

Chapter 3 Canada

Chapter 2 ended with the arrival of the families in America. Many questions remain unanswered. Why exactly did Charles bring his family to Canada when he did? Why did they make for Canada and not for another country? How did they fare on the journey? Where did they land in Canada? Why and how did they end up in Essex County? Why did George A. and Eliza not accompany them? We have answers to some of these questions, albeit partial ones.

	<u>Victoria 1837-1901</u>	
Family 1 sails for Quebec	1837	Rebellion in Upper Canada
George A. and Eliza are married in Fintona		
George joins the militia	1838	
Lindsay and Catherine leave Sandwich East for Pennsylvania		
George leaves the militia	1842	
Lindsay and Catherine return to Canada		
Elizabeth, dau of Lindsay and Catherine is baptized at St. John's Church, Sandwich	1843	
George pays Sandwich assessment	1846	
George remits money to George A. in Ireland		
Family 2 emigrates		
Alexander and Lindsay appear on Maidstone census	1848	
George and Lindsay receive land warrants	1850	

Figure 1. *Timeline for the Littles in Canada.*

Family 1

Charles and his wife Jane (unknown surname)

Charles and Jane were not youngsters when they arrived in Canada. Assuming they did land in 1837, as we shall explain in a moment, Charles was about 66 and Jane 41. He left few records of himself in Canada, so he likely from the first depended on his sons to make the major decisions, and especially to George. He never did pay an Essex County assessment in his own name that would indicate he was the head of the family. It was George and Alexander who took the initiative and approached Thomas Talbot for locations. He and Jane and daughter Margaret lived with the man who could best provide them with food and shelter, and that was George. Lindsay, now well into his 20s, had ideas of his own.

No doubt years later, if he and Jane ever did reflect in quiet moments, they would have agreed their first years in Canada were the toughest of their lives. They may even have regretted cutting their ties with home. It is a pity we know so little of them in this period. We should like to think their first view of George's raw bush lot was an encouraging one, on a day in spring or early summer when the trees were in full green foliage. Otherwise, if it were fall they would have worried about feeding themselves through the winter to come. We can imagine that behind their smiles to each other lay the realization they had to make a crop or face starvation.

Their first needs were rudimentary ones: water to drink, cook and bathe with, some form of shelter and a latrine at some distance from their first clearing. The search went out for a source of safe water. A lean-to was hurriedly constructed. Trees were cut and burned on the spot. Logs were saved for the building of a cabin. A promising patch of ground near their lean-to was cleared for planting. All worked at pulling and hoeing the weeds that sprang up everywhere once the tree cover was removed. Neighbors were sought and

befriended in case their assistance might be needed. Food was cooked over an outdoor fire. To a people with no experience in woodworking, their efforts at cabin-building were slow delayed by the need to correct mistakes. The winter, when at last it did arrive, was shockingly cold, though a welcome relief from millions of biting insects.

The camaraderie they might have established in the months preceding their departure was soon tested. No large family is immune from disputes, sibling rivalries and arguments of all kinds. Hard words were no doubt exchanged on Lindsay's announcement he was moving his family to Pennsylvania. His labour would be missed. And he might not return.

Aside from the tours George spent in the militia, to be described presently, no records of the family have been found through the next six years. Then suddenly, in 1843, records reveal Lindsay and Catherine standing before the font in St. John's Church in Sandwich for the baptism of their daughter, Eliza Jane. They have returned from their trip south. Mother Jane is there too serving as sponsor. Directing the proceedings is Thomas Earl Welby, the captain of George's regiment of militia.¹

name	parents	place	born	baptised	witnesses	minister
Eliza Jane	Lindsay Little Catherine	Sandwich	Jan ^y 1 1843	Feb ^y 12 1843	Lindsay Little Catherine Little Jane Little	J. E. Welby
John	Lindsay Watson Eliza	Sandwich	Dec ^r 30 1842	Feb ^y 12 1843	Georg Little Lindsay Watson Sarah Watson	J. E. Welby

Figure 2. Register Record of Eliza Jane: born 1 Jan 1843, baptized 12 Feb 1843.²

Improvements in conditions came with practice and know-how. In the meantime, they no doubt suffered from the kind of ailments common to bush life, malaria or "ague" being at the top of the list. Diseases could develop unexpectedly from ingesting water-born parasites, dealing with dubious hygiene and consuming tainted meat. Margaret, 14, died in October 1845 from a cause her record of death fails to specify. The family had her buried in St. John's cemetery. Under the circumstances there was no money for a headstone, so the location of her grave is not known. Charles identified himself to the vicar as a resident of the Irish Settlement, a term then in use for the Maidstone area (which to most included Sandwich East).

name	age	identity	place	date
Margaret	14	Daughter of Charles Little Irish Settlement		Oct. 10. 1845

Figure 3. Register Record of Margaret Little: buried 10 Oct 1845.³

1 SJAC, Box 1, Book 4, Vol. II, Baptisms 1842-1844, Marriages 1842-1874.

2 Archive, Leddy Library, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario. This being a baptism perhaps Catherine Cockin was a more devoted adherent to the Church of England than Lindsay. Their first child, Charles, had been baptized in the Church of Ireland.

3 SJAC, Box 1, Book 5, Vol. IV, Burials 1842-1852, Confirmations 1842-1845.

Having survived the long journey across the ocean and 13 years of hard labour and privation, Charles died in 1850. This was not long before the 1851 census and the visit of the census enumerator. The enumerator placed a “W” next to Jane’s name in his logbook to indicate her recent widowhood (Figures 11). What Charles died of we don’t know, likely natural causes. He was, after all, nearly 80 (1850-1771=79). Or perhaps he succumbed to what carried off Margaret five years earlier. No record of his death or burial was ever made, so he may have died on the farm and was buried there.⁴ The enumerator on the day of his visit faced a gathering of which Jane claimed to be “mother”. She is sharing her cabin with Lindsay and family and George and his new wife Felicia. A second cabin, likely the smaller of the two and the first to be built, is occupied by Robert and his new wife Sarah Hurst. The Personal and Agricultural census returns show the group is engaged as a body in the clearing of George’s land. George A. and Eliza, who arrived in Canada in 1846 (to be described presently) are living nearby in lot 18 concession 9 just across the concession road.

Jane died the following year, again of a cause her record of death does not specify. She was buried 28 June 1852 likely in Margaret’s grave.⁵ She is identified in the register of St. John’s church as 56 years old “w/o Charles Little farmer”. Why her burial was recorded but not her husband’s is a mystery. So ends our profile of Charles and Jane.

name	age	place	identity	date	
Ellen Cople	24	do	Wife of do do	May 16 th	do
Esther Cople	24	Sandwich	Wife of do do	June 2 nd	do
Jane Little	56	do	Wife of Charles Little Farmer	June 28 th	do
Thomas Greenwood	54	Windsor	Labourer formerly domestic	July 9 th	do

Figure 4. Register record of Jane (Unknown) Little: buried 28 June 1852.⁶

Figure 5. St. John’s Church of England, Sandwich. Many of the Little family lay here in unmarked graves.



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- 4 Burials on family farms were commonplace in Canada in 1851. Well-known examples are the McCormick, Quick, Iler, Fox and Malott family cemeteries of Colchester. This was not a practice in Ireland and was the sort of thing the family might choose not to talk about.
 - 5 The 1851 census was actually taken in 1852 shortly before her death.
 - 6 SJAC, Box 1, Book 5, Vol. IV, Burials 1842-1852. Confirmations 1842-1845.

George and his wife Felicia Emra Banwell

George, Charles' second son, passed away in Canada in 1901 after a life of some material success. This being well into the era of photography it is unfortunate we have no photographs or tintypes of he and his wife Felicia. We know from wills that brother Robert and his wife had photographs taken of themselves, so we suppose George and Felicia not having heirs meant such items inevitably went astray. George had the kind of qualities we should like to look for in a photograph. Word sketches of he and Lindsay published in 1901 and 1905 reveal a few details of the two. They bear comparing.

Table 1. *Extracts from Published Sketches of George and Lindsay.*

"The Evening Record", 1901, by an anonymous writer about George	The CBRE, 1905, by Charles, Lindsay's Son About his father
...left Ireland in 1837 and landed in Quebec. Came to Toronto and was there when the rebellion broke out. Went with Colonel Hill to Amherstburg. Left in the spring and went back to Brantford. Joined the horse troop commanded by Major Willoby. Staid there until it was disbanded. Went to the States, but did not like it, and came back to Canada again in the fall of 1842....	<p>CHARLES LITTLE, Sr., a retired farmer of Maidstone, South Talbot Road, Lot 291, is a well-known resident of the County of Essex. He was born March 31, 1836, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and his parents, Lindsey and Catherine (Cocane) Little, were both natives of County Tyrone, where the father was born in 1818, and the mother in 1821.</p> <p>In 1837 the family crossed the ocean on a sailing-vessel to New York, the voyage taking fourteen weeks, and went thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they lived some six years, removing then into Ohio. Here Mr. Little farmed for a year, and then removed to Detroit, which, at that time, in 1843, was but a small village. The family soon moved to Windsor., where they resided awhile, and then removed to Sandwich East, living there for several years. Then Mr. Little purchased of Col. Talbot a farm in Maidstone, located near Woodsley....</p>

The sketches agree on 1837 as the year of arrival in Canada. Both were written to commemorate a person, the one for George by someone who knew him (and Lindsay too), the second by Lindsay's son, Charles. Both agree more or less on an 1842-3 reunification in Canada.

George and Lindsay had qualities of their own. George served in the militia off and on from January 1838 to April 1842 (Table 2). Pay lists provide numerous examples of his signature (Figure 6). Lindsay left for the United States around the time George joined the militia.

The bit in Table 1 about George going "...to the States but did not like it" smacks of confusion with Lindsay. There is no evidence of George living for any length of time in Pennsylvania. He was, after all, the major caregiver for the family in the early years providing house and land, which made him more established and less likely to set off on a Pennsylvania adventure.⁷ This can be tested in any case with the returns of the Pennsylvania census (described in the profile for Lindsay).

It seems, then, that the family group on shipboard included Charles' brothers William (Family 3) and Andrew (Family 7). They likely landed at Quebec in the latter months of 1837. The group then split up with William making for New Brunswick, Andrew for Lambton County, Ontario, and Charles and the rest for Toronto. They were farmers, not merchants, carpenters or blacksmiths, so they saw their key to survival in land. George approached Thomas Talbot for a location. We can imagine the old Irishman looking with favour on the men standing before him as settler-material. They were young, fit, strong, protestant, and of course, Irish, with one active in the militia. Talbot straightaway pencilled the name "George Little" into the

7 At this time the homestead lay in the township of Sandwich. As the townships were reorganized the homestead would subsequently lay in Sandwich East and then Sandwich South.

space for lot 18 concession 10 on his map of Sandwich.

That in essence is how we think the family settled where they did. While George was away with the militia, his parents and siblings, Robert 17, Alexander 13 and Margaret 6, remained on the homestead, planting and weeding. There too before their departure were Lindsay and family. George, as a private with the 2nd Battalion, saw Brantford, Amherstburg and Sandwich as well as other parts of the province from the back of a horse, returning at the end of each tour to join the others.

Table 2. *George Little's Service in the Militia, 1838-1842.*⁸

#	Regimental Number	Year	Organization	Service Dates	Place	days
1	247	1838	2nd Queens Reg. Art. and Reg. of Incor'ted militia under Col. Joseph Hill	1 Apr - 30 Jun	Amherstburg	91
2	247	"	"	1 Jul (left Regt)		
3		1839	Brantford Cav. under Capt Earl Welby disbanded 29 April	1 Apr - 29 Apr	Brantford	29
4	328	1840	2nd Batt. Incor'ted Militia under Col. Brooke Young	6 Nov - 30 Nov	Amherstburg	25
5	ng	"	"	1 Dec - 31 Dec	Sandwich	31
6		1841	"	1 Apr - 31 Apr	"	31
7	328	"	"	1 Jun - 30 Jun	"	
8		"	"	1 Dec - 31 Dec	"	31
9		1842	"	1 Jan - 11 Jan	Amherstburg	11
10	328	"	"	2 Mar - 31 Mar	Sandwich	
11	328	"	"	1 Apr - 30 Apr	prob Sandwich	30

Militia, April 1839

Militia, 1 December 1841

Militia, April 1842

Land Petition, 4 March 1848

Figure 6. *George Little's signature from various lists, 1839-1848.*

⁸ Men are identified by name and regimental number. Militia records are held by the Public Archives of Canada. Records and images are available from ancestry.com. A search on ancestry.com returns numerous citations for the name George Little for each year 1838-1842 (11 for 1838, 6 for 1839). Not all are for the George Little of this book. Others are Corporal George Little of the 1st Company of Moore Volunteers and the George Little of the St. Clair Regiment of Volunteers.

