

The Carroll Family



Genealogy of the Carroll Family

Parents of Daniel Carroll 1795-1873



Daniel Carroll

1795-1873 • LDR5-LGH
Marriage: 9 November 1818
Ingersoll, Oxford, Ontario, Canada



Elizabeth Clarissa Hall

1803-1884 • G7JN-4JJ

^ Children (3) children of Daniel & Clarissa Carroll



Reuben Henry Carroll

1820-1881 • LTCC-62G



Alpheus Carroll

1821-1898 • G7JN-QYN



Dr. Daniel William Carroll

1838-1912 • GC92-JN1



John Carroll

1753-1855 • MPXK-VYW
Marriage: 26 Dec 1776
Fonda, Montgomery, New York, United States



Mariah VanAlstine

1753-1837 • MPXK-VYV

^ Children (11) children of John & Mariah Carroll



Isaac Carroll

1777-1846 • LZKT-XPX



Abraham Carroll

1780-1867 • MPXK-VTP



Nancy Carroll

1781-1876 • LDR5-L9F



John Abram Carroll

1783-1814 • LDR5-2T5



Jacob Carroll

1786-1870 • LDR5-L72



William Carroll

1787-1871 • M46K-LYP



Henry Carroll

1789-1850 • KCY6-TGX



James Carroll

1791-1870 • LDR5-LNH



Cornelius Carroll

1793-1869 • LDR5-LKZ



Daniel Carroll

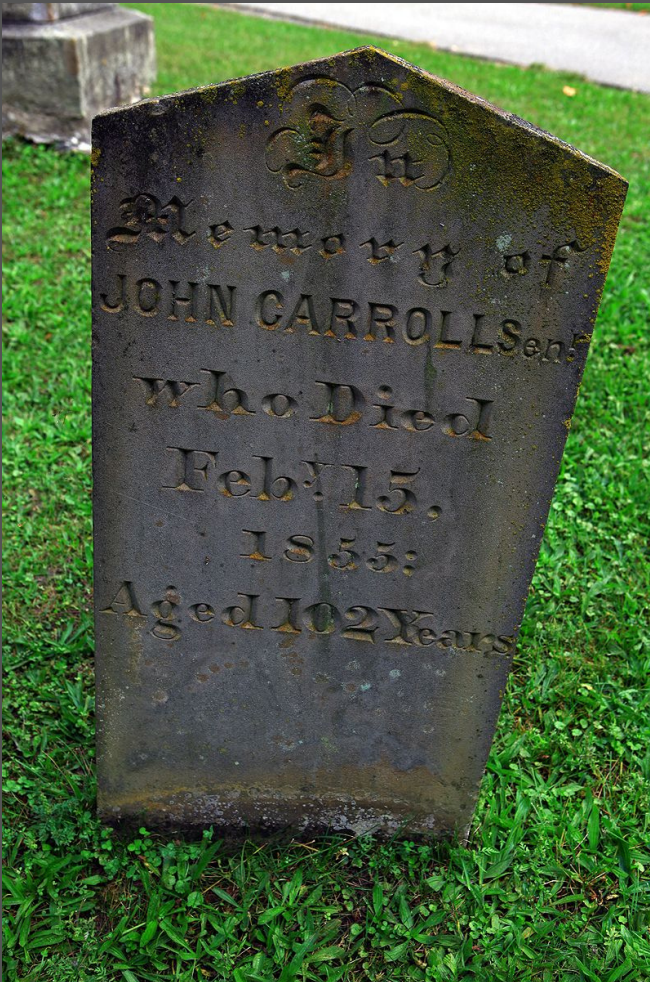
1795-1873 • LDR5-LGH



Gertrude Carroll

1800-1886 • LDR5-L5V

John Carroll 1753-1855



DIED.
In Beachville, on the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN CARROLL, in the 102nd year of his age.
The subject of this notice was born in the State of New Jersey, in March, 1753; rendered good service under Gen Schenlyer, in the American Revolution, and in 1789 emigrated to Canada, and settled in Beachville, where he resided up to the time of his death. Coming to a wilderness, he had, of course, many difficulties to encounter, and many disappointments to bear; but through an indomitable perseverance, and years of toil and exposure to the climate of a new and uncultivated country, succeeded in establishing for himself and family a comfortable home. The deceased bore the character of an upright and honest man, and a valued citizen, held the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and his loss will be severely felt. He leaves a very large and bereaved family, residing for the most part, in different sections of this county, as well as a large number of acquaintances, to mourn his loss.

John Carroll was born in Elizabeth Town, Essex County, New Jersey. His father, also John Carroll, was said to be from Dublin, Ireland, and came to New Jersey in the early 1740's. His mother's name has been given as Lydia Perrine. John settled in New York, along the Mohawk River near the village of Caughnawaga, Tryon County(now Fonda, Montgomery County) before the American Revolution. There he married Mariah Van Alstine in the Dutch Reformed Church on December 26, 1776. In 1784, John took a job surveying the Thames River Valley in today's Oxford County, Ontario, Canada. He returned to New York, and in the first census (1790) after the creation of the new United States, John, Mariah and children were living in Mohawk Township, Montgomery County< New York.

He may have returned to Canada more than once after his first venture there, and liking the land and desiring to own more property, he made the decision to settle there. The family, including Mariah and his large family of sons and daughters, and perhaps other members of the extended family, arrived by wagon in February 1800. Settling in Beachville, John became one of the area's first settlers.

Public Archives of Canada: "The petition of John Carroll, late of the State of New York, that your petitioner came into the Province in the month of February, last, with his family, ten children all of whom are now in the Township of Oxford, River Thames. That desirous of becoming a good and useful citizen, your petitioner humbly prays Your Excellency for the grant of a lot in Dundas Street, in the Township of Oxford or Dorchester, north of the Thames, for immediate settlement...dated at York [Toronto] 3rd June 1800, signed John Carroll." Note on bottom of document: "One of the sons, Isaac Carroll, of the age of 23 years, has wife and one child now in Oxford."

John and Mariah were the parents of 11 children: Isaac, Abraham, Captain John, Nancy, Jacob, William, Henry, James, Cornelius, Daniel and Gertrude. In Beachville he built a fine house with high ceilings and massive handwork, and on his 100th birthday it is said he danced a minuet! John Carroll lived to the remarkable age of 102 years and died at his home in Beachville, Oxford County, Ontario.

The above written by Suzanne Wesbrook Frantz, Descendant of John Carroll & Mariah Van Alstine.

Beachville



Perhaps in writing of the history of the eastern tip of North Oxford, the coming of the first known white settler in Oxford, John Carroll, would be an excellent point at which to begin.

John Carroll came to Canada from New Jersey in 1784 and is believed to have settled on Lots 23 and 24, Con. 1 within sight of what is now the village of Beachville. His family consisted of nine sons and two daughters. Early records reveal that his family and their descendants played a very important part in the development of the area, and in many other fields.

It was to the shanty of John Carroll that the first mail in Oxford County was brought in 1791, "Beachville" being the name chosen for the Post Office in honour of a Mr. Beach who operated what was, no doubt, the first grist mill on Oxford County.

excerpt above, from 'The History of North Oxford Township 1867-1967'

Oxford's first settler lost

By Marjorie E. Cropp

IN THE Ingersoll Rural Cemetery a stone marks the grave of Oxford's earliest known white settler, John Carroll, from New Jersey, who settled on Lots 23 and 24 of North Oxford, within sight of the present village of Beachville, in the year 1784.

The Carroll family historian, W. H. Carroll of Hamilton, believes that John Carroll bought the land from the Indians, did his settlement duties, and then went back for his family.

His obituary states that, when he came back in 1789, there was a "considerable settlement" in the Beachville district.

John Carroll died in 1855 at the age of 102 and was buried in the private family plot on the home place. When the Rural Cemetery was opened about 1863 the bodies were moved thither.

The following information about John Carroll's family was supplied by Mr. Carroll.

THE FAMILY consisted of nine sons and two daughters. Most of the men were farmers with some side line such as horseshoeing or the framing of buildings.

Abraham, the oldest, ran the first hotel (worthy of the name) in London. He made a success of the business because he had

several daughters in the district when it was almost impossible to hire help.

Isaac farmed Lot II Con 1 North Oxford. Prior to 1812 he acquired Lot 12 Broken Front Con. West Oxford.

Nancy, born in 1780 married James Fuller. James Fuller had a blacksmith shop south of the Thames, on the west side of the road, at Beachville in 1817. In 1837, on the death of her mother, Nancy went to her father and remained with him until his death in 1855.

John Jr. (Capt. John Carroll) was killed in 1814 while a prisoner of the American rangers under Matthew Westbrook, the

two sons in War of 1812

traitor of Delaware, and is buried in West Oxford United Church cemetery.

Jacob married Rhoda Fuller. Both are buried in Beachville Cemetery.

William married Appolonia Ingersoll. They lived at Lakeside and are buried there.

Henry was killed in the Battle of Stoney Creek on June 16, 1813.

James became the Sheriff of Oxford, an office he held for more than 20 years. His farm was one mile east of his father's, on the Governor's Road. He had a large family, one son becoming the first Canadian Senator from British Columbia. He died in 1870 and is buried in Old Saint Paul's Cem-

etry in Woodstock. His wife was Jane Wier of the Grand River Settlement.

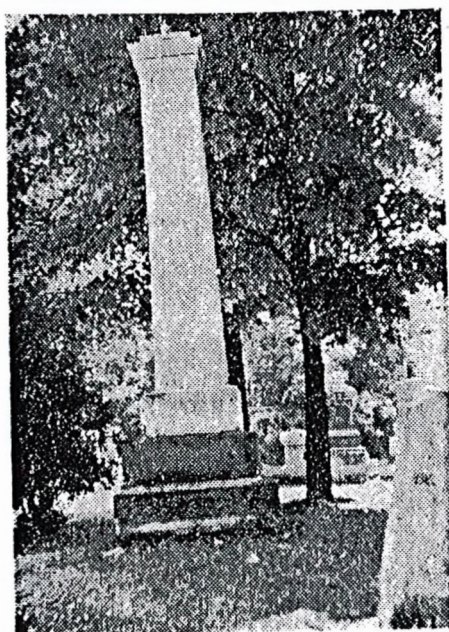
Cornelius, single, died in 1873.

Daniel married Clarissa Hall, and was very active in business in and around Ingersoll until his death in 1873.

Gertrude, the youngest, born in 1799, married Charles Ingersoll who opened the first store there in 1822, and got permission from the Government to open a post office.

The Government had said it must be called Oxford, a name it held until the village became officially known as Ingersoll in 1852.

CARROLL, John



GRAVE OF JOHN CARROLL
Oxford's first settler

London Free Press

March 11, 1967

Family tree search leads woman to town

A descendant of an early area settler returned to her ancestral home Monday, searching for relatives to help complete her family tree.

Virginia Carroll Schrader of Michigan, stopped into Ingersoll earlier this week to trace the history of her great-great-grandfather, John Carroll.

John Carroll settled near Beachville in 1784, after fighting as a Loyalist in the American revolution. The Carroll ancestral home still stands at 111 King Street West in Ingersoll.

Schrader said her father, Charles Carroll, moved away from this area when only 12 years old. After working as a blacksmith for a trolley car company in Toronto, he moved to Chapin, Michigan. Schrader spends her summer months in Ovid, Michigan, residing in Bradenton, Florida the rest of the year.

