- (5) Maxine Marion b. 1913
- (5) Jean Shirley b. 1921
- (5) Catherine Rae b. 1924
- (5) Archibald Ross b. 1928

The Second Daughter

Elizabeth lived at the family homestead until her marriage on Nov. 24. (3) Elizabeth McKellar 1874. The wedding took place in the new brick house, completed in 1873. (1855-1943)
 m Neil McCallum (1846-1915) They lived on the farm on which Burns Presbyterian church is located and later, in Metcalfe township. In March 1897, they joined the others at Margaret, living with Lachie for two years. From 1899 to 1903, they lived on a farm near Boissevain. Leaving there, they came back to the Margaret area and purchased 800 acres which they retained until 1949.

In the summer of 1927, Elizabeth, accompanied by her daughter, Minnie, returned to Ontario to visit among the McCallum and McKellar relatives. Elizabeth outlived all of her brothers and sisters. She and Neil are buried in the Margaret cemetery. They had the following family:

(4) John McCallum m Elsie Mabel Elliott
 (1875-1949) Dec. 17, 1908 (1888-19)

John preceded the rest of his family to Manitoba. He came in 1894 to Margaret to be with the rapidly increasing 'clan'. He rejoined his family in 1897 but went on his own in 1903, going into business as a lumber and machine agent, first at Saskatoon, then in 1905 at Bradwell. He was overseer at Bradwell, 1912-1941. He was quite active in the United Church, the Conservative party and the Masonic lodges. Their children:

(5) Jennie Elizabeth b. 1909

(5) Hugh Elliott b. 1912

(5) Elsie Eileen b. 1920

(4) Euphemia McCallum m George M. Smith
 (1877-1958) Dec. 15, 1905 (1866-1943)
 at Winnipeg

Euphemia and George took up farming, and spent their life at Lilyfield, near Winnipeg. They had one son:

(5) Neil Charles b. 1907

(4) Dugald McCallum
(1879-1952)

Dugald was 18 when he left Ontario with his parents. He never married but lived on the family farm in Manitoba until it was sold in 1949; then to Brandon until his death.

(4) Hugh McCallum
(1881-1887)

Hugh is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

(4) Flora Ann McCallum
(1884-1884)

Flora Ann is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

(4) William McCallum m Jean McTavish Muir
(1886-1922) Jan. 5, 1938 (1890-1975)
in Winnipeg

William and Jean built a second house on the McCallum farm. Bill was a progressive farmer. A new modern barn was built in 1943. When the farm was sold, Bill and Jean retired to Brandon. To keep his hand in farming, he worked part-time at the experimental farm. They had no family.

(4) Flora Ann McCallum
(1889-1969)

Flora Ann remained at the family home keeping house with her brother, Dugald. Then, in 1949, she went to Brandon, and later to Winnipeg. In her later years she suffered a great deal from arthritis.

(4) Mary (Minnie) McCallum m Victor Warren
(1892-1974) Feb. 16, 1939 (1890-19)
at Winnipeg

Minnie remained at the family home until going to Winnipeg in the 30's. Minnie and Victor visited Ontario on several occasions. She was the last of her family. She and Victor had no children.

The Fifth Son

(3) Duncan
McKellar (1858-1924)
m
Danlora
McIntyre (1860-1921)

Duncan took up the trade of brick-layer and stone-mason, thereby acquiring the nick-name Duncan 'stone'. Many, many houses, stores, schools stand as monuments of his skill. He took over the farm of Danlora's widowed mother. Duncan was a well-known raconteur whose stories grew as the crowd increased.

He and Danlora had the following family:

(4) Donald I. McKellar m Hazel Eddie
(1882-1935) in 1924 (1892-1966)
at Glencoe

Donald (Big Dan) took over the farm more and more as his father worked away from home. He was active in the Kilmartin Dramatic Club. Selling life-insurance took up part of his time. He and Hazel had five sons:

- (5) Murray Eugene b. 1925
- (5) William Gordon b. 1927
- (5) James Rae b. 1928
- (5) Donald Ernest b. 1931
- (5) Glen Eddie b. 1932

(4) Dugald I. McKellar
(1885-1942)

Dugald joined the group from Glencoe area who took up C.P.R. land near Jenner, Alberta, in about 1910. He told many a tale of his experiences on the prairie, the lumber woods of B.C., the gold fields of Yukon and Northern Ontario. When his brother Dan's health failed in 1933, he returned to assist at his old Ontario home. He died near Kirkland Lake of a stroke. His body was returned to Kilmartin.

