

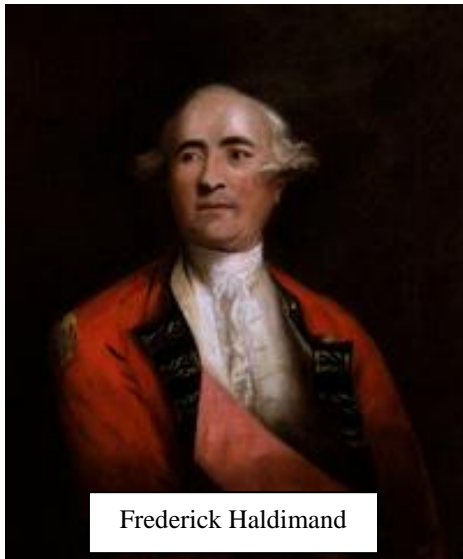
The Grand Despatch



A brief social history of Port Maitland Ontario, and the surrounding area
Port Maitland, "On the Grand" Historical Association (PMHA) - Free to PMHA members

Sir Frederick Haldimand Who is He and Why is He Important!

It goes without saying that I enjoy researching and writing my articles for The Grand Despatch and I have on occasion mentioned that this one or that one has been my most interesting or enjoyable one yet. Well the research and writing of this article were both interesting and enjoyable while at the same time neither! It was not interesting because I generally don't like writing or researching about things so long ago that you are forced to know only what the earlier writer wants you to know. It was not enjoyable because you are forced to know what the earlier writer wants you to know. Did I say that twice!



Frederick Haldimand

But here is the reward! While in school I never learned one single word about where the name for Haldimand County came from. Not done, not then and not now! The slate was clean for me to discover him as if he had no clothes on and I feel I did just that. He is now magnificently dressed!

I believe I would have liked Frederick Haldimand.

I have the tremendous respect for his resolve and his sometimes hidden compassion. He was intolerant and even vindictive to anyone not loyal to the King but showed considerable compassion to those who were. He knew abuse yet rose above it because he saw a greater good.

The British have long had a reputation (true or false) of being a bit snobby! If you ain't English you just ain't! As you will read, Haldimand was not English and he spent his lifetime in British military service constantly being reminded of that. He was even told he could not command British forces in the American Revolution because the "British would never have a foreigner lead British soldiers into battle". Actually, when you look at his life as a whole he seldom actually led soldiers. He was afforded the rank to do so numerous times and then demoted to bottle washer and potato peeler equally as often. You get the feeling he was the "go for" guy! In his later life he had the ear and support of [King George III](#)! He even had high-praise if not the respect of those British hierarchies who called him a foreigner and a mercenary to his face.

He made up his mind when he learned that as a Swiss he would always be a foreign mercenary under the British flag; but he would take it, and he would flourish, and he would retire with honours when it was time to do so.

The reason for this research is that Port Maitland, "On the Grand" Historical Association (PMHA) has committed to commissioning a portrait of Sir Frederick Haldimand by Bill Biddle we wish to place prominently in the new County administration building and yours truly will have to visit many business and service clubs over the next year to

squeeze out those dollars needed to pay for it. I wanted to know if he was the sort of person who is deserving of this special place. I wanted to know if our First Nations friends would find this portrait objectionable. I needed to answer that! I now feel I can! My research tells me that Haldimand did all and more than he had authority to do for the [Six Nations](#). I believe that if the Six Nations has issues, those issues followed anything Haldimand caused or foresaw. He respected what they did for the British during the American Revolution and he knew well the price they would pay for being loyal to the British. Maybe he felt they were foreigners in the eyes of the British just like he was. He also respected that not all the Six Nations people would migrate to the Grand River but he was willing to help those he could. I suspect he would have pushed back those who came after him and who took advantage of our Native Friends.



