

Notes on the Genealogy and Personal History of the family of TITUS SIMON, U.E.L.,  
Quarter –Master who came to Canada in 1781.



COLONEL TITUS GEER SIMONS U.E.L.  
January 30, 1765 – August 20, 1829

William Simons, a Puritan in religion and an Englishman by birth, or descent, was born in the year 1659, before the ascension of Charles II, and resided in Salem, Massachusetts, which was first settled in 1628 by John Endicott, who gave it its Bible name of Salem, or Peace.

Whether William Simon was a Pilgrim from the old land or was born in the new Colony is not known, but there is mention of him in the Massachusetts Book of Deeds. In the year 1684 he married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Hadlock, and granddaughter of Richard Hutchinson of Salem, who, in his will dated January 19, 1679, left her a considerable legacy, consisting of ten acres of land in Salem.

On January 20, 1686, a son was born to them, whom they named William after the father. The Puritans were the Reformers of the Stuart period in England and became very powerful. Many immigrated to the British Colonies in America to obtain the religious toleration they so much desired, which they did in thousands, beginning with

the first hundred or so who came over in the "May Flower" in 1620 and founded the Plymouth Colony.

After their success was assured which was not until great hardships had been borne, other colonies were founded by increasing numbers of the best types of English and some Dutch, who came over during the next few years. They were noted for their great piety and strict code of living, their religion coming first in everything. Owing to this and their wonderful industry and conscientious zeal in everything they undertook, they made splendid pioneers. They, however, found many difficulties to contend with in the new land, the climate being much more severe than that of England, and the Indians, though often friendly, were more often a source of danger, and the Colonists generally went armed, even in church. The musket was ever ready over the chimney place of the Puritan home. The winters were much colder than they are today, but the summers were pleasant and the Colonists learned many useful arts from the Indians, suited to their new conditions. Among these were the cultivation of Indian corn and the pumpkin, which were native to the soil of America and which the Indian had grown in small clearings long before the advent of the white man on his shores. The Colonists soon learned to use these two wholesome articles of food greatly to their advantage. The homesteads of the Colonists were, naturally, not large at first, being 10 acres in extent, the forest trees having to be felled, and small clearings made, besides the necessity of all living near together for the sake of safety. Small towns grew up and Salem was founded in 1628, one of the earliest in Massachusetts. When settlers came over from England they usually came in congregations, led by their ministers who were as a rule, learned and eloquent men, each town governed itself, each having but one church and those who were not members of the church had no vote in town affairs.

In those days, as in these, the movement of the population was ever westward, and in the year 1636 a great part of the congregation of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Watertown and Dorchester, journeyed to the valley of the Connecticut River, which they had heard contained much fine meadowland, well fitted for farming.

The Cambridge people founded Hartford, the Dorchester people settled Windsor and those from Watertown settled Wethersfield, while about the same time a party from Roxbury founded the town of Springfield to the north. These towns were under the

jurisdiction of Massachusetts until 1639, when the three former became part of the Republic of Connecticut with what is rare, a written constitution.

In the year 1687 William Simons and his wife sold their property in Salem to Jonathon Walcott, and with many others removed to the west side of the Connecticut River where they founded the town of Enfield just below the Massachusetts state line and adjoining the northern border of Windsor. These towns were in reality townships of about 25 miles square. The first authentic settlement in Enfield was in 1679, three years after the close of King Philips War, during which the settlers suffered greatly, the people of Springfield having been massacred. William Simons came to Enfield, as stated, in 1687, and was the first settler on the sixth lot south of "Terry Lane", the lots being 12 x 160 rods, 12 acres in extent, and were called their "Home Lots". The town was incorporated in 1683 under the name of Enfield, the original charter being granted to nine persons. William Simons lived in Enfield 51 years, taking a prominent part in town and church affairs. He had five sons. (There is no mention of daughters). They were: -