While in Ingersoll, Schrader visited several cemeteries of her ancestors. As well, she made side-trips to the Oxford County Library and the Beachville Museum.

Schrader's search so far has been very successful. Up until last year, she had only traced her family back to Henry Carroll, one of nine sons of John Carroll.

Her next goal is to contact relatives in this area who may know more about John Carroll. In particular, she is searching for relatives named Hartnell who may be directly related to her grandfather Dyer Carroll.

Schrader, a specialist in aging, has made a full-time hobby of searching her past. She has traced her mother's side of the family, named Goodrich, all the way back to 1454 England.

Anyone related to, or with information on the John Carroll family can contact Schrader at her summer home of 2346 North Hollister Road, Ovid, Michigan, 48866. Her winter address is 656 Hillcrest Drive Bradenton, Florida, 33529.

INGERSOLL TIMES

July 29, 1987

John Carroll was blessed with nine sons

By J. C. HERBERT
for Ingersoll This Week

One of the earliest settlers in what is now Oxford County was John Carroll who moved to Upper Canada from New Jersey, following the American Revolution.

No doubt lured by cheap land and fearing unsettled conditions in America following the war of independence, he decided to investigate conditions in Upper Canada.

By following the Indian trails he reached a branch of the Upper Thames River, then known as La Tranche, in 1784. He purchased land from the Indians, before the county was surveyed, and built himself a cabin on what is now lots 23 and 24 in North Oxford Township, a short distance east of the present village of Beachville.

He returned to his homeland and brought his family in 1789.

His obituary states there was considerable development in the area at that time. Beachville in the early days, developed much more quickly than did Ingersoll. A man by the name of Beach, who gave the community its name, had built a mill, the first one between Ancaster and Detroit, and postal service was established there in 1791.

John Carroll and his wife Maria had 11 children, two girls, Nancy and Gertrude and nine boys, Henry, John, William, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Cornelius, Daniel and James. Prayers must have been answered since in those days boys were a precious commodity.

There was need for strong healthy boys and young men to help in clearing and developing the land. Two of the Carroll sons, Henry and John, were killed in the War of 1812.

Abraham owned and operated one of the best hotels in London; James became sheriff of Oxford and Daniel was very active in the business life around Ingersoll.

Daughter Nancy married James Fuller, a blacksmith of Beachville and Gertrude married Thomas Ingersoll, son of Major Thomas In-

gersoll who appeared on the scene about 1795.

William married Appalonia a daughter of Thomas Ingersoll. They settled in what is now Lakeside where James Ingersoll, a brother of Charles, began the first settlement in that area. An inscription on a tombstone in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery at Lakeside states: "in memory of William Carroll, died November 30 1871, age 83 years 17 days and his wife Appalonia, died June 12, 1871 age 78 years, 8 months and 28 days.

John Carroll died in 1854 at the age of 102 but not before he saw the first stage coach pass through the area in 1832 and the first railroad cross through his property in 1852.

It is recorded that "the first train went through at the spanking pace of six miles per hour, drawn by a

tiny hugh stacked wood-burning locomotive." John was buried on the family farm but later was moved to the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery when it opened about 1863.

The Carroll family, children and grandchildren, were very active in the life of Ingersoll and the surrounding area after it experienced rapid growth following the arrival of Thomas Ingersoll who built roads and encouraged settlement. One of John Carroll's grandsons, Daniel Welcome Carroll, became a prominent doctor in Ingersoll. He had his residence and office on property which his grandfather purchased from Thomas Ingersoll.

Carroll Street and Daniel Street are named after the Carroll family. His house at 111 King St. E., was purchased, after his death by J. L. Paterson, an Ingersoll lawyer, and it remained in the Pater-

son family until Dr. Austin Paterson's death a few years ago.

Part of this land is now being subdivided into residential property and known as the Thames Valley Estates. Dr. Carroll's office on the North East corner of King and Carroll streets is now a private residence and the Carroll hotel on the South West corner is an apartment building.

Dr. Carroll married into the Adair family who owned a hotel on the north side of the Canadian National Railway tracks where a new apartment building has recently

been built. On one occasion when the doctor had his horse in the hotel barns, a fire broke out and, in attempting to rescue the horse he was severely burned, and disfigured for the rest of his life. He died on April 15, 1912.

His obituary records that "Dr. Carroll was possibly one of the oldest residents in the town. He had seen the town grow from a hamlet to its present proportion and he had done active pioneering work in this portion of the county."

Continued on page 13

John Carroll had nine sons

Continued from page 11

Pallbearers were Drs. Makay, Coleridge, Rogers, Canfield, and Neff. Older residents will remember some of these doctors.

In his will, Dr. Carroll left a parcel of land to the town to be used for a park. The 26-acre property bounded by King Solomon and Pemberton streets and Kensington Park was deemed unsuitable for a park by the town authorities and the town council petitioned the Ontario Legislature to grant permission to sell the land and with the proceeds build a park in a more suitable location. Bill-20 passed in 1916 gave the town permission to do so. The park was to be known as Carroll's Park and a plaque on a marker at the King Street entrance to the park designates it as such.

It is now more commonly known as Memorial Park but its correct designation is as noted in this official document.

In his will Dr. Carroll also left his King Street residence to the town to be used as a hospital for sick children but by the same bill it gave the town permission to sell the property and use the proceeds to erect a wing or an addition to the Alexandra Hospital to be known as "Dr. Carroll Wing for Sick Children."

As we celebrate heritage in our community it behooves us to pay tribute to the pioneers who laid such a good foundation for future growth of Ingersoll and to make life a little easier for those who followed. Not the least of these were the Carroll families.

DAILY SENTINEL-REVIEW
INGERSOLL THIS WEEK
JULY 24, 1970

CARROLL, JOHN

JOHN CARROLL: OXFORD COUNTY'S EARLIEST SETTLER

BY DOUG PALMER

When Thomas Ingersoll and Thomas Hornor accepted land grants from Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1793 to begin the settlement of Oxford County, Beachville was already a recognized stop on the official post route between Quebec and Sandwich. Of the early Beachville inhabitants, John Carroll is reputed to be the earliest arrival.

According to John Carroll himself, he travelled from New Jersey to the Beachville area in 1784, at the age of 32. If Carroll's account is accurate, he may have been one of the Loyalist refugees who made their way to Canada in that year. Carroll claims that he purchased land from the Indians and built his first cabin on what are now lots 23 and 24 of the first concession in North Oxford. But it was not until 1789 that Carroll brought his wife, Mariah, and his eleven children to Upper Canada. Since the birth dates of some of the two girls and nine boys fall between the period 1784-1789 we must assume that he did not spend the entire five years alone in his cabin in Beachville. When he and his family arrived in Beachville there was already a number of settlers about whom we know very little.

Carroll's descendants maintain that Mariah Carroll exacted an unusual pledge from her numerous offspring. All eleven promised not to marry. The reason for this extraordinary vow is not known. There is speculation that it was the harshness of pioneer life that led Mariah to make her odd request. Whatever the reason, her children failed to keep their commitment. Both daughters married, Nancy to James Fuller and Gertrude to the younger Thomas Ingersoll. At least four sons also married young ladies from the Fuller, Hall, Ingersoll and Weir families.

When war broke out between Britain and the United States in 1812, catching Canada in the middle, the Carrolls, unlike many of their neighbours, sided with the British. The Carrolls paid a heavy price for their loyalty. John Jr., a captain in the militia, was captured by a band of pro-American marauders led by former Beachville neighbour, Andrew Westbrook. Young Carroll was ordered to ride Westbrook's horse, whose distinctive markings were well known in the area. The ruse worked. John Jr. was shot in error by his own friends. Captain John Carroll was subsequently buried in the cemetery of West Oxford Church. According to tradition the Carrolls lost another son, Henry, at the battle of Stoney Creek. However, the burial records of West Oxford show a Henry Carroll buried there in 1850. Land records and militia documents also show a Henry Carroll alive and well long after the conclusion of the war.

In spite of the harshness of pioneer life, John Carroll lived to the ripe old age of 102. He lived long enough to see the arrival of the first railway train in Beachville. He also lived long enough to see the earliest settlement of this region eclipsed by the growth of other municipalities in Oxford County and in southwestern Ontario. We must also bear in mind that he lived long enough to be able to tell his own version of history without too much fear of contradiction.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Fifty-six years elapsed between the arrival of Oxford County's first settler and the publication of Oxford County's first newspaper, the Ingersoll Chronicle. This time lapse is one of the reasons why most of the early history of this isolated pioneer settlement has been lost, but bits and scraps of information which have come to the writer prove that its isolation did not save it from being directly affected by every wind that blew at the border.

The first known white settler to come into Beachville district was thirty-two year old John Carroll, of New Jersey. He arrived in 1784. The Carroll family historian, who has searched the Dominion and Provincial archives and similar sources in the United States, believes that he bought his land from the Indians, proved his claim according to British law, and then went out for his family. He located north of the Thames on what are now lots 23 and 24. This land is within sight of Beachville, and includes the farm recently owned by Elgin Park. John Carroll had two daughters, Nancy and Gertrude, and nine sons—a paying proposition for any pioneer. The sons played a leading part in the development of the area. Two were killed in the War of 1812, Henry in 1813 and John Jr. in 1814. Perhaps pioneering was too hard for their mother. She made them all promise not to marry. However, after she died, they all succumbed to temptation but the youngest, and raised families of their own. The youngest son became a doctor and went to British Columbia where he was elected to parliament. When he was an old man he returned and married the sweetheart of his youth, then a widow, so that he could leave her his property.

John Carroll died in 1854 at the age of 102 and was buried in the family plot on the home-place. Later, the bodies in the plot were removed to the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery near Ingersoll. Obituaries in those days were real biographies. John Carroll's obituary stated that when he returned to the Beachville district in 1789 there was a 'considerable settlement' there. These early settlers must have been sturdy of

body and soul. When they left the protection of the forts they were at the mercy of the untamed wilderness. Though the Treaty of Separation, signed in 1783, contained a clause prohibiting reprisals, the Royalists continued to arrive in a destitute state. Neither life nor property had been respected. Almost every family had its tale of atrocity experienced at the hands of the victorious Americans.

Government relief, however, was organized. Besides pork and flour, each family received the following tools and implements:—to every six families, one cross-cut saw; to every family, one hand-saw, one hammer, two gimlets, 90 pounds of nails assorted, one set of door hinges, one axe, one mattock, one spade, one scythe, one sickle, one set of plough irons, one set of harrow irons, one broad axe, two augers, two chisels, one gouge, one drawing knife, one camp kettle. By 1791 there were enough people here to request postal service of the government. The name chosen for the post office was Beachville, in honour of Mr. Beach, who had a grist mill here. Likely the mail was left at the mill. It was the first mill between the head of Lake Ontario and the Detroit settlement. Among the government postal records for that year is a statement which reads:— 'A man on horseback left every Spring (from Quebec) with letters for Montreal, Kingston, York, Lancaster, Brant's Ford, Beachville, Allan's Township (Deleware), Grant's Landing (Chatham), Sandwich and Malden (Amherstburg).