George III by [Allan Ramsay](#)

But First: To write this article I used numerous WebPages. I did not include my sources as would be normal. What I have done is to attach them to the article as hyperlinks. When you see a word highlighted in colour you can right click on it and open the hyperlink. This will take you to a webpage where you can read the entire text. For example: [Sir Frederick Haldimand](#), takes you to an article on him in Wikipedia. Try it; you'll like it!

The Seven Years War (1754 – 1763) - North America Theater!

or

The French and Indian Wars!

Before the War for American Independence!

Sir Frederick Haldimand [Francois-Louis-Frederic](#) (Knight of the Most Honourable of the Bath and Lieutenant General of his British Majesties Forces) was born on August 11, 1718 in [Yverdon, Switzerland](#) the son of Frantz Ludwig Haldimand and Marie Magdaleine de Treytorrens.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume V 1801 to 1820 University of Toronto Press 1st edition published in 1966:

Various accounts have been given of Haldimand's early military service, but it now appears that in 1740 he joined the Markgraf heinrich infantry regiment of the Prussian army, evidently with commissioned rank. During the War of the Austrian Succession the regiment was in the thick of the action. In addition to being present at the battle of Mollwitz Poland in 1741 Haldimand probably also participated in the fighting at Hohenfriedberg and Kessldorf (German Democratic Republic) in 1745. This experience may have been responsible for his being offered a position in the regiment of [Swiss Guards](#) in the Dutch army. In 1784 he became a first lieutenant, and on July 1, 1750 he was promoted captain commandant, with the army rank of lieutenant-colonel. While in the guards he formed a close friendship with [Henry Bouquet](#), a fellow Swiss who would also serve with distinction in North America.

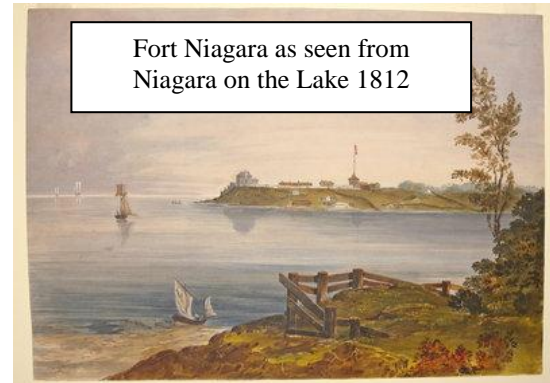
In 1755 the British and French were closing in on a full-scale war in North America. In Pennsylvania, colonist, both Swiss and German Protestants were finding a new life but were not mixing with the English settlers. They mostly kept to themselves and maintained their language. Britain was looking for strong young men to push back against the French in North America. To establish a regiment in America [Jacque Prevost](#) suggested the British government recruit these settlers as well as deserters from various armies in Europe who were hiding out in Germany. He saw the benefit of Frederick Haldimand and Henry Bouquet. Neither were deserters and both had proven themselves as excellent leaders! Haldimand and Bouquet would

be sent to America as Lieutenant-Colonels to serve in a newly formed [Royal Americans 62nd](#) and took part in the [Seven Years' War](#). In North America this war was known as the [French and Indian War](#). In June 1756 both Haldimand and Bouquet along with forty foreign officers boarded a ship bound for New York. They would now be in the service of [King George II!](#)

In 1758, he was sent to Lake Ontario to establish temporary field works at [Fort Ontario](#), today Oswego New York. Early in 1758 Haldimand found himself at Annapolis, MD and soon thereafter at Philadelphia PA to supervise the readiness for the battle at Louisbourg Nova Scotia. By June of that year his battalion found themselves in action in the [Siege of Louisbourg in 1758](#). But before he could march of to Louisbourg he was reassigned into the [4th battalion of the Royal Americans](#) to do battle at [Fort Carillon](#). Here Haldimand would serve with [General James Abercrombie](#) at the disastrous [Battle of Carillon](#) (also known as *The Battle of Ticonderoga*) on Lake Champlain on July 8, 1758. The British were soundly defeated by the forces led by the French [General Louis de Montcalm](#), losing 2,000 men.