William Jr. born Salem January 20, 1686. Died at Enfield 1736

Joseph " Enfield November 27, 1691

John " " January 24, 1695, m. Sarah Geer b.1704

James " " September 24, 1699

Phillip " " November 10, 1702

The old New England families were very partial to Bible names for their children, this being due to the fact that they were deeply religious and zealous students of the scriptures. Among the friends and neighbors of William Simons in Enfield, were the Meachams, the Geers, the Abbee's, the Terry's and others. They all intermarried more or less. There were three marriages in the Meacham-Simons family, The Reverend Joseph Meacham (Harvard College) B.A. 1710 , M.A. 1713, was born at Enfield on February 18, 1685, the son of Captain Isaac and Deborah (Brown Meacham. He married Esther Williams (daughter of Reverend John Williams of Deerfield, Massachusetts.) who was carried away captive by the Indians into Canada. He was for 45 years the minister of the Coventy church, in Coventy, Connecticut, where he is buried in the Nathan Hale Cemetery. He is highly eulogized on his tombstone. His grandson Joll married Priscilla

Simons (daughter of Phillip) born in 1738. They settled in Windsor and built a colonial house in 1775, which was struck by lightning in July 1912 and burned. They had 11 children.

The church in Enfield was founded in 1683 and the first building erected in 1684. It was naturally of logs to serve in pioneer days: The early settlers of New England were impressed with the supreme importance of a proper religious training, to lay the secure foundations of society and a prominent condition of the original grant of the town was that the grantees thereof should "adopt measures as soon as possible for the maintenance of Christian Ordinance and for the support of an able and Orthodox ministry (modified form of the Church of England)". Hence, it was decided and determined that full 60 or 70 acres of land, or more, be set apart for the church in Enfield and to be continued for that use forever and not granted away from the ministry. The first settled minister was Rev. John Collins in 1699. A more convenient house of worship was built in 1706 which was about forty feet square, as may be seen from the traces of its foundations still visible. William Simons, the elder, died at Enfield in 1739 aged 79 years. There is no record of the death of his wife.

JOHN SIMONS, his third son, born January 24, 1695, married in 1722 to Sarah Geer who was born in 1704, daughter of Shubael Geer (a prominent resident of Enfield who lived on the next property south of William Simons Sr.) and grand-daughter of Thomas Geer, Enfield, who was the first settler on the fourth lot north of the lower end of the Town Square, west side. He died in 1722 aged 99. Sarah Geer's mother was Sarah Abbee Geer, daughter of Thomas Abbee (now spelt with one "e") who was the first settler on the 11<sup>th</sup> lot east side of the south corner and was one of the original properties of the town. He died in 1728. It is stated that at the present day there are no less than 12 members of the church direct descendants of Thomas Abbee in Enfield and the old colonial house on one of the original sites is a feature of the town, still inhabited by the Abbee's. They have lived in Enfield 228 years. John and Sarah (Geer) Simons had 6 sons, (there is no mention of daughters) they were: -

John Jr. born 1724, Paul born 1726, Ebenizer born 1731, and Asabel born 1734, Edward born 1740 and Titus born 1743.

In the year 1775, a third church was built. Around this building Captain Abbee marched during a mid-week meeting, beating a drum as a call to arms immediately after the battle of Lexington. This church was used until 1848 when it was sold to the town for municipal purposes (the church in the early days was always a Council Chamber) and is still used for town purposes.

The New England people had a great love for gardening and home life. They were hospitable in the extreme and loved to have about them in their gardens, the flowers that we still affectionately speak of as having belonged to "our grandmothers", but they had many quaint names in those days for well known perennials that are not now in use.