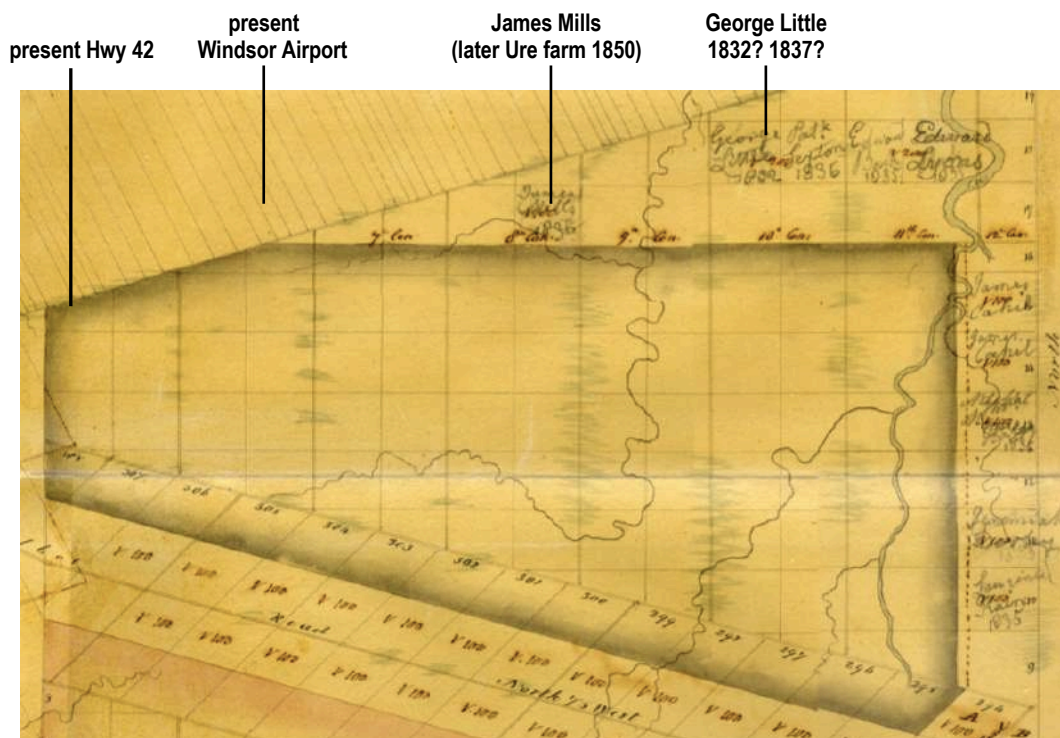
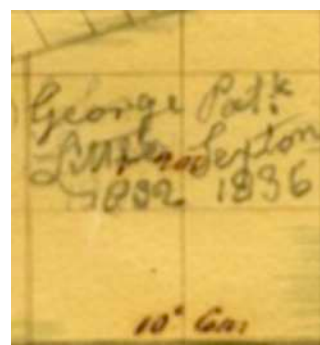


Figure 7a. A section of Talbot's Map of Sandwich Township.⁹ The map was drawn not long after the original survey. The holdings of James Mills (later Ure family) and George Little can be seen.

Figure 7b. Enlarged Detail of Figure 7a. Immediately to the east lay the land of Patrick Sexton. The date on the map that looks like 1832 is probably 1837.



Except for the Talbot maps, George's name first appears in Essex County records in the 1846 Sandwich assessment.¹⁰ He is down for 90 acres of land of which he is cultivating 10. The document does not reveal the location (the paper is torn and poorly photographed), but the acreage matches what the family will claim on the 1851 census. If we assume a typical able-bodied man could clear an acre of ground in a year he was, by 1846, on the land for about a decade, that is to say, since 1836, or as the case seems to be here, 1837.

9 Plan of the Township of Sandwich, County of Essex - F501-1-0-0-32. Archives of Ontario - Thomas Talbot Fonds, F 501 - Plans of the Talbot Tract Series, F501-1.

10 At this time what would later become Sandwich East was still a part of the township of Sandwich. It would be carved out of Sandwich in 1861.

William Robinson	14	
George Littell	90	10
Richard Hunt	38	12

Figure 8. George “Littell” on the Assessment of Sandwich, 1846.

As we have seen in Chapter 2, the family left few records of themselves in Ireland, and what records we do have say nothing of interfamily relationships, especially between George and sister Eliza. The two surely kept in touch since their parting in 1837. Judging by subsequent events, the letters they exchanged must have been informative and encouraging, prompting her and her husband, George A., to come out. In 1846 George arranged via the Canada Company to send George A. a £10 remittance as an embarkation present. George A. and his kin left Ireland and arrived in Canada in the latter part of 1846. We shall continue their stories in due course.

With so many hands at work it did not take long for George to complete his settlement duties. Alexander, too, wasted no time. Both submitted claims for patents, Alexander in 1846 and George in 1848.

Petition of George Little

To His Excellency the Right Honble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Canada And Brunswick, Etc. Etc. Etc.

In Council

The Petition of George Little of the Township of Sandwich Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioner was located by the Honble Colonel Talbot **in the year 1829** on a lot of one hundred Acres of land, the said lot being the west half of lot number 18 on the tenth Concession in the said township of Sandwich, liable to settlement duties which he has performed and is ready to pay the fees that may be required.

Wherefore your Petitioner prays that your Excellency will be pleased to grant him the said lot - And your Petitioner is in duty bound will ever pray

Port Talbot [signed] George Little

4th March 1848

[endorsed] Recommended by

Thomas Talbot

Supert

[endorsed] I certify that the above person George Little has taken the oath of Allegiance before me this 30th of Nov 1847

F Baby

Commr Queens Bench

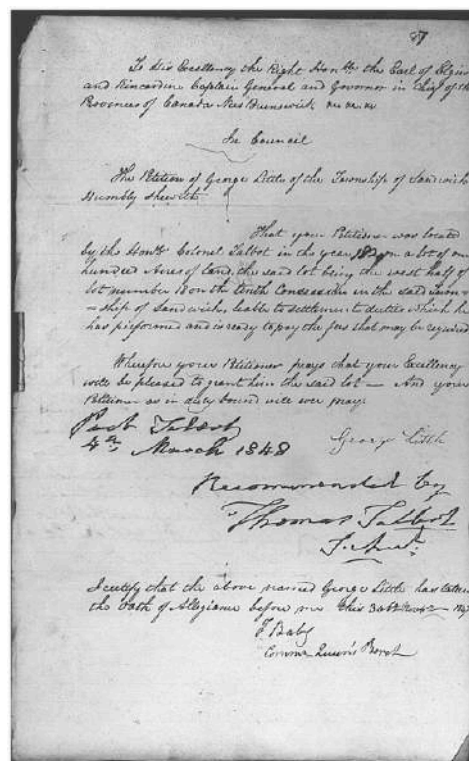


Figure 9b. George Little’s Petition, 4 Mar 1848.¹¹

Figure 9a. Transcript of George Little’s Petition, 4 Mar 1848. The year of the location is shown in **bold**.

11 Archives of Ontario, UCLP, RG1 “L” Bundle 5, 1848-1850, Petition #87. Microfilm C-2135.

The reader, having examined George's petition with care, will note with surprise his claim of 1829 being the year he received his location. This, of course, does not square with his arrival in Canada in 1837. So how to explain this? We make some attempt in the following section.

1 On the 1829 Date

George and Alexander claimed in their patent petitions of having received their locations in 1829, claims that researchers have noticed and muddled over. The date is certainly wrong. Documents show George followed accepted procedures. He got Talbot's recommendation in his capacity as justice of the peace. He swore the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty's Government. Alexander did likewise. Then why the incorrect date?

This is, we suppose, one of those instances where a clerk, enumerator or registrar made an unintended mistake. George and Alexander were born in 1817 and 1824, respectively, so by 1829 George was 12 and Alexander, 5. They were far too young to receive locations even if they had been in Canada, which they were not. The date is either a falsification or a mistake. Let us consider both possibilities keeping in mind that neither petition was likely written by George or Alexander themselves but by Talbot or his clerk based on information they had in hand or supplied them.

The Requirements

- 1 A date of 1829 would require George and Alexander (and presumably father Charles) to be in Canada in 1829, which he was not. In 1835 he was still in Agharonan townland in Ireland, as his appearance in the Donacavey Valuation proves.¹²
- 2 If we assume for the sake of argument that 1829 is correct and the documents were actually written by the brothers themselves, then how could they have gotten Talbot's endorsement on two occasions fifteen months apart? Admittedly, Talbot was in his eighties in 1850 (and would die in 1853). Would he not have spotted this inaccuracy?

The Case for Mistake

- 1 Talbot has been criticized by historians for engaging in dubious practices. However, the ultimate objective of a patent petition was a patent, a document of the greatest importance to a farmer, the difference between life and death. It was certainly not something to be jeopardized by falsehood. Alexander and George had no reason to falsify. An incorrect date on a land petition did nothing to expedite the issuing of a patent. A patent was granted for land that had been located by a properly authorized official on which settlement duties had been performed and fees paid. Yes, the petitions were submitted 15 months apart, but if the date of 1829 was knowingly falsified then why does it appear on both petitions?
- 2 We have an explanation. We propose that the first to apply, Alexander, intended and perhaps even dictated, a date of 1839 to the clerk who mistakenly wrote 1829 (or wrote a "3" that later looked like a "2"). The clerk (or Talbot) did not submit this petition immediately but 15 months later when he had completed George's petition. George's petition was largely a copy of Alexander's petition. The clerk copied the 1829 date from Alexander's petition to George's. The clerk (or Talbot) processed both petitions at the same time.¹³

George's back and forth movements between farm and village brought him into contact with people he would befriend. One such was Henry Banwell. The friendship may have started with George working for Banwell as a chopper. This led to numerous conversations at the Banwell dinner table with Banwell, his wife Susannah, and their 22 year-old daughter, Felicia. This we know from Henry's diary. Henry is the source of much of what we know of George and Felicia's marriage.

By 1850, Henry and family were well established in the area, having come out in 1835. His farm lay on the approach to Sandwich village on the west side of Huron Church Road near the entrance to the present

12 Strictly speaking, the entry for Charles in the 1835 valuation includes the notation "exempt", presumably because he was no longer seen as the holder of the land. No document has yet been found fixing the date of their departure.

13 For a time it was thought the boys came to Canada with John Fair, Alexander's neighbour in Maidstone (See "2. The Story of John Fair"). This notion is now seen as unlikely.

Ambassador Bridge. The farm was well-placed to provide agricultural products to Sandwich village and the city of Detroit. Henry was born in Bristol, England, of a middle-class family, and educated in a classical academy.

Henry styled himself gentleman but was a farmer nevertheless. He notes in his diary the weather on a near-daily basis, the clearing of the land, the transition from log to frame house, the seeding, cultivating and harvesting of numerous crops including several varieties of potatoes and the handling and slaughtering of livestock. He dealt with problems that were no doubt typical of the Canadian farmer of the period, including insect infestations and hungry raccoons. His source of power was oxen. When not using them he let them run freely, calling upon his sons to round them up for work. He was a cultured far-looking man with interests that ranged from the usual farming issues to encouraging neighbours to try out his newfangled mechanical mower and the best way to grow tulips. He was not a religious man to judge by his entries of members of his family driving to the church “in the street” and the church in Sandwich (St. John’s) without him. He notes the weather on the 25th of December but makes no mention of it being Christmas.¹⁴ He often mentions George and Robert Little in his diary who he clearly regarded as friends.

In 1850, Henry and George went to Detroit to make arrangements with the “Bishop of Michigan” for George’s marriage to Felicia. The two were duly married on 7 February, a day Henry describes as mild, cloudy and thawing. A good day for crossing the river on a steamboat. For the occasion Henry bought a bonnet and shoes for Felicia and a shawl for Susannah.¹⁵ The marriage was probably by licence but the record has not been found. The newlyweds returned to the farm on the 10th concession. What George may have thought a kind of wedding present was the issuing of the patent for his land on 3 July.¹⁶ George and Felicia appear as a couple for the first time in the historical record on the 1851 census of Sandwich (Figures 11).

Figure 10. Extract from the Diary of Henry Banwell, 7 February 1850. This shows Henry’s note of George’s marriage.

cloudy & mild, thawing fast -
 Felicia was married in Detroit to
 George Little - by the Bishop of Michigan
 I bot a bonnet for Felicia and a shawl
 for Susannah - (Dinner 3.30 & Supper 8.00)
 we came home this evening.

For many farmers, years passed before they made much progress in the clearing of their farms. By 1851, George had already been in Canada for fourteen years. His farm was a busy place when visited by the census enumerator. In addition to he and Felicia, Robert and Sarah (Hurst) were there along with “mother” Jane, Lindsay and their children Robert, Mary Ann and George. “Father” Charles had recently died. The bottom image of Figure 11a shows two log cabins, one occupied by Robert and Sarah and the other by George and the remainder by the family. Line 9 records the death of Lindsay’s wife Catherine (Cockin), 32, “cause unknown”. The Agricultural Census (Figure 11b) shows Lindsay’s land (row 2) remains uncultivated. Clearly, Robert and Lindsay are involved in the group effort.

George became, through hard work and astute management, the wealthiest of his siblings. Land books

14 He makes no mention of George and Felicia’s child. There is a gap in the diary around the year of his granddaughter’s death.

15 Archives of Ontario, Hiram Walker Collection. Banwell Family. School Exercise Books, 1785, 1834 & 1851. 2 Vols. Exercise books also used as diaries, 1849-1873. 3 Vols. HW20-14.

16 The warrant conveyed conditional ownership. It gave the recipient the legal right to settle on the land and work it. To obtain the patent, the document that conveyed full ownership, he had to fulfill settlement duties and pay the requisite fees. The warrants for the three men were issued on the same day.