Then in July 1759, Haldimand was stationed at [Fort Niagara](#) (Youngstown NY) in preparation for the [Battle of Fort Niagara](#) as second in command and in charge of major supplies under [Brigadier General John Prideaux](#). Prior to the onset of conflict Haldimand was sent to take charge of the reconstruction at Fort Ontario. Prideaux would suffer an unfortunate accident early in the battle and was killed. Haldimand immediately returned to Fort Niagara to assume command of his regiment but [Sir William Johnson](#) the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs had taken control and refused to surrender his command. Haldimand, rather than getting into a disagreement with Johnson returned to Fort Ontario. Haldimand and his friend Bouquet knew that the British officers had little use for the Swiss Johnny-come-lately officers and they made a vow that they would serve until their stint was up and retire honourably. While back at Fort Ontario the French accompanied by their Indian friends made a surprise attack and were repulsed. This is the only

place I can find that Haldimand once joining the British actually saw action. Back at Fort Niagara another disappointment was waiting for him. Though his superior, [General Jeffrey Amherst](#) praised Haldimand for his tact, he subsequently sent [General Thomas Gage](#) to replace General Prideaux, leaving Haldimand second in command.



Haldimand remained at Fort Ontario until the winter of 1760 when he continued his assignment under General Amherst as Amherst prepared for the successful [Siege of Montreal](#) also known as the *Battle of the Thousand Islands*. On September 8, 1760, Haldimand was the officer who took control of Montreal with the surrender of the French. Haldimand who spoke French was given the important role of working with the French as their leadership began the departure of Canada. Disappointed and ready to return home feeling the British would never respect him for being a foreigner he was on Feb 28, 1762 promoted to Full-Colonel and given temporary military governorship of Trois-Rivieres. In May of 1762 while stationed at Trois-Rivieres, he was assigned the Military Governor position and took charge of the reconstruction of ironworks at Saint-Maurice which lies just north and east of Trios-Rivieres. At this time he made arrangements for his nephew also called Frederick to serve under the Military Governor of Quebec City, [General James Murray](#).

As usual, Haldimand did an excellent job at Saint-Maurice rebuilding the ironworks that had been badly mismanaged by the French under [Francois-Etienne Cugnet](#). In 1760 under the English, Haldimand's predecessor [Ralph Wallace](#)

[Burton](#) had reopened the ironworks and began making a profit. Haldimand made the ironworks a source of new iron by rendering old cannons and other objects into new products. Profits became sufficient enough to pay the military wages and the cost of the government at Trois-Rivieres.

After serving two years at Trois-Rivieres the Province of Quebec was created as a Civil Administration and Haldimand had, experienced past difficulties with James Murray which made remaining at Trois-Rivieres uncomfortable. He handed over administration to [Hector Theophilus Cramahe](#) on September 28, 1764, and was demoted to troop Commander. He again wanted to return home on leave but was denied. He remained in Quebec until 1765 when he finally headed home to Europe via New York. This was not to be! While in New York he learned of his long time friend Henry Bouquet death of yellow fever in Pensacola Florida. Haldimand was promptly promoted to Brigadier General assuming Bouquet's duties as head of the Southern Department, with responsibility for military affairs in east and west Florida. Arriving at Pensacola in March of 1767 he remained in this post until 1773, with the short exception of 1769 – 1770 spent at St. Augustine Florida.

During his time in Florida he had constant quarrels with his superior, General Gage, mostly as a result of poor communication. Haldimand found the Florida climate too extreme, his living conditions were too rough-and-ready and the cost of living was very high. He would offer testimony of his stay as "the most disagreeable" of his life.

In May of 1772, Haldimand was appointed a Colonel Commandant of the [King's Royal Rifle Corps 60th foot](#) however five months later due to seniority he was finally promoted to Major-General.