(4) Archibald Wm. McKellar m Blanche McKay
(1889-1957) Apr. 3, 1919 (-1976)
at Redcliff

Archie Will homesteaded in S. Alberta in the dry lands but finally realized that irrigation was the answer. He became a leading exponent of expanding the water system. The oasis of Brooks attests to his untiring efforts and unbounded faith. Their children:

(5) Archibald Gordon b. 1919

(5) Cecilia Jean b. 1933

(5) Ethel Joan b. 1935

(4) Jane Ann McKellar m John Rex Calderwood
(1891-1966) Dec. 16, 1919⁵ (1888-1974)
at Kilmartin

Jane Ann (Jean) remained at her old Ekfrid home until she joined her brothers in Alberta. After marriage, she and Jack lived in Redcliff but came to Glencoe in 1924 where John R. became a butcher with his own shop. Jean was active in Glencoe Presbyterian church. Their children:

(5) Donald J. b. 1916

(5) Cecilia Jean b. 1918

(5) Blythe Marie b. 1920

(5) Edith Merle b. 1925

(4) Effie Mae McKellar m Archibald P. MacNeil
(1894-1969) Jan. 6, 1917 (1887-1968)
in Detroit

Effie Mae was the twin of Alexander Duncan. After marriage, she and Archie P. moved to Moose Jaw where he ran his own sign-painting business in a growing community. On retirement, they moved to Vancouver and did more travelling. Their children:

(5) Margaret Jean b. 1919

(5) Bernice b. 1920

(4) Alexander Duncan McKellar m Ella Woddle
 (1894-1965) Dec. 22, 1939 (1915-)
 at Medicine Hat

A.D., when quite young, went to Jenner, later to Brooks. He worked in the sugar industry at Raymond and with his brother, Archie Will. Their children:

(5) Effie Donald a b. 1942

(5) Lyn Ann b. 1946

(5) Robert Bruce b. 1956

(5) Bonnie Jean b. 1957

(4) Katherine McKellar m Russel Roemmele
 (1898-1964) Nov. 5, 1921 (1895-1964)
 at Kilmartin

Katherine was the youngest of Duncan's and Danlora's family. She was a popular young lady, active in dramatics and sports. She and her husband, Russell, successfully farmed in North Ekfrid. Katherine was very active in the closing ceremonies at her old school, #17, in 1963. Katherine and Russell were instantly killed in a motor accident. They are buried in Longwoods cemetery. Their children:

(5) Laura Eileen b. 1922

(5) Lorne Max b. 1924

(5) Audrey Bernice b. 1927

(5) Ernest Bruce b. 1930

The Sixth Son

(3) Malcolm
McKellar
(1860)

The first Malcolm died in infancy and is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

The Seventh Son

(3) Malcolm McKellar
(1861-1916)

m
Mary King
(1871-1939)

Malcolm left home at age 20, accompanied by his neighbour, Peter Munroe. They arrived in Manitoba on March 22, 1882 and took up adjoining homesteads near Lachlan and William. Malcolm and Mary (sister of Alice) were married October 24, 1888 in Brandon. They acquired additional lands, and built, in 1915, one of the finest houses in the district. But alas, Malcolm sickened and died the next year. A huge McKellar stone marks the plot in Margaret cemetery. Malcolm and Mary had a large family:

(4) Katie McKellar
(1890)

Katie lived only ten days.

(4) William David McKellar
(1891-1917)

William enlisted on Jan. 26, 1916 and went to England on Sept. 10, 1916. He proceeded to France with the First Canadian Mounted Rifles in February 1917. During the Vimy Ridge struggle in April, he was awarded the M.M. for conspicuous bravery and promoted to sergeant. His death came on Oct. 26, 1917 at Passchendale.

(4) Gordon Lachlan McKellar m Kathleen Munroe
(1892-1941) Nov. 26, 1940 (1904-)
at Brandon

Gordon remained on the home farm his entire life, supporting his mother in raising the rest of the family. Some years after his death, Kathleen sold the farm and the new owners demolished the large house and barn. Kathleen now lives in Brandon. There were no children.

(4) John Dugald McKellar
(1894)

John lived only about three months.

