

Fairwood

In the Making

Tam Fairlie

Duxpress 2017



www.duxpress.com

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Fairwood



for Isabel Shaw-Wood Fairlie
June 20, 2017

Heraclitus: Sow a character and reap a destiny

A Brief History of Fairwood

Five generations of descendants of Mary Shaw-Wood have known Fairwood as their summer home. Between 1902 and 1905, Mary visited Pointe au Baril and in the summer of 1906 built a cottage on Push-Wah Island, for her three children, Isabel, Richard and Joe. Other properties were purchased speculatively in the names of each of the children. Richard who died on his Sopwith Machine in 1917 was given Olive Island in Shawanaga Bay. Joe owned Hopewell Island in Shawanaga Bay, named after Captain Thomas Wood's ship which had brought early Adventurers to the New World in the 1630's. Isabel was given OK Point on Richmond Island and Champlain Point on Monument Island.



Push-Wah circa 1906

In 1908 Thomas Urquhart Fairlie was a young engineer in charge of construction of the Sucker Creek Bridge in Pointe au Baril. On August 5th at a dance at the Ojibway Hotel his diary tersely records 'met Isabel'. They married in 1910.

In 1922 Thomas Urquhart built the main cottage on Richmond Island, designed with an engineer's clarity oriented to the compass and enjoying a long view down the point into Ojibway Bay.



Fairwood - The Original cottage in 1922

Richmond Island had been split into many separate parcels which were held by early speculative investors who had come to the area when the Ojibway Hotel was opened by Hamilton Davis in 1906. Between 1924 and 1936 Urquhart bought the nine other properties including Crown Lands and undertook the clearing of the island renaming it *Fairwood* to combine the Fairlie and Shaw-Wood names. *Woodfair* was considered but ruled out as sounding derivative of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbank's estate *Pickfair* in Hollywood.

The island had been logged entirely in the 1880's and burnt over shortly after. The interior was left strewn with charred, overturned stumps. Clearing the island and creating the extensive path system occupied Urquhart and his sons John and Wood many years.

In the 1930's the tennis court was set up on one of the level cleared rocks. The granite bounce was lively. A badminton court which enjoyed violent west crosswinds, greatly enhanced the challenges of the sport.

Thomas Urquhart Fairlie was a conservationist. In 1926 he set up the Fairwood Island Game Preserve and imported pheasant and grouse. As chairman of the Georgian Bay Association he worked to establish early fish sanctuaries throughout the Bay.

During the 1930s twenty-five thousand trees were planted, mainly red and white pine, larch, spruce and willow. Further reforestation was undertaken in 1962, some 600 white pine and 300 red pine seedlings.

Urquhart was also a keen horticulturist and had experimented with hydroponic tomato farming in Florida. On Fairwood, vegetable gardens were created with reclaimed soil. His sons were left with lists of tasks to complete, paths to clear, gardens to tend while he was working in the city. He would return on the weekends and invariably decry the neglect.

Urquhart was also deeply interested in local history and certain that Champlain must have passed through the Ojibway Bay in his explorations. In 1948, for the Champlain Society, he organised the six Champlain Crosses, including the ones in Ojibway Bay, Orillia and Bala to commemorate the early adventurers. Isabel donated Monument Point to this project.

John and Wood returned from the War and were married soon after, Wood to Marnie Cox and John to Anne Saegert (Fyshe).

During the 1950's the more senior members of the family would stay at the Ojibway. One of the more daunting aspects of the hotel was the little box of coiled rope positioned beside every bedroom window. A small sheet of typed instructions explained how in the event of fire to suspend this from the window and let yourself down to the rock far below. It was tantalising to imagine Aunt Annie Fairlie, with her tiny silver cane, or Daddygrand, Max Fyshe, undertaking this mission of self-preservation.

John took great pride in his knowledge of the Bay, of treacherous

shoals and the alignments and beacons to steer between them. His early canoe trips 'up the Magnetewan and down the Naiscoot were recalled with great relish.

John and Jack McCuaig constructed and painted many of the existing channel markers.

1964 was the year of the Mandarin Duck, a Chinese junk, loaned by Tuzo Wilson. Expeditions around the Bay in the junk, and in particular up to Manitoulin drew on all of John's navigational skills and his family's powers of endurance.

Wood and Marnie became avid sailors; Wood built a Y-Flyer and then rapidly progressed to Shark, 'Dolly' and then 'Tigger', an Arlberg 37 in which he planned to circumnavigate the globe. John bought a Y-Flyer as well which brought out some of the latent authoritative instincts of ancestral Wood captains and dampened his descendants' delight in the sound of flapping canvas.

After John's death in 1966, Anne's brother Taffy Fyshe and his children became regular summer visitors. Taffy was an exuberant fisherman and woodsman and helped to create one of the most impressive woodpiles in the area.

Wood continued to build. Causeways were constructed of gigantic boulders manoeuvred into position using ancient Egyptian principles. In the 1960's he excavated 'Cleopatra's Bathtub', one of the larger potholes at the east end. Four feet in diameter, it proved to be 14 feet deep with a perfectly rounded bottom. With immense attention to detail and many sticks of dynamite Wood also built his own cottage on Empress Channel, quite the most solid structure on Fairwood.

During the late 1960's the extended family of cousins constructed the tree-house on Archers Island in the middle of Fairwood, comprising double-decker platforms with tents, cedar pole walkways and a death-

defying pulley conveyance. Many survivors recall the parties of its heyday (a parental nadir).

A Fairwood Woodlands Plan has been developed which involves a cooperative agreement among the families to sustain the unique beauty of the island, to create wildlife sanctuaries and replant native trees in key areas.

A www.fairwood.ca website and *facebook* site have been set up to exchange information, monitor wildlife and share concerns about environmental change.

After a century changes are barely perceptible. A new generation of great-great grandchildren has appeared. Fairlies, Soleckis, Schellenbergs, Saegerts and Fyshes all converge and enjoy the long history of Fairwood which remains deep in the hearts of the descendants of the Fairlie Shaw-Wood vision of a century ago.



Fairwood Cottage in 1922

Fairwood



Fairwood Channel circa 1922 - before building the Boathouse



'Japanese' Living Room and Fireplace circa 1924

Fairwood - What's in a Name?

The name ***Fairwood*** was chosen as a combination of two families' names – Fairlie and Shaw-Wood. Previously the island was known as Richmond Island.

These were two families that had a slightly different view on life, as perhaps underscored by their family mottoes.

Paratus Sum which has been translated through generations of Fairlie scholarship as “*Some Potatoes*”

Godulph which has been loosely translated by the same Fairlie Scholars as “*God Help Us*”.

These family aspirations will be revealed to some extent in this ensuing history.

Some Fairlie Family History



Map of Ayrshire at the mouth of the Clyde, a fertile part of the Lowlands showing the towns of Fairlie, Mauchline, Fenwick, Stewarton, Dreghorn, and Fairliecrevoch Farm on the Langlands Estate, all long associated with Fairlies. The seat of Robert II was at Dundonald Castle

The Fairlies came from Ayrshire coast of Scotland. The town of Fairlie is at the mouth of the River Clyde. Ayrshire was an area of religious ferment, one of the centres of the *Covenanters* who had taken a dim view of hierarchical, established religion. Many generations of Fairlies have been ministers or connected with the Presbyterian Kirk.

Fairlie Castle:

Fairlie Castle is a ruined tower castle which commands a precipitous section of the Fairlie Glen and overlooks the town of Fairlie in the old Barony of Fairlie, Parish of Largs.

The Scottish cartographer Timothy Pont (1565-1614) described Fairlie Castle as ‘a strong tower with orchards and gardens’. One source has it that Sir Robert Fairlie of that Ilk built the castle in 1521, the family having held the lands since the fourteenth century. In around 1656-1660 the last of this branch of the Fairlie family sold the castle and barony to David Boyle, first Earl of Glasgow.

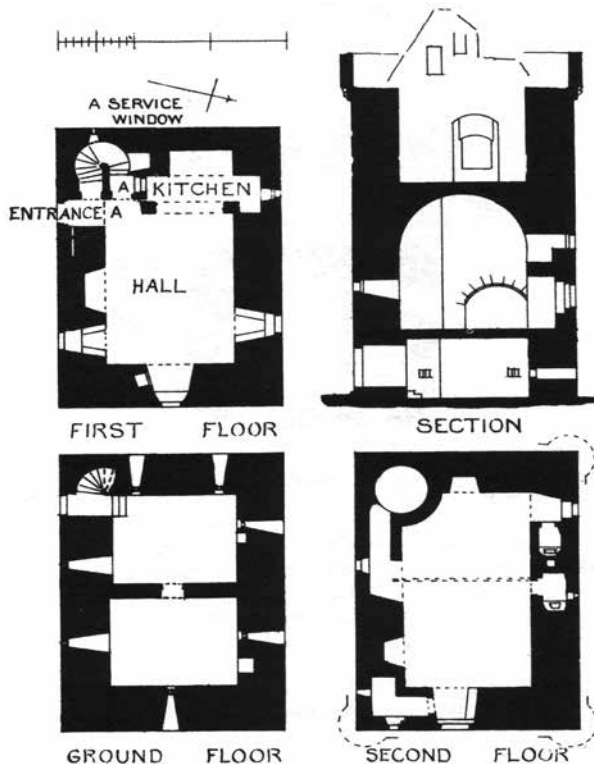


The *Fairlies of that Ilk* are said to have originated from the youngest son of the Ross family of Tarbert and upon being granted the lands took the name of the barony as their own. The coat of arms were argent, three water budgets sable and a chevron as a mark of distinction from the Ross family. A water budget or bouget was a pair of leather bags for carrying water at either end of a pole. Presumably this was necessary to

retrieve water from the nearby Fairlie Burn.

In 1335 William de Fairlie was included in a pardon granted by Edward III at Berwick on Tweed. David Fairlie is recorded by George Robertson as being married to Catherine Craufurd of Kilbirnie in 1526 and one of their three co-heiress daughters married Robert Boyd of Portencross in around 1550.

A Katarine Craufurd, Lady Fairnelie (sic), is recorded as having died in December 1601. A list of her possessions gives an idea of the life that the Fairlies led at their castle with large amounts of household linen, wearing apparel, all sorts of cooking utensils, stores of wine, barrelled meat, full chests, both large and small, etc. Cattle, sheep, corn and barley were also listed.



Plans of Fairlie Castle



Fairlie Castle is 12.5 m (41 ft) in height to the parapet walk and is at present roofless. It had four storeys and two vaulted cellars that were accessed by a private stair. Protruding roundels or bartizans are located at all four corners and a chequered corbels design provides a support for the parapet. The private chambers were supplied with window seats, toilets, fireplaces and well-formed window embrasures. The hall, with its kitchen at the east end, was located on the first floor. It has an elegant window with a view out to distant islands of Bute, Cumbræ and Arran. It may have once been the lady's solar. The main entrance is on the ground floor and faces south. The walls are 1.6m thick. There are several gun ports for the defence of the castle against besiegers. The castle overlooks the steep, wooded and picturesque Fairlie Glen on its southern side, the boundary between the parishes of West Kilbride and Largs.



Hardyknute

The Ballad of Hardyknute

Elizabeth, Lady Wardlaw is the author of a legend located at Fairlie Castle, *The Ballad of Hardyknute* published in 1719. It was discovered by Lady Wardlaw, locked in a vault at Dunfermline and written on scraps of paper.

The story is that Hardyknute, an elderly warrior, was called upon to support the Scottish King at what became known as the Battle of Largs. Despite his age he gathered his sons and men and sets off to support his sovereign lord at Largs But on the way, they encountered a seemingly mortally wounded knight who despite their offer of assistance asked to be left to die. However, on their victorious return from battle they found the castle silent and abandoned, the implication being that the rest of the family and its retainers has fallen prey to the perfidious knight.

Our branch of the Fairlie family has its roots in Ayrshire in the area around Dundonald Castle, the seat of Robert I the Bruce.

Our best documented ancestor, the schoolteacher John Fairlie (1776-1859) was quite specific in noting where he was born and recording the neighbouring towns that were familiar to his father.

In John's account the family was based in *Fairliecrevoch Farmhouse*, on the Langlands Estate 3 miles from Dreghorn. They must have been primarily farmers of what are still some of the most productive lands in the lowlands. However John suggests that his father, James, had some other sort of town role. His movements are described by parishes and village centres.

Fairliecrevoch Farm, on the Langlands farm, near Dreghorn is a medieval assembly of stone lodgings and agricultural out-buildings assembled into a semi fortified open-U shape. It commands some of the most coveted lands in the Lowlands. Annik Water runs through the farm. The Fairlies would probably have been tenant farmers, holding their lands through the Langlands estate.

The old farm buildings of Fairliecrevoch have recently been renovated and divided up into a grouping of independent private residences.

At the time, the landholders of the Langlands estate appear to have been the Pollok family and this name occurs as a middle, honorific, name in some of John Fairlie's children.

The most important family in the area were the Cuninghames. They were located in Cuningamestead, a large farm on the road between Stewarton and Dreghorn.

Fairwood



Fairliecrevoch Farmhouse on the Langlands Estate near Stewarton as it is today.

The principal landholders in the area were the Pollok family.

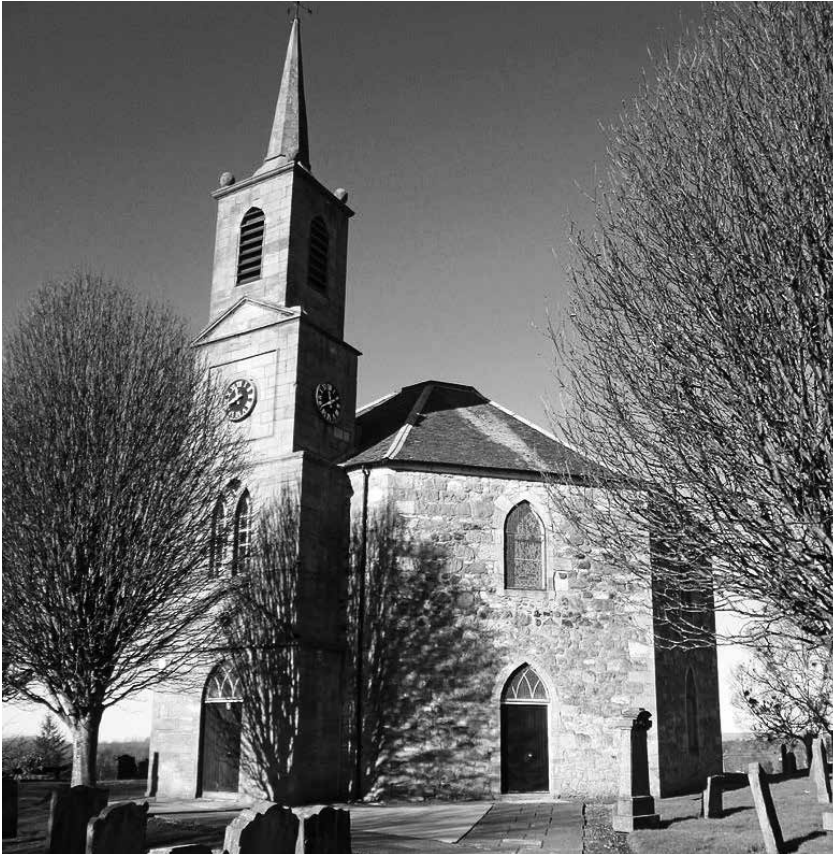




Fairliecrevock is a mediaeval farm stead in Ayrshire overlooking Annik Water, between Stewarton and Perceton. Rev. John Fairlie married Margaret Burns of Stewarton. His Father, James Fairlie is recorded in the family Bible as having worked in nearby parishes in Perceton, Dreghorn and a number of local towns.

The church in nearby Dreghorn is a curious octagonal shaped assembly building built in 1780. James Fairlie, who died in 1801 would have been around 30 at the time of its construction and would have witnessed the building of this peculiar church which sought a form of architecture that reflected a non-heirarchical Presbyterian community. His son John Fairlie would have been 4 at the time, growing up on Fairliecrevock farm.

It is quite possible that James was involved with the construction of the new church in Dreghorn in that the family moved into Dreghorn at that time. James Fairlie had married a Brown from Greenochmains Farm. He is recorded in the family bible as having moved through a number of the adjacent parishes, from Dreghorn, Perceton, Stanecastle, Muchenharvie, Knowhead, Byensteads and Kilmuir and Kilmaurs. He died in 1801 when his son John would have been 25 and half way through his degree at Glasgow.



Dreghorn is considered to be one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the British Isles.

Dreghorn Church was rebuilt after 1780 in a curious octagonal shape which was evident in many towns that were searching to make a strong statement about their non-hierarchical religious community.

The Covenanters:

Family oral history suggests that our part of the family was caught up in the dislocations of the Covenanter period. Ayrshire, the fertile area south west of Glasgow and the River Clyde, was one of the principal areas of Covenanter unrest. The fortunes of the Covenant movement and the affirmation of a free Presbyterian church would have been central to

Fairlie family history in the 17th and 18th centuries.

John Fairlie was based for 55 years in Fenwick parish which was one of the more fervent covenanter centres. His son the Rev. James Fairlie was minister in what was once a Covenanter centre in Mauchline. It seems very likely that the Fairlie family would have had deep sympathy for the Covenanter principle of a church run by presbyters, free from the interference of far-away established high-church hierarchies.

The Covenanter movement had been born in a Covenant drawn up by John Craig in 1581 through which he railed against the gaining influence of the Roman Catholic church. Based on the Scots Confession of Faith of 1560, the Covenant denounced the Pope and the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. It was adopted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, signed by King James VI and enjoined on persons of all ranks and classes. It was subscribed to again in 1590 and 1596. However gradually a powerful hierarchical church began to reassert itself in the service of the King, to the dismay of the Scottish Presbyterians.

By 1638, King Charles I and Archbishop Laud were under duress and obliged to sign the *National Covenant for Scotland* promising that the King and his Bishops would not interfere in the Presbyterian Church. Cromwell and the English Parliamentarians held ambivalent attitudes towards these Covenanters. They accepted the Presbyterian church but were determined impose their own direct control over it.