TITUS SIMONS (the youngest son of John) was born on January 7, 1743 and married his cousin Sarah, daughter of James and Dorcas (Foster) Simons, of Windsor, on January 20, 1763. They settled in Enfield and had two children, Titus Geer Simons, born January 30, 1765, and Sarah, born July 1, 1768. Titus' wife died in 1770. He sold his property in Enfield in 1771, and removed to Hartford, Vermont, to the north, of a new town founded and organized in 1767. On the 15<sup>th</sup> of January, 1782 the name of the town was changed to Hartland and remains so till this day. Here Titus Simons met his second wife Jerusho Kingsley, a lady of many sterling qualities, whom he married February 1, 1772, the ceremony having been performed by Zadoch Wright, Justice of the Peace, of whom it is related that he was a Tory (Loyalist), an interesting and forceful man who held something like nine public offices at the same time. He was a friend and neighbor of Titus Simons, who was also a Loyalist, and possibly influenced him somewhat in his attitude towards the Revolutionary War of 1776. The Loyalists, or Tories as they were called, joined the British Army in great numbers throughout the country and Titus Simons joined the colors on September 4, 1777 and shortly after became quartermaster under Colonel Peters in Burgoyne's Campaign against the rebel colonists. His son Titus Geer Simons, a mere lad in his 13<sup>th</sup> year, was given a musket in the ranks of his father's Corps, which gave him his first taste of war and military training which so greatly influenced his future career as a soldier and man of affairs.

Burgoyne's Campaign, with its successes and reverses, is a matter of history. On December 20, 1780, the following order was issued, "all Loyalists quartered at Verchere are placed under the command of Major John Naire, McNeil Robertson to act as adjutant,

and Titus Simons as quartermaster”, and on August 23, 1781 from the same place –“It is Major Naires orders that the officers commanding the several Corps of Loyalists in the Parish are to send to Mr. Simons, acting quartermaster, an exact provision return weekly, etc.” The above quotations are from Mr. Harry Robertson’s pamphlet on “Titus Simons Quartermaster.”

From the above dates it will be seen that Titus Simons was still serving in the Revolutionary War, after nearly four years campaigning (September 4, 1777 to August 23, 1781, but there is no way of verifying the latter date.) and in the meantime his family at home in Hartford were no doubt having a period of anxiety for the Loyalists (or Tories) were not popular with the Rebels. However, as long as they did not thrust their views in the face of Rebel Sympathism, they were not molested. The only other prominent resident that is known, who joined the British was already mentioned, Zadock Wright, J.P. He was one of the grantees of Hartford under both the New Hampshire and New York charters, he was an early settler there, a large landowner and took an active part in the affairs of the town. He was assessor and Justice of the Peace, and was afterward elected to the following official holdings, most of them at the same time: Overseer of Highways, Commissioner to Layout Highways, Treasurer Moderator, Supervisor and Town Clerk. In March 1774 he was re-elected to most of these offices, but in May 1778, after he had been in the British Army probably eight months, he was “captured” by the Rebels. His property was confiscated by The New State Government of Vermont, his homestead being rented to Moses Evans. He escaped after some months and became head of the famous religious “Family of Shakers” at Enfield, whose handsome buildings are still very prominent objects in the landscape today.

He had had a commission from the King to recruit a Royal Regiment and was twice married. Being a J.P., he performed marriage ceremonies and it was he who officiated at the wedding of Titus Simons and Jerusha Kingsley in 1772. As it is established by authentic records that they lived in Hartford until December 1779, there is no doubt but that a number of their children were born there, besides Titus Geer and Sarah there were seven daughters, and two younger sons.

The daughters were Elizabeth, Jerusha, Mary, Annie, Amelia, Sophia, and Lucinda. Four of them were named after the children of George III, Elizabeth, Amelia,

Sophia, and Mary. The sons were Walter William and John Kingsley, but they and some of the daughters were born in Upper Canada. It is regretted that owing probably to the disturbed condition of the country preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary War few records of births etc, were made in Hartford at this period and no record of the births of the children of Titus Simons can be found.

During the war Jerusha Kingsley, wife of Titus Simons, made formal application to the Governor for permission to go to Canada, which was granted in February 1781 and Captain Simons of Andover, Vermont, was directed to take the wife and family of Titus Simons (under his care) and transport them to the officer commanding at Rutland, consulting him in some method to transport said family within the enemies line in Canada.