3	William Little	Farmer	Ireland	C, England	X	28	X	X
4	Sarah Little	wife	do	do	X	28		
5	George Little	Farmer	do	do	X	30	X	
6	Filicia Little	wife	England	do	X	24		X
7	Jane Little	Mother	Ireland	do	W	50		X
8	Lincy Little	Labourer	do	Methodist	W	34	X	
9	Mathines Little	wife	do	do		32		X
10	Robert Little	Labourer	U. States	do		14	X	
11	Mary Ann Little	Spinster	do	do		12		X
12	George Little	Labourer	U. Canada	do		7	X	
	John Little	do	do	A. Ontario	X	30	X	

2	S	/
3	M.	/
4	M.	/ /
5	M.	/
6	M.	/ /
7	W.	/
8	W.	\$ /
9	/	/
10	S	/ /
11	S	/ /
12	S	/ /
13	M.	/ /

age 32 Caste unknown

[illegible]

George LITTLE m 7 Feb 1850 Detroit = Felicia Emra BANWELL
married by "the Bishop of Detroit"
 b 12 Nov 1817 b abt 1817
 d 1901 Will d 1892
names a large number of nephews and nieces

Felicia
b abt 1859
~~d 23 Mar 1861 age 1~~
bur 25 Mar 1861

Felicia
b abt 1859
d 23 Mar 1861 age 1
bur 25 Mar 1861
St. John's Church of England cemetery, Sandwich

Name of occupier.	Concession or Range.	Lot or part of Lot.	Number of Acres of Land.						Wheat.		Bar
			Held by each person or family.	Under Cultivation.	Under Crops in 1851.	Under Pasture 1851.	Gardens or Orchards.	Under Wood or Wild.	Acres.	Produce Bsh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
George Little	10	18	50	9	7	2		41	5	140	
Lindsay Little	10	18	50	7	7	1 1/4		50	6	120	

Sandwich, in the **COUNTY OF Essex**

Peas.		Ons.		B. Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Potatoes.		Turnips.		Clover, Timothy or other grass seed—Bsh.	Carrots—Bsh.	Maple wort.
A	Bsh.	A	Bsh.	A	Bsh.	A	Bsh.	A	Bsh.	A	Bsh.			
10	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	-	2	70	1	8	2	20	10	10	1	20	-	-	-
2	-	2 1/2	70	-	-	2	50	1	30	-	-	-	-	-

Bees—Bsh.	Hops—Lbs.	Hay—Bundles or Tons	Flax or Hemp—Lbs.	Tobacco—Lbs.	Wool—Lbs.				Maple Sugar—Lbs.	Cider—Galls.	Filled Cloth—Yards.	Linen—Yds.	Flannel—Yds.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 11b. Entries for George and Lindsay in the 1851 Agricultural Census logbook for Sandwich.¹⁷

Table 3. Entries from the Abstract Index Books for the W. Half, Lot 18, Con. 10 of Sand. East.¹⁸

Ins #	Instrument	Its Date	Date of Reg.	Grantor	Grantee	acres	Price	Remarks
no des	Patent	12.06.48		Crown	Patrick Sexton	100		S Pt
no des	Patent	3.07.50		Crown	Geo Little	100		W ½
Bs 58	Indenture	23.01.50	4.07.50	Patrick Sexton & w	Jas. Devlin	100	#32.100	E ½ of Lot 18
Bs 183	"	26.02.51	8.05.51	Geo Little & w	Robt Little	50	£50	S ½ of W ½ Lot 18
Bs 512	B & S	12.01.53	10.02.53	Robt Little & w	Jno Helm	50	£150	--- do ---
Cs 286	Indenture	8.7.55	9.10.55	Jas Devlin & w	Josiah Strong	100	£225	E ½ Lot 18
Cs 533	B&S	4.05.57	4.05.57	Jno Helm	Hy Warner	50	£150	S ½ of W ½ Lot 18
Cs 53+	Mort	4.05.57	4.05.57	Hy Warner	Jno Helm	50	£150	--- do --- dischg?
Ds 85+	Indenture	2.12.59	2.12.59	Josiah Strong & w	Geo Little	100	£250	E ½ Lot 18

In 1859, after nine years trying to start a family, George and Felicia were blessed with a child, a little girl, Felicia Eliza. She died of the whooping cough the next year. George had her buried 25 March 1860 in

17 Same reference as for Figure 11a. The image of the record has been similarly cut and rearranged..

18 AO, microfilm GSU 160207 Essex Co. Land Registry Office Records, Abstract Index Books, Sandwich East Township, vA-B ca. 1795 - ca. 1949.

17	Thos. Peterson		Sweden	✓	70	24	1	M		1
18	George Little	Farmer ✓	Do.	✓	71	37	1	M		1
19	Leisia Little		England	✓	72	30	1	M		1
20	George Little		for Canada	✓	73	15	1			1
21	John Little		Do.	✓	74	1	1			1
22	William Galsopp	Farmer ✓	Scotland	✓	75	35	1	M		1
23					76					

68	Thornas	Male	72	—	Scotland	"	"	"	"	"
	Little George	Male	54	—	"	Methodist	First	Farmer	Male	"
	" Felicia	Female	43	—	England	"	English	—	Female	"
	" Margaret	Female	20	—	Ont	"	First	—	—	"
	Barnwell Sarah	Female	6	—	"	"	English	—	—	"
	Little John	Male	17	—	"	"	First	Farmer	Male	"
69	Battinelle John	Male	56	—	Scotland	England	First	Farmer	Male	"

305	" John	No	21	"	"	"	"	as	V
201	Little George	"	64	"	"	"	"	Lanning	V
	" Eliza	"	54	Englund	"	"	English	"	to
	" Sarah	"	13	"	"	"	"	"	to
208	Crosman Fred	No	14	"	"	"	"	3/4	See Lashome

Figure 12. *The George Little Household on the 1861, 1871 and 1881 Censuses.*

name	age	identity	death	place	burial	cause	minister
Thomas Jones	68	Schoolmaster	March 7	Windsor	March 9	1817	John Hunt
Rebecca Little	77	nursed up the cemetery	March 8	Windsor	March 11	Consumption	John Hunt
Elizabeth Little	36	Wife of John a slave	March 20	Windsor	March 11	Consumption	John Hunt
Margaret Mason	44	Daughter of William Mason	March 11	Windsor	March 12	Inflammation	John Hunt
William Wood	68	the tinker	March 12	Windsor	March 13	Consumption	John Hunt
Elizabeth Stephen	3	Daughter of George Stephen	March 14	the Church	March 14	Small Pox	John Hunt
Katharine Eliza Little	7	Daughter of George Little	March 15	Bedford St	March 15	Hoping Cough	John Hunt
Mary Matron Burke	8		March 22	Windsor	March 23	Inflammation	John Hunt

George and Felicia put energy into the church, joining the Methodists, it is said, under the Rev. E. White. For over thirty years George would serve as trustee and steward and Sabbath School superintendant for the church of the “Hurst Settlement”.

52

Patrick Sexton and George Little each receive the patent for half of Lot 18 in 1848 and 1850, respectively.	W ½ Crown George Little 3 Jul 1850	E ½ Crown Patrick Sexton 12 Jun 1848
	£50	£32.10
George sells half of his land to brother Robert in 1851 for £50.	S ½ W ½ Robert Little 26 Feb 1851	Jas Devlin 23 Jan 1850
	£150	£225
Robert sells his quarter to John Helm in 1853 for £150.	S ½ W ½ John Helm 12 Jan 1853	Josiah Strong 8 ? 1855
	£150	£250
	S ½ W ½ Henry Warner 4 May 1857	George Little 2 Dec 1859

Figure 14. *George's Progress on His Farm, 1850-60. See also Figure 18.*

Table 4. *George's Progress Revealed by the three Censuses.*

Yr	acres held by fam	acres cult	acres under crop	acres wood/wild		Film # C-	Note
1851	50	9	7	41	2 acres pasture, 5 acres wheat, 11 bu, 2 acres oats, 70 bu, 1 acre buckwheat, 8 bu, 2 acres Indian corn, 20 bu, ¼ acre potatoes, 10 bu, 1 acre turnips, 20 bu		
1861	55	20	17	32	3 acres wheat, 60 bu, 4 acres oats, 100 bu, 3 acres Indian corn, 150 bu, ½ acre potatoes, 80 bu		
1871	116 acres, 66 acres occupied	25			1 house, 4 barns and stables, 2 carriages and sleighs, 4 carts wagons & sleds, 5 ploughs & cultivators, 1 horse rake, 1 fanning mill, 3 acres pasture, 1 acre garden & orchard, 12 ½ bu oats, 400 bu corn, 1 ¼ acre potatoes, 100 bu, 10 bu turnips, 1 acre beets, 5 bu	9889	a

Table Notes

- a George has a horse rake and a fanning mill. A fanning mill was a device for hand-threshing, removing straw, chaff, stones and dirt from grains, an improvement over the flail. It was made of wood with a metal crank.

Felicia passed away in 1892. She was 75. By this time George decided it was appropriate to have her buried in the cemetery at North Ridge. His health gradually declined and on 4 September 1901, he died. He was buried in Felicia's grave.²⁰

20 Photo courtesy Kellee Strom. Also Find A Grave, database and images. Memorial no. 129312016, citing North Ridge Cemetery, Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by 4ever Nanny (contributor

Figure 15. *Visit of Mrs Sarah (Banwell) Cruikshank, September 1898.*²¹

Mrs. Cruickshank, of Mooretown, arrived in this city Monday on a visit to her uncle, **George Little**, of Sandwich South. Mr. **Little**, who is one of the pioneers of the township, is reported dangerously ill.



Figure 16a. *George Little's gravestone in North Ridge Cemetery.*

George Little	M	Sept 4 1901	83	18	10	DOO	Infant
George Little	M	Sept 4 1901	83	18	10	DOO	Infant
George Little	M	Sept 4 1901	83	18	10	DOO	Infant

George Little	M	Sept 4 1901	83	18	10	DOO	Infant
George Little	M	Sept 4 1901	83	18	10	DOO	Infant
George Little	M	Sept 4 1901	83	18	10	DOO	Infant

Figure 16b. *George Little's record of death. 4 September 1901.*²²

George was remembered by his friends. Three articles about him appeared in *The Evening Record* of Windsor days after his death, one evidently the work of his Banwell inlaws. He left a will listing numerous bequests (Table 5).²³ Four warrant special attention.

George Andrew Little

George Andrew, the son of George A., was left the north half of the northwest quarter of lot 18, concession 10, containing 25 acres. It was George's wish that after George Andrew's death the land was to go to George Andrew's daughter, Gracie. Gracie, a deaf mute, was a smart girl who would benefit from a school for the deaf in Milton, Ontario.

George Little

George, Lindsay's son, was left \$250 and the south half of the northwest quarter of lot 18, concession 10, containing 25 acres.

Alexander Little

Alexander, George A.'s son, was left \$250 and 10 acres of the southeast corner of lot 18 concession 10 of Sandwich South. It was George's wish that after his death the land would go to George Andrew Little.

47345810). Thanks to you both. The North Ridge cemetery lay in the municipality of Kingsville southeast of the town of Essex.

21 *The Evening Record*, Windsor, Ontario, 12 Sep 1898. Image courtesy Newspapers.com.

22 Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Collection: MS935; Reel: 100.

23 Archives of Ontario, Will of George Little, Sandwich South, 1901, Probate, "L" 221, mfilm GS2, R39.

Charles W. Little

Charles, the son of George's nephew, was left \$100 and the rear 15 acres of the north half of the southeast quarter of lot 18.

One of the oldest pioneers of Essex county passed away yesterday in the person of **George Little**, of Sandwich South. Mr. Little was one of the wealthiest and most popular farmers in that district. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 85 years ago and came to this country in 1837. He married a Miss Felicia Banwell, who died a number of years ago. Mr. Little was the uncle of J. E., D. A. and A. Banwell of this city. No children survive him. The funeral will be held to North Ridge cemetery tomorrow morning.

Friend of George Little.

The funeral of Mr. George Little, of Sandwich South, who died last Thursday, took place yesterday and was very largely attended, no less than forty-two carriages being in the procession. Religious services were held by the Methodist minister, of Essex, at the home and also at the Methodist church at Essex, and from there the remains were taken to North Ridge cemetery. The pall bearers were Denis Perrin, John Watson, Albert Mahoney, William Robertson, William Ure and Sam McKenzie. By his will he leaves his fortune to be divided among his nieces and nephews, he having no children.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Little.

The following further particulars in the life of **George Little**, aged 83, of Sandwich South, who died on Sept. 4th last, has been sent to The Record:

Born in Tintonia, county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1817; left Ireland in 1837 and landed in Quebec. Came to Toronto and was there when the rebellion broke out. Went with Colonel Hill to Amherstburg. Left in the spring and went back to Brantford. Joined the horse troop commanded by Major Willoby. Staid there until it was disbanded. Went to the States, but did not like it, and came back to Canada again in the fall of 1842. Bought Violet Bank farm and remained there till his death. He joined the Methodist denomination under the ministry of the Rev. E. White, and was trustee and steward of the Windsor Methodist church, and was trustee and steward and Sabbath school superintendent of the Hurst Settlement church for over thirty years. He was also trustee of the Woodslee parsonage.

Figure 17a, 17b. Newspaper Articles of 5 & 7 September, 1901.²⁴ Figure 17c. Newspaper Article of 10 September 1901.²⁵

Table 5. George's Bequests, 1901. The details are keyed to clauses in the will.