From the Dictionary of Canadian Biography we find the following:

In the spring of 1773 Haldimand was pleasantly surprised when he was summoned by Gage to New York, where he became acting commander-in-chief on the latter's departure on leave to England in June. His period in office, from June 1773 to May 1774, was relatively uneventful, despite the worsening

political climate. On two occasions, however, he was called upon to make decisions of some importance. In the autumn of 1773 he successfully resisted the demand of [Governor William Tryon of New York](#) for troops to intervene in the ongoing dispute with New Hampshire over the "Hampshire grants" (now Vermont). Then, early in 1774, in the wake of the Boston Tea Party, when it was feared that New York would oppose the landing of [East India Company tea](#), Haldimand decided not to provide military protection for the tea unless formally requested and authorized to do so by the civilian authorities. He was determined not to weaken the military's position by involving it in situations that could lead to violence with the population. Both decisions were fully supported by the home government, and his "Temper and Prudence" were applauded.

In the mean time, the British government's increasing concern at Gage's gloomy reports prompted it in February 1775 to assign [major-generals William Howe](#), John Burgoyne and [Henry Clinton](#) to be advisers to Gage. This step naturally entailed the supersession of Haldimand, and in April he was advised that his foreign birth made him unsuitable for command in what was then seen as a civil war. He was also informed that he had been granted leave and was urged to take advantage of the permission.

During the War for American Independence!

From [the HISTORIAN](#) we learn that Haldimand nearly made it into the skirmish at the [Battle of Lexington and Concord](#) in Massachusetts. Haldimand made a visit to the barber shop on April 19, 1775, for a shave where the barber informed him that General Gage had ordered the British army to advance at Lexington and Concord. As had become the all too often response Haldimand politely remained in the chair until his shave was finished. Only then did he return to his camp to find the troops gone and the battle had begun. Once again, General Gage had undermined him!

The article continues and one wonders if what happens next might have changed the course of history:

When Gage arrived at Boston in June 1774, Haldimand became second in command but remained at New York. The dangerous situation in Massachusetts soon forced Gage to concentrate his forces in Boston, and in September he ordered Haldimand and the New York garrison there. Gage's position as governor of Massachusetts left him little time for military duties, and in November he appointed Haldimand commander of the army at Boston. Haldimand remained in the background,

however, because of Gage's policy of deliberately avoiding confrontations with the inhabitants. It is also of interest that Gage did not inform him of the expedition to Concord in April 1775.

In August of 1775 Haldimand was advised that since he was a foreigner this prevented him from leading British troops in what the British considered an internal conflict. Haldimand's pack with Bouquet demonstrated his consistent and persistent ability to "eat crow" and move on. Finally on June 16, 1775 the day before the [Battle of Bunker Hill](#), (Charlestown Massachusetts) he sailed from Boston to return to London arriving on August 9, 1775. [Nathaniel Philbrick](#), an American Historian writes about the *Battle of Bunker Hill*:

"The rebels wanted the liberties of British subjects, not American independence,"

He continues on the subject of independences:

"That began to change once blood was shed, which is why the Bunker Hill battle is pivotal."

Would Haldimand have provided a better atmosphere and wiser guidance to General Gage and would this have changed the course of history had he remained in North America or would the arrogant British have just ignored his judicious council?

Back in Britain, Haldimand was well received and was given an audience with [King George III](#) and [Prime Minister Frederick North](#) (Lord North). In September he was given the appointment to the *Sinecure* (*a job or position that provides a regular income, but requires little or no work*) of Inspector General of the forces in the West Indies. In 1776 he received a reimbursement of 3,000 pounds for expenses he personally incurred during his stint as Commander-In-Chief in New York. However he remained unhappy that he was not given a command against the American rebels. Finally after many years away he returned to his home town of Yverdon, Switzerland where he purchased property and made lavish improvements. One could be forgiven if their thoughts allowed them to think his career was over!


Back in North America [Guy Carleton, the Governor](#)

[of Quebec](#) was beside himself over [General John Burgoyne's](#) plans to stage an invasion on the American rebels from Quebec and his ongoing dispute with [Lord George Sackville-Germain](#) (Lieutenant-General) cemented his discourse. He tendered his resignation which was promptly accepted. King George III took this opportunity to appoint Haldimand as Governor of Quebec. Haldimand was well suited for this due to his vast knowledge of the geography as well as his ability to speak French, his familiarity with social and cultural diversity of his new charge.