It would seem from data of reliable genealogists of the U.S.A. that the date of the coming to Canada of Titus Simons was probably 1779 or 1780. It cannot be understood if he was still with Colonel Peters' regiment on August 23, 1781 how his wife would wish to come to Canada as early as February 1781. It is natural that if he preceded her to Canada that he would not send for her or desire her to come before he could provide a home for her. In any case Titus Simons was among the early arrivals of Loyalists in Upper Canada.

They came to Montreal and up the St. Lawrence to Fort Frontenac, then called "Cataraque" and settled in No. 1 Township, which is now the city of Kingston. It was here that the first mill was built by the Canadian Government for the Loyalists in 1783 and it was also here that Simcoe landed with his retinue also accompanied by his wife and family on July 1, 1792. He was greeted by the Loyalists when the Loyalists arrived in Upper Canada after many weeks of rough travel by boat, canoe and wagon, and even after privation. They settled along the lakes and rivers in the three U.S.A. districts and began life anew in the primeval forest. The hardship and toil was at first great but soon they began to accumulate a few comforts around them. There were no roads only deep forest paths over which often a bag of flour had often to be carried for miles. The second year the Government supplies for the Loyalists failed, the waterways freezing up before the arrival of boats. This was called the lean or hungry year, many nearly died of starvation and the following season the little patches of wheat were carefully tended and

the grain often eaten before being ripe. The British Government had granted the Loyalists liberal tracts of land according to their rank in the Revolutionary War, and aided them for the first few years. Fortunately game and fish were plentiful and many a story of romance is told of those early days in the wilderness. Both the Indians and the wild animals were troublesome. The settlers cow had to be kept nearby to prevent her from being eaten by the wolves, and a few sheep which were rare, were kept in a strong pen made of logs to prevent their becoming prey to hungry denizens of the forest before daylight.

The great characteristics of the people were still their spiritual zeal, self-denial and splendid industry. They laid the foundations of this magnificent country and will ever be remembered in history for the noble part they played in pioneer days. As stated above thousands of Loyalists came to Upper Canada and settled in the three districts, viz., No. 1 or the Eastern District, No. 2 or Central (Niagara), and No. 3 District (Amherstburg). In the Eastern District were many Loyalists from Connecticut including a branch of the Enfield Family of Meachams and Elizabeth Simons married Dr. Seth Meacham. They settled in what is now the city of Belleville. Jerusha Simons married John Detlor, son of Valentine Detlor of Fredericksburg, after whom the town of Detlor is named. Mary married John McNab of Belleville, Annie became Mrs. Lockwood. Sophia married (first) John Carpenter and (second) Dr. William Brown. They were all married while the family lived in the Eastern District. Titus Simons removed to Niagara, then the Capital, probably about 1796, where he and his eldest son, Titus Geer, early on took an active part in military affairs. Titus Sr. in 1804 being Adjutant in the First Regiment of West Lincoln Militia, and the remaining two daughters were married in Niagara, Lucinda becoming Mrs. John Cummings and Amelia, Mrs. Lawrasons, whose descendants today are represented by the banking firm of Lawrasons at St. George. John Kingsley Simons wife's name was Margaret and Walter William married Elizabeth McKay. The early Loyalist settlers in Canada kept no systematic records of marriages and deaths, at least they have not preserved to this day, so that the exact data of this kind is difficult to obtain.



Notes on TITUS GEER SIMONS U.E.L. born January 30, 1765 at Enfield Connecticut, died August 20, 1829 at West Flamborough.

He was the editor and proprietor of the "Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle" at Niagara for several years and afterwards at York (Toronto to which place it was removed on the Capital being transferred from Niagara to York. He disposed of his interest in the paper in 1801 and the family settled in West Flamborough, taking up a large tract of land adjoining what is now the town of Dundas. The old hand printing press used by Titus Simons at Niagara and by Waters and Simons at York is still preserved (under glass) in the Provincial Museum in Toronto.