When Charles I was beheaded in 1649 the new King Charles II reaffirmed the adherence to the covenant in 1650 and was crowned king of Scotland (only) in 1651. However, after Cromwell's death and the restoration of the *Merry Monarch* to the throne of England in 1660, Charles went back on his word and began to insist on an episcopal power structure for the Scottish Church.

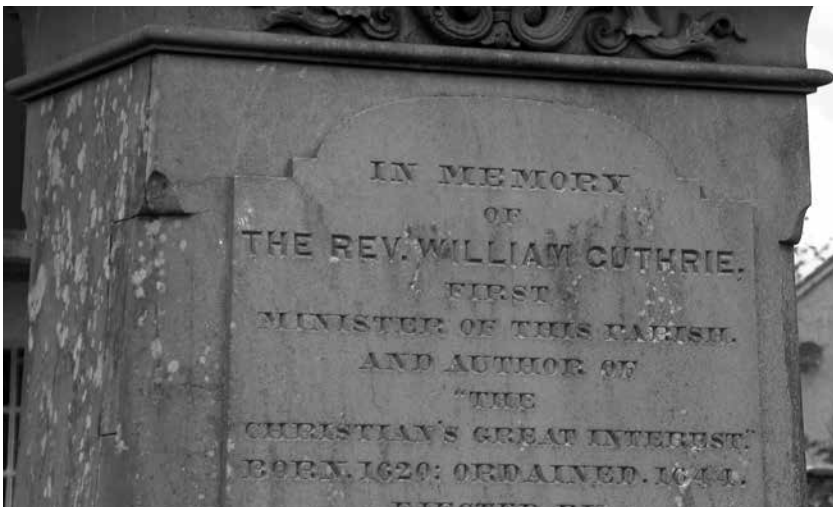
The period from 1638-1688 later became known as the 'Killing

Times'. There were many inquisitions and martyrdoms that occurred across Scotland, men who are still celebrated for their sacrifice to this day, like the four Guthrie Brothers. John Guthrie of Tarbolton was evicted from his church in 1662. James Guthrie of Stirling was martyred in 1661 shortly after Charles was instated on the English throne.

After the Restoration of Charles II in Westminster, the Presbyterian Church adherents were obliged to hold clandestine 'Conventicles' usually open-air services at agreed places in the moors. Coincidentally, one of these Conventicles was held in the infamous 'Devil's Beef Tub' of the Johnstones of Annandale, who were ancestors of the Wood family.

The Fairlie family would have been caught up in this maelstrom. The verbally transmitted family history claims that 'many went up in the fires of St Andrews'. Though this is uncorroborated, it is clear the Fairlies in Ayrshire, would have lived through one of the most turbulent and bloody periods of Scottish history.

In the churchyard at Fenwick, where John Fairlie is interred is a monument to Rev. William Guthrie 1620-1665 who was ordained to Fenwick church in 1644. Throughout the graveyard, the monuments of other Covenanters are marked with special plaques.



Dreghorn Parish Church

The nearby village of Dreghorn was the site of a Neolithic settlement, and subsequently a medieval village. Archaeological evidence has been provisionally dated to around 3500 BC, suggesting that Dreghorn could be Britain's oldest continuously inhabited village.

The church at the top of Station Brae, dates from 1780, and has an unusual octagonal plan. Like a Baptist church the focus is upon the gathered community of worshippers not on an altar or the elevated role of the priest. At one time, the church was known locally as the "Threepenny" after the 12 sided coin.

Following the Scottish Reformation, maintenance of the small rectangular church, the manse and churchyard, as well as payment of the minister's stipend, was vested in local landowners, the Heritors of the Parish. After years of complaints over repairs, in February 1777 the minister, Mr Tod petitioned the Presbytery in Irvine that "a visitation be made with assistance of skilled tradesmen that the Dreghorn church be pulled down and a new one built" on the same site. The Presbytery agreed in March 1777, then in 1779 they petitioned the principal Heritor, and patron of the church, Archibald Montgomerie, 11th Earl of Eglinton, to "give in a plan of a New Kirk". The heritors agreed in March 1780 to commence building work on his plan, in the shape of an octagon. Montgomerie is supposed to have seen similar churches during recent years spent in Europe.

It was around that time that James Fairlie and his family are recorded as moving into Dreghorn from Fairliecrevoch Farm.



Dreghorn Church - rebuilt 1780's

Dreghorn claims to be the oldest continuously occupied settlement in Britain

When Tam Fairlie visited this church in 1996, he was affected by the haunted nature of this sombre building and its stark location. A flock of rooks had taken perch on the eaves and were cawing imprecations. The ancient village seemed completely emptied of all folk.

It is interesting to note that the other rival church in Dreghorn, the *Perceton and Dreghorn Free Church*, built in 1877 for £4,000 was demolished in 1996 and painstakingly shipped stone by stone to Hiratsuka, Kanagawa, Japan where it is part of the Hotel Sunlife Garden wedding complex, run by the Sunlife Corporation of Japan.

The Scots can be very practical in preserving both their heritage and the contents of their wallets.

The Scottish Education System:

The Scots take pride in the early development of their education system. To this day Scotland is one of the few countries where university education is offered free to its citizens. It was education that drew the Fairlies out of the Dundonald area where they had been located for centuries and sent them around the world.

The church schools and grammar schools educated boys since the middle ages. Under the *Education Act of 1496*, it became compulsory for the sons of Scottish Barons and of freeholders to attend school. By the end of the 15th century there were four important universities in Scotland; Glasgow, founded 1451 and the 4th oldest university in the English speaking world, Edinburgh, (1582) St Andrews (1413) and Marischal College, Aberdeen (1593).

By the late 15th century Renaissance Humanism had begun to percolate into Scotland as landed families began to seek out ideas from Europe, pointedly leapfrogging the English.

The Scots clearly realised that education was the pathway to national independence, on an isle that they uneasily shared with the English. In 1616, an act of Privy Council established the requirement for a school in every parish to be paid for by the kirk, or by local taxation where funds were wanting. The promoted curriculum comprised '*Catechism, Latin, French, Classical Literature and Sport*'.

Scotland eventually became an acknowledged world centre for medical learning with Chairs of medicine founded at Marischal College, Aberdeen (1700), Glasgow (1713), St. Andrews (1722) and a chair of chemistry and medicine at Edinburgh (1713). It was Edinburgh's medical school, founded in 1732 that came to dominate the world. By the 1740s it had displaced Leiden as the major centre of medicine in Europe and the leading centre in the Atlantic world

Access to Scottish universities was more open than in contemporary England, Germany or France. Poorer students were aided by a system of bursaries established to aid in the training of the clergy. However, as the curricula shifted to more practical and scientific concerns Scotland began to reap benefits of this system that contributed to the European enlightenment with philosophers, David Hume (1711-1776) and Adam Smith 1723-1790) whose *Wealth of Nations* (1776) was the first modern analysis of economics. The focus of the Scottish Enlightenment ranged from intellectual and economic matters to the specifically scientific as in the work of William Cullen, physician and chemist, James Anderson, an agronomist, Joseph Black, physicist and chemist, and James Hutton, the first modern geologist.

Edinburgh began to style itself the '*Athens of the North*', a 'hotbed of genius' (as Smollet describes it in Humphrey Clinker).

In the National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh are some of the portraits of the people who created this society.

Sir Henry Raeburn (1756-1823) captured in these faces the compassionate practical natures of his subjects. His portraits of practical women and dreamy children are particularly perceptive.

These include the famous Skating Minister (1784), a masterwork depicting unpretentious delight, and the exquisitely poignant 'Boy with Rabbit' (1814) Our own portrait of John Home is another example of this extraordinary flowering in Scottish and world history.

in the Making



*A joyful and compassionate humanism
is reflected in the paintings of Sir Henry Raeburn
such as the Skating Minister and the Boy with Rabbit*



also evident in our portrait of John Home circa 1800

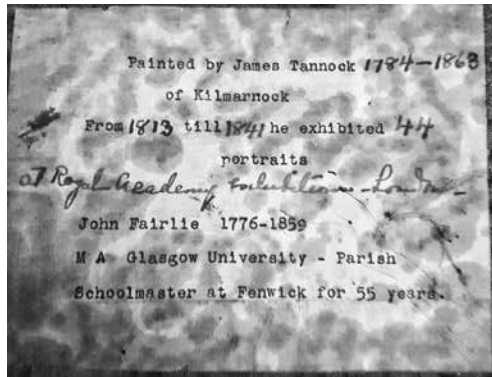
John Fairlie 1776-1859

John Fairlie would have been a young man, studying Divinity at the University of Glasgow, as this period of educated purpose swept over a country that had been ravaged by the suppression of Covenanters in the previous century.

He was a candidate for education under the Scottish education acts and attended Glasgow College, 4 years plus 2 years of Divinity followed by a year of 'homily'. He became Schoolmaster of Fenwick in 1804, a position which he held for 55 years. Around 1804 as a young man approaching 28 years, he had his portrait painted by James Tannock.



*John Fairlie circa 1804
having graduated from University of Glasgow
portrait by James Tannock*



Among the family treasures were the ‘Guthrie Books’. These came down to John’s son, Rev. James Fairlie of Mauchline and then were passed to Matthew’s son, Rev. John Fairlie who immigrated to the Eastern Townships in Quebec and later to Kingston. These books were inherited by Catherine Fairlie and were to be passed on to Queens University on her death. It is unclear what the Guthrie Books comprised. It may be that one book remains in our family archive, *The Council of Trent (1520)*. There is a note from Catherine in this book suggesting that it should remain in the family and be cherished by all future generations.

John Fairlie was schoolmaster in Fenwick for 55 years. This was a town with a proud Covenanter history. The white stuccoed church is simple and airy, the focal point of a community with a practical religious vision.

Beside the entry door is a neck iron chained to the wall where miscreants could be displayed to those attending church, a stern reminder that social trespass had its consequences. The neatly walled graveyard contains graves dating back to the early 17th century and included several Covenanters memorials. One of the most prominent gravestones has been dedicated to the memory of John Fairlie, ‘for 55 years a schoolmaster of this parish’. It was obviously erected by

subscription raised by the generations of pupils whose lives he had touched. Across the road from the church is Fairlie Park, dedicated to his memory with a granite boulder inscribed with his name.

In his portrait painted by James Tannock in 1804, the artist has captured a gentle, intelligent face embarking on a career of service. It is evident that his celebrated life was an inspiration to many who passed through his school room. This was a time of personal ambition and self-improvement in the service of a greater vision of a better world. He sent generations of his pupils into higher education and into roles around the world. For generations, the Fairlie family had been based within this small area, some 15 km in diameter which comprised the ancient towns of Dreghorn, Perceton, Stewarton, Kilmaurs, Fenwick, Kilmarnock and Gatehead. Now the wider world had suddenly opened up to them. It became possible to dream of successful careers in far flung places.



Fenwick Church and its graves of Covenanters - and of John Fairlie

in the Making



Reprobate In Chains by Front Door



Fairlie Park - Fenwick

On completing his studies in 1804, John Fairlie returned to his family home and married Margaret Burns of Stewarton, a town some 9 kilometres from Dreghorn.

Fairwood



*John Fairlie 1776-1859, attended University of Glasgow 1797-1804,
schoolmaster at Fennick for 55 years 1804-1859
married Margaret Burns of Stewarton 1776-1853*



Rev. James Fairlie

The young couple's first child, James, was born in Fenwick the following year, Aug. 18, 1805. He followed the educational path of his father and went on to study divinity at Glasgow University and was ordained as parish minister at Mauchline in 1844 where he served until his death in 1874. He too had a legendary reputation as a classical scholar, Latin and Greek, and had an extensive library of classical literature, much of which appears to have been passed down to his nephew Rev. John Fairlie who emigrated to Canada in 1873. We have a book of his sermons in our library as well as a publication of his '*Advice to Emigrants*'



*Rev. James Fairlie, eldest son of John
Minister of Mauchline Church
Author and Classics Scholar*

It is interesting to note that biblical names that were chosen for all of John and Margaret's offspring. Second son was John, born 1807. Their first daughter, Marion Pollok, was born 1809. The choice of

this middle name seems intended to honour the Pollok family who were owners of the Langlands farm of which Fairliecrevoch appears to have been a tenancy. The fourth child was Matthew, born 1811. Margaret was born in 1814 and died shortly after. Margaret Jean was born in 1817 and Mary Anne in 1819. She died in her 18th year.

Matthew Fairlie (1811-1882)

Johns second son Matthew was also Glasgow University educated in the family tradition and married Anne Ballantyne in 1843. He became the Postmaster at Coatbridge, south east of Glasgow. Anne died in 1852 and Matthew then married Catherine Fraser.

In 1868 he moved to Forefaulds Farm where he died of a stroke in 1882 at the age of 71. He had four surviving children, John (born Coatbridge, 1844) who emigrated to Canada, James, who died young, Ann Ballantyne, Matthew Fraser Fairlie, who married Ann Fulton and later Minnie Hotchkiss of Glasgow, and James Ballantyne Fairlie who married Margaret Gardner.

It is interesting that the name Fraser crops up in this generation. It was Matthew's son John, the emigrant who married Hannah Muldrup Fraser which brought into the family several glamorous connections including the Homes, Hardys, Godbys and Muldrups.



*Matthew Fairlie 1811-1882
married (1843) Anne Ballantyne 1816-1852
2nd marriage to Catherine Fraser (below)
4th of John Fairlie / Margaret Burns surviving children
Postmaster at Coatbridge*



Rev. John Fairlie (1844-1919)

John was Matthew's eldest son, born at Coatbridge in 1844. He was the third generation to graduate in Divinity at Glasgow University. In 1867 he was ordained minister of the Church of Scotland and emigrated to Canada under the auspices of the Church of Scotland Colonial Committee.

In the Fairwood library there are some of his notes about his immigration, including sketches he made of the astonishing icebergs that the ship encountered en route.



*Rev. John Fairlie 1844-1919
Glasgow University - ordained 1867
emigrated to Canada 1873
Parishes at Orignal, Hawkesbury, Landsdowne and Kingston (480 Brock Street)
married Hannah Muldrup Fraser
daughter of Thomas Aitken Fraser and Georgiana Benners Home
(the Fraser, Home, Hume, and Hardy, Godby connections)*

Originally, he was charged with the parishes of L'Original, Hawkesbury and Lansdowne in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In later years as his health deteriorated due to heart condition and in 1900 he retired to Kingston. 480 Brock Street was the home of his large and very close-knit family, 'four girls, four boys and Bill'.



The Manse in Hawkesbury, Quebec

In retirement John worked to set up the Children's Aid Society in Kingston through St Andrews Church. The four girls were: Georgiana Home, who married Herbert Harold Wood and was the mother of novelist and military historian Herbert Fairlie Wood (pen-name of John Redmayne), Hannah Margaret, who married George Bligh O'Connor, chief Justice of supreme court in Alberta, Anne Ballantyne, who married J.A. Macdonald, and Catherine Fraser, unmarried, who was an august and beloved head matron of Kingston General Hospital for many years. The five boys were Matthew Fraser, who married Annie Fitzpatrick, John Fairlie who was the father of John and Bill Fairlie, (grand-father of Colin, Anne and Margot) James Fairlie who married Helen McGoray, Thomas Urquhart Fairlie who married Isabel Johnstone Shaw-Wood. William Alexander Fairlie, their ninth child first married Ethel Dodson and then married Helen McGoray Fairlie, his brother's relict.

Fairwood



The Five Fairlie Boys circa 1898 in Kingston



*Their Great Grandfather's memorial
in Fenwick churchyard*

Thomas Urquhart Fairlie



Thomas Urquhart Fairlie circa 1898



Urquhart as a young man circa 1908

Thomas Urquhart Fairlie was the visionary who created Fairwood and dedicated so many of his efforts to his wife Isabel. Remembered as strong minded and often irascible powerhouse, his marriage to Isabel was an enduring rock, though his practical Presbyterian upbringing was perhaps stretched to an extreme in addressing the fractious, erratic problems of the Shaw-Wood family.

He is remembered as having a great appetite for life. Anne Fairlie recalls that she had never seen anyone eat quite so much butter on his toast.

He was involved in the engineering of many projects that built Canada in the 20th century, ranging from the Canadian Pacific Railway northland branch extension through Parry Sound. the Niagara Hydro-Electric Project, the Toronto Harbour Commission and the construction of the Welland Canal.

In mid-life he set up a financial house in Bay Street, perhaps thinking to emulate the extraordinary success of his elder brother Matthew. For a while this flourished and he purchased a glamorous Pierce Arrow which could make the trip from Toront to Pointe au Baril in under 7 hours. It was at that time that he bought Riff, the fastest boat on the Bay, and turned many a passenger's hair white as he navigated through the unmarked shoals.

Sadly this brief halcyon period was curtailed by the economic collapse of 1928.

In later life he was involved in the engineering of Mount Pleasant viaduct that bi-sected Rodedale. He tried also to set up a tomato farm in Florida using hydroponic principles. The tomatoes were reportedly as firm as squash balls and with a pronounced chemical aftertaste.

However the gardens at Fairwood continued to flourish and produce the worlds mightiest vegetable marrow. In those days these gardens ringed the house. There was a large flower garden on the south side of the house and six vegetable gardens to the north. In later years these plots went to grass and had to be painstakingly removed just as they had been so painstakingly assembled.

A keen conservationist, he had Fairwood listed as a Crown Game Preserve in 1935 and began to stock the island with protected species.

in the Making



*149 Douglas Drive in Rosedale, designed
and built 1911 by TU Fairlie
It included a garage with turntable and underground
fueling tanks for a future car
as a child John Fairlie could recall cows grazing
in St Andrews fields across the street*



*The Garden Elevation of Douglas Drive however had a delightfully erratic quality
with a little bit of everything*



Rosedale Presbyterian Church

*T U Fairlie played a vital role in its construction and eventual extension
The church congregation endowed the construction of a church in China
before embarking on their own building project*

Like his brothers, ‘Tom’ or ‘Urquhart’ was also a keen sportsman, golfer and hunter. His tam-o-shanter hangs at Fairwood festooned with his curling medals.

When the main cottage was built on Fairwood in 1922, the island was a tangled mass of charred and overturned trunks. Using Archimedes’ sophisticated engineering principles, a massive block and tackle and his two available sons he transformed that landscape and constructed a path system that seems totally as nature intended today.