Beachville was no doubt chosen for settlement because of its abundant water power. The village which eventually grew up found itself in a particularly benign location. Just here the high ridges that rim the valley each put forth a tentative toe of dry land upon the valley margins to form a natural approach to the river. Here was a ford—thus business was drawn to the point. There was plenty of room on the flat land for the settlement to grow up around its industries. Beachville, born approximately 180 years ago has amazingly held its own in the face of having a city and a town spring up within five miles of its borders.



Willows arch the road, looking south from village bridge. May Shepherd about 1890.

THE WAR OF 1812

During the War of 1812, Oxford reaped the woe of her citizens' mixed loyalties. Stories of the times have come down to us. Mr. Chris. Karn, living just north of the present village on land still held in the Karn family, hitched up his team and drove a wagonload of recruits to Niagara-on-the-Lake. Few of them returned. Later, a woman of the Beachville district walked to Niagara with socks which she had knitted for her husband. In the Canfield family, all but one piece of a complete set of pewter dishes was melted down for bullets. That one is in possession of Mr. John Canfield.

Sixteen-year-old William Dodge took his father's musket which was almost too heavy for him to lift and went to war in his father's place. The new home in Canada which they had owned for one year was very precious to the Dodges, for they had fled from the United States before a mob of screaming savages, amid a rain of bullets. A neighbourhood boy, Warner Dygert, accompanied him. These two lads fought all through the campaign, and when the army finally disbanded, they found their way home on foot, begging food and lodging from farmer folk along the way. John Canfield and Graham Lowes now have the swords their great-great-grandfathers carried to war in 1812.

As the campaign wore on, however, many men of the militia deserted. This was the case all over the country. The business of planting and reaping, so that the families at home in the wilderness might be fed, was urgent.

The Oxford Militia was mobilized early in 1812 under Lieut.-Col. Henry Bostwick of Dover Mills and was in active service almost continuously until the end of the war in 1814. The regiment took part in numerous skirmishes and in five actual battles: The Battle of Detroit, August 16, 1812; the Battle of Fort Erie, November 18, 1812; Nanticoke Creek, November 13, 1813; The Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814; and the Battle of Malcolm's Mills, November 6, 1814.

At the beginning of the war, Britain ruled the waves on Lake Erie. Captain Barclay commanding the British fleet on Lake Erie had the American fleet bottled up in Presqu' Ile Harbour. All supplies for the army in the Detroit area under General Procter were transported by wagon train from the head of the lake to Brant's Ford and from thence down to Dover. From there the supplies were carried by boat to Detroit. This route was used for about a year.

But Captain Barclay accepted an invitation to dinner in Dover. His conscience troubled him--give him credit for that--but he accepted the invitation. He even left a bit early, but when he got back, the American fleet had got out of Presqu' Ile Harbour and Captain Barclay had to run for Amherstburg where superior American forces kept him bottled up. Now supplies for Detroit could not travel by Dover. From Brant's Ford wagon teams must carry Procter's supplies over the almost impassable road bordering the Thames.

Charles Askin did not mention Martin's Tavern in 1806, but by 1812 this tavern was established on the Ingersoll road, where it was met by the Beachville side-road. According to rumour it was fitted with secret doors and other conveniences useful in fleecing unsuspecting travellers. Succeeding events certainly placed the loyalties of Mr. Martin in question.

With General Procter at Detroit, begging for food, clothes, ammunition and money for his men, the wagon trains were systematically looted all along the road. One train put up at Martin's Tavern for the night. The story goes that someone got the guards drunk and removed the iron-bound money boxes from the wagons and buried them. Others say that the boxes were filled with rocks and the train went on to its destination unsuspecting. The boxes are said to have contained Spanish coins, gold sovereigns, American twenty-dollar and ten-dollar gold pieces and silver plate. The money was never found, but the prosperity of a local family engendered suspicion among other local citizens. Years later that gentleman died, leaving a box of coins such as were supposed to have been contained in the General's money boxes and interest in the matter was revived. Official search was carried on for a time and for years buried treasure hunts spiced the lives of local village boys--and some of the village elders.

Shortly after, Captain Barclay, having built an extra ship, came out of the harbour to meet the Americans. He was defeated. One historian writes that he was 'defeated but undisgraced.' How strange! Procter's starving, penniless, munitionless army was forced to withdraw from Western Ontario and the peninsula was systematically plundered by the victorious Americans. Perhaps the citizens of Dover regretted the dinner which they had tendered to Barclay when they saw Dover burned to the ground and their food supplies carried off.

The plundering of the Beachville district seems to have been motivated by personal spite. Disquieting rumours had come up river from Allan's Settlement (Deleware) in the middle of 1812. Ebenezer Allan, the founder of the place, and Andrew Westbrook, one of its leading citizens, had, after years of residence in Canada, declared themselves on the side of the invading Yankees. They were seized at the order of General Brock, and their holdings confiscated. Allan died shortly, but Westbrook, a six-foot-two, red-haired giant, escaped. After Procter's defeat, Westbrook led a raiding party of Michigan Rangers up to his old home, grandiloquently burned his buildings and retired with his family and several army officers whom he had captured. Westbrook had purchased the Burdick Mill some time before.

It so happened that one of his old neighbours, Sykes Tousley, had remained loyal and was granted a major's commission in the local militia. He was stationed in Oxford Township. Westbrook swore that he would 'get'

Tousley. In April of 1814 Westbrook entered Tousley's house one night, woke the major and ordered him to come along. He told the terrified Mrs. Tousley that he would kill her husband if she raised the alarm. Tousley was carried off tied to his own horse and Westbrook told Mrs. Tousley that he would soon be back in Oxford leading a party of Indians.

During the spring and summer of 1814 the traitor Westbrook led many raiding parties up the Thames burning property and taking prisoners. In August he returned to the Beachville district with a large party of raiders, burned the mill, and carried off several officers and important citizens. One man, whose buildings were destroyed was George Nichol who lived on the First Concession, just south of Centreville on the farm now owned by J. C. Shuttleworth. Mr. Nichol was a British Scout. He and his family hid in the woods to escape the vindictiveness of the enemy. Among those captured and carried off were three men by the names of Carroll, Hall and Curtis.

Captain John Carroll was the son of the original settler, John Carroll. Westbrook's object was to use the prisoners for exchange purposes later on. Westbrook's horse was a pinto known all over the province, so in case of pursuit he forced his prisoners to ride his horse, taking turn about. The ruse worked in this case. A rescue party followed the raiders down river and Captain Carroll was shot and killed by his best friend who supposed the rider of the pinto to be its owner Westbrook. Captain Carroll is buried in West Oxford United Church Cemetery.

Without its mill the district was plunged into the hardships of its early years. The story is told in the annals of the Burdick family who settled west of Beachville in 1803: 'Horses were seized and buildings destroyed. Those fortunate enough to have hidden a horse away took their grist to Norwich on horseback. Others had no alternative but to pound their wheat into flour with homemade improvisations.'



Digging new river channel, 1949. Elm trees are now all dead of elm disease.

Copyright by M. Cropp, Beachville, Ont.

The War of 1812 in Oxford County

Among the causes of the War of 1812 was the American ambition to drive all the British out of North America, and the feeling that "Canada could be captured without raising any soldiers at all" and that "Canadians would eagerly rally around the Stars and Stripes, if given the opportunity." They forgot that the Indians hated the Americans, and that much of Canada had been settled by many United Empire Loyalists, who had been driven from their homes in the United States and were not easily to be driven from another. So when United States declared war on Great Britain, Canada became involved in a quarrel with which she really had nothing to do.

Oxford County did not experience any actual fighting in the war, but did see plunderings, raids, etc. The heavy fighting was on and along the Great Lakes from Detroit to the St. Lawrence River. When the Americans invaded Ontario (Upper Canada) in 1812, the Oxford Militia was mobilized under Lt. Col. Henry Bostwick, and was in almost continuous service till the end of the war. It took part in numerous skirmishes and in actual battles at Detroit, Fort Erie, Nanticoke Creek, Lundy's Lane and Malcolm's Mills.

After the defeat of Capt. Barclay in 1813 on Lake Erie by the Americans, all supplies for the army at Detroit had to come over land from Brantford by way of an almost impassable road along the Thames River, through Oxford County. One of the paymaster's wagons from Montreal was looted at Martin's Tavern on the Old Stage Road south of Beachville. Legend has it that two tons of gold are still buried there, and many years later local citizens used to go to that area and dig for the treasure thought

to be buried there, but it has never been found.

As the campaign wore on, many men deserted the Militia to tend to their farms, as the need for food for their families in the wilderness became urgent.

A flour mill, erected in 1805 by James Burdick, where Centreville now stands, was later sold to an Andrew Westbrook. This man, Westbrook, after many years' residence in Canada, declared his loyalty to the American cause, and he was responsible for most of the raids in Oxford County later. He and Ebenezer Allan were seized and had their holdings confiscated by order of General Isaac Brock. Allan died shortly after, but Westbrook escaped. He later returned, leading a raiding party and burned his buildings along with the mill, no doubt for spite. One of his old neighbours, a Mayor Sykes Towsley of the local Militia, was stationed in Oxford County. Westbrook swore he would get him, and in April, 1814, he entered Towsley's home and carried him off, tied to his own horse.

During the Spring and Summer of 1814, Westbrook led many raids up the Thames, burning property and taking prisoners. In August he returned to the Beachville area, burned the mill and carried off several officers and prominent citizens. One man, whose buildings were destroyed, was George Nichols, who lived on the 1st Concession just south of Centreville. Nichols and his family hid in the woods to escape the enemy.

Among those carried off were three men by the name of Hall, Curtis and Carroll. Carroll's father, John Carroll, had settled near Beachville in 1784. He bought his land from the Indians and then in 1789 returned to

New Jersey for his family of nine sons and two daughters. The one son, Capt. John Carroll Jr., who was taken prisoner by Westbrook, was forced to ride Westbrook's pinto, which was known all over the province. The ruse worked. A rescue party followed the raiders down the river, and Capt. Carroll was shot and killed by his best friend, who supposed the rider of the pinto to be Westbrook.

Besides the Capt. John Carroll Jr., who was killed in 1814 as mentioned previously, there was Henry Carroll, who was killed in the Battle of Stoney Creek on June 16, 1813. Another son, Daniel, was married to Clarissa Hall and was active in business around Ingersoll. One of the daughters, Gertrude, married Charles Ingersoll, who opened the first store in Ingersoll in 1822, and also a Post Office.

The destruction of the mill at Beachville brought untold hardships to the district. One Burdick family, who had settled west of Centreville in 1803, reported horses seized and buildings burned. Those fortunate enough to have hidden a horse away, took their grist on horseback to Norwich. Others had to pound their wheat into flour by homemade means.

It is reported that two young lads

from Beachville, William Dodge and Warner Dygert, hardly big enough to hold a musket, fought through the campaign and when the army disbanded, found their way home on foot, begging food and lodging on their way. One boy went to war instead of his father. The story is told that Christopher Karn, living just north of Beachville, hitched up his oxen and drove a wagon-load of recruits to Niagara-on-the-Lake. Later, a Beachville woman walked to Niagara with socks she had knitted for her husband. It is told that the Karns entertained the Indian Chief, Tecumseh, a short time before he was killed.

Comfort Sage and Caleb Hopkins, whose families were original settlers on the Old Stage Road, enlisted together, were also veterans of the 1812-15 war, and were said to have fought at Chrysler's Farm. Hopkins lived near Centreville and C. Sage at Lot 11, Con. 3.