Clause	Beneficiary	Bequest	Identification	N
1	George Andrew Little	N ½ of NW ¼ of Lot 18 in 10th con. of Sand. S. cont. 25 ac. - and after death to dau Gracie	nephew, son of George A.	
2	George Little	S ½ of NW ¼ of Lot 18 cont. 25 ac. plus \$250 and after death land to go to son George Alfred	nephew, son of Lindsay and son of George	
3	Alexander Little	10 ac. of SE cor. of Lot 18 10th con. of Sand. South and after death to George Andrew Little	son of bro-in-law George A. Little	
6	Charles W. Little	rear 15 ac. of N ½ of SE ¼ of Lot 18 plus \$100	son of nephew George Little	
8.1	Margaret Little	\$500	niece now Margaret Ure	
8.2	Sarah Banwell	\$500	niece now Sarah Cruikshank	
8.3	Elizabeth Jane Ellis	\$300	niece, dau of Lindsay and Catherine	
8.4	Charles Little	\$250	nephew, son of Lindsay	
8.5	William Little	\$250	nephew	d

24 The Evening Record. Image courtesy Newspapers.com. The Evening Record was later renamed The Windsor Star.

25 The Evening Record. Image courtesy Newspapers.com.

8.6	Robert Little	\$250	nephew	d
8.7	Sarah Farough	\$250	niece, dau of Lindsay	
8.8	Mary Done	\$250	niece, dau of George A.	
8.9	Alexander Little	\$250	nephew	c
8.10	Elizabeth Little	\$250		d
8.11	children of Mary Little	\$250	widow of nephew John	e
8.12	Catherine Dorothea Smith	\$200	dau of Reuben Smith	f
8.13	George Little	\$250 [in addition to land above]	nephew	
8.14	Harriett Ana Smith	\$100	dau of Reuben Smith	f
8.15	Jessie Banwell	\$100		g
8.16	Elizabeth Little	\$100	widow of Lindsay Little	
8.17	Charles W. Little	\$100	5th paragraph	

Table Notes

- d Elizabeth (nee Morris) wife of George Andrew Little son of George A. Little
e Mary Little (nee Ure) widow of nephew John Stewart Little
f daughter of Reuben Smith and Mary Ann Little daughter of Lindsay
g wife of Edward Banwell son of Henry Banwell



Figure 18. *The George Little Homestead, NW Corner, Lot 18, Concession 10.*²⁶ See also Figure 24.

2 The Story of John Fair

The petitions of Alexander Little and John Fair happen to bear the same date, 30 December 1846. This is cause for thinking they were written by the same person in their presence. Talbot entered the names of Alexander Little, Lindsay Little and John Fair on his map of Maidstone township one after the other in the space for lot 25 of the 1st and 2nd concessions. Fair claims he received his location from Talbot in 1830. Alexander states 1829. This leads to

26 Courtesy Google Earth.

the thought Alexander and/or George or both came to Canada with the John Fair family. Several seeming coincidences hint of a relationship between Alexander and John Fair. The two received locations from Talbot around the same time, settled next to one another in Maidstone and became kin upon Alexander's marriage to Sarah Jane Fair, John Fair's daughter.

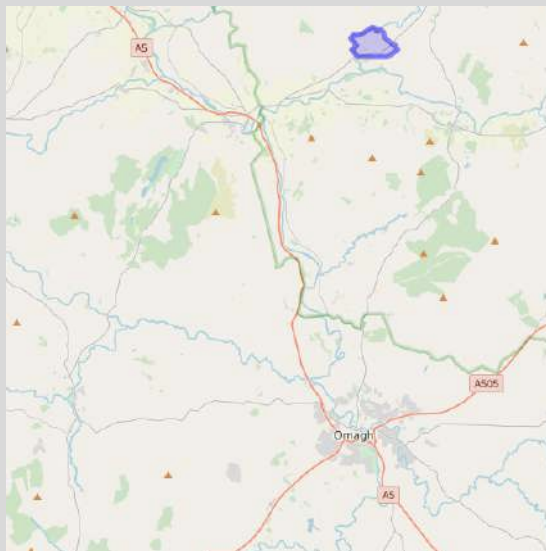


Figure 19. *North and South Lislea, County Strabane. This is purportedly the place of John Fair's marriage.*

The part about coming from "Lislea" has a grain of truth to it. The townlands of North and South Lislea lay in County Strabane north of Omagh. Assuming the information about the children's birthdates is correct (i.e., the birth of Armour John in mid Atlantic 1835) it would mean John Fair could not have been in Canada by 1829. The data points to an entry date of late 1835.

Regrettably, what many researchers accept of the story of John Fair is from a document whose origin is unknown, which taints it as hearsay. It states John Fair came from "Lislea townland" in County Tyrone about 20 miles north of Lisnacieve. The parts of it dealing with Canada could be true but not a single "fact" from Ireland is provided with a citation. Here is the story:

John Fair was born 12 August 1804 in Scotland. In 1814 he emigrated to County Tyrone in Northern Ireland. Around 1827 he married Mary Ferguson probably in County Tyrone. Mary had been born in May 1803 in Leslea House, 10 miles north of Omagh, to Thomas and Elizabeth Ferguson. He died in South Woodsley, Ontario, 17 December 1865, predeceased by Mary 1 December 1862 also in South Woodsley. The two were buried in the Jarietts United Church Cemetery in Woodsley.

John and Mary Fair had the following 12 children:

- 1 Thomas, born 10 February 1828 in Leslea House 10 miles north of Omagh
- 2 Sarah Jane, born 10 March 1829 in Leslea House 10 miles north of Omagh. Died: 11 November 1898
- 3 Matilda, born 1831 in Leslea House 10 miles north of Omagh
- 4 Thomas, born 26 February 1833 in Omagh. Died 3 July 1911 Grand Rapids, Mi
- 5 Armour John, born 2 March 1835 in Atlantic Ocean enroute to Canada. Died: 15 March 1917
- 6 2 boy twins born about 1837 in Canada
- 7 Edward, born about 1837 in Canada
- 8 Mary, born 29 June 1839 in Maidstone, South Woodsley
- 9 Robert, born 5 February 1842 in Maidstone, South Woodsley.²⁷ Died: 1923 in Detroit, Mi.
- 10 Eliza Mary, born 5 February 1843²⁷ in Maidstone, South Woodsley
- 11 George, born 22 March 1844²⁷ in Maidstone, South Woodsley. Died: 7 August 1916
- 12 Isabella [Elizabeth], born 29 April 1846 in Maidstone, South Woodsley. Died: February 1916 in Blytheswood, Ontario

End of story.

27 Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register, 1825-1910. <http://bowergenealogy.ca/resources/methodist/1/008.jpg>.

Family researchers are probably more familiar with the story of Lindsay than the story of George from the account about him written by his son Charles in the CBRE of 1905. Charles' story moves quickly having his father leaving Ireland in 1837, reaching New York, living in Pennsylvania six years, living in Ohio and Detroit briefly, living in Sandwich "awhile", and finally moving to Sandwich East in 1843. Charles says nothing about the details of leaving Ireland or whether other members of the family accompanied them. Whether he heard this story from his father or put it together himself we cannot say. In any case, he leaves out important details this book has attempted to supply.

The part of Charles' story about his father going directly from Ireland to New York City and on to Pennsylvania is short. Even had we no other evidence we would suspect he left from Upper Canada, as otherwise how could he have known of the whereabouts of his brother in Ontario?

As to their second child, Robert, he is reputed to have been born in Pennsylvania in 1837. If our reading of events is correct then Lindsay left for Pennsylvania from Canada soon after his arrival (See “3 Lindsay and Family in Pennsylvania”).

Charles writes in 1905 of his father, Lindsay, travelling to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, around 1837. If this be true we should expect to see he and his family in the 1840 census of Fort Pitt. And we do. The census gives the names of heads of households and the age distribution of children. There is an entry for the household of a Lindsay Little consisting of 2 males under 5 years of age, 1 male between 20 and 30, 1 female under 5 and 1 female between 20 and 30. These figures match well with what we infer of our Lindsay's family at the time: Lindsay 26, wife Catherine Cockin 21, two sons Charles and Robert and one daughter Mary Ann.

<i>Robert Scott</i>	1	1		/								/
<i>Sandraj Linto</i>	2			/				/				/
<i>Hugh Grog</i>	2				/				/			/

The same is not true for Lindsay's father Charles. Yes, there is an entry for the household of a Charles Little. He has 1 male between 10 and 15, 2 males between 15 and 20, 1 male between 20 and 30, 1 female between 10 and 15 and 1 female between 50 and 60 (Table 6). These numbers bear no resemblance to what we know of our Charles Little's family in Upper Canada. More importantly, there is no return for a George Little. This accords with our story our George was in Canada in 1840. The rarity of the name "Lindsay Little" combined with the near-certain matching renders the Lindsay of Table 6 to be the same man who in two years time would return to Upper Canada. There are no returns for Robert and Alexander Little.

Five other Littles appear in the census: Thomas, Johnson, James, John and Henry. The records for Thomas and Johnson are in the same microfilm image (#9) so are likely of the same family. The same can be said of John and Henry (#48). However, Lindsay and Charles are in images #15 and #19, respectively. This means they are not likely to be related. With the exception of Charles they all have young children.

58

Table 6. Records from the 1840 Pittsburgh Census. Columns 8 through 13 are blank in the original.

Name	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C20	C21	Image #
Thomas	1	1		1		1			1	1			1			9
Johnson	2		1	1	1					1		1	1			9
Lindsay	2				1			1				1				15
James	2						1		1	1	1	1				17
Charles			1	2	1					1					1	19
John	1	2	2			1							1			48
Henry	1	1	2	2			1							1		48

Key to Table 6:

Free White Persons

C...	Males	C...	Females
1	under 5	14	under 5
2	5 and under 10	15	5 and under 10
3	10 and under 15	16	10 and under 15
4	15 and under 20	17	15 and under 20
5	20 and under 30	18	20 and under 30
6	30 and under 40	19	30 and under 40
7	40 and under 50	20	40 and under 50
8	50 and under 60	21	50 and under 60
9	60 and under 70		
10	70 and under 80		
11	80 and under 90		
12	90 and under 100		
13	100 and up		

Table 7. Matching Families with the 1840 Census.

Lindsay's Family				Charles' Family			
Name	Known Age	Census return	Match?	Name	Known Age	Census return	Match?
Lindsay	30	20 & <30	✓	Charles	69	20 & <30	✗
Catherine	30	do	✓	Jane	52	50 & <60	✗
Charles	4	<5	✓	Robert	20	20 & <30	✓
Robert	3	<5	✓	Alexander	16	15 & <20	✓
Mary Ann	1	<5	✓	Anne Jane	14	10 & <15	✓
				Margaret	12		n/a
				one boy 15 & <20 unaccounted for			

There is also a return in the Philadelphia census for a Lindsay Little ("Linsey Littell"). His household consists of 1 male between 30 and 40, 1 female under 5, and 1 female between 20 and 30. This makes him unlikely to be our Lindsay Little.



Figure 21. The Record for Linsey Littell on the 1840 Philadelphia Census.

Lindsay and George submitted their own petitions for land, the warrants for which were issued in 1850. Lindsay's land included a portion of the east half of Lot 25 in the 2nd concession of Maidstone township next to his brother Alexander and John Fair. He soon found the property not to his liking and on 25 November 1851 gave it up to buy fifty acres from Richard Lawson for £25. This consisted of the southeast part of Lot 291 on the south side of the Talbot Road West. Perhaps he preferred this location it being closer to the Maidstone Irish.²⁹ Though mostly Roman Catholic, their accents and mannerisms would have been familiar to him.

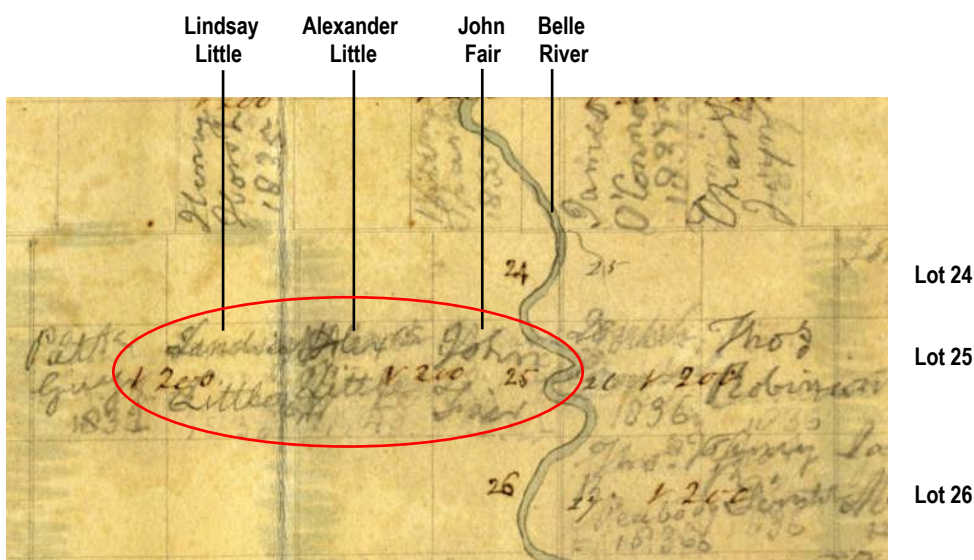
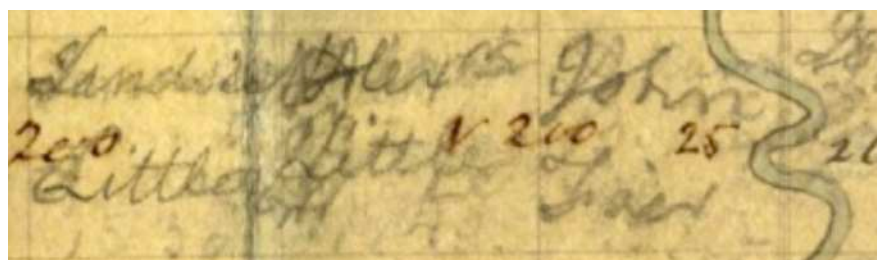


Figure 22a. Lindsay and Alexander Little's Locations on Talbot's map of Maidstone.³⁰ Remnants of erasures on the entries for Lindsay Little, Alex Little, and John Frier (Fair) are discernable proving they were not the first to be assigned these locations.

Figure 22b. Enlarged detail of Figure 22a.