Today his memory is contained in every rock he moved, carefully aligned, every tree he planted and every glade that he cleared on Fairwood Island.

Matthew Fairlie

Matthew Fraser Fairlie (ca. 1883-1944), attended Queens University in Kingston, Ontario. He graduated in 1902 with a Bachelor's Degree in Mining Engineering and moved to Cobalt, Ontario with his wife, Anne Louise Fitzpatrick (ca. 1881-1961) to work for Kerr-Addison Gold Mines during the Silver Rush of 1903.



Matthew Fairlie in his office at Algoma

They moved to Toronto in the late 1920s, purchased a substantial house on Shorncliffe Avenue in Forest Hill which became the centre of family reunions. They adopted two children: Alan Fraser Fairlie (1927-2001) and Joyce Fairlie (1929-1956).



Kerr Addison Gold Mine discovered 1916

An extensive archive of Matthew's photographs has been preserved in the Art Gallery of Ontario. This has been indexed by Laura Gentili and reviewed by Tam Fairlie. These record the early mining operations and structures that were constructed to house them. Some of these photographs would be roughly contemporary to his younger brother's (Thomas Urquhart's) engineered structures in the Pointe au Baril area, and illustrate in particular the use of massive timbers to create work buildings, bridges and water heads.



*Alan Fraser Fairlie 'Foo Fairlie' and Joyce Fairlie at Shorncliffe
- adopted children of Matthew and Anne Fairlie*

Alan attended both Crescent School and Upper Canada College (ca. 1935-). Joyce attended Bishop Strachan School for girls (ca 1935). After attending the University of Toronto for Radio Broadcasting, Alan F. Fairlie started a film company, *Monarch Productions Ltd.* He was commissioned to produce films for the Canadian Rugby team in Bermuda, the development of Giant's Tomb in Penetang, Ontario,

and various programs for CTV Television Network. He also shot and produced his own films documenting archaeological caves in Yucatan, his travels to Mexico, and footage in various countries throughout Europe. Alan married Susanne Popovich in 1962. They had two children, Lou-Anne Fairlie (1963) and Matthew Peter Fairlie (1966). Alan retired to Salt Spring Island, British Columbia where he lived until his death in 2001.

Toronto-based artist Max Dean purchased the Fairlie materials at an antique market in Toronto. He allowed the Curators of Photography at the AGO to make a selection of albums, which he later donated to the AGO's photography collection in 2012. The Fairlie collection is the largest concentration within the larger acquisition of 237 albums. These were transferred from the AGO's Prints and Drawings vault to the Archives and Special Collections; the 12 albums remain in the AGO's photography collection.



*The Five Fairlie Boys in 1919,
Bill, James, Thomas Urquhart (centre) John and Matthew*

HOME

Mungo Home, m. Elizabeth daughter of Earl of Buchan

Maxol Home

David Home

Alexander 3rd Lord Home

George, 4th Lord Home

David Fairlie, m. Catherine Crawford d. 1596

Marion Fairlie m. Thomas Boyd of Linn, brother of Lord Boyd, m. James Stewart of Bute

John Knox, 1500-1572

Sir John Home of Caldingknows

Alexander, 5th Lord Home

Margaret Fairlie m. William Crawford of Drumroy

Marion

Agnes

daughter married Fairlie

Sir James home

Margaret Home

Alexander Home

William Home m. Margaret Pringle

Robert Crawford reverted to mother's name 'Fairlie' in 1596 and married a Crawford of Jordan Hill

George Home, b. 1611

Robert Fairlie, heir to lands and Fairlie Castle in 1661, sold castle and lands to David Boyle, d. 1661

Anne Fairlie m. cousin Robert Craufurd and succeeded to Drumroy

Janet Fairlie, m. Cathcart of Carleton



Josiah Burchett 1666-1746, clerk to Samuel Pepys, sec'y to Admiralty 1694-1743, Wing adm in 1705

Alexander Home m. Sibella Brown

Thomas Fairlie, b. 14 Oct, 1694

Jean Fairlie b. Mar 23 1696

Adam Fairlie of Irvine, sold title to Boyd Family in 1661



Thomas Fairlie, m. Jean Francis of Stancastle

James Home of Flass

James Fairlie, b Aug, 1687 m. 1) Jean Davidson of Drumley, 2) Catherine Auld

Hardy, m. Nanny Masterman

John Home 1722-1805, b. Leith, MA Univ. of Edinburgh, ordained 1745, m. 'a lady of magno charms'. Plays: Ags, Douglas 1756, performed at Covent Garden Peg Woffenden 1757, Sarah Siddons, tutor to Prince Regent, d. Merchanton Bank, Sept. 5 1805

Alexander Home, Town Clerk of Leith

David Home, 1711-1736, Philosopher, cousin



born of Jean Davidson Fairlie, Thomas 1715-1757, hardware merchant in Kilmarlock m. Agnes Muir, James Fairlie b. 1719, Margaret Fairlie

born of Catherine Auld, Jean Fairlie, Margaret, 1736-1839, James 1738-1738, Katherine, William, Joseph and John



Hardy's Victory in Portsmouth Harbour

Thomas Masterman Hardy, b. 1760 Portsmouth, Dorset, Capt. Vanguard 1798, Capt. St George at Copenhagen 1801, Capt. Victory at Trafalgar 1805, 'Miss Me Hardy', First Lord of the Admiralty 1830, Governor of Greenwich

Priscilla Hardy, b. 1744 Cheltenham, Dorset, d. 1810

George Home, m. Janet Halliday, Town Clerk of Leith

John Fairlie's children: James 1742-1839 (to Maryland) William (to Calcutta) "nabob among the nabobs" returned in 1812 to 9 Park Crescent London, Patrick 1756-7, Mary 1744-5, John 1747-1829, Margaret 1749-1828



James Fairlie, m. Brown of Greenockians, Langlands in Dregghorn, Pierceton, Stancastle, Auchenhawe, Knowhead, Byensteads, Kilmar Kilmaur, d. 1801

Sir Charles Hardy Godby, Vice Admiral

George Home, m. Hannah Muldrup daughter of Danish Consul General, d. 1847



Hannah Muldrup

John Fairlie 1776-



John Fairlie, b. Langlands, Dregghorn 1776, Glasgow College 1797-1804, schoolmaster at Fenwick 1804-1859 (portrait by John Tarnock), m. Margaret Burns of Stewarton, b 1776, m. Dec 18, 1804, d. 1853



Margaret Burns, b. 1776, d. 1853

4) Matthew Fairlie, b Oct 27, 1811, postmaster at Coatbridge, m. 1) Anne Ballentyne 1843, m. 2) Catherine Fraser (b. 1815, d May 28, 1852) 1868 moved to Fortvalds, d. 1882 of paralysis

Matthew Fairlie 1811-1882. m. Anne Ballentyne in 1843

FRASER

Emily Harriet Godby m. George Young Home

George Young Home (only son) m. Emily Hardy Godby 1832

Hannah Home

Georgiana Benners Home, b. 1816

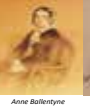
Thomas Aitken Fraser, b. May 25, 1816 merchant of Edinburgh m. Georgiana Benners Home, d. 13 Aug. 1850



Georgiana Benners Home



Matthew Fairlie



Anne Ballentyne



Catherine Fraser

1) Lucy Hannah Home, pianist Assoc. of Trinity College London, 2) Marianne (Minnie) Palmer Home Royal Academy of Music, London, spinster, 3) other children Charles Home, Christian Home

only child

Hannah Muldrup Fraser

Rev. John Fairlie, b. 1844, d. Kingston, Ontario Aug 30, 1919, graduate in theology at Glasgow University, ordained Church of Scotland minister 1867, emigrated to Canada

James Fairlie d. then James Ballentyne Fairlie, m. Margaret Guthrie, son Matthew Fairlie

The Other Branch of Fairlies in Dreghorn

Confusingly, there was a more affluent and landed line of the Fairlie family nearby which later ‘became extinct.’ Its exact relationship to our branch of the Fairlie family around Dreghorn and Langlands Farm is not clear. This branch of the Fairlies had an estate south of Gateshead called ‘Little Dreghorn’, later renamed Fairlie House. Our part of the family lived just east of Dreghorn, only a few miles distant. The Little Dreghorn Fairlies married into the Cuninghame family and the name was eventually displaced and adopted by the Cuninghames name.

However, a tell-tale distinction between the descendants of the two families can be found in the choice of Christian names for the new-born. Our branch of the family favoured biblical names with James, John, Matthew, Marion and Mary recurring frequently. Such name choices would be identified with the Biblical fervour of the Covenanters.

However, the Fairlies of Little Dreghorn favoured more secular names like William and Alexander. Such names suggest more establishment leanings and an important social functionary role to play.

John Fairlie, an Edinburgh City Councillor, bought Bruntsfield (south Edinburgh) in 1603. His descendant, William Fairlie of Bruntsfield purchased the Little Dreghorn lands in 1689 and his son became a baron in 1704. His great grandson, Alexander, however died unmarried and his great granddaughter married William Cunninghame, the 5th Baronet Cunninghame, who received the Fairlie lands at Little Dreghorn and adopted the name Fairlie-Cuninghame. His descendants can be traced now to Sydney Australia. William Fairlie-Cuninghame became very prosperous and the area around Little Dreghorn, now renamed Fairlie, was a centre of productive coal mines.



Fairlie Burial Ground at Dundonald - the seat of Robert the Bruce

There were several intermarriages between Fairlies and Cuninghames and several instances where the joint name Fairlie-Cunninghame survives with evidence of some prosperity of the holders of that name. At the market cross in Kilmaurs is an eroded tablet erected to a Fairlie-Cunninghame, with the daunting device underneath, '*Ovir Fork Ovir*'.

The Cuninghame (later Fairlie-Cuninghame) Baronetcy, was created in 1630 for David Cuninghame, Master of the Works to James VI. The fifth Baronet married Margaret, daughter of William Fairlie, to whose estates he succeeded. The sixth Baronet assumed the additional surname of Fairlie. The thirteenth Baronet assumed by deed poll the surname of Fairlie-Cuninghame in 1912, in lieu of his patronymic, Cuninghame. The current holder of the title, Robert Fairlie-Cuninghame, works as a software engineer in Sydney, Australia.

Fairlie House is near Old Rome, an old colliers' village, pronounced 'Aul Rim', which lies across the river from Gatehead on the main A759 road to Kilmarnock. The River Irvine forms the boundary with East Ayrshire.

Roy's map of circa 1747 shows several dwellings near Fairlie at the Old Rome site, in 1807 a single row of cottages. In 1793 the population was 74; by 1841 the population was 261, mostly miners, a worker at the distillery, a teacher and two grocers; the 1851 gives 204 inhabitants with fewer miners and no whisky workers; finally, 1881 gives only 31 inhabitants. ('Room' or 'Rome' in Scots meant a rented small rented farm or croft)

There is a Fairlie Burial Ground at Dundonald Parish Church which apparently contains the remains of this branch of the Fairlie family.

Fairlie had been known as 'Little Dreghorn', until William Fairlie of Bruntsfield gave it the family name in around 1704. Fairlie House was called "Fairlie o' the five lums" according to Adamson in 1875, because of the five large chimneys in a row along the roof ridge of the mansion.



*Little Dreghorn, Fairlie House or 'Fairlie of the Five Lums'
'a shewy modern mansion'*

Sir William Cunninghame of Fairlie and Robertland is recorded by George Robertson in 1823 as living “in a shewy modern mansion”.

At the time of Alexander Fairlie one of his estate workers, Josey Smith, composed the following lines:

*On the green banks of Irvine lives Fairlie of Fairlie,
Who oft speaks of good things, and does them but rarely.
Lord Eglinton's tenants they walk very barely,
Being robbed of their riches by Fairlie of Fairlie.
It's in the low regions, oh! how he will fret,
When there is no farming or farms for to set.
The Devil and him they will scold it right sairly,
And Hell will resound with the shrieks of auld Fairlie.*

Perhaps this is a branch of the family from which we should distance ourselves!

Fairlie Estate Association with Robert Burns

Robert Burns' father William Burnes worked on the Fairlie Estate as a gardener for two years before moving to Alloway where his son was born.

Old Rome Forest was a house where Jean Brown, Agnes Broun's half-sister and therefore an aunt of Burns, lived with her husband, James Allan who was a carpenter on the Fairlie Estate. When Burns had to go into hiding because of James Armour's warrant for his arrest, the poet stayed at his aunt's house, addressing a letter in July 1786 to his friend John

Richmond as coming from 'Old Rome Ford'. An advantage also was that the house was not far from where his poems were being printed on John Wilson's press in Kilmarnock. His letter to John Richmond related his plans to emigrate to Jamaica and its even said that he had his packed trunk sent to Old Rome Forest in readiness for his planned departure.

William Fairlie and the Calcutta Connection:

James, Mungo and William Fairlie had all opted with varying success for private trading ventures in the Caribbean and North America, as well as in Bengal, by then under East India Company control. Their father, John Fairlie, a coppersmith and former postmaster in Kilmarnock, had lands in the vicinity. His early death while they were still boys left them to make their own livings.

In particular William, the youngest Fairlie brother, met success overseas. He partnered with a fellow Ayrshire merchant, John Fergusson. When Fergusson left India, his protégé was given control of the Calcutta end of the business. During the next three decades, he established several more agency houses and partnerships, mainly with Scots agents almost all drawn from Ayrshire.

In Calcutta today there are streets and wharves in the Hoogli as well as colonial buildings that bear the Fairlie name and attest to the success of this 'nawab among the nawabs'.



Fairlie Place in Calcutta

Scott, the Chairman of the East India Company recommended that Lord Wellesley seek Fairlie's advice on taking up the Governor-Generalship as 'the best informed in commercial matters in Bengal' for, 'no English House in India has such extensive concerns as Mr. Fairlie's. 'The Fairlies supplied rice to Machas, dollars to Canton, draught animals and their provisions to the army, and indigo to the Board of Trade'.

William finally returned from Calcutta in 1812, after more than 30 years, extremely wealthy and highly respected, 'the doyen of British Indian merchants'. Several sources mention that although, like most of his contemporaries, he took advantage of some commercial opportunities that infringed Company regulations, he was, in Scott's words, 'unbiased by self-interest', and like his mentor, John Fergusson, was looked up to by most Of the British community in Calcutta as exemplary in upholding 'such moral standards as were then deemed appropriate for a merchant'.



William Fairlie and his family 1802 - Gainsborough

On retirement from India, William Fairlie did not return to Ayrshire, but settled with his family in London in a grand house on Park Crescent overlooking Nash's new Regency development, Regents Park. He lived there until his death in 1826.

Like many other Scots drawn to the capital, he used the influence he had established in commercial and political circles in the capital to the benefit of his extended family in Scotland. Significantly, he had shown support from his early days in India for such 'causes' for Scotland's poor as participating in Charles Grant and John Fergusson's collections in Bengal for the British Fishery Society's efforts to turn Highland crofters into fishermen to improve their living conditions. His widow's subsequent purchase and embellishment of an estate near Kilmarnock then established his branch of the Fairlie family very firmly among the landed gentry of Ayrshire, a status that carried considerable social and philanthropic obligations.

William Fairlie's two elder brothers, James and Mungo, met less success in their ventures in the Caribbean and in North America. Upon return to Ayrshire, both James and Mungo then took on civic duties. Mungo, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Ayrshire, was also a trustee for a body seeking the 'improvement' of the town. James Fairlie, returning from Jamaica, became a member of the town council.



William Fairlie's home at 9 Park Crescent, London

Some Alternative Facts and the Fairlie Family Legend:

Much has been made of the purported origin of the Fairlie family name and the rigorous spelling which has been adhered to since the fourteenth century, while other variations have dallied with notions of equity and justice as in 'Fairly', or being a 'far out Farley', or perhaps haute cuisine de l'ecosse, Farle and Farrell.

Fair Lie was the name given to the mistress of Robert II (1316-1390) who reigned from 1371. She is sometimes named as Margaret Ross.

Robert II was son of Robert the Bruce and a family that was probably of Anglo Norman origins. The Ross family held the western lowlands of Annandale, Dumfries and Galloway.

(Curiously the Shaw-Wood family traced roots through the Johnstones to Annandale and Benjamin Shaw-Wood undertook considerable research as he set about reclaiming the title of Marquess of Annandale)



Robert II and the Other Woman

This account was written by Mr Robert Coupar brother to Sir John Coupar of Gogar who died in the 90th year of his age in the year 1726 at Balberton in Mid-lothian near Edinburgh.

This is copied out of the Original Manuscript by John Ramsay of Memis: lineally descended of the family of Dalhousie, anno 1727:-

Ane Account of Sir John Skene, Lord Curriehill, Clerk Register
his Predecessors and Successors.

"The said Mr John Skene of Halyards, one of the Principal Clerks of the Session, his second daughter, Margaret, married William Fairlie of Brunsfield, and had one son called William, who sold Brunsfield and acquired ane estate in the West and has called it Fairlie, being chief of the name and is the only representative of the old family of Braid, being one of the oldest families in Mid-lothian. The first of the family was the King's son, whom he begot upon an handsom damsel when he was att the hunting whom he laid down on a Fair-lie. The damsel enquired att him where she should call for him if she prov'd with Child, The King pointing up to the Castle of Edinburgh, ordered her to call for him there. Accordingly, she proving with Child, called for him, upon which, one of the Courtiers acquainted the King that an Young damsel asked for him, who came to her and desired to know what was her desire, who answered that she was with Child. The King called some of his Courtiers and ordered them to go with her the morrow morning beginning att the Park of Holyrood house and encompass all the land that she should go about from the sun rising to the setting thereof; who went from the said park south to the top of Braid's Craigs and from thence west by the top of Pentland hills, upon the side of which she sat down and refreshed herself att an well which is called Fairlie's well and after that she sat down upon a place there which is called Fairlie's hope and encompassed all that land and came to the west port of Edinburgh att the sun setting, all which land the King ordered to be given to the Child if it were a boy, and called these lands Braid and his arms to carry a Rampant Lyon Red surmounted in ane Bendelat for his Crest a Lyon's head erased with two Spaniels Supporters, his motto being Paratus sum, and is named Fairlie."