On 27 June 1778 he was appointed to succeed Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards first Lord Dorchester [q. v.], as governor and commander-in-chief in Canada, which post he held during the remainder of the American war and until November 1784, when he returned to England. Haldimand never learnt to speak or write English well. As an administrator in Canada he is accused of having been [harsh and arbitrary](#), and more than one action for false imprisonment was successfully maintained against him in the English courts after his return to England. It was during his government that the first census of Lower Canada was taken, which numbered 113,012 souls, 28,000 capable of bearing arms; and that the first effective settlement of Upper Canada was made, and emigration from home began. The Canadian county of Haldimand is named after him.

With the American [War for Independence](#) taking place to the south, the British needed another line of defence along the St. Lawrence River. There is a small island between Wolfe Island at Kingston Ontario and what is today upper New York State called [Charlton Island](#). This island in 1777 was known as [Deer Island](#). In 1777, Haldimand instructed [Lieutenant James Glenie](#) to take a number of troops there and build a fort. During construction of this fort Glenie had a number of disputes with his superior on the island and was eventually court marshalled and found guilty of "conduct unbecoming and officer" however, the verdict was overturned. This fort would never be completed but would be known as [Fort Haldimand](#). Today, it is protected and preserved as a historic site under the charge of the 1000 Island Land Trust. Visitation is limited to members of the Trust only.

Continued on pg 6



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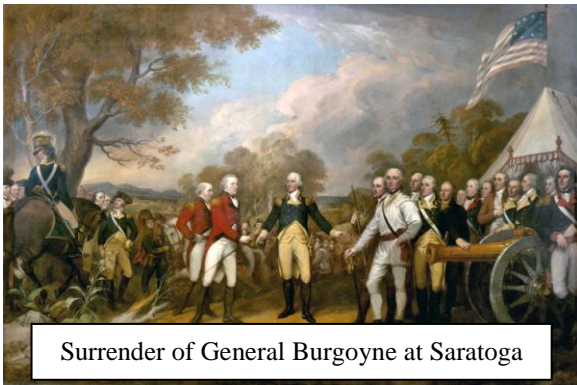
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Continued from pg 5

Even at this late stage and all that Haldimand had proven of himself [Lord George Germain](#) could not let sleeping dogs lie. He repeatedly reminded

Haldimand that his appointment was likely due to the fact that no one else could be found at that time to fill the position. After all, Haldimand was still as Swiss mercenary! Even General Burgoyne claimed to be too involved with his post as Secretary of State that he had no time to give Haldimand detail or clear instructions as to what was expected of him!



Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga

The events in North America had change immensely when Haldimand arrived at Quebec on June 26, 1778. The previous fall the [Battle of Saratoga](#) (Schuylerville today) dealt a major blow to the British troops when Burgoyne was trapped by the American and he was forced to surrender his army on October 17, 1777. This brought France into the conflict supporting the American Rebels. London wanted Haldimand to maintain its territorial integrity and repel any external attacks. London was concerned about any internal discourse. Haldimand knew these were to be his priority and the ever obedient Haldimand is reported to have said “I shall do my Duty as a Soldier.” His sense of duty may have accounted for his sometimes strict rule. He was both a military commander and a civilian administrator. Bringing those two factions into one rule would prove a bit difficult for any dissenters.