Lindsay's first appearance in Canadian records is in the 1848 Maidstone township assessment. He claims to have a wife and five children, a son under 5, two sons between 5 and 16, a daughter under 5 and

29 They were mostly Catholics. Halford explores the experience of the Catholics of the Irish Settlement in her monographs "The Irish Settlement Some Aspects of Growth in Maidstone 1825-1855" and "Maturation of the Irish Settlement Maidstone 1850-1900". Copies are held by the Windsor Public Library.

30 Plan of the Township of Maidstone and Rochester, County of Essex - F501-1-0-0-19. Archives of Ontario - Thomas Talbot Fonds, F501 - Plans of the Talbot Tract Series, F501-1.

a daughter between 5 and 16. These numbers agree well with what is known of his family at this time, namely George 2, Charles 12, Robert 11, Eliza Jane 5 and Mary Ann 8.

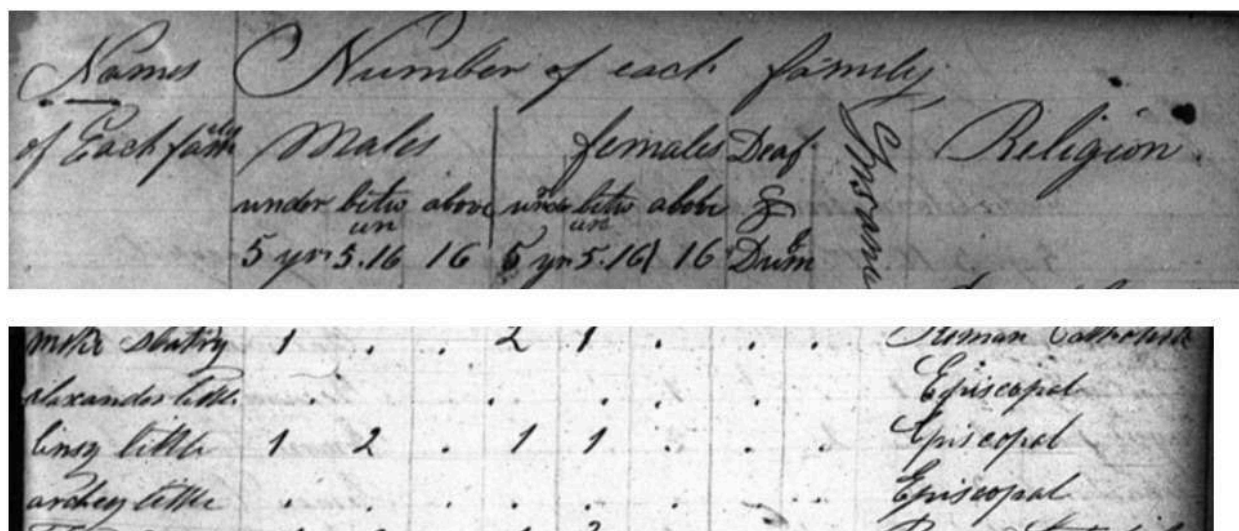


Figure 23. Extract from the 1848 Maidstone Township Assessment Roll.

Table 8. Little Family Fiats, Warrants and Sales of Land.³¹

Name	Date	Township	Location	Type	Doc	Reference	Note
Lindsey	30.4.1850	Maidstone	E ½ Lot 25, Con 2	Free Grant	Fiat & Warrant	RG01, C-I-3, Vol. 35, p 120	
Alexander	30.4.1850	do	W ½ Lot 25, Con 1	do	do	RG01, C-I-3, Vol. 35, p 120	
Archibald	4.3.1850	Sandwich	E ½ Lot 15, Con 8	Clergy Reserve	Sale of Clergy Reserve	RG01, C-III-3, Vol. 2, p 168	
George	30.4.1851	do	W ½ Lot 18, Con 10	Free Grant	Fiat & Warrant	RG01, C-I-3, Vol. 35, p 107	
William	6.4.1837	do		Free Grant	UEL	RG01, C-I-3, Vol. 85, p 12	a

Table Notes

a UEL = Warrant as the son of a UEL. (John Little of Colchester). William was of no relation to this family.

Sometime in the early part of 1851 Catherine died. Her death is known to us by the enumerator's entry in the personal census of that year (Figures 11). His children Mary Ann 11, Eliza Jane 7 and George 5 were in need of a mother. It wasn't long before he found a new wife in the person of Eliza Jane McNaughton. Eliza Jane was the sister of John McNaughton, a settler living just beyond the Maidstone-Rochester town-line. Lindsay and Eliza Jane would subsequently have two children of their own, William in 1853 and Sarah around 1855.

The progress of the family after ten years can be followed in the returns of the Agricultural Census of 1861. Lindsay and son Charles each hold 25 acres, Robert 12. Of his 25 acres Lindsay is cultivating 5, Charles 10. Of his 12 acres Robert is cultivating 5. This amounts to an improvement since 1851, though a

31 Archives of Ontario. References are given in the table.

slow one with much of the land remaining wild. Charles recalled in the CBRE: “Beginning with a tract of twenty-five acres of land given him by his father, Mr. Little purchased fifty acres more...”³² The placement of the farms can be seen on a map in an 1883 atlas.³³

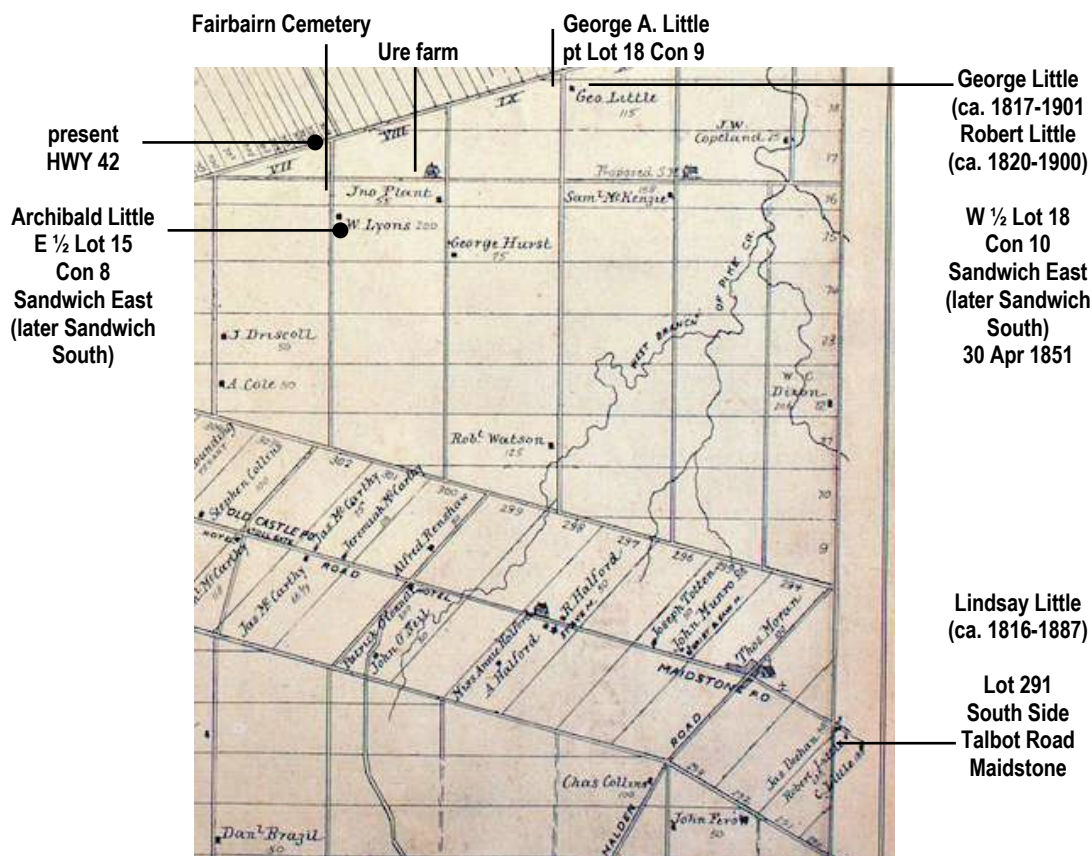


Figure 24. The holdings of Archibald, George, George A. and Lindsay in Maidstone and Sandwich East.³⁴ See also Figure 18.

Figure 25. Lindsay and Sons on the 1861 Census.³⁵

George Little	27th	47	41	14	4	11	100	0	
William Little	27th	10	5	3	2	5	140		
Charles Little	27th	25	5	5		20	350	25	
Lindsay Little	27th	25	10	7	3	15	350	15	
Robert Little	27th	12	5	4	1	1	160		
John Little	27th	90	6	5	1	84	340		

32 CBRE, page 391.

33 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Essex and Kent, 1881, including Union Publishing Company's Farmers' Directory for the County of Essex for 1883-4 and Farmers' Directory of the County of Kent for 1884-5, Cumming Atlas Reprints.

34 Adapted from *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Counties Essex and Kent* (Belden, Toronto, 1880-1881).

35 Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1021. County: Essex [2] CBRE, page 391.

In 1885 Lindsay suffered a stroke that left him paralyzed. He died two years later, 9 May 1887. Son Charles, who in his story in the CBRE describes himself as a successful “lumber merchant, Maidstone”, describes his father dying at the age of 72. This implies a birthyear of 1815. He was buried in the North Ridge Cemetery southeast of Essex. He left no will.

Eliza Jane lived on sixteen years. She eventually went to live on Arthur Avenue in Windsor where she died 6 June 1903. Her age was given on her death record as 85, implying a birthyear of 1818. She was buried in Lindsay’s grave in North Ridge Cemetery.



Figure 26a. Lindsay Little’s Gravestone in North Ridge Cemetery.³⁶

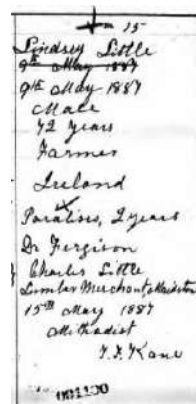


Figure 26b. Death Record of Lindsay Little, 15 May 1887.³⁷

Figure 27. Death Record of Mrs. Lindsay Little, 6 Jun 1903.³⁸

Mr. Doyle William	009084	M	April 23 1903	70 yrs		Maidstone Hp.	M. of B. not given
Mr. Little Mrs. Lindsay	009085	F	June 6 1903	85 yrs		Arthur ave	Occ. Lady
Mr. Bennett William John	009086	M	May 31 1903	35 yrs		Arthur ave	M. of B. M

As we bring this profile to a close it is fitting we give Eliza Jane a few more words. In his 1905 story Charles describes her as “Eliza Jane McNattan”. “McNattan” was no doubt the family’s pronunciation of “McNaughton”. The name occurs throughout Ontario with its closest occurrence to the Maidstone Littles in the person of John McNaughton of Rochester township. John McNaughton appears on both the 1851 and 1861 censuses, and we reckon Eliza Jane was his sister. John was Roman Catholic, as was Eliza Jane no doubt before her marriage. This family is not at the moment being pursued on ancestry.com and her parents have yet to be identified.

36 Find A Grave Memorial no. 129312021, citing North Ridge Cemetery, Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario, Canada ; Maintained by 4ever Nanny (contributor 47345810). Thank you.

37 Archives of Ontario; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Collection: MS935; Reel: 47. Year: 1887.

38 Image courtesy Familysearch.

Robert and his wife Sarah Hurst

Robert was the exception among Charles's sons in not making a full-time farmer. He kept a shop in Sandwich village. Around 1851, just prior to the census, he married Sarah Hurst. Sarah was born in 1823 to Robert Hurst and Ann Roberts in County Kildare and came to Canada with them in 1839. The family was Methodist. Sarah's brother Nicholas became a well-known Methodist minister. The two were not blessed with children. Robert's marriage, like that of brother George, probably took place in Detroit though we have not found the record.

We have already seen that at the time of the 1851 census Robert and Sarah were on George's farm helping with the clearing of the land. By the 1860s the two had settled in Windsor. Judging from the content of their wills, they enjoyed a higher standard of living in Windsor than they would have had they stayed in Ireland. Robert was a sustaining member of the Windsor Avenue Methodist Church for many years. At the time of his retirement he and Sarah were living at #60 Arthur Street, since renamed Chatham Street.

In 1900 Robert developed a bowel hemorrhage and died on 26 July at his home on Arthur Street. He was buried in North Ridge Cemetery. He left a will in which he names his namesake nephew Robert Little, son of Lindsay, and a number of his Hurst relatives.³⁹

		Note
	I... declare this only to be... my last will and testament.	
	I give... all my Real and Personal Estate... to my wife Sarah Little I give all my household goods and furniture... and the full use and benefit of all real and personal property all money that may be deposited in any bank or elsewhere during her lifetime.	
Figure 28. <i>Will of Robert Little, 22 Aug 1898.</i>	I further direct that after my wife's funeral expenses... are paid the balance if any remains shall be divided into six shares and divided as follows. To my nephew Robert Little I give three of the said shares. To Robert Little Hurst a grandnephew of my wife I give one of the said shares. To Minnie Beach and Cora Beach grand nieces of my wife one share each.	a b c
	I also direct that my wife Sarah Little shall have full power to sell, mortgage or otherwise realize or dispose of any real estate of which I may die possessed....	
	All the residue of my estate... I give... unto my wife Sarah Little. And I nominate... my wife Sarah Little and William Ure to be Executors... In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand...	d
	(sgd) Robert Little Witnesses W. D. Bauman Bessie M. Hicks	

Table Notes

- a Robert Little (1837-1914) son of Lindsay.
- b Robert Little Hurst (1885-1921) son of William H. Hurst (1853-1902)
- c Mary Ann "Minnie" Beach (1883-1965) and Cora Jane Beach (1885 - ?) daughters of George Beach.
- d William Ure (1850-1942)

Sarah continued to live on her own. In February 1905, while walking on Aylmer Avenue she fell and fractured her thigh. She was taken to Hotel Dieu Hospital where she died on 23 March. She was buried in her husband's grave at North Ridge. She left a will and a number of legacies. The small, poignant items reveal much of the lifestyle of a turn-of-the-century middle-class matron.⁴⁰ The reader who has mourned the loss of likenesses of ancestors would no doubt find the daguerrotypes and photographs Robert and Sarah possessed at the time of their deaths to be priceless artifacts had they not been lost with the passage of time:

39 Archives of Ontario, Will of Robert Little "L" 5, Microfilm GS 2 Reel 39, Essex Co. (Windsor) Surrogate Indexes.

40 Archives of Ontario. Will of Sarah Little, Windsor, "M" 442. Microfilm MS887, Reel 1076, Essex Co. (Windsor), Surrogate Indexes. Will written 25 Jul 1901, Will Proved 5 Apr 1905.