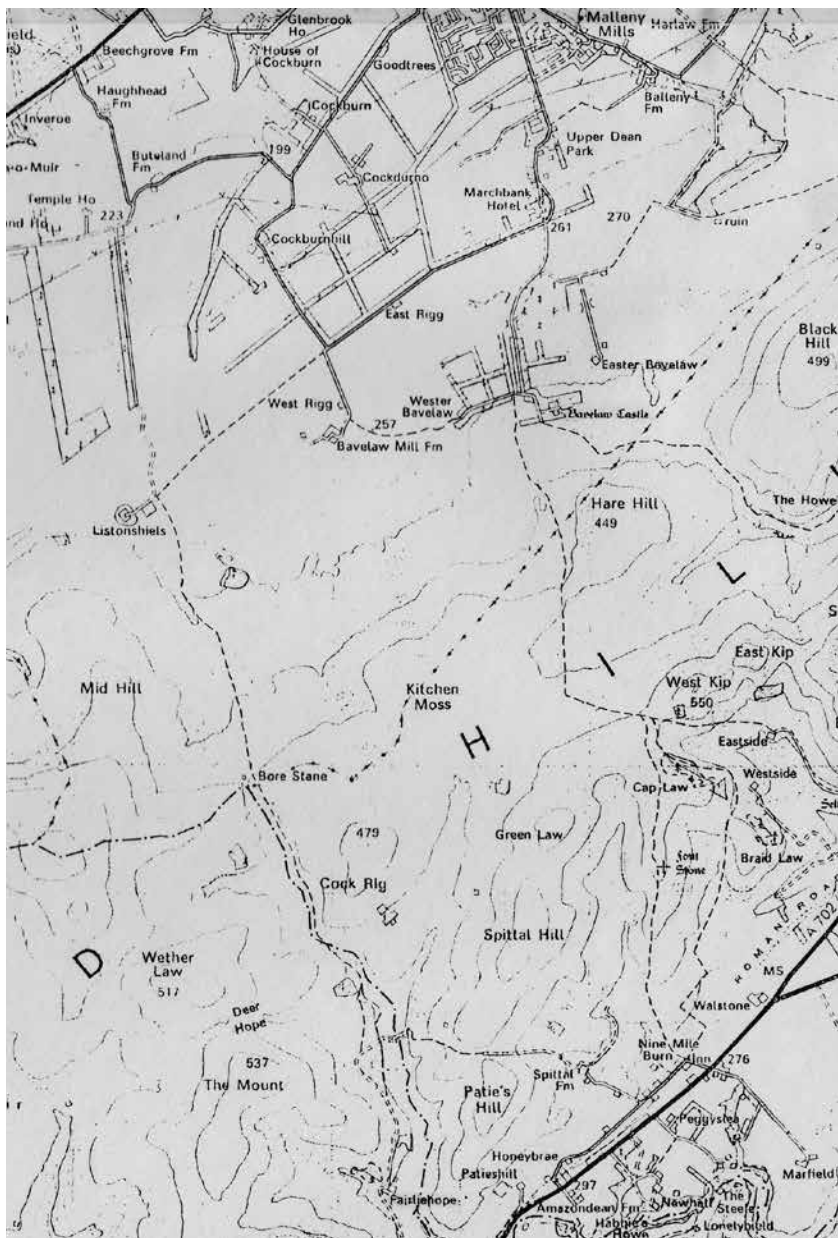
All the foregoing extracted from the original manuscript of John Ramsay (now in the possession of John A. Fairley, Esq., of Davidson's Mains, Edinburgh) by Edward Thomas Fairley the 2nd day of October, 1916.

Confirmatory extract from "The Scottish Nation " by
William Anderson, 1864.

The Fairlies of Brunsfield in the vicinity of Edinburgh (a cadet of the Fairlies of Braid in the same neighbourhood) stated by Nisbet ("System of Heraldry," Vol. 1., p. 295) to have been descended from a natural son of King Robert the Second.

*The Fairlie Legend recounted
Robert II and his Fair-Lie*

Fairwood



*Fairlie Hope and Bavelaw Castle
in the Pentland Hills south of Edinburgh
These were the lands connected with the story
of Robert's 'Fair Lie'*

in the Making



Bavelaw Castle today



Bavelaw Castle viewed from Fairlie Hope

The Fraser Connection:

The Reverend John Fairlie who emigrated from Scotland in 1876 married Hannah Muldrup Fraser, the only daughter of Thomas Aitken Fraser and Georgiana Benners Home. This brought a number of influential family names and antecedents, the Homes, the Muldrups and Frasers. The Home lineage also established the connections with several famed seamen, including Thomas Masterman Hardy, vice admiral of the Fleet at Trafalgar (1805) and later governor of Greenwich Naval Hospital until his death in 1839, and Rear Admiral John Hardy Godby. These connections were much romanticised as Britain became the world's pre-eminent sea power.



Thomas Aitken Fraser

1816-1850

Thomas Aitken Fraser was born in 1816 and was a prosperous Edinburgh merchant. He married Georgiana Benners Home in 1843, a society wedding at St Cuthberts parish church in Edinburgh.



*Georgiana Benners Home
married Thomas Aitken Fraser
mother of Hannah Muldrup Fraser Fairlie
portrait by Thomas Lawrence*

Hannah Muldrup Fraser, their only daughter was born May 25, 1846 and christened at St Cuthberts. Her father, Thomas Aitken Fraser, whose 'silhouette' as a young man survives in the Toronto family, died in 1850 at a very young age of 34 of 'an apoplexy'.



*Hannah Muldrup Fraser (rear) with German friends at a tea party in Friedrichsdorf circa 1873
Their daughter, Hannah, married Rev. John Fairlie and accompanied him in emigration to Canada in 1876.*

Hannah's mother, Georgiana Benners Home, was the daughter of George Home (d. 1847) who in 1802 had married Hannah Muldrup the daughter of the Danish Consul General, Thomas Muldrup. Thomas was son of Christian Muldrup (born circa 1750)



*Hannah Muldrup daughter of the Danish Consul General
married George Home and was mother of Georgiana Benners Home*

Georgiana's brother and Hannah's uncle, George Young Home married Emily Harriet Godby born Aug 19, 1815, the daughter of Rear Admiral Godby (first marriage) and also granddaughter of Priscilla Hardy. John Hardy Godby was the Steward of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich who had married Catherine Andrews in 1832.

The two sisters Lucy Hannah Home and Marianne Palmer Home would have been nieces of Georgiana Benners Home, sisters of George Young Home and contemporary first cousins of Hannah Muldrup Fraser. Marianne Palmer Home (1846-1927) died in Bristol, Jan. 23, 1927, Lucy died four days later. They were accomplished musicians, Marianne having been educated at the Royal Academy, a singer, and Lucy educated in Germany, a pianist. Their deaths are recorded in the Bristol Enquirer.

Their father was George Young Home. George Young Home, son of George Home and brother of Georgiana Benners Home married Emily Harriet Godby at Greenwich, April 15, 1842.



*Georgiana Benners Home and Thomas Aitken Fraser
were married at St Cuthberts Parish Church
in the shadow of Edinburgh Castle*

The Hardy and Godby Connection:



*Thomas Masterman Hardy
First Lord of the Admiralty*

Emily Harriet Godby's father Rear Admiral John Hardy Godby was well connected to the nautical world. Son of John Godby steward of Royal Hospital Greenwich who married a daughter of Josiah Hardy.



Hardy was a grandson of Josiah Burchett 1666-1746, secretary to the Admiralty (1694-1742) clerk to Samuel Pepys and Whig MP from

1705 (at time of Act of Union)

Priscilla Hardy (1755-1838) born in Stratton Dorset, appears to have been a first cousin of Thomas Masterman Hardy who was born at Kingston Russell House in Long Bredy, Dorset (5 miles away)

She married John Godby b.1745 and had a son John Hardy Godby circa 1785 who would have been a cousin of Thomas Masterman Hardy and who was present at Trafalgar as a young man. He eventually became Rear Admiral of the fleet and Steward of Royal Greenwich Hospital. He married Elizabeth Andrews in 1832 and had a daughter Emily Harriet Godby who married George Young Home.

Thomas Masterman Hardy, (1769-1839) was born at Kingston Russell House in Long Bredy, Dorset (5 miles away) to Joseph Hardy and Nanny Masterman Hardy (b. 1737 in Portisham, Dorset) in 1769. They had married in 1755. Their children were, Elizabeth b. 1757, Joseph (1759) another Joseph (1765) and Thomas Masterman (1769).

This portrait's swaggering powerful image conveys the impression of a ship, with rigging visible top right and a cannon bottom right, on the breech of which Hardy's telescope rests.

Hardy came to Nelson's notice during the Nile campaign in 1798 as a young Commander in the 'Mutine' brig.

Hardy would have been aged 36 at the time of the Battle of Trafalgar. Horatio Nelson died in his arms with the enduring words: "England expects every man to do his duty. Thank God I have done mine. Kiss Me Hardy'.

Hardy later became the First Lord of the Admiralty (1830) and Governor of Greenwich Hospital (1834) - the date of this painting. There is a memorial bust of him and plaque in the Chapel at Greenwich on the south side of the entry door.

William IV was a great admirer who made several visits to Greenwich during his tenure.

Hardy was a popular Governor, carrying out many reforms in the Hospital and on his death was buried beside the west wing of the Museum in the mausoleum of the old Hospital Burial Ground. The painting was presented to the Hospital by his widow Louisa, Lady Hardy, in 1840. Hardy had daughters but no son, so his baronetcy died with him and his name has only descended in the collateral family.



Thomas Masterman Hardy, Vice Admiral of the Fleet was the Captain of Victory at Trafalgar. Victory is now dry-docked at Portsmouth. In the After Cabin are slung two hammocks. Hardy was very tall, and his hammock is in marked contrast to that of Horatio Nelson who had a tiny and spare physique.

The Home family connection:



*John Home, author and dramatist
by Sir Henry Raeburn circa 1790's*

Georgiana Benners Home became the wife of Thomas Aitken Fraser, a prominent Edinburgh merchant. They were married at St Cuthberts Parish Church in Edinburgh. She was mother of Hannah Muldrup Fraser who married Rev. John Fairlie.

The Home family was one of the most aristocratic in Scotland. They traced their descent from the first Lord Home (1473) to William of Home to whom William the Lion had granted the lands and castle of Home (1214 AD)

The Portrait of John Home by Sir Henry Raeburn depicts him towards the end of his very eventful life.

John Home was born at Leith, the Port of Edinburgh in 1722. His father

was the Town Clerk of Leith and John received his education at Leith Grammar School and at the University of Edinburgh. The family was prosperous and distantly connected to the Earls of Home. John was intended for the Church and was licensed as a Probationer at the time of the Rebellion of 1745. He enlisted in the defence of Edinburgh and was present at the Battles of Prestonpans and of Falkirk. In 1747 he became minister at Aethelstaneford in East Lothian and formed a friendship with his cousin, David Hume the philosopher.

‘His first attempt at verse was a tragedy’, *Aegis*, submitted to David Garrick and rejected as ‘corrupted by the imitation of Shakespeare’. His play *The Douglas* was written in 1755 and also rejected by Garrick.

In Edinburgh the Presbyterian Kirk was horrified that one of its ministers should stoop to writing a drama and considerable controversy was stirred up by pamphleteers. The play however, was put to the test and staged on Dec. 14, 1756 and received with great enthusiasm. Home resigned from the Presbytery in 1757 and went to London to have *The Douglas* produced at Covent Garden with Spranger Barry playing Norval and Peg Woffington playing Lady Randolph. Sarah Siddons later played this role and Edmund Kean made his debut in this play.



*David Garrick and Peg Wolfenden and Sarah Siddons
John Home's Circle in London for whom he abandoned the clergy in Edinburgh*

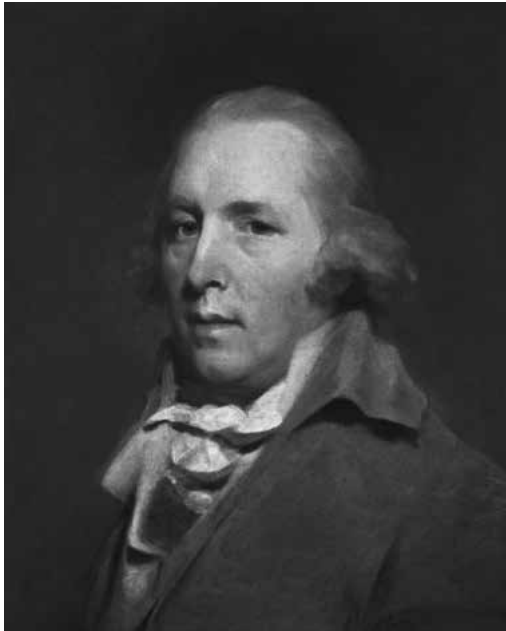
In London, Home was appointed private secretary to Lord Bute and became private tutor to the Prince of Wales (George III) This was the London of Samuel Johnson, William Hogarth and Henry Fielding.

In 1770 he married a lady 'of meagre charms'. His cousin the philosopher David Hume asked him how he could 'ever think of such a woman' and is said to have received the reply 'Ah David, if I have not who else would have taken her?'

In 1788 (at 66!) he entered the South Fusiliers under the command of the Duke of Buccleugh but his military enthusiasms were brought to a close when he fell from his horse. His last work was *History of the Rebellion of 1745*. He died in 1808 in his 86th year at Merchison near Edinburgh.

The portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn was painted in the 1780's. In the gentle, slightly dreamy countenance is depicted a man of intelligence, compassionate humanity and integrity who had charted his own course through tumultuous times, whose youth was formed around the rebellion of '45 and old age concluded in the midst of the uncertainties of French Revolution and Napoleonic conquest in Europe.

This was also a time in which Edinburgh conceived itself as the 'Athens of the North'. A replica of the Parthenon was begun on Calton Hill. Raeburn had a genius for displaying the best of the optimistic aspirations of this age of enlightenment in his portraits of men, women and even his children.



*John Home circa 1760 at the height of his London success
also by Sir Henry Raeburn*

in the Making



David Hume 1711-1756

Philosopher and Historian, cousin of John Home



A New Map of NORTH AMERICA
Shewing its Principal Divisions, Chief
Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

Dedicated
To His Highness WILLIAM
Duke of Gloucester.

Scale of English Miles.
According to vulgar Computation.
According to Norwood's Computation.

39 PARTS AS YET UNKNOWN.

PART OF THE NORTH
Arctic Circle. Repulse Bay

NEW
NORTH WALES

NEW
SOUTH WALES

NEW MEXICO OR

NEW GRANADA,

Discovered
about 1540, of a barren soil and
little known.

FLO R I D A

Possest by the Spaniards
about 1527.

GOLF OF

MEXICO.

PACIFICK OCEAN largely taken

or the GREAT INDIAN OCEAN, Commonly

called by our Sea men the SOUTH SEA.

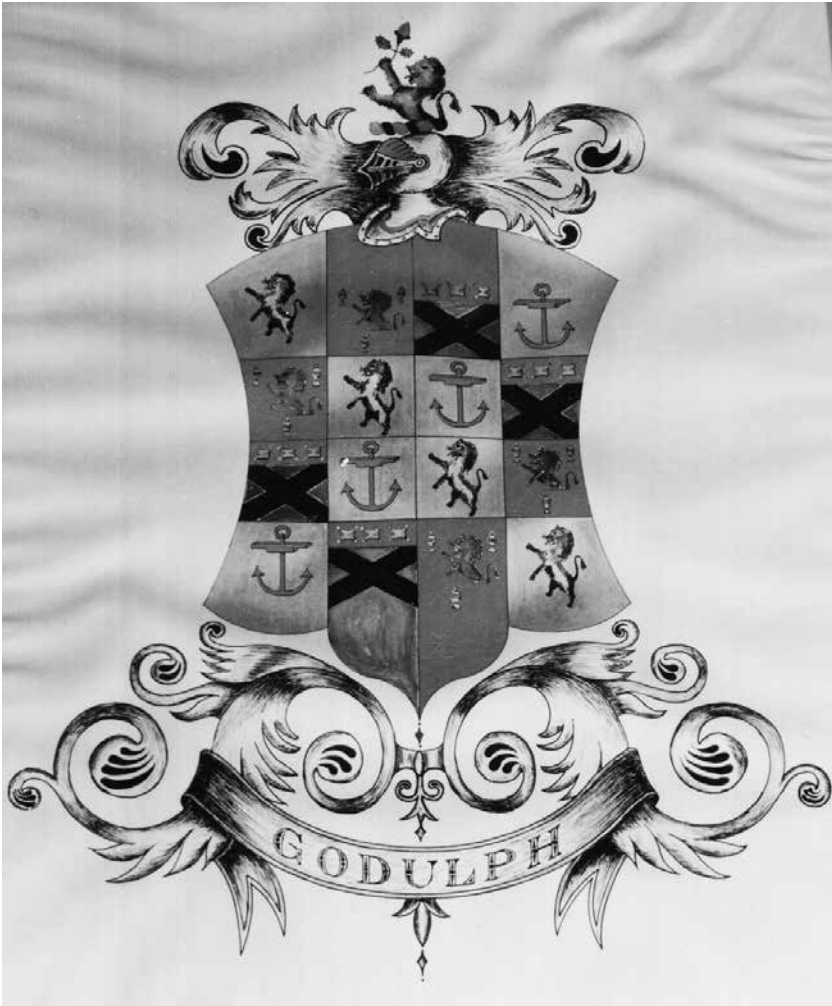
Drawn by Wm. Burgin.

1405.

Abbreviations.

B. Bay, or Sea.
C. Cape, or Head.
H. Isle.
M. Mountain.
P. Point.
R. River.





Shaw-Wood Family Crest

Godulph Family Motto is thought to refer to a Godulphin which is a White Eagle in West Country dialect

*The Anchor motif refers to Thomas Wood's flagship, the Hopewell (circa 1633)
The Crosses and the Pillows are devices of the Johnstones of Annandale who made several marriages into the Wood family in the mid 17th century and the basis of Benjamin Shaw-Wood's claim to the title of Marquess of Annandale.*

*The lion holds an acorn flanked by two oak leaves
and is surrounded by the three crusader cups of the Wood family.*

A History of the Wood Family

The Early Days of Bermuda

The history of the Wood family can be traced back in detail to late Elizabethan times. There were two reasons for this. They were traders and relied on meticulous records to keep their extended, collaborative ventures ordered. In the early seventeenth century they settled in Bermuda, then called the Somers Islands. Bermuda had been rigorously divided up between Gentleman Adventurers, many of them aristocrats in the court of Charles I. Records of land transactions, wills, inheritances and subdivisions of properties were kept with zealous attention to detail. The Wood family and Shaw-Woods retained trunks of these Indentures on properties, records of wills and letters which have come down to us through Woodholm.