Titus Geer Simons was a public spirited man and having received a liberal education before coming to Upper Canada, had a great advantage over the younger children of the family who were either born in the new country or came to Upper Canada very young. He organized the Burlington Agriculture Society (probably in emulation of Governor Simcoe of Niagara) the original manuscript of which is still preserved. He held a commission in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Lincoln Militia in 1804 and the 2<sup>nd</sup> York in 1812.

When war was declared between Britain and the U.S.A. he was on the Niagara frontier within tree weeks, with sixty men taken from his own district, afterwards known as the Gore district.

The Orderly Book of the First Lincoln Militia under date of July 6, 1812 contains the following entry --- "Captain Simons of the 2<sup>nd</sup> York Regiment has arrived this day with 60 men and will march to Queenston in the cool of the evenings to join the flank company of the same regiment, now quartered there."

In March he received orders to recruit a majority in the incorporated Militia and having completed his quota of men, served under that Battalion until June, 1814 when he rejoined his former regiment, the 2<sup>nd</sup> York. He aided in the capture of the American Fort Niagara in 1813 and was consulted in reference to the expedition before the Division, under Lieutenant Colonel Murray, left Burlington on that enterprise.

He commanded the entire Volunteer Militia in the successful attack on Black Rock and Buffalo under Generals Drummond and Riall on December 29, 1813 in

retaliation of the burning of Newark. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1814 he left Black Rock with 278 prisoners for York (Canadian Archives Series Volume 341, page 199.)

At Lundys Lane Major Simons commanded the whole of the 2<sup>nd</sup> York Militia, present at that action until severely wounded, his men forming part of Colonel Scott's force.

Three grapeshot lodged in Major Simons' sword arm and chest in the conflict, thus ending his career of action in the war. Adjutant General Coffin testified that during the campaign "for bravery, intelligence, zeal and activity, his conduct was most exemplary and that his services considered by the general officers commanding as of great value during the whole of the war with the U.S.A." General Sir Peregrin Maitland, Governor of Upper Canada, wrote Lord Bathurst that "Major Simons served with active zeal and intelligence, from the commencement of the war with the U.S.A., his general character and conduct in the command of a Regiment and Militia, highly respectable and his loyalty and attachment to His Majesty's Government undoubted."

In 1898 his daughter, Arabella Gore (Simons) Miller in her 84<sup>th</sup> year in an interview with the Hamilton Spectator gave these interesting particulars of the wounding of her father in the Battle of Lundy's Lane." In the official return of the killed and wounded, printed in James' Military occurrences of the Late War between Great Britain and the United States, published in 1812, the name of Major Simons, 2<sup>nd</sup> York Militia appears among the severely wounded. Three spent canister bullets struck Major Simons in the chest and sword arm, when in the act of encouraging his men in the advance, and he fell from his horse. Friendly hands must have immediately tended and bound up his wounds or he would have bled to death. His unconscious form was tightly wound in a blanket, and laid in a log cabin nearby. An Indian runner was then dispatched with all speed, who informed his wife who lived near where now stands the village of West Flamborough. The young wife, whose anxiety was already great, received the news with courage. Her husband had been wounded, and even now perhaps lay dead, who shall decide upon the greater heroism, that of the soldier at the front of battle, or that of the loving wife suffering the tortures of inactivity at home. This brave woman, mounted her horse and followed by one attendant rode with all speed to he husbands side, what a ride for a woman – along the deep paths, through forests, and all the time the fear of what

might be at the end, arriving at a point near Drummondville where she met her husband, to her great joy she found him living, thanks to the tightly wound covering and the surgeons skill, the bleeding had been suppressed. The empty sword scabbard was still attached to the sword belt but the sword drawn in action was left on the field when the unconscious body was removed. Afterwards it was sought for on the field by one of Major Simons' men, Ben Markle, but to no avail.