“To my niece Mary Addie Copeland. Daguerrotype of uncle Robert and myself”,
 “To my nieces Minnie and Leora Beach my mother and father’s photo”.

She named as her executors her nieces Mary Hurst and Sarah R. Hurst both of Detroit.

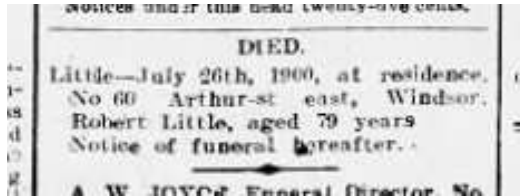


Figure 29a. Notice of Robert Little's death, 26 Jul 1900.⁴¹

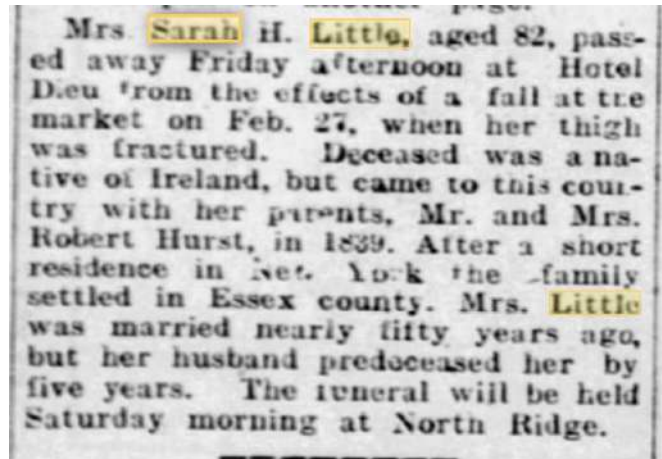


Figure 29b. Notice of Sarah Hurst's death, 24 Mar 1905.⁴²

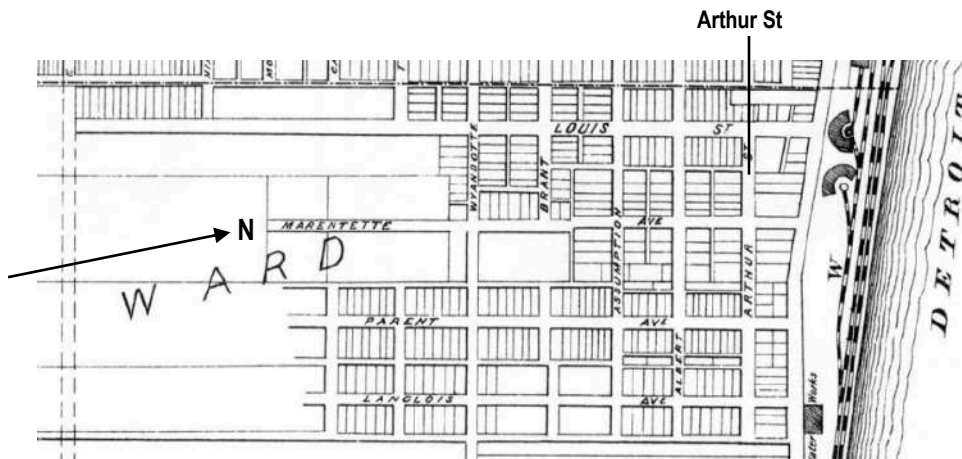


Figure 30. The Third Ward of Windsor, Ontario, 1880. Arthur Street can be seen running east-west near the river.⁴³

41 *The Evening Record*, 26 July 1900. Image courtesy Newspapers.com.

42 *The Evening Record*, 24 Mar 1905. Image courtesy Newspapers.com.

43 Windsor and Sandwich, from Essex County 1880, Ontario. Published by H. Beldon and Co. in 1880.

Figure 31. *Will of Sarah Hurst, 24 Jul 1901.*

This is the last Will and Testament of me Sarah Little of the City of Windsor in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario widow, made this 25th day of July in the year... one thousand nine hundred and one...	id
I give... all my Real and Personal Estate... in the manner following...	a
To my niece Susan Hall, small center table and rocker, small bible, and a feather bed.	b
To my niece Carrie Pudafot, a small table and bible and a feather bed.	c
To my niece Sarah Walker, Photo and Daguerrotype group and wedding ring.	d
To my niece Fanny M. Telford photo in group pair gold cuff buttons.	e
To my niece Mary Harrison Hurst Photo of uncle John Telford Aunt Mary and Myself table and dining room chairs crockery and glassware.	f
To my niece Margaret Shuttleworth small album and bureau small fancy and dropleaf table.	g
To my niece Ruth Hurst my serving box and music box.	h
To my niece Carrie Collins fancy box and bible	i
To my niece Annie Welch, photo of herself and album parlor curtains and poles.	j
To my niece Mary Addie Copeland. Daguerrotype of uncle Robert and myself.	k
To Grace Ure leather picture frame.	l
To my niece Mary Hurst of Detroit, my mother's glasses, plain gold ring, centre table and rocking chair parlor.	m
To my nieces Minnie and Cora Beach my mother and father's photo.	n
To my niece Mrs. Webster photo of Mr. and Mrs. G. Little and a fancy table.	o
To my niece Mary Herst photo of Aunt Mary Telford's house.	p
To my nieces Susan and Maud Pudfoot one bracket each and cases for same.	q
To my niece Irene Hurst one large photo album and drop leaf table.	r
To my nieces Hanna and William Hurst Photo of uncle Robert and myself.	s
To my niece Mrs. Annie Radcliff Photo of cross and my parlor rocking chair.	t
To my niece Agnes Hurst my fathers clock bed and some bedding.	u
To my niece Susan A. Hurst, broach, silver sugar spon and pickle fork and knife also my parlor furniture (six hair bottom) chairs and sofa.	
To my niece Elizabeth J. Hurst my light silk dress whatnot and clock.	v
To my niece Mary A. Copeland, my brocha shawl.	w
To my niece Margaret Shuttleworth dressing table and clock, Queen Victoria picture and a looking glass, see also before.	x
To my niece Mary Radcliffe looking glass.	y
To Rev. James Livingstone one picture of a minister.	z
To my niece Nettie Dismar fau silver cuff buttons.	a2
To my brother Thomas Hurst my gold specticles.	b2
To my grandniece Nettie Hurst my silver tea-spoons.	c2
I further direct that whatever of my personal chattles remain undisposed of... then the same shall be divided and distributed by my nieces Susan Hall and Irene Hurst...	d2
And I nominate... my nieces Mary Hurst and Sarah R. Hurst, both of Detroit to be executuces of this my last Will and Testament.	
(sgd) Sarah Little	
Witnesses (sgd) Ettie Moore	
Windsor P.O.	
John H. Rodd	
Barrister, Windsor	

A Selection of Ids:

- a Contrary to the posts of many researchers no evidence exists of Sarah having a middle name.
- b Susan (Hurst) Hall (1857-1933) wife of Lewis Watson Hall (1852-?) of Detroit.
- c Caroline Maria (Hurst) Puddefoot (1860-1914), daughter of Samuel Hurst and Maria Little and wife of Alfred Puddefoot
- h Ruth M. Hurst (1893-1914) daughter of William Hurst.

- k Mary Ann ("Addie") (Copeland) Hurst (1856-1911).
- n Mary Ann "Minnie" Beach (1883-1965) dau of George Beach and Elizabeth Jane Hurst wife of John Wood;
Cora Jane Beach (1885 - ?) sister of the previous.
- q Susan and Maud Puddefoot, daughterzs of Alfred Puddefoot and Caroline Maria ("Carrie") Hurst.
- t Mary Ann (Hurst) Radcliffe (1853-1901) daughter of George Hurst and wife of George Radcliffe.
- u Agnes Hurst (1861-1940) dau of Thomas Hurst and Elizabeth King.
- v Elizabeth J. Hurst (1851-1928) dau of Thomas Hurst and Elizabeth King.
- x Margaret Shuttleworth (1889-1959) dau of Joseph Shuttleworth and Mary Plant.
- a2 Thomas Hurst ()

Sarah Little
25 Jul 1901

Figure 32. *Robert Little's Gravestone, North Ridge Cemetery.*



Alexander and his wife Sarah Jane Fair

This profile for Alexander, Charles' fourth son, contains a number of inconsistent dates that need proper confirmation. He appears in Canadian records for the first time in the Maidstone assessment of 1848. He was married, we think, the next year, 1849, to Sarah Jane Fair. Sarah Jane was the daughter of John Fair, an Irishman. She was raised a Baptist and prevailed upon Alexander to join her church. The two would have only the one child, Alexander Jr., born in 1847-9. Alexander (senior) petitioned for land and received a warrant for 100 acres in Maidstone on the same day as Lindsay, 30 April 1850. It was issued for the west half of lot 25 of the 1st concession.

Alexander appears in the 1861 census. In addition to himself and Sarah Jane he has in his household Alexander Jr., described as 14 years old, which implies a birth in 1847 (1861-14=1847). Plagued by consumption (tuberculosis) he died in Maidstone on 5 July 1870 (1870-43=1827). He was purported to be 43. Sarah Jane put her mark to the death certificate. He is said to be buried in the cemetery of the Woodsley United Church.⁴⁴

To His Excellency the Right Honble Earl Cathcart,
F.C.B, Governor General of British North America
And Lieut. General Commanding Her Majesty's
Forces therein Etc. Etc. Etc.

In Council

the Petition of Alexander Little of Maidstone Farmer
Humbly Sheweth

That in the year 1829 Your Petitioner was located by
the Honble Colonel Talbot for a lot of 100 acres liable
to Settlement duties which are performed And Your
Petitioner prays that your Excellency will be pleased
to grant him the same for which he is ready to pay the
fees that may be required

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray,
Port Talbot [signed] Alexander Little

30th Decr 1846

[endorsed] Recommended by

Thomas Talbot

Supert

[endorsed] I certify that Alexander Little has taken the
Oath of Allegiance before me
Thomas Talbot J. P.

[endorsement up the left hand side]

W ½ Lot 25 1 Con

Maidstone

W ½ Lot 25 1 Con
Maidstone.

To His Excellency the Right Honble
Earl Cathcart F.C.B. Governor
General of British North America
And Lieut. General Commanding
Her Majesty's Forces therein Etc. Etc. Etc.

In Council
The Petition of Alexander Little
of Maidstone. Farmer
Humbly Sheweth
That in the year
1829 Your Petitioner was located
by the Honble Colonel Talbot for
a lot of 100 acres liable to
Settlement duties which are
performed And Your Petitioner
prays that Your Excellency will
be pleased to grant him the
same for which he is ready to
pay the fees that may be required
And your Petitioner as in duty
bound will ever pray
Port Talbot
30th Decr 1846
Alexander Little
Recommended by
Thomas Talbot
J.P.
I certify that Alexander Little has
taken the Oath of Allegiance before me
Thomas Talbot J.P.

Figure 33a. Transcript of Alexander Little's petition, 4 Mar 1848.

Figure 33b Alexander Little's Petition, 4 Mar 1848.⁴⁵

Figure 34. Alexander's family on the 1861 census.⁴⁶

24	William A. Morrison	Do	Island	C. Eng	23	1	5
25	Thomas Fair	Farmer	Do	B. Baptist	28	1	5
26	Elizabeth Do	Do	Do	Do	26	1	5
27	John Morrison Do	Do	Island	Do	2	1	5
28	Mary Fair	Do	Do	Do	1	1	5
29	Alex Little	Do	Island	Do	34	1	5
30	Sarah Jane Do	Do	Do	Do	32	1	5
31	Alexander Little Jr	Do	Island	Do	14	1	5

44 Find a Grave Memorial ID: 197281236, by Douglas & Donna Gammon, 4 Mar 2019. Thank you.

45 Archives of Ontario, UCLP, RG1 "L" Bundle 5, 1848-1850, Petition #87. Microfilm C-2135.

46 Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1019-1020. County:



Figure 35a. Gravestone of Alexander Little.

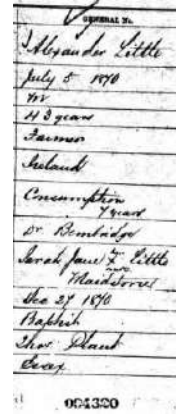


Figure 35b. Record of death of Alexander Little, 5 July 1870.