The Wood family originated in Somerset at a place called Cods Hall, which we have been unable to trace, but which would have been on the south shore of the Bristol Channel. Bristol was emerging as the pre-eminent British port in trans-atlantic trade and it is clear to see why many an enterprising young man growing up and gazing out over the Channel and the daily procession of ships to far away lands, would have been lured to a seafaring life.

Capt. Thomas Wood had already had an extensive youthful apprenticeship as a seafarer on ships taking settlers and supplied to the new Plantations in New England, Virginia and the West Indies when he decided to settle in Bermuda in 1628. His father or uncle was Captain Ben Wood, the Elizabethan privateer who sailed on expeditions with Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester in 1594 and Walter Raleigh 1595. Raleigh was in search of the legendary El Dorado. In Guyana, Raleigh claimed to have encountered resistance from headless warriors who had their facial features located in their chests.

Accounts of these expeditions are to be found in Richard Hakluyt's *The Principal Navigations of the English Nation, Made by Sea or Overland*. (1598-1600)

[illegible]

Captain Benjamin Wood
and the explorations of Sir Robert Dudley

The East India Company founded in 1600, also contains records referring to the activities of Captain Ben Wood.



Sir Robert Dudley (7 August 1574 – 6 September 1649)
Courtier, explorer, cartographer, shipbuilder, engineer

(From the records of the East India Company : preserved in the Record
Department of the India Office, London)

*‘Before the establishment of the East India Company in 1600,
English shipping was very limited in scale, although England was, next
to Spain, accounted the most powerful maritime State in Europe. In*

1588 Queen Elizabeth had at sea 150 sail of ships, whereof only 40 were her own, and 110 belonged to her subjects; that, in the same year, there were likewise 150 sail of English merchant ships, of about 150 tons average tonnage, employed in trading voyages to all parts and countries. The Queen's 40 ships carried 12,000 men, or 300 in each ship; the 110 hired vessels 12,100, or 110 in each on an average, and the 150 trading ships carried 6,000 seamen or 40 in each.

In 1594, Dudley assembled a fleet of ships, including his flagship, the galleon Beare, as well as the Beare's Whelpe, and the pinnaces Earwig and Frisking. He intended to use them to harass the Spaniards in the Atlantic. The Queen did not approve of his plans, because of his inexperience and the value of the ships. Instead, she commissioned him as a general and insisted that he sail to Guiana.

Dudley recruited 275 veteran sailors, including the navigator Abraham Kendal, and the captains Thomas Jobson and Benjamin Wood. Dudley's fleet sailed on 6 November 1594, but a sudden storm separated the ships and drove the vessels back to different ports. Dudley sent word to the captain of the Beare's Whelp to join him in the Canary Islands or Cabo Blanco, and sailed again.

At first, Dudley's trip proved unlucky. The Earwig sank, and most of the vessels he encountered were friendly. Dudley led only one raid in the Gulf of Lagos.

In December, the expedition finally managed to capture two Spanish ships at Tenerife. Dudley renamed them Intent and Regard, manned them with his sailors, and put Captain Wood in charge. He sailed to Cabo Blanco, expecting to meet the Beare's Whelpe there, but it did not show up. Dudley's fleet sailed to Trinidad and anchored at Cedros Bay on 31 January 1595. There, he discovered an island that he claimed for the English crown and named Dudleiana. Then he sailed to Paracoa Bay for repairs and made a reconnaissance to San Jose de Oruna, but decided not to attack it.

Dudley divided his forces, sending the Intent and Regard to the north. In Trinidad, he recruited a Spanish-speaking Indian who promised to escort an expedition to a gold mine up the Orinoco River. The expedition, led by Captain Jobson, returned after two weeks; as it turned out, their guide had deserted them, and they had struggled back. Dudley returned to Trinidad. On 12 March, Dudley's fleet sailed north, where it finally captured a Spanish merchantman. It then sailed on to Cabo Rojo, in Puerto Rico, waited for suitable prey for some time, and then sailed towards Bermuda. A storm blew the Beare north to near what is now New England before the fleet finally reached the Azores. Low on provisions and working guns, Dudley sailed for home, but he met a Spanish man-of-war on the way. He managed to outmanoeuvre and cripple it in a two-day battle, but decided not to board it. The Beare arrived at St Ives in Cornwall at the end of May 1595, and Dudley heard that Captain Wood had taken three ships.

In 1597, Dudley equipped Captain Wood for a trading voyage to China with the Beare, the Beare's Whelp and the Benjamin. Wood was to be the bearer of a letter from Queen Elizabeth asking the Chinese Emperor for the protection of merchants Richard Allen and Thos. Bromfield of the City of London. They were recommended to the Emperor's protection and the Queen vouched for the probity of their dealings. She desired to be informed of those institutions by which the empire of China had become so celebrated for the encouragement of trade. In return she offered the fullest protection to the subjects of China, should they be disposed to open a trade to any of the ports in Her Majesty's dominions.

One of the ships was lost off the south coast of Africa, and the other two ships after conducting acts of piracy on the Malabar Coast encountered a Portuguese fleet in the Straits of Malacca and carried on a running fight for eight days. After the blowing up of the gunpowder on the Beare the English ships retreated to Old Kedah for repairs. However due to their reduced crews the English abandoned the Whelp

and set sail for home in the Beare which appears to have foundered in a storm off Martaban.'

The Bosses' Hole

Bermuda is believed to have been discovered by accident in 1505 by Juan de Bermudez, Captain of *La Garza*, a Spanish vessel which was part of a Spanish fleet sailing from Cadiz to Mexico. Because it was so small, the island group remained uninhabited and unsettled until 1609, except for the occasional shipwrecked mariner.

The island was however became known for its wild hogs, which had proliferated following a previous shipwreck and which made it a source of food for trans-atlantic expeditions that had run out of provisions.

The disastrous St Jamestown expedition which led to the complete annihilation of the Adventurer population passed by Bermuda in 1605.

In 1609 a concerted effort was made to set up a permanent staging colony, under Sir George Somers, and for some years after the island became known as the Somers Islands.

When Thomas Wood arrived in 1628, the population of Bermuda was roughly 2,500 white settlers and between 300-400 black and native American slaves. Bermuda's first slave uprising occurred in the following year.

In the Making

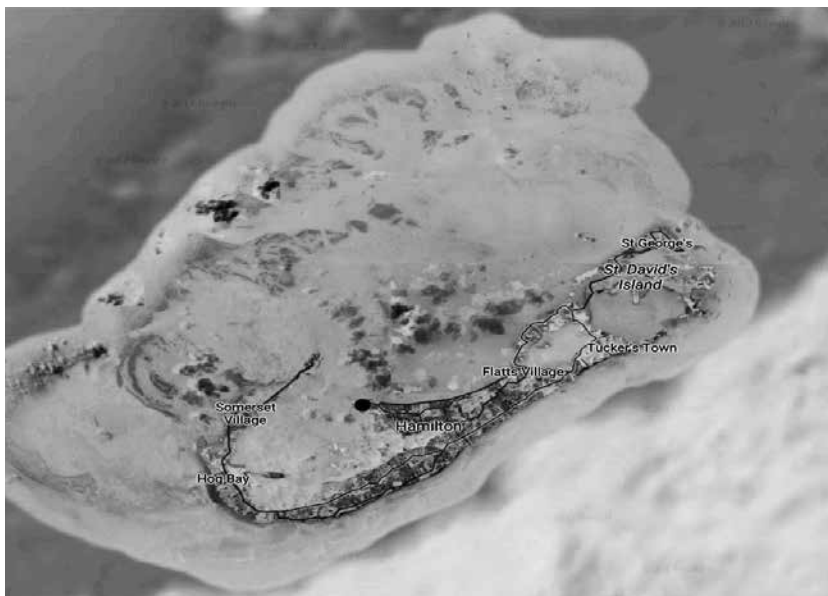


1609 - First Bermuda (Somer Islands) Currency - 'Hog Money'
commemorating the wild hogs roaming the islands left from previous shipwrecks

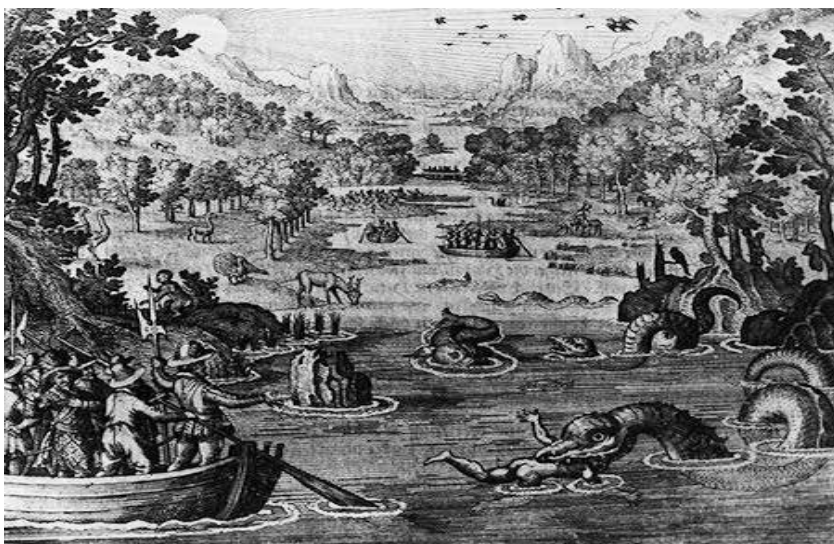


Bermuda Map of 1700

- 1) *Bosco Manor occupied the strategic Spanish Point including Bosses Hole, an ideal protected harbour for shipping.*
- 2) *Location of Woodlands - Stowe Wood Sr.'s house*
- 3) *Location of Walsingham - Richard Woods House*
- 4) *Location of Experiment Hill, now St Agnes School, Stowe Wood Jr.'s house*

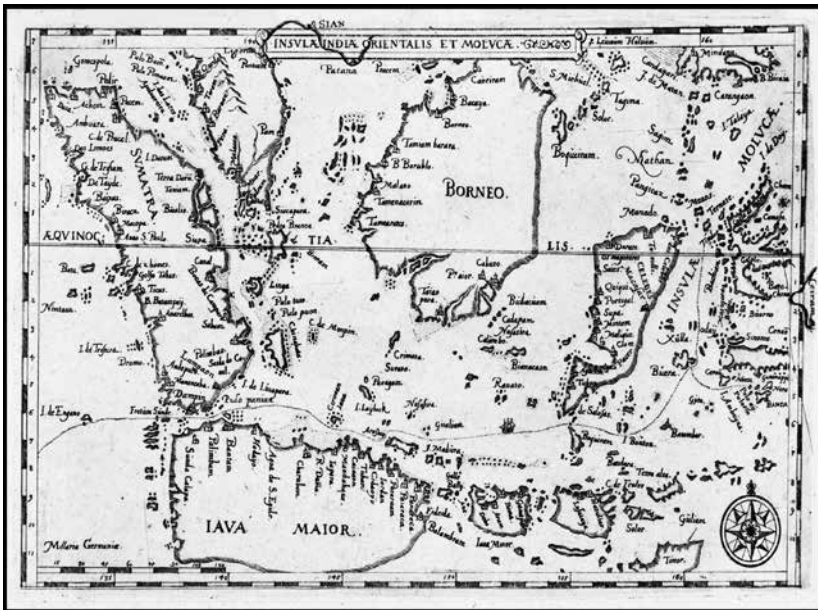


Bermuda - topography showing the protective reefs to the north of the island and the strategic position of the Woods property, Bosco Manor at Bosses Hole



The world was a strange place when Ships Master Ben Wood accompanied Walter Raleigh and Robert Dudley in the search for El Dorado in 1595

in the making



Map of Straits of Malacca where Captain Ben Wood put into Old Queda to refurbish his ships 1597



Bosses Hole and Bosses Cove provided a strategic harbour for the Wood Family at the tip of Pembroke Tribe. Bosco Manor burnt down in 1796 by which time the 3 now wealthy Wood Brothers who had founded the Patriotic Company had moved, Richard to Walsingham, now an Inn and known as Tom Moore the Irish Poet's house, Stowe to Experiment Hill, now St Agnes School and Joseph to Woodlands, now Saltus Grammar School.

As a ship's captain, Thomas Wood made a livelihood in shipping early 'Adventurers' from Bristol to Virginia and the Caribbean – Grenada and Guiana. The passage of his ship, the Hopewell, taking Gentlemen Adventurers to Barbados in 1634 is well documented and the ships lists record the venture and the family names of the hopeful migrants.

17 February 1634

THESE under-written names are to be transported to the Barbadoes
 Insured to 1st Hopewell Captain THOMAS WOOD 10th bound holder:
 the passengers have taken the oath of Allegiance & Supremacy.

WILLIAM VIGOR	40	JOHN HILL	200
EDMUND HART	21	RICHARD CAYTON	43
RICHARD JACOBSON	17	JAM HARRISON	45

PASSENGERS WHO PASSED FROM			
JAMES READ	19	JAMES FUCHERBERG	21
DUMSTON KIMBER	20	JOHN DEIBER	22
W ^m OWEN	23	WILLIAM SCOTT	19
JAM FARR	24	JOHN OFFORD	24
RICHARD GARE	19	THOMAS LEE	20
THOMAS RICHARDSON	19	ROBERT RICHARDSON	18
JOHN SICES	23	GEORGE HICKS	18
MARTIN FARMER	20	JOHN HERRARD	17
ANTHONY WYNN	24	ANTHONY WYNN	17
ROBERT DYMOND	19	RICHARD HERRARD	18
THOMAS DAVIS	20	JOHN FIDELITY	17
W ^m WALKER	20	JOHN SHAW	13
RALPH HARRISON	23	JOHN RICHARDSON	28
FRIDLAND FIDELITY	20	W ^m GIBSON	18
JAMES FALLOTTE	20	THOMAS WATKINS	17
RICHARD CLARK	21	THOMAS JONES	19
DANIEL BAKER	20	J ^m BROWN	13
JOHN TAYLOR	23	EDWARD LATTON	20
THOMAS FRISHER	20	WILLIAM BROWN	18
JOHN EATON	20	JOHN WILKINSON	23
THOMAS SMITH	21	RICHARD HERRARD	17
JOHN JENNISON	18	HENRY LLOYD	19
RICHARD HOMER	24	JOHN WILKINSON	23
RALPH TINKER	24	THOMAS WILKINSON	21
HENRY TINKER	20	THOMAS GAYNOR	21
ALEXANDER SMITH	18	WILLIAM ALLEN	17
JOHN CRAPP	17	THOMAS LATTER	20
JOHN FARR	20	ROBERT FORSTER	20
JOHN BROWN	20	JOHN HERRARD	20
SCOTT HUTCHINSON	20	HENRY AVERY	21
W ^m WALKER	20	ROBERT KIMBER	21
WILLIAM PYTEL	20	ROBERT HERRARD	17
ANDREW WYLLIE	18	JOHN DAVIS	21
NATHANIEL COLEMAN	17	THOMAS CROFT	21

* This name is very badly written, but I do not think there can be any doubt about it.

IN PORT OF LONDON			
RICHARD FURFELL	21	THOMAS EVERETT	21
ROBERT LITTLE	20	THOMAS MERRILL	21
HENRY HARRIS	24	JOHN BARNES	21
JOHN KEY	20	JOHN ELLERTON	18
JOHN WILLIAMS	21	RICHARD HARRIS	20
JOHN FIDELITY	24	MELISSA WATTS	21
JOHN OWEN	20	THOMAS HARRIS	19
OWEN WILLIAMS	21	FRIDLAND CATTRETT	20
THOMAS DAVIS	20	JOHN LOTT	21
EDWARD JONES	21	NICHOLAS ROOPE	21
JOHN BROWN	20	JOHN LOTT	21
JOHN HARRIS	20	W ^m JACOBSON	20
JOHN LOTT	18	JAMES GILCHRIST	21
WILLIAM COLEMAN	21	HENRY RICHARDSON	19
THOMAS TINKER	21	J ^m BROWN	20
ROBERT TINKER	20	FRANCIS (FRANCIS) TINKER	21
WILLIAM CARR	21	THOMAS LOTT	21
JOHN CARR	20	JAMES ANDERSON	19
ALEXANDER MORE	24	WALTER JADE	20
RICHARD WALKER	21	JOHN DEAN	21
RICHARD GIFFORD (GIFTH)	21	JAMES THOMAS	19
ARTHUR THOMAS	24	THOMAS HERRARD	20
NICHOLAS HERRARD	21	EDWARD BROWN	21
W ^m HARRISON	21	W ^m DEERE	21
FRANCIS HERR	21	W ^m LLOYD	21
JOHN FIDELITY	19	J ^m HARRISON	17
JOHN STALLERSON	18	EDWARD FIDELITY	17
W ^m CARR	19	JAMES CULLINER	21
HENRY SPICERMAN	21	J ^m DE FARR	20
JOHN TAYLOR	19	RICHARD WALKER	21
W ^m BARR	21	ROBERT COLEMAN	20
GEORGE SALMON	18	JAMES HERRARD	18
NICHOLAS HERRARD	21	WILLIAM WALTERS	21
JOHN CLARK	24	DANIEL SMITH	21

Shipping List of Gentleman Adventurers on the Hopewell to Barbados in 1634
 Thomas Wood - Captain

Thomas Wood's property on Spanish Point overlooked a protected harbour called 'Bosses Hole'. The house that he began to construct there became known as Bosco Manor. The deeds for his initial land purchase still exist and subsequent purchases brought his holding up to around 75 acres.

The immediate neighbouring families were the Leaycrafts, the Norwoods, the Sandys, Edwards and Stowes. Many marriages took place between these early families in the area.