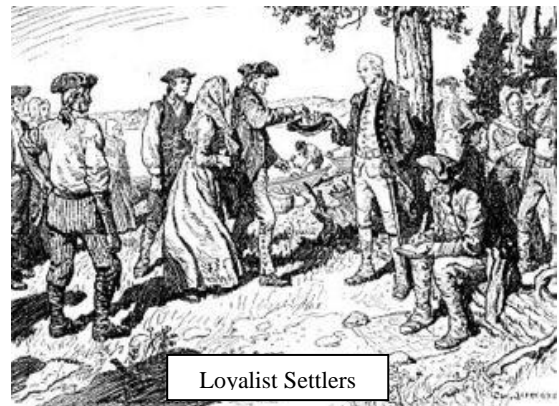
[Found on the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada Site:](#)

Sir Frederick Haldimand (1718-1791) is recognized as the Governor of Quebec (1778-1786) at the time of the American Revolution and responsible for the settling of the Loyalists. He was also responsible for the building of the Coteau-du-Lac Canal in (1779). In 1992 a plaque was unveiled on Mont-Carmet Street at the corner of Laporte Street in Quebec City, PQ.

Approved by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, November 1976, the inscription reads as follows:

SIR FREDERICK HALDIMAND (1718-1791)

Frederick Haldimand, a Swiss-born career soldier, entered the British army in 1755 and rose to the rank of general. In 1758 he served at Carillon and participated in the capture of Montréal two years later. As governor of Québec from 1778 to 1786 Haldimand managed the colony through the critical years of the American Revolution. He ordered the construction of the canal at Coteau-du-Lac in 1779, and at the close of the American war personally arranged and supervised the settlement of Loyalists and Indian allies of the Crown in the region that became Upper Canada. He died in Switzerland.



Loyalist Settlers

In the Dictionary of Canadian Biography it is stated:

The circumstances did not lend themselves to the setting up of a constitutional régime devised to protect the rights and liberties of British subjects. In fact, not only did the [Quebec Act](#) seem to have as much raison d'être as when it had been passed by the imperial parliament in 1774, but Haldimand's mission was similar to the one entrusted to Gage under the Massachusetts Government Act. Haldimand, who had been Gage's assistant in Boston for more than six months and had witnessed the difficulties he experienced at the head of a rebellious province, knew very well where he himself stood. His stay in Boston had made him deeply distrust the operations of the Sons of Liberty, and certainly the American invasion could not have reassured him about their designs. For example there is a note in the personal memorandum that he wrote with his return to Canadian soil in mind "to tell [the Catholic clergy] that their religion and rights will suffer if the rebels, and especially the Bostonnais, gained the upper hand. . . [and that] the latter are

most interested in reducing Canada in order to settle it with their own people so as to assure their independence."

In 1780, Haldimand solidified his home in Quebec City. He purchased a property on the site of the [Battle of Montmorency](#) (June/July, 1759) also known as the *Battle of Beauport* and began building his palatial home we know as Montmorency Lodge located at Montmorency Falls (today a suburb of Quebec City). When Haldimand returned home to England where he lives out his life the house was sold or rented to [The Duke of Kent](#). You will recall I wrote about the Duke of Kent and his so called bastard daughters in the winter 2017 issue of [The Grand Dispatch](#). Haldimand's Quebec home has seen many changes and had a disastrous fire only to be rebuilt larger and finer. This home is not to be confused with [Kent House in Quebec City](#) located at the corner of Rue Saint-Louis and Haldimand!

From the Canadian encyclopedia I find more information about Haldimand's home.

The [Montmorency Manor](#), built in 1781 by Frederick Haldimand, Governor General in chief of Canada, was inhabited 1791-94 by the duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. First known as the "Kent House," it suffered a devastating fire in 1993 but was rebuilt by the following year.

Montmorency, Qué, a village located 12 km east of Quebec City, is now part of the city of Beauport. The famous 84 m Chute Montmorency were named in 1608 by [Samuel de Champlain](#) in honour of the duc de Montmorency, later the viceroy of New France. [General James Wolfe's](#) troops were defeated on 31 July 1759 on the cliffs of the falls near Courville.

After the American War for Independence

While worked continued on Haldimand's home at Montmorency Falls, Haldimand was busy working with the Six Nations of upper New York State. They had been loyal to the Crown during the American Revolution and were now in need of a place to live as there was considerable fear of reprisals from citizens of the new nation of the United States. A location was found in Southern

Ontario on both sides of the Grand River. See the [Haldimand Proclamation](#) (or Treaty) signed on October 25, 1784 below.