When the war closed with the Peace of Ghent, signed in 1815, the soil of Canada was everywhere freed of the invader. After all these years of peace between the two countries, we may say with confidence -

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red."

JOHN CARROLL

One of the earliest settlers in what is now Oxford County was John Carroll. He moved to Upper Canada from New Jersey after the American Revolution .

No doubt lured by cheap land and fearing unsettled conditions in America following the War for Independence, Carroll decided to investigate conditions in Upper Canada.

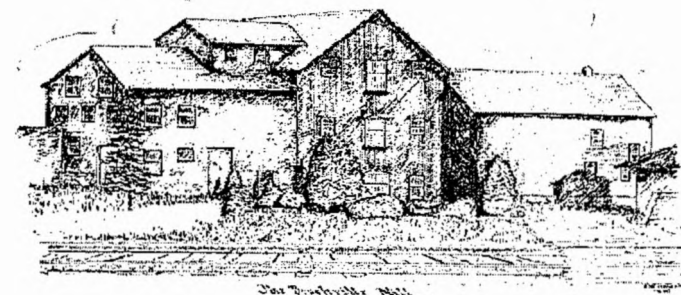
By following the Indian trails, he reached a branch of the Upper Thames River, then known as La Tranche, in 1784. He purchased land from the Indians before the county was surveyed. He built himself a cabin on what is now lots 23 and 24 in North Oxford Township, a short distance east of the present village of Beachville .

He returned to his homeland with his family in 1789.

His obituary states there was considerable development in the area at that time. Beachville, in the early days, developed much more quickly than Ingersoll did. A man by the name of Beach, who gave the community its name, had built a mill there. It was the first mill between Ancaster and Detroit. Postal service was established there in 1791.

John Carroll and his wife Maria had eleven children, two girls Nancy and Gertrude; and nine boys Henry, John, William Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Cornelius, Daniel and James. Prayers must have been

answered since in those days boys were a precious commodity. There was a need for strong healthy boys and young men to help clearing and developing the land.



Beachville Mill

Two of the Carroll sons, Henry and John, were killed in the War of 1812. Abraham owned and operated one of the best hotels in London. James became sheriff of Oxford, and Daniel was very active in the business life around Ingersoll.

Daughter Nancy married James Fuller, a blacksmith in Beachville. Gertrude married Thomas Ingersoll, son of Major Thomas Ingersoll, who appeared on the scene about 1795.

William married Appalonia, a daughter of Thomas Ingersoll. They settled in what is now Lakeside. James Ingersoll, a brother of Charles, began

the first settlement in Lakeside. An inscription on a tombstone in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, at Lakeside states:

In memory of William Carroll, died November 30, 1871, age 83 years 17 days and his wife Appalonia, died June 12, 1871 age 78 years, 8 months and 28 days.

John Carroll lived to see the first stage coach pass through the area in 1832 and the first railroad cross through his property in 1852. It is recorded that The first train went through at the spanking speed of six miles per hour, drawn by a tiny high-stacked wood-burning locomotive. John Carroll died in 1854 at the age of 102. He was buried on the family farm, but later was moved to the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery when it opened about 1863.

The Carroll family, children and grandchildren were very active in the life of Ingersoll and the surrounding area. Oxford experienced rapid growth following the arrival of Thomas Ingersoll, who built roads and encouraged settlement. One of John Carroll's grandsons, Daniel Welcome Carroll became a prominent doctor in Ingersoll. He had his residence and office on property which his grandfather purchased from Thomas Ingersoll.

Carroll Street and Daniel Street are named after the Carroll family. Dr. Daniel Carroll's house at 111 King Street East was purchased after his death by J.L. Paterson, an Ingersoll lawyer. The house remained in the Paterson family until Dr. Austin Paterson's death a

few years ago.

Part of this land is now being subdivided into residential property known as the Thames Valley Estates. Dr. Carroll's office on the north east corner of King and Carroll Streets is now a private residence. And the Carroll Hotel on the south west corner is an apartment building.

Dr. Carroll married into the Adair family. They owned a hotel on the north side of the Canadian National Railway tracks where a new apartment building has recently been built. On one occasion, when the doctor had his horse in the hotel barns, a fire broke out. While attempting to rescue his horse he was severely burned and disfigured for the rest of his life.

Dr. Carroll's obituary recorded that he was possibly one of the oldest residents in the town. He had seen the town grow from a hamlet to its present population and he had done active pioneering work in this portion of the country. His pallbearers were Drs. MacKay, Coleridge, Rogers, Canfield, and Neff.

In his will Dr. Carroll left a parcel of land to the town to be used for a park. The 26 acre property was bound by King Soloman and Pemberton Streets and Kensington Park. Town authorities deemed the area unsuitable for a park. Town council petitioned the Ontario Legislature to grant permission to sell the land and use the proceeds to build a park in a more suitable location. Bill 20, passed in 1916, gave the town permission to do so. The park was to be known

as Carroll's Park. A plaque on a marker at the King Street entrance to the park designates it as such, although it is more commonly known as Memorial Park. [In 2007 this park was renamed Yvonne Holmes Mott Memorial Park. Twin cairns are planned for the park's King Street entrance; one honouring Dr. Carroll and the other Bonnie Mott.]

Dr. Carroll also left his King Street residence to the town to be used as a hospital for sick children. But by the same Bill 20, permission was granted to the town to sell the property and use the proceeds to erect a wing or an addition to the Alexandra Hospital to be known as The Dr. Carroll Wing for Sick Children.

As we celebrate the heritage of our community it behoves us to pay tribute to the pioneers who laid such a good foundation for the future growth of Ingersoll and to make life a little easier for those who followed. Not the least of these were the Carroll families.

ELISHA HALL

Among the early settlers who came to Oxford was Major Benjamin Loomis. He qualified for a crown grant of land because he fought on the side of the British in the American Revolutionary War.

He arrived in 1800, and his 200 acres were situated in West Oxford on Lot 19, Concession One. A year later Ichabod Hall also arrived from England. Hall rented one hundred acres of the Loomis property between what is now King Street East and Canterbury Street, in the Princess Park area.

The Halls came from Canterbury. Mrs. Hall's maiden name was Martha Tunis. Hence the street names in the Hall survey, one of the oldest in the county, are Hall, Canterbury, Martha, and Tunis.

Their son Elisha was born shortly after they arrived in Ingersoll. There has always been speculation about the first white child born in Oxford. Records show that Elisha Hall was born July 3, 1800 and James Ingersoll on September 10, 1800.

Little is recorded of the early life of those pioneers. They were occupied with clearing the virgin land, harvesting crops, and building their log cabins. At the time of the War of 1812, there was always fear of invasion by the Americans. Many local pioneers took part in the war when the Americans invaded Canada.

Elisha Hall married Elizabeth Carroll, who had

settled in the Beachville area.

In 1826 the Halls built a plank house on what is now the corner of Concession and Centre Streets. Elisha was also to buy the property his father had rented. In 1836 he built a new brick house. The bricks were made from clay on his own property and it was one of the first brick houses built in the community. For years it was the home of Mrs. James Fergusson at 170 King Street East.

Things were going well for the Hall family. Elisha now owned his own farm, built a brick house, and erected a saw mill.

However, one day a sheriff arrived from London, seized his property, and sold the farm. It appears there were some old attachments against his father, Ichabod, and the farm was seized in settlement. The land was sold to a member of the privileged class tied to the Family Compact, the government in power at the time.

Embittered by this turn of events, Hall became a staunch reformer. When the Rebellion of 1837, led by William Lyon Mackenzie and Robert Gurlay, took place, he along with others in Oxford, fought on the side of those demanding reform of the government.

When the rebellion was put down, those who took part were punished by hanging, or banished from the country. Hall was one of the fugitives who had to go into hiding. He remained in his own home for a while. Then, one night, dressed in his wife's clothing,

he escaped those who were seeking him by fleeing to Michigan. One of his companions is reported to have been the father of Thomas Alva Edison.

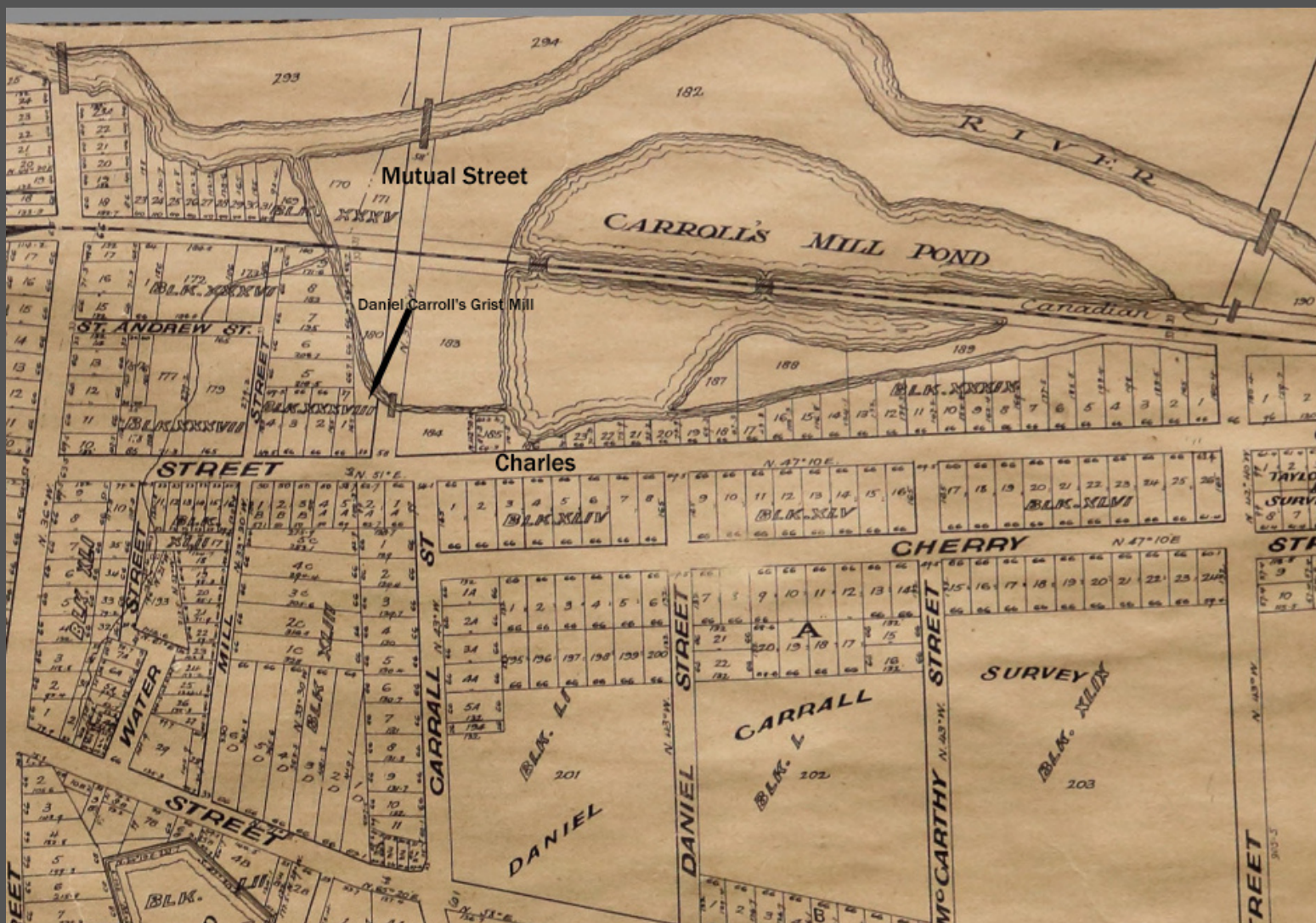
In 1841 Queen Victoria proclaimed amnesty for all exiles. Hall returned to his family and repurchased the farm. He became prominent in the community. When Ingersoll became incorporated as a village in 1852 he was highly amused that he was made justice of the peace and police magistrate .