His descendants became a seafaring dynasty. As the years passed the Woods became wealthy and owned commercial properties stretching from South America to Newfoundland. Their fleet became one of the largest in the Atlantic trade, carrying hardware and clothing and all the little necessities that the American and Caribbean plantation colonists clamoured for. Meticulously kept ships inventories in our family archive list the items being transported and the destination of specific subscribers.

There were other times however when ventures were put together to fund fast boats that could pick up foreign 'prizes'. The Crown was entitled to a 25% cut. Such business practices may have been closely connected with the legend of the 'Bermuda Triangle'.

The Woods became closely entangled and intermarried with another great nautical dynasty, the ship-building Stowe family which had a neighbouring property on Spanish Point, called Point Shares.

Thomas' grandson Joseph married Mary Stowe. They had six children including the three boys, Joseph, Richard and Stowe Wood. These were the venturers who set up the 'Patriotic Company' around 1810. The vision was largely due to the energy and ambition of the ever enterprising Stowe Wood Jr. They opened offices in Quebec City (1807) Montreal (1810), St Johns Newfoundland, Philadelphia, Grenada, the Turks Islands, Trinidad and Guiana.

Meticulous shipping lists show that they were mainly transporting hardware from Britain to the new world and tobacco, spices, furs, skins and raw materials back to England.

The Wood family story emerges at one of the times of fundamental change that transformed the globe as the methods of venture capitalism began to sweep away the old aristocratic order and place power into the hands of a rising merchant class.

Britain was well placed to succeed to the Dutch in creating large societies of investors who pooled together to share risk and divide profits. These were the societies of Merchant Adventurers and the Wood's *Patriotic Company* eventually grew to be one of the most prosperous plying the Atlantic.

The wealth that the Spanish had tapped into in the 'discovery' and subjugation of the Americas set off a frenzy of adventurers who followed suit. In 1494 under the *Treaty of Tordesillas*, Pope Alexander VI had divided the New World between Spain, Portugal and France. A line was drawn along a meridian west of the Cape Verde Islands. Spain was entitled to all lands to the west of this line, Portugal was entitled to all lands east which included the promontory of Brazil. France which was awarded everything to the North of Florida. Being protestant and apostate, Britain and Holland were awarded nothing under this agreement.

A frequently reproduced map of the Somers Islands, drawn by George Humble in 1626, shows what was to become Thomas Wood's property on Spanish Point (27) as '2 shares' in Pembroke Tribe held by William Payne. William, Earl of Pembroke held substantial properties on the island. Most of the 'shares' had been awarded by King Charles I to absentee nobility. Bermuda was broken up into 'Tribes', each dominated by the patronage of distant noble families. The 'Tribes' or parishes, meticulously divided geometric slivers of property which totally disregard the topography. Major holdings are assigned to important English nobles,

such as the Earls of Warwick, Devonshire, Pembroke among other illustrious families who were enjoying the largesse of Charles I court.

[illegible]

Land Grant of further 75 acres on Spanish Point to Thomas Wood - dated 1656

Bosses Hole however was a choice position guarding the entry to Hamilton Bay. To the north of Bermuda there is an extensive shelving of treacherous reefs, penetrable by only the most experienced pilots, which helped protect the fledgling colony from surprise attack.



Aerial View of Bosses Hole and Spanish Point Today

Bermuda's principal shipbuilding families located their shipyards along this protected north shore of the island and in Harrington Sound. These parishes, less agriculturally productive, had the island's principal cedar reserves, tall, dense, virgin wood that was particularly rot resistant.

Shipbuilding was a multifarious industry that required many attendant specialist skills. The shipbuilders would set up their own forges for iron and bronze work, carpenters shops to work the cedar timbers and manufacturing workshops for cordage on the premises. Much of the boat building work was undertaken by slaves. The Stowe family became renowned boat builders. Joseph and Benjamin Stowe employed six slaves, apprenticed over generations, to build their boats. The Bermudan records contain detailed lists of inventories of standing, sawed and squared timbers, lists of imported board and plank as well

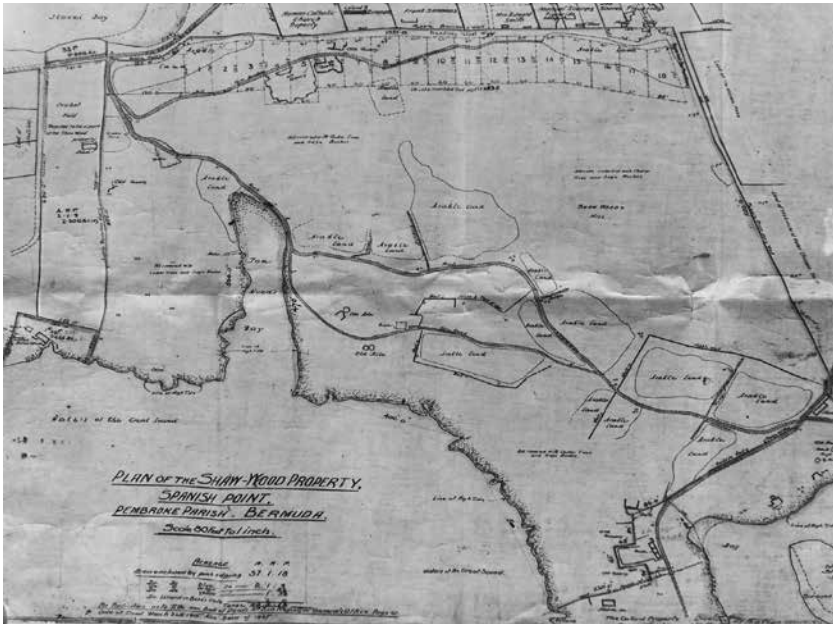
as the lists of enslaved craftsmen who were expected to undertake the work. The slave and master communities were closely integrated around the business at hand.

The ship building families would often retain part interest in their vessels. These were extended shareholding ventures, a complex enterprise that drew in and connected many families. Seafaring families like the Woods, Stowes, Leaycrafts, Dills were drawn together by joint business interests. They also intermarried frequently as can be seen in the family chart.

The quality of work had to be high. The families took to sea in their own boats and held immense pride in their craftsmanship and particular design qualities which provided speed and manoeuvrability. But they also depended upon them for their family's safety. Generations of Wood youth learned their trade at sea and in the markets of far-flung ports around the Atlantic.

Spanish Point commanded the access to Hamilton Bay. In uncertain times there appears to have been a submarine chain strung across the bay to discourage surprise attack. 'Bosses Hole', the little bay tucked in behind the headland was aptly named. There Bosco Manor was built amidst a range of jetties and clusters of shore side dwellings and workshops.

The Woods with their connections in ports ranging from London, Bristol, Portsmouth to New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey, Grenada and the Turks Islands, Newfoundland, Quebec City and the gateway of the St Lawrence, played a critical role in importing the paraphernalia that could not be produced easily on the island.



The Shaw-Wood Property as surveyed around 1934. Approximately 40 of the original 75 acres remain. The survey shows the relatively small areas of 'Arable Land' flanking Shaw-Woods Hill. The rest of the hill is noted as covered with cedar trees and sage bushes. There are several kilns noted on the survey as well as the Old House, an old quarry, and several wharfs and a jetty (remains of) The small island, deeded in 1845 was the last of the properties sold by Joseph.

In the 1935 land survey of the Wood property at Bosses Hole, various kilns and outbuildings are still noted dotting the landscape. The area under agricultural cultivation was only a small portion of the property. There are many disused wharves along the shoreline where the ships bringing in foreign imported materials would have been offloaded and other hulls could be fitted out. The Woods would have imported the specialist timber for planking as well as the canvas, cables, anchors, iron and brass hardware, paint, tar, turpentine and cannon.

The Bermudan shipwrights worked by eye, without formal plans. It was an industry that relied upon the passing on of skills from one generation to the next through apprenticeship. Slave families would also acquire these skills and live integrated with the master's community. Some more trusted slaves were sent to sea and became skilled seafarers,

but there was always the danger of their absconding in foreign ports. Slaves would inherit their households on the estate. The village of outbuildings clustered around Bosco Manor included many such slave tenements which were shown on the 1935 survey as semi-ruins.

The Bermudan family shipyards could turn out over 30 ships annually. Some of these coveted vessels were sold to foreign buyers, particularly in New England and in the Caribbean, at prices ranging from £7 to £10 per ton. Some of the Wood's larger ships would have cost between £3,000 – 5,000 to construct, the cost of a small village of 30-50 houses at the time.

Bermudans kept lists detailing everything that was imported bought and sold. With so many properties dotted around the Atlantic the Woods also accumulated a trove of land Indentures setting out their rights to these holdings and keeping track of all purchases. The family archive includes many of these Indentures, beautifully inscribed, signed and sealed by all the names of historic heads of venturing families.

Bermudans were very strict about recording property rights. They kept official records and censuses with fastidious care. From these we gain insight into the nature of the society. For instance at the time of the great survey of 1773, Horatio Wood, 'Gent' a descendant of Thomas Wood, owned two vessels, the 50 ton *Ranger* and the 45 ton *Adventure*. At the time of the survey his household contained a wife and seven children, six girls and a boy. His slave household, however was larger. There were 12 men, 12 women, eight boys and six girls, by far the greatest number of slaves owned by one Pembroke resident, making Horatio Wood one of Bermuda's largest slave-holders. There may have been as many as a dozen families among his slaves. The number of people under Wood's care was unusually large by Bermuda standards. Counting the black and white households there would have been over forty mouths to feed in his establishment.

Wills provide another insight into the values of the time. When

Thomas N. Wood died intestate in 1798 the inventory of his goods and chattels listed only 11 slaves in what were probably three family groups: three adult men (Jim, David and Tom) and three adult women (Sary, Martiter and another Sary). He was by standards of the time a very rich man with slaves and household goods valued at £744.14.0. Like most affluent Bermudans he kept some livestock, three cows, two sheep and a hog, for the use of his family and slaves. His household furnishings included a mahogany chest of drawers, 11 frame pictures, china plates and wine glasses for 20, and a dining room with three tables.

Another interesting feature noticeable in the wills is the fairness of distribution of properties. Sons and daughters tended to inherit equal 'shares'. The property was not necessarily divided but the income from it was divided equally. As a result, land titles became very complex. By mid 17th century the estate must have been reasonably substantial. Thomas Wood had 7 surviving children and his will of 1665 was specific about the careful division of his property at his death; his relict, Dorothea and children were to receive equal shares. The will suggests a closely knit family whose life revolved around their trading ventures.

It was not until 1745 that this title for Bosco Manor was cleared to descend through Thomas Wood Junior, and only because the other family members had died intestate.

One of the interesting artefacts surviving from Bosco Manor is the black iron cooking pot which was shipped out to Bermuda from the BAT foundry and dated 1633. It is recorded among the chattels of Bosco Manor in Thomas Wood's will of 1665. This so-called 'slave pot' at Fairwood was left to Thomas' daughter Dorothy. This special provision suggests that Dorothy was acknowledged as a key to the family prosperity.

From a distant perspective it can be imagined that these women were strong characters who were able to cope with life which would place many diverse requirements upon them ranging from keeping the manor

in repair, husbanding the rather challenging agricultural ventures and managing the accounts, while their spouses were engaged in the actual logistics of commissioning the vessels and travelling between offices as far afield as London, Grenada and Quebec City to establish their trans-atlantic trade connections.



*1633 - BAT Foundry - Cooking Pot from Bosco Manor - now at Fairwood
in 17th century society such household items were precious
and hard to come by in Bermuda
They are recorded along with items like 'best beds' and wardrobes
in the early wills of the Wood family*

*Land property however tended to be left as 'shares' often evenly divided among the
children
irregardless of sex. This resulted in very complex land titles which were almost
impossible to clear in order to effect a sale of jointly held lands.*

in the Making



Bosses Cove and Mouse Island today

[THE SOMMER ISLANDS.]	
August the 23 ^d 1673	
THE Names of y ^e Govern ^r & Council of y ^e Assembly	
J HEDDON: D. G. [Deputy Governor.]	
HENRY TUCKER seni ^r .	St ^r GEORG TUCKER
RICHARD WOLNICH	THOMAS KERSEY
HENRY MOORE	EDWARD CHAPLAIN
JOHN HUBBARD	GEORG BASCOMB
JOHN WAINWRIGHT seni ^r .	WILLIAM BASDEN
THOMAS WOOD	PHILLIP LEA
JONATHAN TURNER seni ^r .	JOHN RAWLINS seni ^r .
THOMAS LECRAIFT	NICHOLAS THORNTON
CORNELIUS WHITE secretary	JOHN ARTHUR
	JOHN STOW
CHARLES WHETENHALL Speaker	JOHN SQUIRE
JOHN BRISTOW Juni ^r .	JOHN HUTCHINS
SAMUELL BRANGMAN	RICHARD HANGER
BOAZ SHARP	GEORG HUBBARD
THOMAS SHAW	WILLIAM MILBORN
JAMES FARMER	LAWRENCE DILL
JOHN WELCH	JOHN COX
THOMAS STOW	JOHN SOMERSALL Seni ^r .
EDWARD SHERLOCK Seni ^r .	RICHARD JENNINS
ROBERT DICKINSON	RICHARD PENISTON

* [But possibly S^r & S^r S^r.]

In 1673 Thomas Wood and Thomas Shaw are both noted on the Governing Council of the Somer Islands

The oral history of Thomas Wood's early ventures indicates that his family had served on ships taking the 'Adventurers' to Jamestown in 1605, a disastrous mission which saw the complete eradication of the community over the first winter. He also participated in the more successful Charleston Adventure.

The Gentleman Adventurers were often the younger sons of landed families and nobility who had embraced the spirit of the age to forge a new life for themselves in the colonies. The early shipping list of the Woods vessel *Hopewell*, 1634 records prominent names of those who optimistically intended to make their fortunes in Barbados. These were gentry, quite distinct from those who were fleeing religious persecution on the Mayflower in 1620, or the desperate and resolute Scots who, fleeing famine, embarked on the *Hector* bound for Nova Scotia two centuries later.

In many cases they were misled by rapacious hucksters in the same way that the French were induced to set up the *Mississippi Company* which shipped thousands of Frenchmen to the malarial swamps of the delta. The French experience which was also a joint venture saw a stock buying frenzy which awarded initial investors with a 1000% profits on their investments. The venture became 'too big to fail' and the French government stepped in to cover the merchants' losses with the result that the French government debt soared.

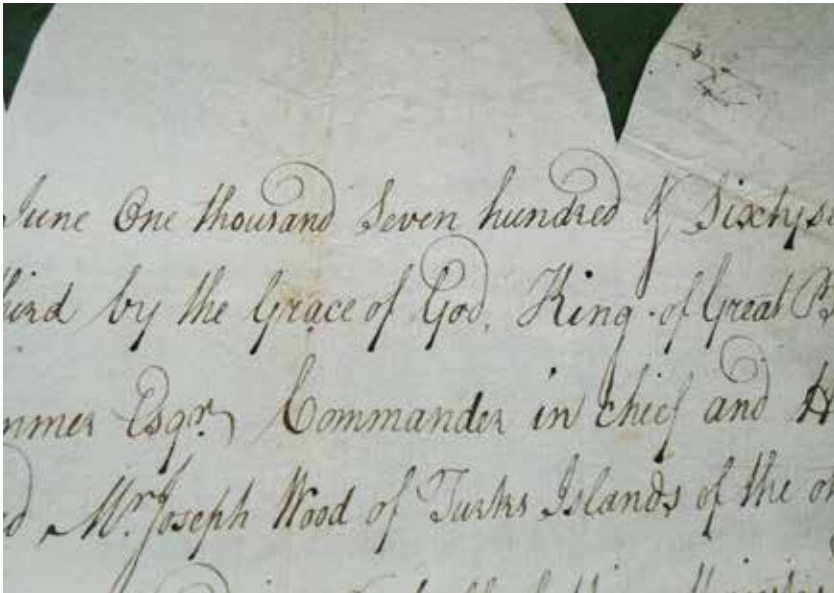
From 1759-1763 Britain confronted France over the fur trade in Canada. Quebec City fell to the British expeditionary force led by James Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1763. Within a year of the fall of Quebec the Woods had expanded the St Johns Newfoundland office and opened new premises in Quebec City.

Louis XV and Louis XVI were ruined by the debt and ultimately in 1789 Louis was obliged to call the Estates General to raise special taxes. The ensuing chaos and revolution conclusively ended two centuries of French expansion into the new world.

But the Wood trading ships continued to move hardware and tools created in the growing forge of the world, Britain, to the new ‘colonies’ and transport the furs and skins back to the old world.



Map of the New World when Thomas Wood Settled in Bermuda



*1767 Indenture - Signed by Joseph Wood for purchase
of properties in the Turks Islands*

By the end of the eighteenth century Joseph ‘Stowe’ Wood (of the Blackburn portrait) had greatly expanded the scope of his grandfather’s, (Thomas Wood) enterprises. Properties were purchased to set up offices in Grenada and in the Turks Islands. The archive contains many ‘indentures’ which reveal the extent of the Wood ambitions. Joseph Wood’s three sons, Richard, Joseph and Stowe were to extend the network of offices from Quebec City, to St Johns, Newfoundland. Property was a serious matter and these indentures would run to many



In the Making

pages, elaborately drafted in infallible script on parchment and signed and sealed by all of the parties to the agreement. The ventures were often of such a scope that the risk had to be spread out among many co-signing parties.

Here we see the recurring names of regular venturing partners, the Stowes, Dills, Leaycrafts, Norwoods.

Henry Charles. Metchfield
Joseph Kaye Ambrose Serle
John Brickwood & Aaron Graham Esq^r
To
Shew Wood & Joseph John Mee Esq^r.

The Patriotic Company

Joseph Stowe Wood (depicted in the Blackburn portrait of 1752) was the grandson of Captain Thomas Wood. He married Mary Stowe and managed to clear the complex title to the Spanish Point property and Bosco Manor. The Stowe family, descendants of Nathaniel Stowe, had inherited the adjacent Point Shares property. John, Joseph, Nathaniel, Solomon and Thomas Stowe developed a considerable fleet, seven vessels of 560 tons aggregate. The two families combined to create a formidable trading enterprise that would dominate north Atlantic trade routes in the next century.