(4) Effie Ann McKellar m David Muir
 (1895-1953) Dec. 8, 1920 (1887-1943)
 at Margaret

Effie Ann remained at home until she married returned veteran David Muir. He had served with the Cameron Highlanders of Canada. Effie and her mother visited in Ontario in 1937. The children of Effie Ann and David:

(5) James Malcolm b. 1923

(5) Donald Melvin b. 1924

(5) Lillian Marie b. 1927

(4) Stanley Neil McKellar m Georgina Seeback
 (1897-1966) Nov. 18, 1944 (1907-)
 at Brandon

Stanley was a hale and hearty individual. He and Uncle Lachie lived together for several years. He inherited his uncle's homestead in 1928. For many years he ran his own trucking business as well as farming. He visited Ontario many times. He and Georgina took up residence in the hamlet of Margaret. Stanley suffered much in later years with arthritic knees.

Their children:

(5) Marguerite Marilyn b. 1947

(5) Barbara Neala Marie b. 1949

(4) Baby, unnamed
 (1898)

(4) Melvin Angus McKellar m Edythe Hickling
 (1899-1968) Dec. 9, 1926 (1903-)
 at Toronto

Melvin was an active hockey and base-ball player and also maintained a keen interest in horse-racing. He met his future wife when she came as a young teacher to rural Manitoba. They set up their home in Toronto. Melvin ran his own business for awhile, then took employment in the garage of the Toronto Star newspaper, becoming night supervisor of their large fleet of trucks, vans and cars. Their child:

(5) Shirley Helen b. 1928

(4) Archibald Dugald McKellar m Ila Thompson
(1901-1969) Jan. 27, 1922 (1903-~~1984~~)
at Brandon

Archie, as a young man, left home to enter business. He was a grain buyer and eventually became travelling superintendent of elevators for Ogilvie Flour Mills stationed in Brandon. Their children:

(5) Archibald Douglas b. 1923

(5) William Gordon b. 1926

(5) Marion Joyce
) twins b. 1932

(5) Maxine Pearl

(5) Malcolm Neil b. 1945

(4) Marguerite Lillian McKellar m Joseph Patton
(1908-) Nov. 17, 1934 (1906-19)
at Minto

Marguerite (Peggy) remained at home until she married. She and her husband lived in several locations in Manitoba, including Dunrea and Oakville where Joe was a grain buyer. Marguerite, widowed, now lives in Brandon. They had no family.

(4) Robert Malcolm McKellar m Marguerite Austin
(1909-1977) Nov. 15, 1939 (1910-~~1987~~)
at Brandon

Robert farmed at home but also was a grain buyer and trucker. He and Marguerite lived at Newstead, then at Minto. He retained part of the family farm. Their children:

(5) Lenore Rae b. 1942

(5) Unnamed twins b. 1947

(5) Joanne Evelyn b. 1948

The Eighth Son

(3) Dugald
McKellar
(1863-1904)
■
Mary Graham
(1868-1902)

Dugald was one of the family to stay in Ontario. After his brother Archie took up the south 50 acres, Dugald was the oldest son at home. He inherited the home 100 acres on the death of his father with entailments for his mother, his brother Neil, and niece Euphemia Gillies. He and Mary were married in 1895.

Dugald received clear title to the farm in 1899. Their first three children died. Two more sons were born but after the last birth, Mary's health was in jeopardy. She died on Dec. 4, 1902. Dugald was not well either. My father and mother, Neil and Flora McKellar, came back to the old home to help Dugald in his great distress.

Dugald sold on Feb. 12, 1903, to my father, Neil, the 50 acres containing the buildings. Further, a written agreement was made on July 22, 1903, between Dugald and Neil regarding Dugald's two remaining sons. Dugald left at once for the 'Mountain' near Boissevain, Manitoba to try to regain a measure of health. He came back to Kilmartin in November, 1903, but he was failing fast. On Jan. 25, 1904, he made his will, leaving his last 50 acres on the home farm divided equally between his two living sons. He died Feb. 14, 1904, aged 41. It seems likely that both Mary and Dugald suffered from tuberculosis. They are buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

(4) Neil McKellar
(1896-1897)

Neil died at 10 months and is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

(4) Lawrence McKellar
(1898-1899)

Lawrence died at 18 months and is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

(4) Malcolm McKellar
(1899)

Malcolm was only an infant when he died within a week of Lawrence. He is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

(4) Clarence Graham McKellar m Emily Sims
(1901-1965) Nov. 22, 1940 (1909-1985)
at Sarnia

Clarence remained with his Uncle Neil and Aunt Flora. He grew up with the rest of us as one of the family. On completing public school, he went out to work as farm helper, and then as a sailor on the Great Lakes. The car factories of Detroit in the late 20's and the boats again in the early 30's occupied his time. He settled at Corunna with the Canadian Oil company as a diesel engineer. He and his wife, Emily, built a fine house overlooking the St. Clair River. Emily is now resident at a nursing home in Sarnia. They had no family.