Elisha Hall died in 1878. It is reported that his funeral procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in Ingersoll.

Daniel Carroll 1795-1873



Daniel was the son of John Carroll and Mariah Van Alstine, and came with his family from the Mohawk Valley of New York State to settle in Beachville, Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1800. He married Elizabeth Clarissa Hall, 1803-1884, sister to Elisha Hall, noted Ingersoll pioneer. Daniel was a farmer, active in business around the Beachville area, and a Presbyterian in religious conviction.



above, 1905 Ingersoll survey map shows the location of the Daniel Carroll, 1795-1873, grist mill at the north west corner of Charles & Mutual Streets. The mill pond and areas of Ingersoll that were subdivided, also bear his name. His name is lent to both Carrall & Daniel Streets.

Death of Daniel Carroll, Esq.

It becomes our painful duty to day to record the death, after a brief illness, of Mr. Daniel Carroll, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, inhabitant of Ingersoll. The melancholy event took place at eight o'clock last evening. Mr. Carroll was a native of the State of New York, came to this place when he was only three years old, and resided here continuously up to the time of his death. Deceased was the father of Mr. Reuben F. Carroll and Dr. D. W. Carroll, of this town, and was in the 78th year of his age. Although never taking a very active part in public affairs, Mr. Carroll always had the prosperity and interests of the town at heart. His death will be lamented by not only the people of the town, but by thousands in Western Ontario who knew him well. The sympathies of the entire community, we need scarcely say, are with the bereaved widow and with the other members of the family. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon next, at half-past three o'clock.

DANIEL CARROLL

BY DOUG PALMER

The Carroll family has played a very significant part in the early history of Oxford County. John Sr. is reputed to be the earliest known settler in the county, arriving with his considerable family in 1789. Two sons fought for the British side in the War of 1812. John Jr. died defending the County from American marauders in 1813. Other Carrolls with their spouses participated in the development of Lakeview, London, St. Marys and Ingersoll.

Following the War of 1812, John Carroll acquired land in Ingersoll on behalf of two of his younger sons, Daniel and James. There is no record of James Carroll in Ingersoll but, in later years, he did become the first sheriff of Oxford County and one of the leading citizens of Woodstock. Daniel, however, settled in the village and deserves to be considered one of the community's founding members.

The land held by Daniel Carroll extended from Carroll St. in the West to Harris Street in the East and was bounded by King Street to the South and the river to the North. Apparently the river was not as clear a boundary in the early days as it has been since the channel was dug in the 1930's. A dispute developed between Daniel Carroll and John Carnegie which was eventually settled by a mutual agreement that gave Carnegie the western portion of the disputed territory and Carroll the Eastern part. The boundary line was henceforth known as Mutual Street. Daniel and Carroll Streets remind us of the early presence of Daniel Carroll.

Daniel Carroll was not only one of the major land owners in the early history of the town, he was also one of its early businessmen. He built one of the first mills in the town, at the foot of Carroll Street. The mill pond stretched back along the Thames River in the area where Canadian Tire and Zehr's now stand. In Shenton's Gazeteer of Oxford County, it is as miller that Daniel Carroll describes his occupation.

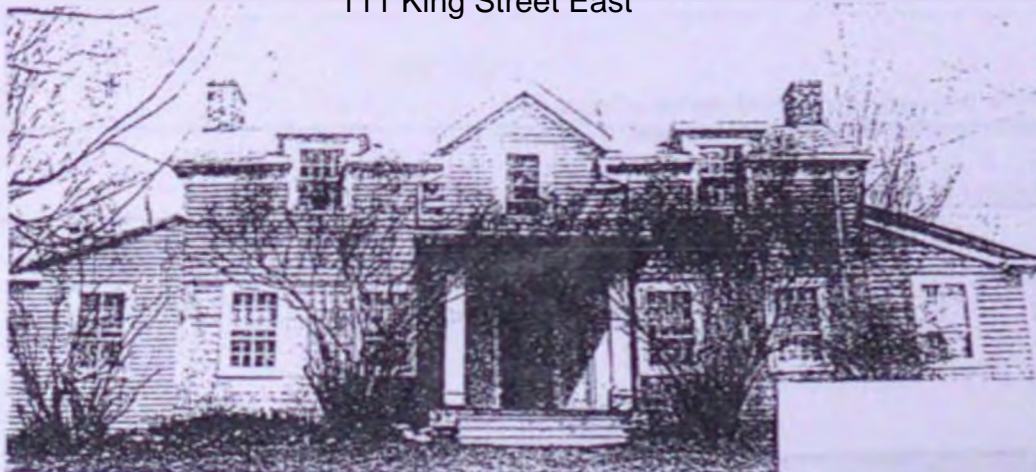
In 1834, an early record notes the marriage of Daniel Carroll to Elisha Hall's sister, Elizabeth, by Peter Teeple, one of the County's first justices of the peace. The event is testimony to the absence of qualified religious leaders at this date. About the time of his marriage, Daniel built a house on the hill above King Street, just East of Carroll Street. This colonial style house would be the home of the Ingersoll Carrolls into the twentieth century although, in more recent times, it has become known as the Patterson house.

The Carroll home was an early centre for pioneer society. It is recorded that one Governor-General stayed there and that a ball was held in his honour. It is unfortunate that the house was allowed to deteriorate in recent years and was finally demolished toward the end of last year.

Apparently, Daniel was content to pursue his own business. There is no record of his participation in municipal affairs or in provincial politics. His brother-in-law, Elisha Hall, was a leader of the Reform Party in this part of the country. He was listed as a staunch ally of Charles Duncombe and was consequently implicated in the Rebellion of 1837. At least one of Daniel's relatives, Peter Carroll, was involved in the Rebellion on the government side. Daniel, however, seems to have maintained a careful neutrality. In the later municipal disputes between Galliford and Oliver, his name does not appear as a supporter of either. Unlike his brothers, Daniel was not militarily inclined, for his name is absent from the roles of the militia where his status as land owner and miller would have earned him commissioned rank.

Daniel was not as long-lived as his father, but he lived a lengthy life for the times. His stone in the Rural Cemetary records his death in 1878, one year after the death of his wife, Elizabeth. This was not the end of the Carroll family's role in the town's history, for a son of Daniel's, Dr. Daniel Welcome Carroll, became one of Ingersoll's leading citizens in his own time.

111 King Street East



The above photo, from the files of the Ingersoll Times, shows the Carroll home in 1978. The following is an excerpt from the accompanying article in the series *Echoes of the Past*, by Helen W. Foster.

From the use of square nails and the panelling of the interior doors, a type discontinued after 1830, construction is believed to have taken place prior to that date. The windows are particularly noteworthy as the use of the 12 pane panel is both a mark of extreme age and high quality workmanship.

Originally there was just the central portion, a particularly plain, no nonsense design. The wings were added at the turn of the century in the English manner of paried out-buildings flanking the house rather than the American addition at the rear, hidden from view. The dormers are a later addition as well, but the full front porch has been cut back to its present size.

Library files record coins found in the orchard dating back to 1837 when militia soldiers sheltered their horses there.

The cemetery in the southeast corner exists no more, long since overrun by grazing cattle. The stones were removed and according to Byron Jenvey, who used to walk past the old graveyard on his way to school, they were rumoured to have been used as flooring for a basement in a nearby home as well as for several walkways.

Daniel Welcome Carroll 1838-1912



Daniel Welcome Carroll, son of Daniel Carroll, 1795-1873; pictured with his wife, Elizabeth Jane Adair Carroll, 1847-1915.

Ingersoll Chronicle, 4 August 1915

DEATH OF MRS. CARROLL--The death of Elizabeth Jane Carroll, relict of the late Dr. D. W. Carroll, occurred this morning at her home, 111 King St. E., in her 69th year. Her illness had extended over several months. For 3 months her condition had been such that she was confined to her bed and her death was not unexpected. The late Mrs. Carroll was the last member of the family of the late John Adair. She was born in Zorra [township] and spent the greater part of her life in Ingersoll. She was a member of St. James Anglican Church, and was widely known in Ingersoll and vicinity. The funeral will be held from her late residence on Saturday afternoon to the Ingersoll Rural Cemetery. Service at the house at 2:30 o'clock

DEATH SUMMONS CAME SUDDENLY

To Dr. D. W. Carroll About Five O'clock
Yesterday Afternoon—Was One of
Ingersoll's Oldest Native
Residents

Citizens generally were shocked last evening by the announcement of the sudden death of Dr. D. W. Carroll. The death summons came most unexpectedly about 5 o'clock at the home of Mr. A. G. B. Fellowes, West Oxford, where he had called to see Mr. Fellowes on business. For several days Dr. Carroll had not been in his usual health, but yesterday he was out making professional calls and his condition was regarded as greatly improved. Shortly after arriving at the home of Mr. Fellowes, Dr. Carroll mentioned to Miss Fellowes that he was very thirsty. After supplying him with a drink of water, Miss Fellowes went out of the house to summon her father. When she returned the Doctor's head was tilted back on his chair, and on calling to him she got no response. When Mr. Fellowes reached the house Dr. Carroll was placed on a couch and died at once. A physician who was summoned at once, gave heart failure as the cause of death.

The late Dr. Carroll was born in Ingersoll in 1836, and was therefore in his 76th year. He was one of the oldest native residents of the town, and had practiced medicine for upwards of fifty years. By reason of his long residence here, and a happy, genial disposition he was universally known and esteemed.

He was an ardent hunter and angler and for several years had made almost annual trips into the north country in quest of deer, while during the summer season he spent many pleasant hours along the banks of nearby streams. He is survived by a widow to whom will be extended the sincere sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

TO THE TOMB.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. CARROLL LARGELY ATTENDED.

From Monday's Daily.

The funeral of the late Dr. Carroll was held at 2.30 this afternoon from the family residence, King street east, to the Ingersoll Rural cemetery, and was largely attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. James Thompson, of Welland, a former Rector of St. James church, assisted by Rev. R. J. M. Perkins. The pallbearers were, Drs. Walker, MacKay, Rogers, Coleridge, Neff and Canfield. The floral offerings were numerous, testifying to the high esteem in which deceased was held.