Joseph ‘Stowe’ Wood Senior established a branch office in Grenada. Here he managed a thriving business transporting supplies from Britain to the Caribbean. His captains included Tuzos, Robinsons, Godfreys, Seymours and Williamses. These were legendary sea captains based in Bermuda of that era. All the younger generation of Woods and Stowes apprenticed on the high seas moving between London, Bristol, Bermuda, the Thirteen Colonies and the Caribbean.

Aside from the regular hardware and clothing trade between Europe and the plantations, there were other ‘prizes to be had’ in taking foreign ships. There were often ensuing lawsuits in London when unauthorised ships were plundered and ‘reversals’ levied by the courts which at times brought the Woods and Stowe family to the brink of bankruptcy.

For instance, the schooner *Experiment* cost £ 3,391 to build. On her first cruise, she captured several French and Spanish prizes of ‘tolerable value’ among them the *Belladonna*, bound for the Spanish settlement at la Guayra with a concealed ballast of cannon balls. However, a judicial reversal was enforced by the London courts, leaving the owners, Joseph and Richard Wood and Hezekiah Frith at a considerable loss of £6,700. (The cost of 70 houses at the time - a huge setback)

These seafarers were engaged in huge, high risk ventures and the

risk had to be spread across many subscribers.



*Woodlands , home of Stowe Wood , the father of Richard, Stowe and Joseph Wood
in Hamilton, Bermuda - now the Saltus Grammar School.*

Joseph Stowe Wood Sr. died in 1791 leaving Woodland, now the Saltus Grammar School to his three sons, Richard, Stowe and Joseph, and his three daughters, Rebecca (who had married her cousin Joseph Wood) Mary (Mrs Solomon Joell) and Frances (Mrs Russell of Philadelphia)

Stowe Wood Junior closed the Grenada office after his father's death and returned to Hamilton, Bermuda and together with his brothers Joseph and Richard set out to explore the advantages offered by the British holdings in Lower Canada. American ships which were becoming increasingly active throughout the Caribbean and supplanting the old British adventurer dynasties. However he knew that they would not be trading easily with the British colony with which they had so recently

been at war. The entrepreneurial Stowe Wood perceived an opportunity and struck a deal with the British Governor of the Canadas to enjoy a substantial import tax exemption and divert the shipping that once plied the eastern seaboard colonies carrying rum, sugar and West Indian produce via Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.



The Wood's' Patriotic Company fleet comprised Brigs, Brigantines and Schooners

Stowe and his brothers opened the new headquarters of their newly founded Patriotic Company in the Woods' Front Street offices where Richard and Joseph already had a thriving business. The Wood brothers became Bermuda's pre-eminent trading family. Richard and Joseph's fleet included:

<i>the Patience</i>	<i>106 tons</i>
<i>the Pearl</i>	<i>96 tons</i>
<i>the Pegasus</i>	<i>91 tons</i>
<i>the Pelican</i>	<i>99 tons</i>

in the making

<i>the Phoenix</i>	<i>79 tons</i>
<i>the Pitt</i>	<i>102 tons</i>
<i>the Poplar</i>	<i>59 tons</i>
<i>the Porcupine</i>	<i>85 tons</i>
<i>the Porpoise</i>	<i>77 tons</i>

Stowe added his own ships

<i>the Polly</i>	<i>70 tons</i>
<i>the Penelope</i>	<i>77 tons</i>
<i>the Two Friends</i>	<i>88 tons</i>
<i>the Dasher</i>	<i>75 tons</i>
<i>the Mary</i>	<i>50 tons</i>

His cousins Richard and William Joell and colleague Thomas S. Tuzo became associates.

Robert Robinson and Jeremiah Leaycraft, the husband of his niece Anne Wood's, became junior partners in the enterprise.

Together they took on additional tonnage:

<i>the Loyal Sam</i>	<i>234 tons</i>
----------------------	-----------------

And they had constructed:

<i>the Patriot</i>	<i>184 tons</i>
<i>the Porgy</i>	<i>144 tons</i>

William Joell was sent out to open an office in the Turks Islands, Richard Joell in Trinidad, 'where Spanish gold was known to accumulate'. Later offices were opened in Martinique, and Newfoundland with the addition of John Dunscombe and his two ships the *Linnet* of 76 tons and the *Lamprey* of 133 tons. Thomas Tuzo moved to manage the Patriotic

not by the said Indenture of Sale Reference being thereunto had may more fully
of Nine hundred and Sixty Six Shillings and four Pence Current
this said Principal Sum of Eight hundred and thirty three Pounds Six Shillings and
... to be assigned

Litchfield and Joseph Hays and also the said Andrew John Bushwood and
of their hands Power or Custody or which they any or either of them can or may con-
Land and all and singular the Premises herein before mentioned or intended to be
their Appurtenances unto the said Stone Wood and Joseph John Hill their Heirs and
Sons their Heirs and Assigns forever Tenants in Common and not as joint Tenants
however well and sufficiently saved departed kept harmless and indemnified by the said
Wood and Aaron Graham their Heirs Executors and Administrators of from and against
all and all kinds of Powers their Writs Intails Mortgages Recognizances Executions Pleas Chancery
Debts Charges and Incumbrances whatsoever that shall or should be committed done or suffered
Brickwood and Aaron Graham any or either of them or any other Person or Persons
further that they the said Henry Charles Litchfield and Joseph Hays and the said
other Person and Persons having a lawfully claiming or which can or may have
out of the said Lot here or part of Land and also the Premises herein before men-
under them any or either of them or otherwise whatsoever shall and will from Time
to Time of the said Stone Wood and Joseph John Hill their Heirs or Assigns make etc
do let and suffer and execute all and every such further and other things
in the Law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect assuring of
with their and every of their Appurtenances unto the said Stone Wood and Joseph John
their Heirs or Assigns or their Counsel bound in the Law shall be reasonably devised advised
at their Hands and Seals the Day and Year first above written -

Brickwood
Attorney
Houston

Aaron Graham
by [red wax seal]
Attorney
Houston

Stone
by [red wax seal]

Hill
Attorney
H. D. Hill

H. D. Hill

Company office in Quebec City ‘where he learned that a warm climate was not the only cause of indolence, for in no place had the French predominance imposed more perplexities and sloth on business than along the waters of the great St Lawrence’.

The ever-ambitious Stowe Wood then set out to buy three prize schooners in a single purchase:

<i>the General Maitland</i>	<i>128 tons</i>
<i>the Canada</i>	<i>191 tons</i>
<i>the Sir John T. Duckworth</i>	<i>117 tons</i>

Between 1808 and 1810 they made steady purchases of additional tonnage:

<i>The Harmony</i>	<i>114 tons</i>
<i>the Adriana</i>	<i>91 tons</i>
<i>the Minerva</i>	<i>98 tons</i>
<i>the Lord Nelson</i>	<i>121 tons</i>
<i>the Princess Royal</i>	<i>194 tons</i>
<i>the Amethyst</i>	<i>83 tons</i>
<i>the Hummingbird</i>	<i>64 tons</i>
<i>the Betsy</i>	

In total the Patriotic Company managed a fleet of over 30 ships, totalling more than 4,000 tons, among the largest trans-atlantic shipping concerns and certainly the largest shipping business Bermuda had ever seen.

Stowe Wood was the dynamo behind all this expansion and he eclipsed his more conservative older and younger brothers Richard and Joseph. They continued to carry on their hardware and clothing trade business from their old premises as a separate concern. They provided

table delicacies and drugs for more affluent clients. They also had a profitable sideline in carrying 'Jesuits bark' (cinchona) the potent and strictly controlled remedy for malaria that was monopolised by the Jesuits.

This vast, ambitious enterprise was derailed, however, by the War of 1812. American privateers began to harass the shipping routes and profits dwindled drastically. Stowe gallantly bought out his two conservative brothers, Joseph and Richard, and continued to pursue the dwindling fortunes of the company.

Joseph and Richard Wood remained the most substantial traders in Bermuda. Following the War of 1812, Jefferson and Madison levelled restrictive trade policies upon Bermudan traders. The Woods found themselves poorly positioned for continuing trade with the new United States. They had to sell their schooner *Pearl* to the Spanish port on the St Mary river in Spanish East Florida. The Stowes were obliged to do the same with their famous Brig, *Pointe Shares*.

Joseph Wood died in 1815, leaving his substantial estate *Long House* to his wife Eleanor. This was demolished in 1921 to build the Bermudiana Hotel.

Richard died in 1848 leaving *Walsingham* where his grandson Richard Shaw-Wood had been born in 1827. Stowe left *Experiment Hill*, a testament not only to his interest in the brig *Experiment* but also his interest in developing scientific farming techniques – an interest that has reccurred in several generations of Wood family including in Richard Shaw-Wood who built Woodholm. *Experiment Hill* passed to Joseph's daughter Mrs Kennedy and later became Mount St Agnes School. Evidence of his exotic botanical imports is still claimed to be evident on the grounds of the school.

Stowe's last years were given over to efforts to improve land husbandry and agricultural productivity. The *Society for Promoting*

Brig Martinique	
forward	295 16 1
for the Rev. of St. Pierre,	
and Capt. Boucher for	
Port of St. Pierre	9 18 4
Wine	15 17 38
	321 7 23
12 p. 8	16 1 4
	337 8 62
Quoted 25 th June 1816	

In the Making

Bug Patriot		
May 28	To Custom House fees for entry, inward	13 57
June 12	" " " " " outward	7 4
	a fresh provision on 28 May 87	15
	to A. B. Chas. passenger in the	
	Bug's Capt. D. Smith's liquor	3
	Balance of wages due the crew	76 5 11
	to A. B. Chas.	5
	Blacksmith's Bill	1 12 0
	Hatton Regulations	10
	Cooperage of water Baskets	11
	Harthorn's bill for cordage &c	4 17 3
	Carpenters bills	31 18 5

This was a very complex business. From commissioning the ships, securing the crews, securing orders through staffed offices in London, Bristol, the Caribbean, Newfoundland, Quebec and the new American Republic, the Partners had multifarious roles to play in the success of these ventures. All aspects were scrupulously accounted.

Distancements
D. B. Hood.
Quebec

Industry was set up under the patronage of the Governor. Stowe developed a scheme to drain wet lands and bring them into productive use with new crops.

He was a man of considerable civic spirit, and his daughter, Frances, set up a school in Hamilton, Bermuda. His son Rev. John Stowe-Wood (1806-1874) entered the church and was for 31 years curate of St Georges Church, Jamaica. His relict Alicia Joell, died in 1896 in Toronto.

In his last years, Stowe's previous partner, Hezekiah Frith, set upon him in his slide into bankruptcy and obliged the sale of his household effects and several properties including *Sunholme Farm* at Bailey's Bay. He was also obliged to sell *Experiment Hill* in 1832.

Stowe died in 1840 at the age of 74. He had been the innovator and a man of science and invention who had embraced a new world of ideas in both nautical improvement and agricultural innovation. He had driven the ambitions of the Wood family to unexpected success only to see his last days descend into bankruptcy.



Walsingham House - Birthplace of Richrd Shaw-Wood, built in 1652 - a replica of this house was built for the British Empire Exhibition in London 1924-5

Wood of Newbold Revel, Rugby, Warw., a demi-lion rampant arg., semée of buckles sa., resting the sinister paw upon an escutcheon of the last, charged with a wolf's head erased of the first. *Virtute et labore.*

Wood, Arthur Herbert Edward, Sudbourn Hall, same crest.

Wood of Codshall, Somers., a demi-lion rampant purp., holding an acorn or, the cup vert. *cf. 12. 3*

Wood of Hiltwood, Staffs., a demi-lion rampant purp., holding an acorn-branch vert, fructed or. *cf. 12. 3*

Wood, Richard Shaw, *Bosco Manor, Bermuda*, same crest.

Wood, Suff., a demi-lion rampant or, holding a wreath of laurel vert.

Wood, Charles Harcourt Gam, Carleton Lodge, Pontefract, a demi-lion rampant or, gorged with a wreath. *Virtus*

an oak-tree es
Wood of North
woodman pp
temples and
dexter hand s

Wood, Lancs., or
a demi-wood
the loins and
his dexter ha
and in his
shoulder a clu

Wood, Joseph
sington Cou
affrontée ho
shoulder a cl
his sinister ha
issuing from
side an acorn
Non sibi sed a

Wood, Francis
cross, Burton
balant in fa

Entry from Fairburn's Registry of Family Crests
note Wood of Codshall above - progenitors of Woods of Bermuda

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1051

R. SHAW WOOD.

R. Shaw Wood of Woodholme, Township of London, County of Middlesex, Ontario, was born in Bermuda, and married Isabella, only child of the Rev. Robert Shaw, of Barnet, Vermont, sometime rector of the Episcopal Church at Cold Spring, on Hudson. They have four children. He is the representative of the Bermuda Woods, descended from Captain Thomas Wood, H. M. C., of Codshall, Somerset, England, a member of the Company of "Adventurers," who early in 1600 made numerous voyages in his ship "Hope Well" to the "Plantations," and afterwards in 1630 settled in Bermuda at Bosco Manor. The family, true to their designation of "Adventurers," in each generation engaging in war or commerce, as best suited the occasion; at one time ravaging the Spanish Main; or their vessels in commission against the privateers of the United States, France and Spain; at another exchanging the products of this part of the world for the wines of Spain and Portugal from their establishments in Quebec, Newfoundland and several of the West India Islands. In 1861, Mr. Wood, having large interests in the United States which suffered from the Civil War then raging, came to Canada to watch events, and has remained.



The Headless Warriors of Guyana - El Dorado reported on the Raleigh Expedition of 1595 - with Capt. Ben Wood



Family of Cods Hall, Somerset, south west of Bristol

Captin Ben Wood, recorded in Haklyt accompanied Sir Robt. Dudley son of Earl of Leicester 1595,

on Sir Walter Raleigh expedition to Guyana in search of El Dorado



Thomas Shaw and Thomas Wood were both noted as serving on Governing Council of Somers Islands - Bermuda in Aug. 1673

Thomas Shaw, Captain of the 'Endeavour' which transported passengers to the Carolinas (archive includes records of passages of 1679)

Site of Bosco Manor - today

WOOD of Bermuda

Roger Wood, Governor of Bermuda, 1628, 1629-1637, d. 1651

Wood Family of Cods Hall, Somerset, south west of Bristol

Captain Thomas Wood, settled in Bermuda in 1628, counsellor in 1628, 1663-1665, 1671-1675, Captain of

m. Dorotea Mullis(?), 1656 granted 50 acres at Bosses Cove by Gov. and Co. as noted in will of 1677, d. 1678



Bosco Manor, Bermuda



Thomas Wood Jr.

Horatio, died intestate

Will of 1677 left Bosco Manor to Dorotea and 6

SHAW of Philadelphia

Gervaise Burgess, Norrington Philadelphia, (last will of 1748 in favour of Anne's sons)

Dr Thomas Shaw, Col. Of 84th Royal Jersey Regiment, m. Anne Burgess, 1730, res. Burlington New Jersey, d. 1750 or 1751 (deeds for land purchases 1730, 1732, agreement on estate in 1752) (1756 purchase of 244 acres at Burlington N.J. by estate of Thomas Shaw)



Thomas Shaw Unconfirmed

Col. Thomas Shaw, of Albany Regiment, d. 1758 at relief of Fort Edward under General Johnson, (1759 inventory letter notes possessions incl. brass buttons at death)

Samuel Shaw of Belview, Whitmarsh, Montgomery County, 1797, m. Mary McCulloch, (Moyamensing Plantation deeds) will of 1803 incl. 1 share of Philadelphia Library Co.



Samuel Shaw Unconfirmed



Mary McCulloch Shaw Unconfirmed



Bosco Manor - proposal to rebuild (burned in 1796)

portraits of the 3 sisters in archive

Frances Wood

Thomas Spence Shaw Unconfirmed



Margaret Jean, b. Feb 1817, m. William Alexander

7) Mary Anne Fairlie b. Jul 8, 1819, d. Feb 19, 1837

John Audham Shaw, (commissioning papers in family archive signed by James Madison)

Spence Shaw Mary Shaw, spinster, (will of 1811 in family archive)

Samuel Burgess Shaw, m. Martha (1804 conveyance of 28 acres in Passunk Twp to Mary in family archive)

Thomas Spence Shaw, merchant of Frankfurt Philadelphia, (will of 1834 in family archive)

Mary Frances Wood, b. 1780, d. Sept. 18, 1843, buried at St Peters Philadelphia

Anne Wood, b. 1793, d. Apr 29, 1843, buried at St Peters Philadelphia

Rebecca Shaw

Samuel Audham Shaw

Thomas Burgess Shaw, b 1805

Mary McCulloch Shaw, spinster, b. 1797, d. 1882, Philadelphia

Anna Burgess Shaw, spinster, Philadelphia, b. 1802, d. 1890,

Thomas Burgess Shaw, ward of Stowe Wood of Montreal

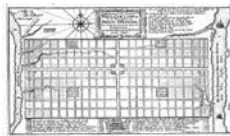
Joseph Stowe Shaw, b. 1799, d. 1860, Philadelphia/Quebec, m. Eliza Secord, claimed Bosco Manor, 2 natural Children, Sarah Ann Moore & Thomas Joseph Moore of Philadelphia

Frances Nusum Shaw, b Philadelphia, m. Benjamin Birch Wood, d. 1888 at 89 and buried in family vault at Hasky Hill Moravian Cemetery, (portrait)

m. Benjamin Birch Wood



Frances Nusum Shaw



1802 Philadelphia



Matthew Fraser rlie, Kier Addison ves, Cobalt, m. Anne sie Fitzpatrick, d.