Alexander LITTLE m ca. 1849 = Sarah Jane FAIR
c 1824
d 5 Jul 1870

d 11 Nov 1893 Leamington Will

Family 1.5. *Alexander LITTLE and Sarah Jane FAIR (ca. 1824-1870).*

Alexander
b 1847-1849
no information

Sarah Jane remarried. On 10 February, 1874, she became the wife of Charles Fox of Leamington. She died 11 November 1893, leaving a will in which she demonstrates her continued friendship with her Fair kinfolk and Mary Ure, the widow of John Stewart Little. Being a committed Baptist she made bequests to the Baptist Home Mission Society and the Blytheswood Baptist Church.



Figure 36. Marriage record of Sarah Jane (Fair) Little and Charles Fox, 10 February 1874.

This completes our sketches of Family 1.

Essex.

Family 2

George A. and his wife Eliza Little

George A. and Eliza first appear in Canadian records on 12 November, 1846. They are standing before the font of St. John's Church in Sandwich seeing to the baptism of their newly-born son, Alexander.⁴⁷ The family has recently arrived in Canada and is living in the village. Soon to follow will be Margaret born in August 1849.

George A. and Eliza continued to benefit from George's help and encouragement. The family soon moved to the countryside, to a ten-acre piece of land in lot 18 concession 9 next door to Robert and just west across the 10th concession road from the Little homestead. As we have seen from the census they were there in 1851 with their children Ann Jane 12, Rebecca 9, Alexander 5, and Margaret 3 (Figure 39).

A second son, John Stewart, was born 15 January 1852. John Stewart and Margaret were baptized together at St. John's 23 January 1853.⁴⁸ The witnesses were Archibald and his wife Elizabeth Hodges, along with George Little and his wife Felicia Banwell. George A. at the described himself optimistically as a "farmer, Sandwich", no longer a labourer.

name	baptised	parents	occupation	born	minister
Alexander	Nov 12 1846	George Little Eliza his Wife	Labourer	Aug 3	Will Ritchie Rector

Figure 37. Register record for Alexander Little: born 3 Aug 1846, baptised 12 Nov 1846.⁴⁹

name	born	parents	witnesses	baptised	minister
John Stewart	Jan 15 1852	George A. Little (Farmer, Sandwich) and Elizabeth, his wife	Archibald Little, James Elizabeth Little	Jan 23 1853	E. H. Dewar Rector
Margaret	Aug 1849	George A. Little (Farmer, Sandwich) and Elizabeth, his wife	George Little Felicia Emma Little	Jan 23 1853	E. H. Dewar Rector

Figure 38. Register records for (a) John Stewart Little: born 15 Jan 1852, baptised 23 Jan 1853. (b) Margaret Little: born Aug 1849, baptised 23 Jan 1853.

However optimistic the family may have been upon their move to the countryside, their tenure there was short. Already weakened from the long-term effects of consumption (tuberculosis), Eliza died 20 November

47 He is not to be confused with Alexander, the son of Alexander Little and Sarah Jane Fair. He was born 3 August 1846. Was he born at sea?

48 SJAC, Box 1, Book 6, Vol. V, Baptisms 1843-?, One Marriage 1852.

49 SJAC, Box 1, Book 6, Vol. V, Baptisms 1843-?, One Marriage 1852.

1851
Personal
Census

George D. Little	Farmer	Ireland	do	X	39
Wife Little	wife	do	do	X	30
John Jane Little	Spinster	do	do		12
Robert Little	do	do	do		9
Elizabeth Little	Servant	U. Canada	do		5
Marquet Little	Spinster	do	do		3
Wife Little	House	Scotland	do	+	33

1851
Agricultural
Census

George D. Little	9	15	10	1	6	14	9	-	-
William Little	3	12	2.00	2.0	6	14	180	-	-
James Mahony	3	10	13.0	10	15	35	70	6	90
William Robertson	3	15	3.0	10	5	5	2.0	-	-
Samuel Green	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
Daniel Shaw	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
Barry Reed	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
William Campbell	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
William Corbett	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
John Robins	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
Alfred Kelly	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
Robert Little	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
James Green	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
John Little	9	15	10	10	10	10	10	-	-
Robert Little	10	15	10	10	10	10	10	-	-

By this time many residents in the area of the “Hurst Settlement”, such as the Hursts, Ures and Littles, were following Methodism and frequenting the Church of England less so. Eliza, though married in the Church of Ireland in Fintona, had been influenced by Methodism in Canada, one of whose meeting places lay opposite St. John’s in Sandwich. In January 1861 an obituary was written for her by the Methodist minister, Thomas Cleworth, and published in *The Christian Guardian* of Toronto, a Methodist publication.⁵¹ He reveals much about her, her birthplace in 1824 “near Finlone (sic Fintona)” Ireland, her coming out in 1845 and the date of her death. Cleworth writes “she was converted in 1854 to Methodism under the ministrations of the Rev. E. White” and goes on to say:

50 George A.'s name is encircled here to underscore its appearance. For whatever the reason the enumerator entered it with the middle initial "E" when an "A" was intended. In any case this is only a slight of hand. It has regrettably given rise to a massive confusion in Little family researchers, many of whom write it as "George D", "George B" and other variations.

51 D. A. McKenzie, *Obituaries from Ontario's Christian Guardian 1861-1870* (Hunterdon House, 1988), page 201. The Methodist Church at 3340 Sandwich Street was renamed Bedford United Church after reunification.

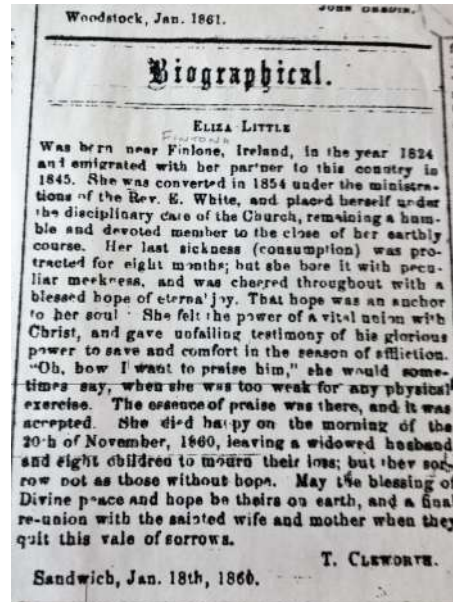


Figure 40. Obituary for Eliza Little, 18 Jan 1861.⁵²

1 Elizabeth May	U. L.	Catholic	12	1	5	1	1
2 George Little	Lobner	Ireland	14	1	1	1	1
3 Ambrose do	U. L.	"	18	1	5	1	1
4 Rebecca do	"	"	16	1	5	1	1

Figure 41. The George A. Little Household on the 1861 Census.

There is ample evidence showing George and Eliza to be a devoted couple. After her death George seems to have lost all interest in life. He kept her coffin at home for four months until March of the following year before releasing it for burial. He sent the boys, George Andrew and John Stewart, to live with George and Felicia. Four months later, 21 July 1861, at the age of 47, he died on his farm of what was described as "decline". The family had him buried in St. John's churchyard 24 July 1861 very likely in Eliza's grave.⁵³ The graves were never marked with stones so their precise location in the cemetery is not known. He left no will.

A page from the St. John's register contains no less than three records of Little family burials presided over by the vicar, John Hurst. Two are of Rebecca and her mother, Elizabeth (Eliza), George A.'s wife, buried on the same day, 11 March, 1860, and one of Felicia Eliza, daughter of George Little, buried two weeks later, 25 March, 1860, the victim of the whooping cough.⁵⁴

52 Thomas Cleworth was a Methodist minister born in England in 1828. He performed local service in the following places: Sandwich/Windsor 1860-1861, Amherstburg 1862-1863, and Gosfield 1864-1865 before moving on. <https://krassoc.wordpress.com/2012/10/28/thomas-cleworth-methodist-minister/>. Cleworth refers here to Eliza being converted by the Rev Edward White (1822-1872) the noted Methodist minister and missionary. *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. X (1871-1880).

53 SJAC, Box 1, Book 3, Vol. III, Baptisms and Marriages 1828-1841, Burials 1853-1874.

54 *ibid.*

name	age	identity	death	place	burial	cause	minister
Thomas Jones	68	Abolitionist	March 7	Windsor	March 9	ill	John Hunt
Rebecca Little	17	daughter of the above	March 8	Windsor	March 11	Consumption	John Hunt
Elizabeth Little	36	Mother of the above	Nov. 20	Windsor	March 11	Consumption	John Hunt
Margaret Mason	11 months	Daughter of William Mason	March 11	Windsor	March 12	Inflammation	John Hunt
William Wood	68	The Coach	March 12	Windsor	March 13	Apoplexy	John Hunt
Elizabeth Wiggins	3	Daughter of George Wiggins	March 14	Richmond East	March 16	Scarlet fever	John Hunt
Felicia Eliza Little	7	Daughter of George Little	March 23	Richmond East	March 25	Hæmorrhage	John Hunt
Mary Victoria Burke	8		March 23	Windsor	March 25	Inflammation	John Hunt

Figure 42. Register records in 1860 for (a) Rebecca Little: death 8 Mar, burial 11 Mar. (b) Elizabeth Little: death 20 Nov (1859), burial 11 Mar. (c) Felicia Eliza Little: death 23 Mar, burial 25 Mar.

name	age	occupation	death	place	burial	cause	minister
George Little	36	Labourer	July 22	Windsor	July 24	Decline with influenza	John Hunt
George Little	47	Labourer	July 22	Windsor	July 24	Decline with influenza	John Hunt

Figure 43. Register record for George A. Little: death 22 July 1861, burial 24 July 1861.

Sketches of George A. and Eliza's Children

George A. and Eliza had 7 children, four of whom had families of their own. We can provide a few details of one of them.

George Andrew Little

George Andrew, George A. and Eliza's 2nd son, died in 1933. Information about him and his parents was contributed by his son, Wilbert.⁵⁵ In George Andrew's death record Wilbert names his grandparents as "George A. Little and Mary Little". As to Mary he either misspoke or Mary was the name Eliza was known by within the family. The record shows the name "Andrew" was still in use in the family 300 years after its entry into Ireland at the time of the Plantation. No evidence has been found to account for the "A" in his name though one would think it could hardly stand for anything other than Andrew.

Figure 44. Extract from the Death Certificate of George Andrew Little, 1933.

(c) in Canada (if an immigrant)	
11. Name of father	George Little
12. Birthplace of father	Ireland (Province or country)
13. Maiden name of mother	Mary Little
14. Birthplace of mother	Ireland (Province or country)
15. Name of Informant	Wilbert Little
Address	Kingsville Ont
Relation to Deceased	Son

55 Archives of Ontario, Collection MS935, 1933, Reel 463.

Elizabeth Morris

Elizabeth Morris was the wife of George Andrew. She died in May 1938 at her son Wilbert's home in Kingsville. Wilbert wrote an obituary for her giving her maiden name and origin and the names of her relatives:⁵⁶

A native of Irvinestown, Farmagh [sic: Fermanagh] County Tyrone. [She] came to the United States as a girl of 13. She arrived in New York City with her brother, 15. When she was 19 she came to Maidstone to visit relatives. While in this district she met and married Andrew Little 52 years ago this month. Mrs. Little was the former Elizabeth Morris.

This has provided us with the information needed to trace her to Ireland.

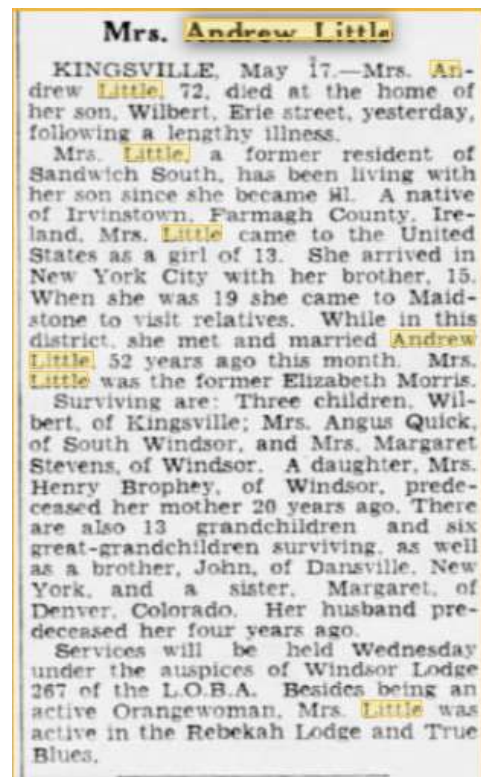


Figure 45. *Obituary for Mrs. Andrew Little, 17 May 1938.*

56 *The Evening Record*, 17 May 1938, Courtesy Newspapers.com.

Ann and her husband William Langshaw

Ann, George A's younger sister, was of an independent mind. Arriving in Canada with her siblings in 1846 at the age of 32, she did not follow them to Sandwich but pursued her own inclinations and stopped in the town of Niagara, Ontario. Around 1849 she met and married an Englishman in Niagara named William Langshaw, a labourer. She and William had the one son, John, around 1849 and a daughter, Littie Ann, around 1852. Ann and William appear in the Canadian censuses of 1851 through 1871.⁵⁷

Ann kept in touch with her siblings in Essex. Judging by subsequent events she missed her kinfolk and prevailed upon John to move to Sandwich sometime before 1861. She was in Windsor in 1860 to serve with her brother George A. as a witness to her sister Rebecca's marriage to John Bain. By the time of the 1861 Windsor census, her sister Christian was living with her and her husband.

By 1880 William had died. By 1891 Ann was living in a home for the elderly in Windsor.⁵⁸ We think she died there.