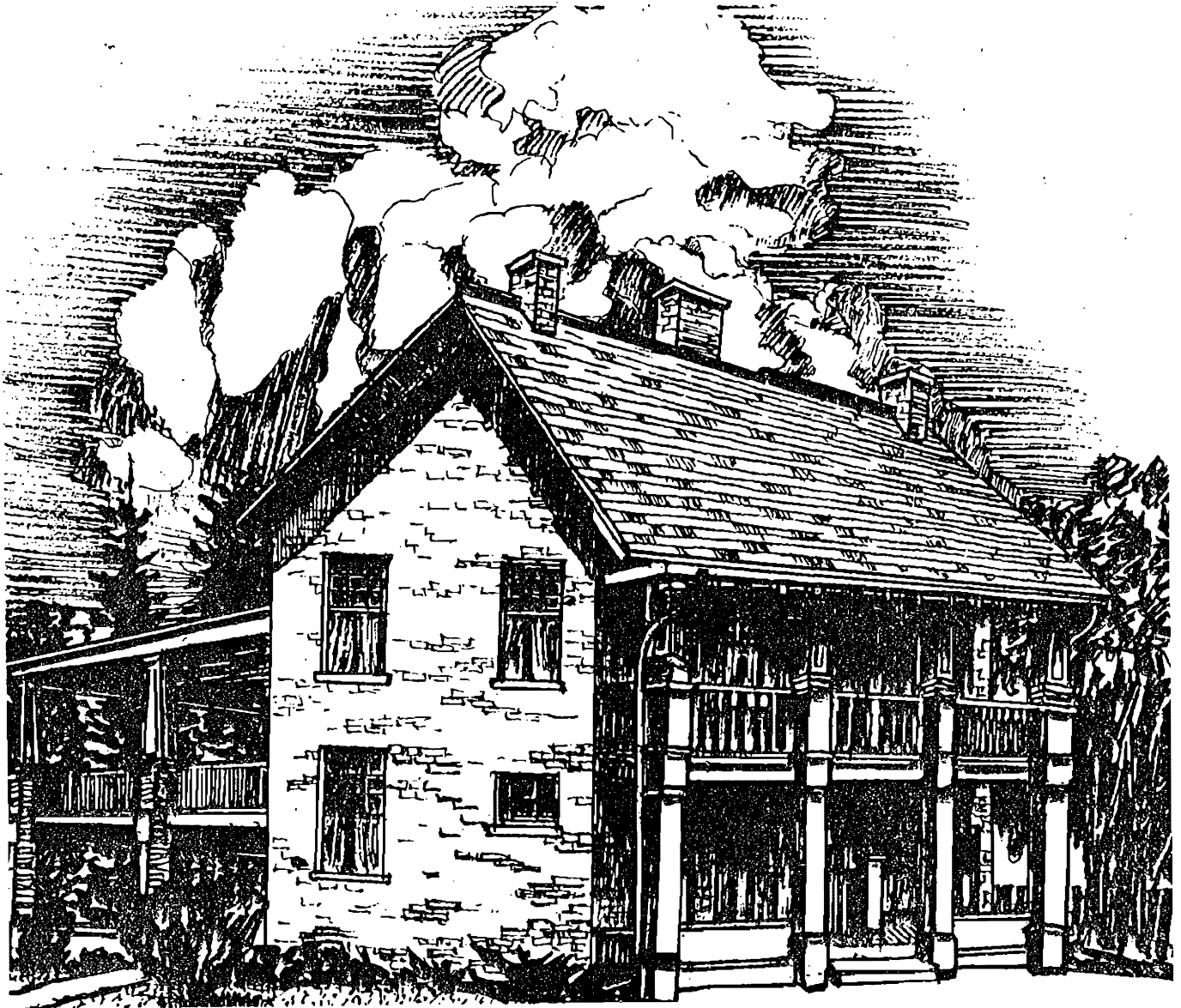


The Carroll House

The Carroll Hotel, named after R. H. Carroll was situated on the corner of King Street East and Hall Street, on the south west corner. The Wonham Hotel was located here first, but it burnt down in 1825. The Carroll Hotel was built in 1855 and was the farthest hotel east in Ingersoll on the old Stage Road. Because it was located too far from the centre of town, it lost a lot of trade.

The walls of the hotel are three bricks thick and in some places it is four bricks thick. Today, it is an apartment house known as the Mason Apartments.

According to the 1870 Directory of Oxford, Reuben Carroll, was a License Inspector for the town of Ingersoll, as well as a miller, likely in his father's grist mill.



Sketch by Harry Whitwell of what now is the Masons apartment, formerly the Carroll Hotel on the Old Stage Road.

Once most easterly hotel

INGERSOLL — This building depicted in this sketch by Harry Whitwell is now the Mason Apartments at the corner of King Street East and Carroll Streets.

Formerly it was the Carroll House built in 1855—the most easterly hotel on the Old Stage Road in Ingersoll.

The Old Stage Road was the

first real road through the Ingersoll area. It connected with settlements further east. Most roads were no more than cleared trails through the wilderness.

The road got its name from the stage coaches which travelled it. It was along this road that mail travelled from Brantford to London.

In the beginning, the Stage Coach Road was no more than a trail made by Indians and trappers.

It was along this trail that Thomas Ingersoll in 1793 was guided by Brant's Indians.

Stage coaches stopped every 15 miles along the rough road to change horses and rest. Hotels

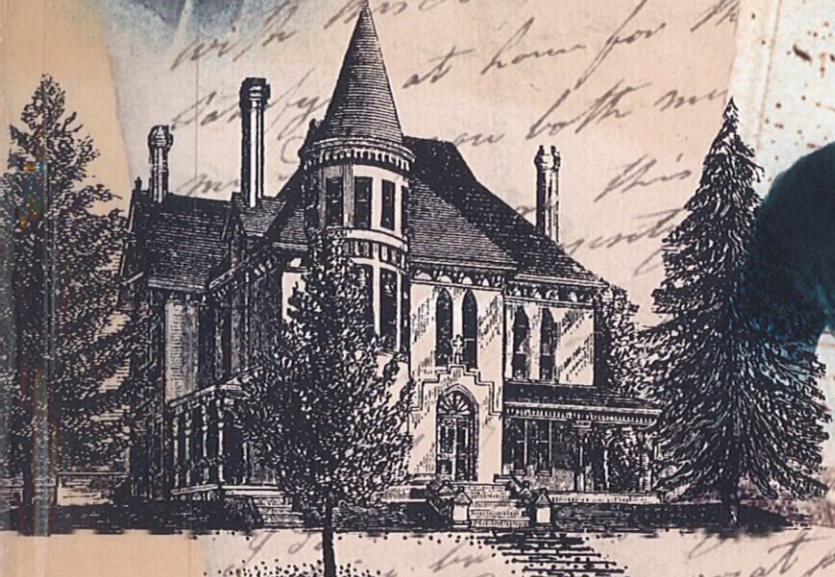
sprang up along the road to meet the demand. All hotels had stables where the travellers on horse-back could rest and feed their horses.

At one time Ingersoll had as many as 15 hotels. Today only one remains—the Ingersoll Inn on King Street—formerly the Old Stage Road.



94-96 King Street East at the corner of Carroll Street as it appeared in September 2012

Book available in the collection of Oxford County Library:
<https://oclibriocommons.com/v2/record/S192C117908>



No Smiling Path

Catherine B. McEwen

2995

NO SMILING PATH

by

CATHERINE B. McEWEN

OXFORD COUNTY LIBRARY

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The Carroll Connection

The devastating cholera epidemic of 1832 found numerous victims in Oxford, as well as elsewhere. Sarah Ingersoll died on August 8th, her oldest son Charles succumbed on August 18th, while his oldest son Thomas died on August 15th. Anna Maria, suddenly bereft of her husband and oldest son, was left with a large family to raise, including Charles Henry who was barely four months old. Eventually, she moved her children back to St. Catharines, near her brother, W.H. Merritt.

Charles Ingersoll had taken the precaution of making his will on August 6th, in which he requested that the village should henceforth be called Ingersoll in honour of his father. In addition to bequests to his wife and children, he left 100 acres in North Dorchester Township to his friend Peter Ryan and a village lot of half an acre to his cousin Sarah Whiting. William Merigold was quite right – he was not remembered in the will.

Charles also left 100 acres to his “much beloved brother Thomas.” This was composed of the northeast part of lot 28, in the first and Broken Front concessions in West Oxford. His will also stated: “... to my much beloved brother Samuel I leave all that part or tract of land on the north side of Commissioners Road on which he now resides, being part of lot 28 in Broken Front concession, West Oxford Township as surveyed by Peter Carroll and supposed to contain nearly 40 acres.”

Samuel Ingersoll had married Annie Janes in 1828. She may have been related to Heman Janes, Sr., although she was not his daughter, for she was born in the United States around 1812, while he had brought his family from Vermont to Fort Erie in Upper Canada in 1797. They moved to Burford Township the following year and eventually settled in the western part of Oxford in 1807.

The bulk of Charles' estate was left “to my much beloved and

confidential brother James” to sell or administer for the benefit of Anna Maria and the children. In addition to James, his executors were his brother-in-law, W.H. Merritt, and Elias S. Adams, who was married to Anna Maria's sister, Susan. Among other things, they were instructed to see that a new gristmill was finished “in the plan proposed.”

Half a dozen years elapsed after Charles' death before Charlotte and Thomas Merigold moved their family from Toronto Township to the Oxford area. They lived in North Oxford Township at first, but they had moved to North Dorchester Township by 1842. When Charlotte died on September 23, 1845, they were living in Ingersoll.

John and Ellen McNab had preceded the Merigolds to the Ingersoll area. They had brought their family of eight children from County Limerick, Ireland, in 1832, but they both died in Oxford that summer, victims of the cholera epidemic. Their daughter, Eliza, married Thomas and Charlotte's oldest son, Edward, on June 15, 1839. When Eliza's younger sister, Catherine, married forty-six-year-old James Ingersoll on January 12, 1848, James and his nephew, Edward Merigold, became brothers-in-law.

Meanwhile, the Canada Company had opened more of its land for settlement. Blanshard Township, which abutted the northwest edge of Oxford County, was surveyed in 1839. Thomas and James Ingersoll saw an opportunity to obtain new land there in exchange for building mills. The Canada Company approved of a mill site where a stream entered the north branch of the Thames River before cascading over a low ledge of limestone rock. The spot was aptly named Little Falls.

Thomas led a party of workmen to the area in 1841. One of those men, twenty-two-year-old Jacob Grant German, kept a diary in which he recorded the following event:

We discovered a good location for grist mills shortly before dinner time on Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1841. We were hungry and anxious to explore the immediate grounds so did not cook but ate cold pork and bread for our dinner. After dinner I quickly felled the first tree for the clearing. We soon were busy setting up our shanty.

The shanty, erected near the mouth of the creek, served as a shelter for the men while they were constructing the mill. Thomas and

Gertrude had moved their family to Little Falls by early in 1842, for they were recorded in the first census. Their household contained five males and one female over the age of sixteen and one male under that age. That same year, Thomas was assessed £108 for a sawmill and two oxen, but nothing for the shanty.

Lawyer Henry C.R. Becher of London wrote about an excursion that he and a few others took in October of 1842 in search of the falls at the newly-renamed settlement of St. Mary's. Casimir Gzowski and George Russell Dartnell were included in the party of explorers, the latter being the surgeon of the Royal Regiment which was stationed in London at that time. They spent the first night of their trip rolled in buffalo robes on the cabin floor of one of Nissouri Township's earliest settlers. Becher said:

The next day about noon we arrived at St. Mary's, the embryo village at the Falls. I believe we all expected to see a fine flourishing little place, with a roaring cataract beside it, and we were therefore a little disappointed when we emerged on a clearing of some twenty acres, with a large stone building on the river's edge, to our left, intended for the grist mill - behind it, and fronting it, a large well-finished log-house, forming the store and dwelling of Mr. Ingersoll - farther on a saw-mill in operation, a log shanty beside it; and to the right a log-house, to which a large party of men, with many oxen and much shouting, were "raising" an addition, and then the whole surface of the clearing was dotted with stumps and logs.