(4) Ernest Arnold McKellar m Barrie Stephen
(1902-1946) Aug. 6, 1938 (1901-)
Hazelpark, Mich.

Ernest in his first year hovered between life and death. My mother and and his Aunt Sarah (Graham) Dewar, a neighbour, often despaired. The crises passed and he gained strength.

With the birth of their second child, Alex, with daughter Effie 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, Clarence 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Ernest one year, my parents were relieved when Uncle Duncan and Aunt Danlora took Ernest to live with them. There he grew up as one of their family.

Ernest was a fine scholar. He attended Normal School, taught public school at Harrow, Bar River and Toronto. He took university courses and eventually received his B.A. from the University of Western Ontario, his English specialist from Queen's University, and his B.Paed. from the

University of Toronto. He taught secondary school in North Bay and in Toronto. He was appointed Director of English for the Central Technical School in the latter city, which position he held at his death. He is buried in Kilmartin cemetery.

He and Barrie built a fine home in Islington. They had one daughter:

(5) Danlora Jane b. 1941.

The Ninth Son

(3) John
McKellar
(1866-1925)

John stayed at home until he went west in the spring of 1888. He worked his late brother William's farm for over a year finally buying a quarter section adjoining Malcolm. He farmed this until 1897 when he went to Eholt, B.C. in the mining country. He remained in British Columbia for the rest of his life, living in Greenwood in his last years. He never returned to Manitoba nor Ontario. He never married.

In July 1968, myself, wife and family stopped in Greenwood. The town records listed John's cause of death as microcarditis. An old lady in her 90's remembered him and described him as 'a high calibre man'. He is buried in Greenwood cemetery. No marker could be found.

The Third Daughter

(3) Kate
McKellar
(1868-1927)
m
Donald Mitchell
(1861-1947)

Kate, the youngest daughter, the twelfth child, remained at home helping her mother until she was married in 1889. Dan and Kate lived in Glencoe where all of their children were born. In 1896 they too went west to Margaret, Manitoba. They lived with uncle Lachie for a time. Dan was a carpenter. His talents were put to good use building new houses. Later, they moved to Nesbitt, and finally, in 1903, to Francis, Sask. In a letter to Kilmartin, Kate said she was the first lady in the village. They had arrived before the railway reached there. Dan started a lumber yard and also became the Francis postmaster. Kate was invalided in her later years and was confined to a wheel chair. Kate and Dan were buried in Regina. They had a family of three:

(4) <u>Jane Mitchell</u>	m	Robert L. Hanbidge, K.C.
(1891-1968)	Sept. 8, 1915	(1881-1974)
	at Francis	

Jane as a young lady went to Regina to further her education and to take office employment. While there she met a young lawyer. After their marriage, Robert set up practice in Kerrobert, Sask. Robert was elected in the federal elections of 1957, 1958. About 1962, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and continued in this office for several years. Jane died during this time. Their children:

- (5) Muriel Jean
- (5) Gladys Elaine
- (5) Beryl Mitchell
- (5) Robert Donald Keith
- (5) Alice May
- (5) Mildred Bennett

(4) <u>Lloyd Mitchell</u>	m	Helen Brooks
(1892-1954)	July 1946	(1914-1973)
	at Regina	

Lloyd took professional training as a pharmacist. He practiced in Mortlach and Maple Creek, Sask. and was active in Masonic lodges, attaining the 32degree. On several occasions, he visited Ontario with his father and later with his wife. He and Helen had no family.

(4) <u>Effie Anne Mitchell</u>	m	Oscar L. Taylor, M.D.
(1895-1987)	Jan. 26, 1927	(1899-1927)
	at Francis	

Effie Anne graduated from Columbia University as a physio-therapist. She practised her profession before her marriage to a young doctor. They set up housekeeping in Mortlach, Saskatchewan. Eight months after her wedding, she was widowed by a drowning accident. In a few years, she set up, in Regina, the Taylor Physiotherapy Clinic which she ran successfully for many years. Effie became president of the Saskatchewan Physical Therapy Association, and was instrumental in getting medical recognition of the practice of physiotherapy in Saskatchewan. Recently, honours have come to her both in Regina and Saskatoon. In the latter city, where she taught at the university, the physiotherapy unit there is being named after her. In retirement, she still leads an active life in New Westminster, B.C. Effie and Oscar had one son, born after his father's death.