The text of the proclamation reads:

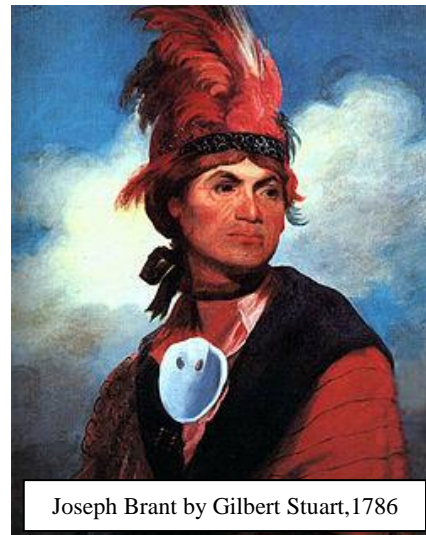
"Frederick Haldimand, Captain, General and Governor General in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories depending thereon, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in said Province and the Frontiers thereof Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained-- that a convenient tract of land under his protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations, who have either lost their settlements within the Territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British -- I have at the earnest desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful Allies purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron and I do hereby in His Majesty's name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the River commonly called Ours [Ouse] or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever."

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St Lewis at Quebec, this twenty-fifth day of October one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord George The Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Fredk Haldimand

By His Excellency's Command

R. Mathews



Joseph Brant by Gilbert Stuart, 1786

governments have interacted with the indigenouness people he knew as the Mohawks.

Some final Notes

Some less than understandable information!

In my research I have found information that differs from that of the mainstream information on Sir Frederick. They are as follows:

Right from the get go, I find conflicting information! From numerous records I have found on Frederick Haldimand they all list his mother as **Marie Magdaleine de Treytorrens**, yet when I check him out on Ancestry.ca some sites tell me his mother was **Tyree Grissom Nichols**. I believe this was his aunt.

The Dictionary of National Biography VOL III Glover-Harriott - Oxford University Press:

HALDIMAND, Sir FREDERICK. (1718-1791), lieutenant-general, colonel-commandant of the 60th Foot, governor and commander-in-chief in Canada 1778-85, was born in October 1718 in the canton of Neufchatel, Switzerland. It has been stated (AP-PLETON, VOL III) that he was once in, the service of Prussia, but no person named Haldimand served in the Prussian Army between 1735 and 1755' (information obtained from the British Embassy, Berlin). It is not improbable that Haldimand, like his countryman and brother-officer, Colonel Henry Bouquet [q. v.], was in the, Sardinian army during the campaigns against the Spaniards in Italy. Like .Bouquet, he was at a later period in the Dutch army. A search in the archives at The Hague has proved that Frederick Haldimand was appointed captain, with the title of lieutenant-colonel, in the regiment of Swiss guards in the service of Holland. on 1 May 1755, by an act of, the States of Holland, and that he had, served in that ,grade and corps previously, from 1 July 1750, presumably, by act of the Prince of Orange.

Some interesting findings

Notice in *The London Gazette* Official Public Record ON November 10, 1772:

War-Office, November 13. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Charles Fitzroy, of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3rd or King's own Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the Earl of Earl of Albemarle, deceased. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Bigoe Armstrong, of the Royal American Regiment, to be Colonel of the 8th or the King's Regiment of Foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb, promoted to the

Command of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Frederick Haldimand to be Colonel-Commandant of a Battalion in the Royal American Regiment, in the room of Lieutenant-General Armstrong.

Notice of promotions found in *The London Gazette* Official Public Record on September 22, 1778:

Lieutenant-General Frederick Haldimand to be General in America only.