"And where are the Falls?" we all asked of the landlord of the log-house last-mentioned, which turned out to be the St. Mary's Hotel! "Where are the Falls?" Alas! we were shown, in reply, the rapid by the mill, with a fall at the head of it of about two feet. And this, and two or three other rapids with similar sharp tumbles at their beginning, were the *Falls* we had come so far to see.

"Oh! what a *falling* off there was!"

Altogether our first impressions of St. Mary's were anything but pleasing, - but then we were tired and hungry; and after a good luncheon at the tavern, which, though a log

house, was very comfortable and clean, we were more in humour to be pleased. The bed of the Thames here is a solid slab of limestone rock, without crack or flaw from shore to shore; and stone in any quantity can be procured.

It runs in horizontal strata from twelve to fourteen inches thick, and slabs of any size might be obtained if carefully removed. Its chief beauty is the little labour it requires from the stone-cutter, either for building or hearth-stones, as its surface is often as even and regular as a chisel could make it, - indeed few pavements could compete with some parts of the river side about a mile below the falls.

The grist mill is a fine building, four stories high, and entirely of stone taken from its foundation; it is not yet in operation, but will be early in the spring.

Becher was ill-informed about the Ingersolls' arrangements with the Canada Company. He attributed sole credit for the founding of the settlement to James, saying that he had bought the site, built the mills and settled the village - not once did he mention Thomas' name. Another part of Becher's narrative noted that:

..... A bridge is now building across the river at the mill, which will open a communication to the Goderich and London road.

But to proceed with our own doings, - D - [Dartnell] remained to sketch the falls and mill, while the rest of us went out shooting, accompanied by Mr. John Ingersoll, who kindly offered to shew us the best cover for partridge - or more properly speaking, wood-grouse.

..... All of us got comfortable *single* beds [that night]; though they were rather damp, and no wonder, as the house had been built only ten days, and the mud and mortar between the logs was yet wet. However, this was nothing after sleeping on the boards the night before and walking all day.

The 1842 census showed that Gertrude's nephew, William Carroll, was also living nearby. He was only five years younger than his aunt. He and his bride, Hannah (Chambers), who had been married in Oxford in



St. Marys on the Thames, 1842, by George R. Dartnell.

1841, had a household of six children from his previous marriage. William's father, Captain John Carroll, Jr., was one of the oldest of John and Mariah's children. He had commanded the 1st Company of Oxford Militia during the War of 1812 and had lost his life in Westminster Township in 1814 during an enemy raid.

Variations on the story of that incursion show how difficult it can be to recover accurate historical "facts." One official report, written by Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond on September 5, 1814, from the "Camp before Fort Erie" was directed to Military Secretary Captain Noah Freer for the commander, Sir George Prevost.

Sir

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, The Commander of the Forces, that on the 30th ultimo a marauding party of the enemy, consisting of about 70, came to Oxford, and made prisoners of Captains [David] Curtis, [Ichabod] Hall and [John] Carroll and Sergeant Dowland, of the Militia. – they have likewise taken, and paroled the greaterpart of the inhabitants from Delaware to Oxford. -

They also made prisoners of Mr. Bonnell and Mr. Palmer, who were at that time purchasing cattle for government; which, to the value of 270 dollars, and 600 dollars in cash, they also made prize of. –

On Mr. Burdock's [Burdick's] house being attacked, he fired on the enemy, and wounded one of the enemy – Mr. Burdock, however, I am concerned to say, was wounded in return.

The traitor [Andrew] Westbrook accompanied this gang. –

On the 1st of September, the enemy was attacked by a party of Militia, under Lieut. Rapeljé, who lay in ambush for them near Delaware. – The enemy did not return his fire, but fled with precipitation toward Oxford, leaving their commander mortally, and several others, wounded on the road. Westbrook being in the rear conducted them safe off through the woods. – Captains Curtis and Hall, by this circumstance, found means to effect their escape from the

enemy, who left the greater part of their plunder, several horses, all their cattle and some arms. –

Lieut. William Reyburn, who was second-in-command of the invading U.S. Rangers, reported to his superior officer, Col. John Miller of the 17th U.S. Infantry on September 4, 1814, from Amherstburg, saying in part:

... the party of Rangers under command of Lieut. Serviss, together with four or five volunteers and Mr. Westbrook who acted as guide and spy commenced their march from opposite Detroit for Delaware, at which place we arrived on the 28th Lt. S. thought it expedient to proceed on as far as Oxford which is about thirty-five miles beyond Delaware. We arrived near Oxford on the afternoon of the 29th ... We lay concealed near the village [Ingersoll], until dark, and then entered it We made prisoners of three Captains and one Lieutenant of the Militia The officers ... were brought off. We found six or seven public cattle, ... we left behind with Mr. Westbrook who insisted on driving them in.

We had proceeded about twenty-six miles back towards Delaware on our way homeward when on the 30th just at dark, we were attacked by a party of the Enemy, who had erected a Breastwork [barricade] across the road at a place where it descended into a deep ravine – I was in front, with the guard having the prisoners in charge, and Lieut. Serviss, in the rear. The Horses were frightened by the Firing and threw us into confusion, - the prisoners instantly made their escape - an irregular and confused retreat commenced from the rear, and it was a considerable time before I discovered that Lieut. Serviss was missing - on being informed of it, I immediately took command - ordered a halt, and effected it with considerable difficulty. I then retreated in order back towards Oxford, until I was met by Mr. Westbrook. He led us into the woods, wide from the road, and having proceeded a few miles - I halted until Morning. I ... sent two men forward to gain information of the Enemy. ... [they] had precipitately retreated, taking with them Lt. Serviss, who had

been badly wounded. ... I pursued my march homeward, and arrived ... at Detroit on the 3rd Inst. it appears that the party which attacked us, were collected from a settlement on Kettle's Creek, ... and that a man by the name of Burrell [Burwell] had discovered us ... and collected the Party.

At the time of the attack, Lieut. Daniel Rapelje, from the St. Thomas area, commanded a company of the Middlesex Militia that included one ensign, three sergeants and twenty-five privates. They set up an ambush on the Commissioners' Road where the trail came down from the heights above the future site of London's Springbank Park.

There has been some confusion over the date of Carroll's death which was said to be anywhere between August 27th and September 1st. One source, which was a list of "Widows Admitted as Militia Pensioners", stated that Nancy Carroll was eligible for a pension after her husband became a "casualty" on "27 Aug 1814." It was noted that he was "killed while prisoner with the enemy," however, when John Carroll's brothers, Henry and Jacob of Oxford, along with Joseph Ryerson and Enoch Moore of Charlotteville, petitioned for the administration of his estate on May 10, 1815, it was said that he had died on August 29th.

Meanwhile, Nancy gave birth to their fifth child, Dianna, on April 22, 1815. William had been born in 1805, Henry in 1807, Noah Diah in 1810 and Lovina in 1812. William and Noah D. both ended their days in St. Marys, while Lovina married James Galloway of West Oxford Township in 1832 and died there seventy years later after raising a large family. Little is known of Henry, but Dianna did not survive her childhood.

Although Nancy Carroll's maiden name has not been confirmed by any known marriage certificate, the practice of repeatedly using family names might provide a clue to her identity. Her third son, Noah Diah, bore the most distinctive name of all the children. Since a Noahdiah Sawyer had been one of Thomas Ingersoll's original settlers, he may have been Nancy's father. Oxford County land records show that Sawyer received the Crown patent for 200 acres at lot 13, Broken Front concession in the western division of Oxford on May 17, 1802. He sold this property to three separate buyers on April 26, 1804, but nothing more is known about him.

Nancy Carroll may have had at least one brother, or a cousin, for a thirty-five-year-old Noahdiah Sawyer was serving in the Northumberland Militia in 1828. After the Canada Company opened Blanshard Township for settlement, he moved his motherless family there in the 1840s and remarried. A family connection between the Carrolls and the Sawyers appears even more plausible with the discovery that Alson Sawyer, one of this Noahdiah's sons, was living next door to Noah Diah Carroll in Blanshard in 1851. Alson was renting 100 acres at lot 11 on the Western Boundary, while Noah D. was renting part of lot 12. He moved to St. Marys in 1854 after buying some property from his brother, William. Subsequently, Noahdiah Sawyer's youngest son, Aaron, bought most of lot 12 from J.B. Strathy of London, and gradually sold a number of small lots from one corner of his farm to residents of the growing village of Woodham.

After Captain Carroll's death in 1814, survivors of the attack passed their versions of the story on to family and friends. One story maintained that Carroll was forced to ride Westbrook's distinctively-marked brown and white pinto. When the column of soldiers got close enough, the militia shot at the man on the flashily-marked horse, thinking that it was Westbrook. In 1904, Charles Oakes Ermatinger published a local history which contained some material from his father's book that had been printed in 1859. Their variation claimed:

... that the cautious [American] commander in question had placed the prisoners in the front of the force and had mounted Captain Carroll upon his (the commander's) own horse, which was a white, and consequently conspicuous, one. Captain Carroll's body was interred at Beachville and subsequently removed to a burial ground nearer Ingersoll.

A century after the deadly encounter, Captain Carroll's niece, Susan Platt of London, recounted yet another version of the story in an interview that was published in *The Advertiser*. She was the youngest child of William and Appy (Ingersoll) Carroll and had been born in Oxford in 1832. She came to London when she married William Platt in 1862. He and his brother Fred operated a carriage factory on Clarence Street, but later, William became a city water inspector. Platt's

Lane, running from Oxford Street to Western Road, is located in the region of the family's former property.

Part of Susan Platt's interview indicates how far the story had evolved, even within the Carrroll family.

About this time [date unspecified] my father came to London ... to inquire into the death of my uncle, John Carroll, who had been killed in the war, for news travelled but slowly in those days. John Carroll was a captain under Proctor, a brave man. He was leading his men to the front, and when near where Springbank now is, he traded horses with a man named Westbrook and received a black horse and white saddle bags in exchange. As he was leaving, they passed through a thick woods and some other Canadians seeing them approach, mistook them for Americans. Capt. Carroll was ahead, and with his bright uniform and white bags, he afforded a good mark for the rifleman, and was the first to fall, mortally wounded. A score of others were shot before the mistake was discovered, but he was the only one to die. He was buried on the top of Reservoir Hill with military honors, but as far as I know the grave is unmarked by any monument.



Susan (Carroll) Platt.

Susan Platt referred to her uncle's "bright uniform" as being one of the reasons why he was an easy target. Apparently she was not aware that the part-time soldiers of the militia wore plain clothing - that only

the regular army wore colourful uniforms to designate their regiments. It seems more likely that Carroll became the target of “friendly fire” because he happened to be near the head of the column and he was not identifiably-different from his captors in the dying light. While Westbrook’s brown and white pinto had evolved into a black horse carrying white saddlebags, all of the versions indicate something eye-catching about the horse.