(5) Oscar Mitchell Taylor b. 1928

The Tenth Son

(3) Neil L.
McKellar
(1872-1937)

■
Flora B.
McLachlan
(1872-1958)

Neil L., the youngest of the thirteen, was eighteen when his father died. In the will he was to receive \$1000 and certain horses, cows and sheep should he decide to farm. As a young man he assisted Dugald at home, helped build a railway and worked as a thresher-man. In 1896 he joined the Mitchell's and Gillies' as they went West. He remained there for almost two years before returning to Ontario. He and mother were married May 18, 1899 and set up their home in Alvinston while dad worked for the railway company.

In 1902 their plans to move West were dropped. Instead they returned to the old homestead at Kilmartin to help Mary and Dugald. Subsequently they bought 50 acres from Dugald and agreed to the use of the other 50 for the care and keeping of Clarence and Ernest. As Kilmartin hamlet declined, dad bought back lots 3, 4, and 5 (the latest in 1913).

They lived the rest of their lives on the homestead being highly respected, active in school, church, and social happenings. Father visited Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1923, mother likewise in 1940.

They raised, as well as Clarence, seven children of their own.

(4) <u>Effie Anne McKellar</u>	m	Hart Nash
(1900-)	Jan. 20, 1951	(-1964)
	at Los Angeles	

Effie Anne left home at 18 for Detroit. She attended night school to qualify as a secretary, all the while supporting herself by doing housework. Going into the business world she climbed the ladder rapidly, but never did she forget those of us at home. In 1929 she transferred to San Francisco, then later to Los Angeles where she was with the Standard Oil Company. Here she met and married an executive of that firm. Their retirement in Los Vegas did not last long as Hart passed away after a few years.

Effie then went back to work as diligently as before, finally calling it quits in January 1980! Over the years she has often returned to Ontario.

(4) Hugh Elmer McKellar m Islay Mitchell
 (1908-1953) July 12, 1941 (1914-1980)
 at London

Hugh, after high school, went to Detroit, attended Business College and went into office work. The crash of 1929 sent him back to the farm, then into the auto service business in Glencoe, in 1935. He was very successful in this venture and had time to play an active part in Odd Fellows, Rotary, church, school and youth activities.

He volunteered in 1939, was turned down, called up and medically discharged. Not until 1948 did doctors find out he had a terminal illness.

Their children: (5) William Hugh b. 1942
 (5) Sharon Anne b. 1943

(4) Mary Laura McKellar m Lorne Towers
 (1910-) Dec. 9, 1939 (1908-)
 at Kilmartin

Mary, after high school, remained at home and was quite active in Burns Presbyterian Church, the dramatic club and girls' softball teams. The old home was the setting for her wedding. She and Lorne moved to his Metcalfe farm where they have lived since. They celebrated their 40th anniversary in 1979.

Their children are: (5) James Leonard b. 1943
 (5) Edward Lawrence b. 1946
 (5) Charles MacKellar b. 1950

(4) Dugald Kenneth McKellar m Verna C. MacKenzie
 (1913-) Dec. 18, 1948 (1917-)
 at Woodstock

Kenneth followed the educational route to London Normal School in 1931-32, the U. of Western Ontario with a B.A. in 1939, and the U. of Toronto with a B. Paed. in 1950. He taught for 7 years in public schools, and for 33 years in Sudbury secondary schools- the last 13 as principal of Lockerby Composite School. He was honored recently by having the school's auditorium named after him. A stint in the R.C.A.F. took him to western Canada and overseas.

Kenneth and Verna, a professional librarian, were greatly involved in the growth and development of Sudbury, especially in Calvin Presbyterian Church. The old home farm was purchased from brother Bill's estate in 1969. Ken moved his family to Kilmartin in 1973, built a new house, and now lives there in semi-retirement.

Their children:

- (5) Neil Lachlan b. 1949
- (5) Anne Beatrice b. 1951
- (5) Flora Catherine b. 1953
- (5) Hugh Wm. Edward b. 1955

(4) Archibald Lawrence McKellar m Mary McLean
 (1915-) Sept. 22, (1925-)
 1951 at
 Kilmartin

Archibald, after high school took a year's training in business. But jobs were scarce so he returned to work for local farmers. He joined the R.C.A.F. His postings took him as far afield as Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C., and ~~#122~~ 435 transport squadron in Burma.

On discharge he took up, under V.L.A., a farm near Kilmartin, has added to it and been quite successful. He and Mary are very active in Burns Presbyterian Church, the Glencoe Fair Board and the community in general.

Their children are:

- (5) Katherine Lynn b. 1952
- (5) Mary Elizabeth b. 1954
- (5) James Neil b. 1955
- (5) Grant Lawrence b. 1967