The coat worn by major Simons in this battle and also in the other battles of war, the empty sword sheath and the bullets extracted from the wound are still preserved by his descendents. During the Battle of Stoney Creek, a resident of Flamborough Cottage (the name of Colonel Simons' home, a wide "Colonial Yellow" home with French windows and many fire places) heard a booming of the guns, and saw through the darkness the reflected glare of the Battle of Stoney Creek in the sky. Early the following morning, he rode to Burlington Heights for news, and there Mr. (afterwards Colonel) Beasley, who lived where Dundurn Castle now stands, informed him of the victory. Dispatches from the battle arrived almost at the same time.

Major Simons (being U.E.L. and having been through part of the American Revolution as a young soldier) had no love for the Americans. His father had lived in Hartford, Vermont when the rebellion against the British rule broke out and he and other Loyalists came to Montreal. Major Simons died in 1829, fifteen years after Lundy's Lane battle and was the first Sheriff of the Gore District.

Colonel Titus Geer Simons was a prominent Mason and among other public functions laid the corner stone of the Free Church at Ancaster on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1824 with Masonic Honours, and presided at a banquet in 1826 given in honour of the Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Peregrin Maitland, who with his suite visited Niagara, which is nowadays alluded to as a "Garden of Historical Treasures" as well as of Fruits and Flowers. A full account of the banquet is found in extracts taken from the files of the Upper Canada Gazette (Niagara 1793- 1789 --- Toronto 1789 - 1834)

Colonel Simons was also an energetic businessman and established his Mill on his property in West Flamborough. He was twice married and enjoyed as happy home life.

The Loyalists in some cases brought a few of their slaves with them to Upper Canada and other slaves escaped and came to Canada, who of coarse were free after their

arrival, and the Simons had several colored servants for many years. Titus Simons Sr. and his three sons all settled in West Flamborough taking up several tracts of land. The Father and three sons, all living near each other, where their original house was the first built on the Hamilton-Waterloo road. Titus Geer Simons built a large house of frame, which as mentioned was painted a Colonial Yellow. It had French windows and many fireplaces. He called it "Flamborough Cottage" the term being used at that time the same as "Villa" is today.

Titus Geer Simons had three daughters, viz, Matilda, Hannah, and Arabella Gore. The first two mentioned married brothers, both barristers, Thomas and Alexander Robertson of Goderich, and the youngest, Arabella Gore, married William Miller of West Flamborough, an Irish Gentleman from Antrim, who at the death of Colonel Simons purchased the interests of his wife's two sisters, in the home property and lived there ever after, the place being in the family 110 years. In 1829 Colonel Simons had material on the ground for a new house, but his death that year put an end to the project. His son-in-law, Mr. Miller, afterwards built a handsome stone house a little to one side of the original site, which is still in excellent state of preservation.

Titus Simons, the elder, died in 1824, and Colonel Titus Geer Simons on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1829. The two younger brothers, Walter William and John Kingly were his executors. John Kingsley born March 20, 1786 at Kingston died May 28, 1832, in his 47<sup>th</sup> year, while Walter William, born 1784, died in 1836. They are all buried in the old cemetery at West Flamborough where many fine old Loyalists lie sleeping, the ground for which was given in the early days by the Simons for that purpose. On the tombstone of John Kingly is found the following line

"The Sweet remembrance of the Just  
Shall flourish though they sleep in dust."

Which is typical of all, for they were a noble and splendid living people.

In recalling the Immigration of the Loyalists to Canada, Professor Tyler of Cornell University says "it's members were imbued with many qualities calculated too deep and firm, the foundations of stable institutions of moral and conservative habits, at a most critical stage of the nations growth. If Canada had been able for a century to resist

the growth of republican ideas, and to adhere to England, credit is largely due to the principals which the Loyalists have handed down to generations after them”.