Her reference to John Carroll leading his men to the front under Proctor, may indicate how several events have blurred together with the passage of time. A story that was published in 1878 claimed that Captain Carroll and his troops from Oxford were escorting wagons of baggage and wounded soldiers eastward after General Proctor’s defeat at the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813. Apparently, Carroll repulsed the pursuing Americans in Westminster Township at a spot near Byron that became known as Hungerford Hill, and later, Reservoir Hill. A Mrs. McNames was credited with helping the Canadians fend off their attackers, but there seems to be no documentation for such an encounter. Since there is frequently a germ of truth in these old stories, what undiscovered event could have triggered this tale of heroism that linked a local woman with Captain Carroll and his men? While truth may be stranger than fiction, it can also be difficult to verify.

Another part of Susan Platt’s interview is worth mentioning, since it is a rare first-person account of a visit with her mother’s half-sister. She recalled:

When I was about sixteen years old [around 1848] mother took me to see Aunt Laura Secord, who was then living at Niagara. Never will I forget the journey made in an oxcart through uncut forest, with only a footpath for a guide, and no place at which to stop for the night, but sleeping under the cart like cats under a stove. Upon arriving we did not know if she were home or not, for we had no means by which to tell her that we were coming. Luck, however, was with us and we found her at home busily engaged in making a batch of bread.

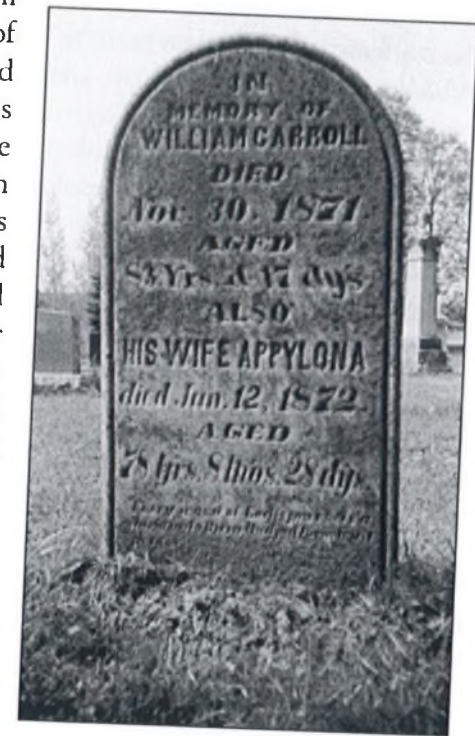
She was a little, short, merry-faced woman, who seemed to fit wherever she might be. From her own lips I heard the story of her brave deed, and when I told her what a brave

woman she was, she laughingly told me I was a great little flatterer, and that she had but done her duty to her King and country.

About four years after the visit to Laura Secord, William and Appy Carroll sold their 150-acre farm in West Oxford Township to their daughter and son-in-law, Nancy and Willard Burdick. William had purchased 100 acres from his parents in 1812 in the westerly part of lot 5 in the Broken Front concession. He increased his holdings in 1819 by buying some adjacent land from Charlotte Wright. The Carrolls eventually joined the flood of settlers into Blanshard Township where they bought a farm in January of 1852 at lot 18 on the West Mitchell Road, west of St. Marys. They remained there until 1865, when they returned to Oxford County and made their final home at Lakeside in East Nissouri Township. William died there on November 30, 1871, and Appy, on January 12, 1872. Their flat, gray headstone is near the back of Christ Church Anglican Cemetery in Lakeside.

Although James Ingersoll owned a considerable amount of land in St. Marys, he never lived there. After the death of Thomas Hornor, he had become the Registrar of Oxford County in 1834. Because the county offices were in Woodstock, he moved there in 1847, where he and Catherine raised a family of four sons and a daughter. Having far-outlived all of his brothers and sisters, James died in Woodstock on August 9, 1886, a month short of his eighty-fifth birthday.

Thomas lacked the public image of his brother, but it was he who was instrumental in settling St. Marys. In order to raise some of the money to build the mills, Thomas had mortgaged his



Carroll headstone, Lakeside, Ont.

property in Oxford, including the 100-acre farm that he had inherited from his brother Charles. W.H. Merritt held that mortgage for £300. Once the mills had been completed, Thomas and Gertrude chose a special spot for their permanent home. In 1843, they had a 1½-storey stone house erected on a site across the river, which afforded them a panoramic view of the modest cascade and the mouth of Trout Creek. They never owned that particular piece of property, but had a lifetime lease from their son Charles.

The news of their move to Blanshard Township spread slowly through the family. Laura Secord wrote a letter to her sister, Mira Hitchcock, on August 1, 1843, saying: "I received a letter from our brother James; he says that the brothers and sisters are all well. Thomas has moved from Oxford about fifteen miles and has bought mills. I hope that he may do well."

Thomas' son, Charles, received grants for several hundred acres, including 114 acres on the west bank of the Thames River for a nominal five shillings. The deed for part of lot 21 and all of lot 22 in the Thames concession was eventually drawn up in 1845. Charles gave his parents a lifetime lease to 70 acres on January 19, 1847, - also for five shillings, "in consideration of the natural love and affection he bore" them. The lease stated that after Thomas and Gertrude died, the land was to go to their sons, Thomas and Justus. If either of them were to die without an heir, his portion was to revert to their older brother John - but that did not happen.

Thomas did not live long after the lease was signed. On Tuesday, March 9, 1847, a Woodstock newspaper, *The Monarch*, published a brief notice of his death.

**At St. Mary's, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.,
THOMAS INGERSOLL, ESQ., aged 52 years.**

His burial place is uncertain since the village lacked a dedicated cemetery site at that time. Subsequently, a headstone was erected in his memory in the "Old Anglican Cemetery." It was discovered in 1948 while workers were clearing the tangle of over-growth from the abandoned burying ground, but the stone has disappeared. His inscribed age differed from that in his obituary. His sister, Mira Hitchcock, also died in 1847 in Lebanon, N.Y.



Thomas Ingersoll's missing headstone.

Thomas and Gertrude's son, John, had opened the settlement's first store in 1842 in the log house at the northwest corner of Queen and Water Streets. The stone gristmill was built opposite it, on the southwest corner. John and Ann raised two sons and a daughter before leaving the area sometime after 1871. His brother Charles, who became a cooper, married Catherine Stevens of Blanshard Township in 1846. They remained in St. Marys for many years, raising a large family. After his wife's death in 1881, Charles moved to Bad Axe, Michigan, and eventually died in Flint on

February 25, 1902, but he was buried in the Ingersoll plot in the new St. Marys Cemetery.

In the fall of 1842, the Ingersolls' only daughter, Maria, was a witness at the Walker-Dudley marriage, which was the first wedding ceremony to be performed in Blanshard Township. Six months later, on May 26, 1843, Caleb Richardson, Jr., and Maria were married. Caleb, Sr., and his two sons, Caleb and William, were farming in Blanshard at that time. Apparently Maria died as a young woman, for her husband was remarried on December 16, 1846, and John Ingersoll was a witness to the ceremony.

Thomas, the Ingersolls' third son, married Scottish-born Isabella Johnston of Zorra Township in 1848 and brought her to live in the stone house. By 1851, Gertrude had four grandchildren and the size of her extended family necessitated a change in household arrangements. Thomas, Isabella and their two daughters moved to another house in town, while Charles and his family remained with Gertrude and Justus.

After the move, Thomas and Isabella took in boarders, one being Thomas' first cousin, Augustus McInstry Ingersoll, a tanner by trade.

He was the oldest son of Samuel and Annie, who were still living in West Oxford in 1851. Within a few years, they bought 50 acres on the northeastern edge of St. Marys, where Samuel died on August 6, 1861. Most of this branch of the family moved up to Nottawasaga Station in Simcoe County during the 1850s and 1860s. Settlement of that area opened up after the Northern Railway completed its route from Toronto to Collingwood in 1854. This railway stop, near the northern end of the line, was renamed Stayner.

After Gertrude's son, Thomas, died around 1860, Isabella and her children moved back with Gertrude and Justus. Two years later, Augustus Ingersoll married his cousin's widow and they moved to Stayner where he opened a tannery. When that town was incorporated in 1872, A.M. Ingersoll acted as its first returning officer. He also manufactured leather gloves in his Northern Glove Factory and Isabella created hats for the local ladies until her death in 1875.

Justus and Mary Jane also moved north, for "Justice" was listed in the 1866 Stayner Directory as the proprietor of a general store, but by 1871, they had returned to St. Marys with their four children and were living with his mother once again. Gertrude died in St. Marys on May



Ingersoll house, 105 Queen Street West, St. Marys.

26, 1886, at the age of eighty-six. She was buried in the new St. Marys Cemetery, which had opened the previous December. Thomas, who remains a shadowy figure, died too soon after the founding of their community to witness many results, but Gertrude survived long enough to see the development of their town.

Justus suffered through a lengthy illness which ended with his death on August 19, 1898, fifty-six years after being recorded in Blanshard's first census. His widow lived out the remainder of her years in the stone house with the picture-perfect view of the falls, which was enhanced with the creation of a dam in the early twentieth century. Mary Jane was eighty-eight years old when she succumbed to a heart attack on January 4, 1930. The only member of the Geary family to survive her (by one year) was her younger sister, Bessie Dixon.

Five of Justus and Mary Jane's children grew to adulthood in St. Marys. Their oldest son, George Geary, became a druggist. After serving part of his apprenticeship locally at the White Front Drug Store in the 1880s, he opened a drugstore in Point Edward, Ontario, but he moved to a location on Front Street in the neighbouring community of Sarnia in 1899. He was the proud owner of an early motor launch, for Sarnia has always been a popular base for boaters. George, who was said to be a large, gruff man, never married and died in Sarnia in 1943.

Richard Allen was the youngest of the children. After he graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, he joined his brother in Sarnia where they ran Ingersoll's Drug Store for many years. Unlike his brother, Dick had a slim build, a happy



Bottle from Ingersolls Drug Store.

diposition and a wife, Nora (Fleming), but he only survived George by eight years.

Some older Sarnians recalled that the Ingersoll brothers had dispensed 26 and 40 ounce "prescriptions" during prohibition in the 1920s. The manufacture of alcohol was not prohibited in Canada, just its sale, but the sale of alcohol for "medical" purposes was both legal and lucrative. For many years, Ingersoll's was in competition with Geary's Drug Store, which was also on Front Street. The Ingersolls followed similar business careers to those of their uncles, Theophilus J. and Richard T. Geary. Now, the four of them lie peacefully in Sarnia's Lakeview Cemetery.

Eliza Florence, known as Lil, was the only one of Justus and Mary Jane's children to remain in St. Marys, where she taught school for many years. Gertrude Louise married James S. Ruddle in Vancouver in 1914. They were living in Alberta in 1930. The youngest daughter, Helen Carroll, married another druggist, John Calvin Mills, in 1903. After Helen was widowed in 1944, she returned to St. Marys from Toronto to share the old stone house with her sister until Lil's death in 1962. Helen, who died in 1976, approximately one year short of her one-hundredth birthday, was the last Ingersoll to live in the family's pioneer home on Queen Street.



West side of Thames River, St. Marys, including the Ingersoll house among the trees, the dam and the railway bridge.



East side of Thames River, St. Marys, showing the dam and the Water Street bridge over Trout Creek from the former Ingersoll property.