1851
Niagara
Lincoln County

17	William Langshaw	Do	England	Ch. of England	4	42	1
18	Ann Langshaw		Ireland	"	4	42	
19	John Langshaw		U. S.	"		2	1
20	William Smith	Do	U. S.	"			

1861
Sandwich, Essex
County

29	William Langshaw	Labourer	England	Protestant	58	1	5
30	Ann Langshaw		Ireland	"	51	1	3
31	Christine Little		"	"	40	1	5
32	John Langshaw		U. S.	"	10	1	5
33	William Connell	Shoemaker	Ireland	Catholic	31	1	3

Christine (Christian) Little, Ann's 40 year-old sister is living in.

1871
Sandwich, Essex
County

58	Langshaw Wm	M	61	England	C. Eng.	English	Labourer	M
59	" Ann	F	61	Ireland	"	Irish	"	M
60	" John	M	30	"	"	Eng	Iron Smelter	"
61	" Little, A.	F	19	"	"	"	"	"
62	" Wm	M	60	U. S.	"	Scotch	Carpenter	"

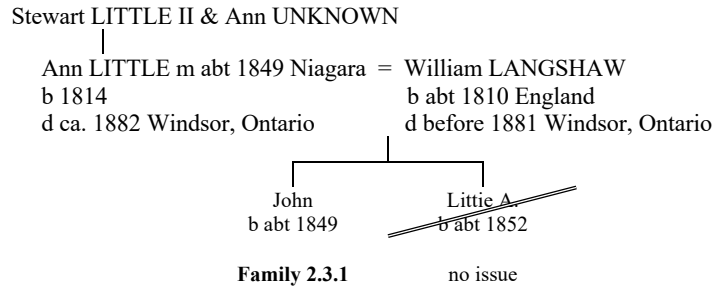
Figure 46. The William Langshaw family on the 1851, 1861, and 1871 Censuses.

Sample Sarah	F	50	-	Ireland	-	Ireland	Ireland	Church of Eng	Widow of Thomas	
Langray Margaret	F	17	-	Dom	Ontario	Germany	Germany	Presbyterian	Servant of house	Ch
Jennings Mabel	F	15	-	I	"	Ontario	Ontario	Church of Eng	Domestic servant	L
Nelson Agnes	F	53	W	I	"	Scotland	Scotland	Presbyterian	Domestic servant	L
Dunn Ellen	F	90	W	I	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Roman Cath	"	W
Thompson Ellen	F	58	W	I	"	"	"	"	"	W
Emery Ann	F	59	W	I	United States	-	-	-	"	W
Hicks Susan	F	50	-	I	"	United States	United States	Methodist	"	W
Langshaw Ann	F	85	W	I	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Church of Eng	"	W
Woods Sarah	F	70	W	I	"	"	"	Presbyterian	"	W
Woods Mary	F	50	W	I	England	England	England	Church of Eng	"	W

Figure 47. Ann (Little) Langshaw, age 85, on the 1891 Windsor Census. She is living in the home of Sarah Sample in Windsor. This record is incorrectly listed on ancestry.com.

57 1851 Census, Niagara, Lincoln County, Canada West (Ontario); Schedule: A; Roll: C_11736; Page: 59; Line: 22. Image courtesy ancestry.com.

58 Year: 1891; Census Place: Windsor, Essex North, Ontario, Canada; Roll: T-6335; Family No: 272.



Family 2.3. *Ann LITTLE and William LANGSHAW (1814 - ca. 1882).*

Archibald and his wife Elizabeth Hodges

Archibald, George A.'s younger brother, first appears in Canadian records in 1848 paying the Maidstone township assessment. Around 1849 he married Elizabeth Hodges⁵⁹, a Maidstone girl, though not, it seems at St. John's. Their marriage is revealed to us by their daughter Ann in her own marriage record of 1874. In addition to Ann the two had a son Archibald jr.. Archibald petitioned for land and received a warrant for the east half of Lot 15 of what is now Sandwich South township near Windsor airport. It is a pity it came too late to be of use. No doubt weakened from the illness that would kill him, he sold the land in 1853 and moved to Sandwich village. He lived on market farm Lot 85 of Concession 1 in an area near the Detroit River called "South Detroit".⁶⁰

Archibald led pretty much the same kind of life he would have lived had he stayed in Ireland, bare subsistence. He claims on the 1851 Sandwich census to have a milch cow, a pig and a quarter acre planted in potatoes. Elizabeth was doing her best to add to the family income by producing 25 pounds of butter for sale. The family was plagued with illhealth. Perhaps the hard conditions of Ireland and muddy Sandwich took their toll. Elizabeth died in 1854, Archibald two years later in 1856.

	Con	Lot.	Acres held.	Acres cult		Acres garden
48	Mr. J. Archibald	1 85	1/4	1/4		1/4
49	A. Little	1 85	1/4	1/4		1/4
50	Wm Brown	1 85	1/4	1/4		1/4
			33 9.3 1/2	18 11 1/2	499	96 1/2
						48 1/2
						155 2

Figure 48. *Archibald Little on the 1851 Agricultural Census of Sandwich.*

Archibald left a will. He names his sisters Rebecca and Christina along with his children Ann and Archibald and brother George A. In 1857 his executors, Alex Shepherd and David Ure, compiled an inventory of his estate. He was a poor man, a religious man, a man to whom Bible, Testament and Prayer Book were treasured articles. He names a tract of land he wishes to go to his brother. At his death his daughter Ann went to live with Rebecca in Sandwich.⁶¹

59 Elizabeth was very likely a daughter or sister of a Charles Hodges who appears on the 1848 Maidstone Township assessment.

60 In 1851 Archibald was living on Lot 85 in the 1st Concession of Sandwich, an area of "farm lots" near the river front called "South Detroit". He had a quarter acre of land planted entirely in potatoes.

61 Archibald does not mention his sister Ann. By 1855 Ann and William Langshaw had not yet moved to Windsor.

Figure 51a.
Will of
Archibald
Little, 5 Dec
1855.

I Archibald Little, of the Village of Windsor... do make... This my last will and Testament.
Secondly, I will... unto my Sisters Rebecca Little and Christina Little, all my Personal and Real Property... So long as they, or either of them shall live - but not to sell any portion of either... and excepting that certain parcel or Tract of Land referred to in a clause... fifth? of this will... I will that during Such time as... Rebecca and Christina... They or either of them shall at all times find and provide for my two children, Ann, Borne on the Twenty ninth day of December A.D. one Thousand Eight hundred and fifty one and Archibald, Borne on the Twenty Sixth day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, out of the said Estate...and shall impart unto them... a good... English education.
Thirdly, I will... that after the decease of... Rebecca and Christina... all the Real and Personal Property shall be equally divided between my two children, Ann, and Archibald... And should the decease of my sisters... take place before the youngest of my... children attain... the age of twenty one years. I deem that any Trustees or executors of this my last will... shall place... at interest... for the support... of my... Children, untill the youngest... shall have reached the age of Twenty one years all my... Estate but not to sell... of any portion thereof... than untill my youngest child... shall have attained the age of Twenty one years
Fourthly, I will... that immediately after my decease A Schedule shall be taken of all my effects... which Schedule shall be attached...
Fifthly, I... will... My Executors... to... make good the Title to that certain parcel or Tract of Land mentioned... in paper marked A, which is hereunto attached in my Brother George A Little to him...in accordance with the terms of said paper marked A...and to this effect I hereby empower my Executors... to convey unto... George A. Little..., the said parcel...
Sixthly, I hereby appoint Mr John Wright Blackadr, Merchant, and Mr John McCrar, Gentlemen, both of the Village of Windsor... Executors...
In witness whereof, the said Archibald Little, hath hereunto set his hand and seal this Fifth day of December in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Eight hundred and fifty five.
Alexr Shepherd Witness
David Ure Witness
Arch Little

Note

a
b

c

Table Notes

- a Rebecca (1826-1881) married John Bain. Christina (1816-1863) never married and died of rheumatism.
- b Ann (1851-1934) married Alfred Compton. She and her husband moved to Illinois and died there.
- c David Ure (1807-1870)

Figure 51b. Inventory of Archibald Little's Estate, 27 May 1857.

½ dozen chairs, 1 Bed Stead., 1 Trunk, 1 Clock, 1 Table, 1 Table, 1 Stove, 1 Bed & Bedding, 1 Looking Glass, 1 Bible, 1 Testament, 1 Prayer Book, 1 Carpet, 1 Chair, 2 Small Crocks, Sundry Small Items.

Inventory of the Personal Effects of Archibald Little of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Province of Canada and taken on the 27th day of May 1857	
2 doz Chairs	£0 11 0
1 Bed Stead	15 0
1 Trunk	1 0 0
1 Clock	10 0
1 Table	15 0
1 Stove	85 0
1 Bed & Bedding	1 0 0
1 Looking Glass	1 10 0
1 Bible	1 0
1 Testament	1 0
1 Prayer Book	1 0
1 Carpet	10 0
1 Chair	1 0
2 Small Crocks	1 0
Sundry Small Items	10 0
Total	£82 14

Witness our Hands
this 27th day of May 1857
J. P. Blackadr
J. McCrar
Executors

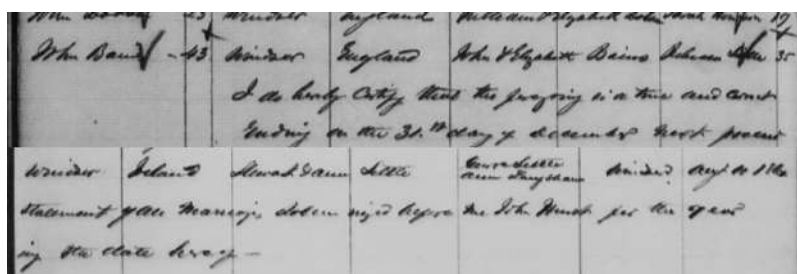
Rebecca and her husband John Bain

This history comes full circle with the story for Rebecca. In 1860 her reply of “Stewart and Ann Little” to the question “Who are your parents?” at the signing of her marriage papers in Windsor, Ontario, made this book possible.⁶⁵ Had it not been for this information we would not have been able to trace her family to Ireland. She was married on that day to John Bain with the support of her brother George A. and her married sister Ann Langshaw. She was devoted to family but as luck would have it have no children of her own.

Rebecca arrived with Family 2 in Canada as a 26 year-old and lived the rest of her life in Sandwich village. It is a pity we do not know what she did for a living in the 14 years that elapsed between 1846 and 1860 in the rough frontier town. It is not unreasonable to suppose that she lived a hand-to-mouth existence as a domestic as did so many other female immigrants fresh from old-country farms. In 1856 when her brother Archibald died she took in his 5 year-old daughter Ann (Hannah). Then on 10 August 1860, at the age of 34, she married the widower John Bain and brought Ann into the Bain household. Bain was a labourer and her life with him could not have been easy.

Figure 52. *Marriage Record of Rebecca Little, 10 August 1860.*

To aid in presentation the original image has been cut into two pieces and the one placed atop the other



1861 Census
Sandwich Village⁶⁶

24	Antonia White					60	1	
25	John Bain	Labourer	England	Protestant		36	1	20
26	Rebecca Bain		Ireland	"		35	1	20
27	Henry Bain		W. I.	"		13	1	5
28	Elizabeth Bain		"	"		9	1	5
29	James Bain		"	"		5	1	5
40	David Bain		"	"		3	1	5
41	Hannah Little		"	"		9	1	5

1871 Census
Sandwich Village⁶⁷

21	Rebecca Bain	W	35	-	England	C. England	English	Labourer.	-
22	Elizabeth	L	18	-	W. States	"	"	Labourer.	-
23	James	M	15	-	O	"	"	Labourer.	-
24	Rebecca	L	50	-	Ireland	"	Irish	-	W
25	David	M	30	-	Ireland	"	Irish	Sailor	W

Figure 53. *The Bain Household on the 1861 and 1871 Censuses.*

Rebecca appears in the 1861 and 1871 censuses of Sandwich village. In 1861 her household contained, in addition to John Bain and “Hannah Little” aged 9, John’s children Henry 13, Elizabeth 9, James 5, and David 3. She clearly had her hands full caring for Bain’s little ones as well as her niece Ann. Bain died

65 *The Marriage Records of Essex County 1858 - 1864*, transcribed by E. Crysler and D. Arble (OGS, nd). Image courtesy Archives of Ontario.

66 Library and Archives Canada; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Census Returns For 1861; Roll: C-1021. County: Essex.

67 1871; Census Place: Windsor, Essex, Ontario; Roll: C-9890; Page: 72; Family No: 300. Sub district: Windsor.

sometime before the 1871 census at which point Rebecca and Bain's son James went to live with Bain's oldest son, William. By that time Ann had married Alfred Compton. Rebecca does not appear on the 1881 census so may have died before then. We do not know where she is buried.

Recapitulation

This brings the history of two branches of one of the Little families of Ireland to approximately 1905 and the publication of Charles Little's story in the CBRE. The first generation of both branches in Canada have lived out their lives.

We have attempted several things. We have related what is known of the families as is revealed by the historical records of Ireland and Canada. We have argued for the families' composition and alerted the reader to potential confusions over spellings. We have explained as accurately as possible the history behind the emigration of the families and their entry into Canada.

It is hoped this book will encourage descendants of both families to continue researching the histories of the children of Lindsay, George A. and others. The children were to witness in their lifetimes momentous events of their own. It was inevitable that with the passage of time the Irish experience would fade from memory. It is hoped this book has been useful for the reader to acquire or relearn aspects in the lives of his/her forebears that would otherwise not be known or forgotten.

Where to Go from Here?

With the passage of years new generations will be born, have children of their own and pass away. The history of an extended family is like the universe, continually changing and expanding. The reader who is curious about the lives of generations post 1905 are best advised to consult the website ancestry.com for current information, a good place to start being the Little profiles in *The John Quick Extended Family*.