In an article in the Toronto Globe, an old Adolphustown in the Eastern U.E.L. district, on the Bay of Quinte, the home of Meachams, the Bogarts, etc, Maude Benson has this to say of the Loyalists. “The name of Adolphustown, which will shortly be visited by the Ontario Historical Society, brings to mind many memories of the past. Every inch of its soil is treasured for every inch was wrested from the stubborn forest by the energy and sacrifice of as noble a band of men and women as the world has ever seen. The burying ground there is the last resting-place of the honored dead. Whatever point of view we may hold as to the right or wrong of the American Revolution, we must freely give a tribute of praise to the Loyalists wonderful devotion to King and Country. Present day Americans under-estimate the social standing held by the Loyalists prior to the outbreak of the war. In the majority of cases the Loyalists were cultured and often wealthy, and Canada can today look back as proudly to her “Loyalists” makers, as does old England to her Saxon and Norman ancestors.”

ELIZABETH SIMONS married Dr. Seth Meacham and first settled in Ameliasburg and afterwards in Belleville. They had two children, Anne and James Hubbard. Anne married Gilbert Curtis Bogart of Adolphustown and their son who was a barrister was elevated to the Bench. James Hubbard born November 6, 1807 married (1<sup>st</sup> Charity Conklin Bogart, sister of Gilbert on October 9, 1832.) They lived in Belleville. She died February 20, 1847, and (2<sup>nd</sup> Agnes Booth an English lady on July 2, 1850). By his first wife James Hubbard had several sons and daughters and one by his second wife. Some died in infancy. He was Postmaster at Belleville for over 48 years and was a member of the Masonic Order, and died in his 90<sup>th</sup> year on May 14, 1897. Agnes Booth Meacham died August 29, 1899. The eldest son George Marsden Meacham, clergyman, born October 29, 1833 at Ameliasburg, was the well known missionary to Japan and is now residing in Toronto, enjoying a ripe old age on a pension. His brother James Bogart Meacham born July 10, 1835, is also a resident of Toronto and celebrated his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday last October 1915. His sister Mary Elizabeth Meacham born October 28, 1838 at Belleville married James Corniff Wilson of Picton (Glenora) born April 12, 1833. This family though the parents are dead and some of the sisters, who were exquisitely

beautiful girls, is represented by the large foundry firm of Wilson Brothers at Glenora, Picton.

WALTER WILLIAM SIMONS born 1784 at Kingston died at West Flamborough 1836, married Elizabeth McKay (supposed to be sister of Captain McKay, wounded at Lundy's Lane). They had six children, John born 1810, George, Titus, Norval, Matilda and Ferguson. They all died young except John who lived to be 60.

JOHN KINGSLEY SIMONS born February 20, 1786, died at 46. He left his wife Margaret well off, but his money was left in trust with his solicitor at Hamilton who was killed during the rebellion of 1837, he having been run through with a sword in Hamilton in a hotel corridor, having been mistaken in the semi-darkness for some one else taking an active part in the Rebellion and when his affairs were settled it was found that the fortune belonging to Margaret had been dissipated, though fortunately her home was intact and she lived for many years in her familiar surroundings. She afterwards married a Mr. Carpenter who also left her a widow. The three Simons homes were quite near one another, they each built a substantial house. Titus Geer on Waterloo Road was east of Crookes Hollow; his next neighbor was the Honorable Mr. Crookes. The Crookes were a very old American family, and also U.E.L. Walter Williams Simons house also on the Waterloo Road adjoined the church property and that of John Kingsley was just around the corner of the left on the Guelph Road. All three houses have since been replaced by modern homes.

NORVAL FERGUSON SIMONS born April 19, 1819 at West Flamborough married Janet (Robertson) Guthrie, formerly of Lochleven, Scotland. They had ten children, George, William, Janey, Norval, Ellen, Ida, Edward, Grant, John, Robertson, Archibald Guthrie and Albert. Five died in childhood. Norval Ferguson died June 15, 1875 and his wife, Janet Grant Guthrie lived to her 85<sup>th</sup> year.

As previously stated Colonel Titus Geer Simons, U.E.L. had three daughters; the youngest Arabella Gore married William Miller of West Flamborough. He was a native of Antrim, Ireland. They had eight children.