Notice in *The London Gazette* Official Public Record ON May 21, 1803:

Then the two Provincial Kings of Arms, making the usual Reverences, repaired to Deputy Bath, who taking up the Banner of the late Earl Beaulieu, Senior, deceased, Knight, and bowing to Viscount Galway, and Sir George Yonge, they came forward, made their double Reverence, received the Banner from Deputy Bath, and being accompanied by the two Provincial Kings of Arms, carried it with the Point to the Altar, where, with one Reverence, they delivered it to the Prebendaries, and then, with double Reverences, returned to Deputy Bath : The Organ, and other Instruments, accompanying this Part of the Ceremony with the Dead March in the Oratorio of Saul. The Banners of all the other deceased Knights, viz. Lord Dover, Sir George Poccock, Lord Amherst, Lord Howard de Walden, Sir George Warren, Earl of Bellamont, Sir John Lindsay, Sir Charles Hotham, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Robert Murray Keith, Sir -George Howard, Sir William Gordon, Sir John Irvine, Sir Henry Clinton, Sir Edward " Hughes The Marquis of Antrim, Lord Rodney, Lord Heathfield, Sir Robert Boyd, Sir Frederick Haldimand, and Sir Archibald Campbell, were offered in like Manner by the fiad two Junior Knights, attended by two Heralds, the Mufic accompanying throughout: which ended, the Knights afcended into their Stalles, making the ufual Reverences, and fat down covered. (No spelling mistakes here!)

The County of Haldimand was established in 1850 which included the townships of Canborough, Dunn, Moulton, North Cayuga, Oneida, Rainham, Seneca, Sherbrooke, South Cayuga and Walpole. The name Haldimand comes from Sir Frederick Haldimand as a good portion of Haldimand County included much of the Haldimand Tract which Sir Frederick Haldimand set aside to the Six Nations. Council's first meeting of Council took place the following year at Cayuga which had been selected as the County seat. Over time changes were made to our borders. For a short period from 1974 to 2000, it was joined with Norfolk as Haldimand/Norfolk. In 2000 it returned to its original boundaries and once

again named “Haldimand County”.

All photos are borrowed from various webpages.

We had a great turnout!

On February 14th, yes Valentine’s Day, we held a meeting in the Garfield Disher Room at the Dunnville Library at which Mike Walker gave a talk about Mohawk Island.

We were very concerned that because of my choice of the date we would not get many out to hear Mike. The complete opposite was true! We used every chair we could find in the library and still had people standing; some were not even able to get in the room. I am sure had the fire chief been one of them he would have cleared many out of the room!

If you have never heard Mike talk on this subject, I suggest the next time you hear of him speaking; make an effort to get there. He knows the subject thoroughly and can take you down a number of memory lanes related to the Island. Thanks Mike.

What’s coming up in the future?

I have not yet set a date, but I hopefully soon, to have a PowerPoint presentation on the sinking of the Commerce in May of 1850.

Sir Frederick Haldimand will be another future subject of a PowerPoint presentation.

Watch for the date and times!

The Cairn at Port Maitland!

Spring is nearly sprung which means we will soon need to return to the Cairn property. Some dead Ash trees will have to be removed and other trees planted. PMHA has purchased two trees which will be planted this summer. One will be a Northern White Oak and the other will be one whose full name I do not recall. Wes Zantingh at GrandErie Hardware in Dunnville has selected a sturdy hard Maple with fantastic fall colours. A third will be planted in a year or two. I [purchased](#) a [Vimy Ridge](#)

[oak tree](#) but it needs to grow more before we expose it to deer and two legged vandals. The complete property was seeded last fall, so here is hoping the seed took!

We can always use volunteers, so if you want to give us a hand this spring, please contact me at the address below.

MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE DUE!!

We still have a number of members who have not renewed their membership. We need your support if we are going to continue mailing out the Despatch. You may not be aware but our sponsors are interested in how many Despatches we mail. The more we mail the more likely I am to find sponsors. Membership numbers are important! Please consider catching up and please join if you are not presently a member.

Please make payment to *Port Maitland, “On the Grand” Historical Association* and mail to Bill at address below

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