2) Hannah Margaret Fairlie, m. George Bligh O'Connor, Chief Justice Supreme Court,

Gerald Fairlie, novelist, 'Bul Dog Drummond'



The World in the late 16th Century - as it would have appeared to Captain Ben Wood

1600



Joseph m. Hannah Johnstone, daughter of John Johnstone, daughter of John Johnstone

Samuel, m. Mrs Blackburn

Edmund, died in service of King of Sweden

Benjamin, m. Apr 16 1695, Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Edward Johnstone

children as 7 shares of 7 acres each. The title was cleared in 1745 and all awarded to Thos. Wood Jr. m. Mary Lingo

1700



Old Burnt House

Thomas Wood, m. Frances Lingo, received cleared title to Bosco Manor

2 children : Gabriel and Susanna (who m. Joseph Wood)

Martha b. 1699, Mary b. 1700, Elizabeth b. 1704, Catherine b. 1706

Joseph (Stowe) Wood b. 1708-1796 m. Mary STOWE

Rebecca b.1711



Woodlands - home of Stowe Wood - now Salts Grammar School

John Stowe

Samuel Wood b 1756, m. Susanna, 1791 owned schooner Little Eleanor , 1826 owned Lady Burnaby , d. 1833, 2 children, Eleanor (1774-1832) m. Sir Joseph Wood and in 1816 William Cray had Rumble, her half brother Julius "Julie" Wood was a view, their descendants became Richmen

Stowe Wood Sr. set up Wood Grenada office with his son Stowe, d. 1791 leaving Woodlands (now Salts Grammar School) to his 3 sons and 3 daughters



Portrait of Joseph Stowe Wood Sr, thought to be by Joseph Blackburn on his visit to Bermuda in 1752, clothing style of 1750's

John Stowe

hony Wood, died at in the Swedish Navy in Lord Naam

Joseph Wood, married cousin Rebecca Wood, inherited Bosco Manor 1767, purchased lands in Shelburne and Turks Island d. 1795, Rebecca abducted, Bosco Manor House burnt

inherited cousins

Rebecca married her cousin Joseph Wood son of Thomas and was captured by the French, in 1796, presumed dead

Joseph Wood, 2 m. Eleanor, the Hon. Judge d. 1849 at Long House, now Bermudiana Hotel the daughter Susanna Wood homely and cross eyed but of immense fortune married 1830 Robert Kennedy who bought Equestrian Hill from Stowe Wood estate in 1833. She died at Bermuda 1875 she claimed unsuccessfully to inherit Bosco Manor

Stowe Wood, b 1765, d. 1840, Hamilton, At. 1796 Margaret Matthey, buried St Peters Philadelphia, stationed 1807 Quebec, 1810 Montreal, bought out by Richard and Joseph in 1814, went on to pioneer botany/insupermental agriculture at Experiment Hill, now Mt St Agnes, Bermuda

Richard Wood, b 1762, m. Margaret Bush 1776, d. 1844, purchased land at Turtle Bay in Warwick Parish Bermuda 1786, purchased Trinidad and Turks Is. Properties 1822, Grenada and Newfoundland, residence at Walsingham

Frances b. 1763, married Mr. Russell of Philadelphia

Mary, m. Solomon Joel

Honorable William Stowe 1787- 1839

1800

The Patriotic Company

Margaret Wood, Jeremiah Leaycraft, charant of Quebec City anica who died in 1802 and 19, d. Quebec d. 1834 Quebec

Thomas Nealin Wood, inherited Bosco Manor, sailed from Bermuda on the Hawk in 1802 and lost at sea, died intestate. Bosses cover divided among his 3 sisters and then passed to Joseph Stowe Shaw

Experiment Hill - home of Stowe Wood and later purchased by Anneine Wood Kennedy's husband Robert



Dr. Frances Russell

Benjamin Birch Wood, b 1827 at Walsingham , Bermuda, ships Patriot, Martinique Quebec, m. 1819, purchased Walsingham in 1822, d. 1860 at Torquay Devon

Frances Russell Wood b. 1792, m. Joseph Dill, d. 1834 and buried in St Peters Philadelphia, child Lucia (7)

2nd marriage to Eleanor Patterson, son, Captain Thomas Pattison Wood, m. Frances Young

Walsingham, Bermuda, home of Joseph Wood purchased from Peter Test, gov. of Bahamas 1812, Anneine Wood as Tom Moore the Patriotic house - some of Josephs quirky details were later



Frances Russell Wood m. 1819 Joseph J. Dill

Francis Wood b. 1798, d. 1817 memorial at St Peters Philadelphia

Rev. John Stowe Wood b. 1806, m. Alicia Joel who died in Toronto 1896, for 31 years a curate at St Georges Jamaica, d. 1874

The Honorable Joseph Stowe Wood b. 1803, d. 1869 at Woodlands, Pembroke, bequeathed altar screen to Trinity Church, Hamilton, bequeathed Bosco Manor to nephew



Richard Shaw-Wood, b 1827 at Walsingham , Bermuda, lawyer of Hudson River Railroad , 1882 to Toronto, Carlton Street, York Kermanshah Centre in Quebec, 1888 moved to London and built Woodlands Centre, last President of Ontario General Contractors Assn., d. Woodstock April 10, 1903

Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood, b. 1871, inherited Woodholm in 1903, sold in 1920, moved to 612 Talbot St. London, died May 4, 1934, estate left to nephew Joseph

Robert Orr Shaw-Wood, b. 1871, inherited Woodholm in 1903, sold in 1920, moved to 612 Talbot St. London, died May 4, 1934, estate left to nephew Joseph

Richard Frances Marmaduke Wood, Betsandryne Hall, Cressage, Shropshire. All sons killed in WW1



Dr. Thomas Lincolnton Dill

Lucius Dill of Grenada, Joseph John Dill, Margaret Elizabeth Dill, Frances Russell Dill

John Addison Stowe, 1838-1849 daughter 1839-1840

Charles Edward b. 1840 m. Louise N. Mackenzie, d. 1899 Atlanta Alice Margaret 1842-1843

John Addison Stowe, 1838-1849 daughter 1839-1840

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Lucius Dill of Grenada, Joseph John Dill, Margaret Elizabeth Dill, Frances Russell Dill

John Addison Stowe, 1838-1849 daughter 1839-1840

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John Addison Stowe, 1838-1849 daughter 1839-1840

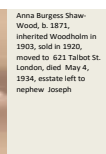
Charles Edward b. 1840 m. Louise N. Mackenzie, d. 1899 Atlanta Alice Margaret 1842-1843

John Addison Stowe, 1838-1849 daughter 1839-1840

Charles Edward b. 1840 m. Louise N. Mackenzie, d. 1899 Atlanta Alice Margaret 1842-1843

1900

Woodholm, London



Jessie Wood, m. Amy Hessel,

Robert Burch Shaw-Wood, m. Dorothy Schicks, 1910-1985,

Benjamin Burch Shaw-Wood, b 1863, Major in Boer war, disinherited from Woodlands, inherited by his son Bosco Manor, Spanish Point Bermuda with Miss Lighter, d. 1935 at Tremaine House, London On.

SHAW WOOD



*Joseph 'Stowe' Wood (1708-1795)
married Mary Stowe and father of
Richard, Joseph and Stowe Wood of the Patriotic Company
and grand-uncle of the 'Three Lovely Wood Sisters'
This portrait is believed to be by portraitist Joseph Blackburn,
who visited Bermuda 1750-1752
The clothing style is similar to other portraits that he painted in this period.*



Ann (1793-1843) and Jane Margaret Wood d. 1849 - 'the three lovely Wood sisters' were granddaughters of Thomas Wood Jr and nieces of Joseph Wood.



*Mary Frances Wood 1780-1843
married Thomas Spence Shaw of Philadelphia
mother of Frances Nusum Shaw*

Brigs, Brigantines, Schooners & Sloops

In addition to the wild hogs, Bermuda also provided another crucial resource for the transatlantic migrations. The islands were heavily forested in fine cedar, of a quality that proved particularly rot resistant. The island became a shipbuilding centre and many of the families and their slaves were directly engaged in producing what became some of the fastest and most coveted ships plying the trade routes.

Though the timber was local, all the other nautical hardware and chandlery had to be manufactured abroad and imported in for final fit-out. This resulted in a vibrant trade in and out of Bermuda, a trade that the Woods were well-positioned to service.



Brigs and Brigantines:

Most of the fleet under the control of the Woods' Patriotic Company was made up of brigs and some sloops. The brig is a sailing vessel with two square-rigged masts. During the Age of Sail, brigs were fast and manoeuvrable and were used as both naval warships and merchant vessels. They were especially popular in the 18th and early 19th

centuries. They fell out of use abruptly with the arrival of the steam ship because they required a relatively large crew for their small size and were difficult to sail into the wind.

They are not to be confused with a brigantine, which has different rigging (a brigantine has a gaff-rigged mainsail, while a brig has a square mainsail with an additional gaff-rigged spanker behind the mainsail). It was a two-masted sailing vessel with a fully square rigged foremast and at least two sails on the main mast: a square topsail and a gaff sail mainsail (behind the mast). The main mast is the second and taller of the two masts.



A Bermuda Sloop

Sloops:

The single-masted sloop had a bowsprit almost as long as her hull making her perhaps one of the swiftest and agile vessels of her day. If the wind was favourable, a square topsail could be hoisted to give her a top speed that could on occasion exceed 11 knots.

The Sloop was favoured by pirates and smugglers alike. Her size could be as large as 100 tons. They ranged from 35' to 65' long and had 3 decks - the surface deck, the hold, and the bilge. This relatively small vessel could carry up to 150 pirates and 14 cannons on the surface

deck. The ship could also mount 8 swivel guns quite easily, with more being fitted if the need was warranted such as in pirate ships. The Sloop was often the ship of choice for 'hunting' in the shallower channels and sounds, drawing 8 feet of water. Perhaps her greatest virtue lies in her shallow draft. Fully loaded she was still small enough to navigate the shoal waters and to lurk in remote coves. The Jamaica and Bermuda sloops were renowned for their speed and were prized as pirate vessels.

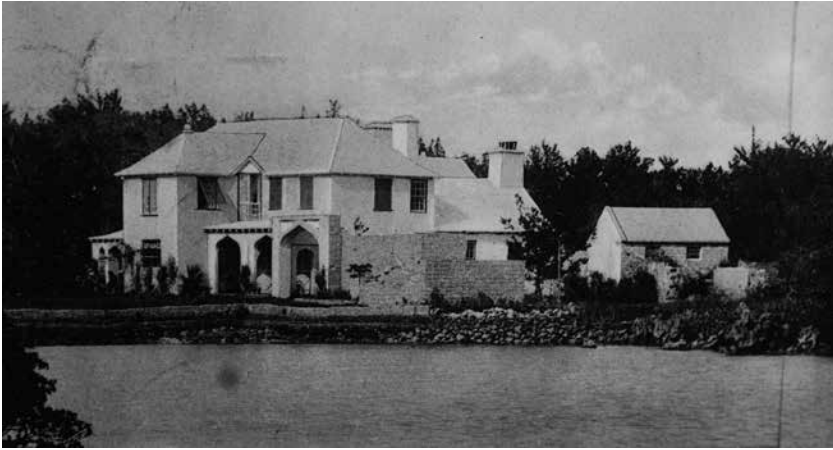
Today's sailing Yacht is essentially a sloop.

The Naval Sloop was a Sloop with more guns and slightly larger. The Naval Sloop was designed to be a pirate hunting ship, with a crew of 70 to man a 113 ton, 65 foot fighting ship. The ship is "sharp-ended" to allow for faster attack and might be fitted with 7 pairs of oars (put through the gun ports) to allow for chase without wind. A well-trained crew could fire the 12 nine pound cannons about twice every three minutes.



The Plough - circa 1712

Wood Properties and Bermudan Landmarks:



Walsingham - home of Richard Wood and birthplace of Richard Burch (Shaw) Wood

Richard, the oldest of the three brothers, bought the property Walsingham which is now an inn in Walsingham Bay known as '*Tom Moore the Poet's house*'. He added whimsical Arabesque porches to the original building. This was where his grand-son Richard Burch Wood was born and its eccentricities may account for some of the oddities later built into Woodholm.

Richard married Margaret Burch (1764-1827) and they had eight children, Frances, who married Joseph Dill, Margaret, Susanna, Mary, Joseph, Richard and another. Only Benjamin and Frances married. Benjamin Burch married Frances Nusum Shaw. Their only child, Richard Burch Wood, the builder of Woodholm, was born in this house in 1827. When Margaret died in 1827, Richard Wood married Eleanor Pattison and their son, Captain Pattison Wood married Frances Young. Their son, Richard Frances Marmaduke Wood received a substantial inheritance from both the Wood and Burch estates and lived at Belwardine Hall in Cressage near Shrewsbury, a palatial manor with a walled parkland which has subsequently become a model farm. The line tragically became extinct when all sons died in the First World War.

Fairwood



*Belwardine Hall, Cressage, Shropshire
the Home of Richard Frances Marmaduke Wood*



Aerial View



Benjamin Burch Wood (1793-1860) was the son of Richard Wood and born at Walsingham Bermuda and married (1819) Frances Nusum Shaw, (1800-1888) the daughter of Thomas Spence Shaw of Frankfurt, Philadelphia. Their only son, Richard Shaw-Wood was born in 1830.



Richard Wood 1762-1848 married Margaret Burch 1790

Stowe Wood's House - Experiment Hill

Stowe Wood set up a kind of botanical experiment in Bermuda called 'Experiment Hill' now Mt St. Agnes. Apparently vestiges of the flora and curiosities that he brought back from his expeditions are still to be seen on the grounds there.



Experiment Hill, Bermuda, home of Stowe Wood - now Mount St Agnes School



Bosco Manor:

As the brothers fortunes prospered the Spanish Point property fell into ruin due to its complex multiple ownership. The Old Burnt House was not rebuilt after it was ransacked 'by the French' in 1796. There were many wharves, jetties and farm buildings scattered across the property. Some of these were occupied by a long-time squatter, possibly descended from a servant, named Chiappa.

In the 1930's when Joseph Shaw-Wood undertook the sale of the remaining Wood Properties, photographs were taken of 'the Burnt House'. Joe commissioned a local architect, William Onions, to draw up plans for its restoration, and these fragile plans are still extant and give some sense of the scale of at least one of the buildings comprising the original manor. What is apparent is a very utilitarian building with thresholds level with the ground and much of the ground level footprint given over to storage areas where barrels and barrows of trade items could be rolled in.



Bosco Manor burnt in 1796 - the same year that Anna Shaw-Wood enigmatically notes the death of Rebecca, wife of Joseph Wood, as being 'captured by the French'

In Bosco Manor the principal rooms are on the upper level. There are unmistakable parallels with the design of Woodholm in London Ontario. It too had a ground floor located on grade. Its cavernous dungeon basement occupy only a part of the footprint. Woodholm too, despite the grandeur of it elements had a rather relaxed attitude towards architectural accretions and adopting the next good idea as it sprang to mind. These were buildings which grew up over time. Wings and outbuildings were added as the need arose.



Woodholm - London Ontario

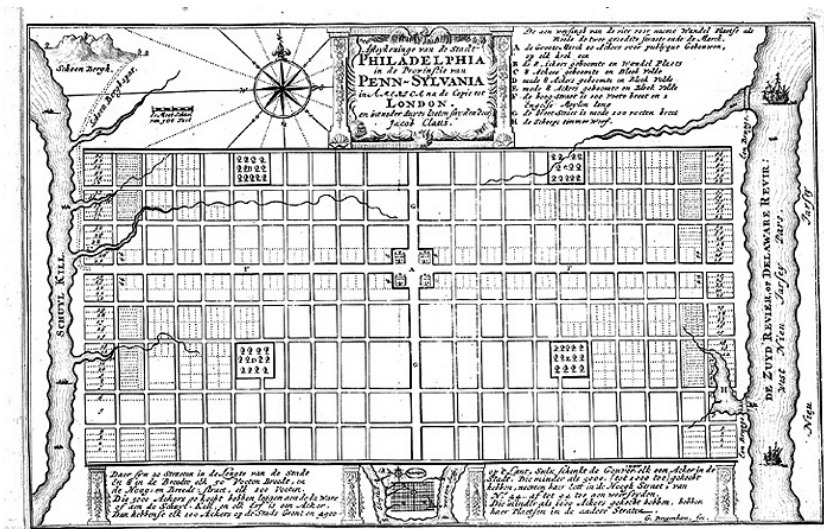
The Shaw Family

Thomas Shaw was a Bermudan contemporary of Thomas Wood. (at that time it was known as the Somers Islands) Both Thomas Wood and Thomas Shaw sat on the Bermudan Governing council of 1673.

In 1679 Thomas Shaw, Captain of the ‘Endeavour’ is recorded as transporting passengers to the Carolinas (the archive includes passenger lists of his passage)

His descendants, the Shaw family of Philadelphia, married into the Wood family on several occasions.

Curiously, the hyphen in the Shaw-Wood name is not in reference to these many marriages that the Woods made into the Shaw family but the result of marriage with Shaws of a completely different lineage.



Map of Philadelphia in 1684



WOOD of Cods Hall Somerset



Sir Adam Johnstone, Commander at the Battle of Sark, 1455
(commemoration of the)

Douglas rebellion against King and granted lands in Redbaine, Lanarkshire

1500

Wood Family of Cods Hall, Somerset, south west of Bristol



Captain Ben Wood, recorded in Hakluyt accompanied Sir Robt. Dudley son of Earl of Leicester 1555,

on Sir Walter Raleigh expedition to Guyana in search of El Dorado



The World in the late 16th Century - as it would have appeared to Captain Ben Wood

Sir John Johnstone of Johnstone, Warden of the Marches, m. Mary daughter of 4th Lord Maxwell



Sir James Johnstone of Johnstone, Warden of the West Marches

1600

Wood Family of Cods Hall, Somerset, south west of Bristol

Roger Wood, Governor of Bermuda, 1628, 1629-1637, d. 1651

Captain Thomas Wood, settled in Bermuda in 1628, councillor in 1628, 1663-1666, 1671-1675, Captain of Massachusetts Bay Province (in England) registered Feb. 17, 1634

m. Dorothea Malliot?, 1656 granted 50 acres at Bosses Cove by Gov. and Co. as noted in will of 1677, d. 1678



and murdered treacherously in 1608 by the 4th Lord Maxwell

only child

James Johnstone of Johnstone, of Anandale, favorite of Charles I created Lord Johnstone of Lichwood, 1426-1497 m. Elizabeth

fought with Galfarr Graham at Killipah and Philadelphia, captured but escaped execution, m. Lady Margaret Stewart

Capt. Edward Johnstone

William Johnstone, 4th Lord Nairn, nephew to Bernadine in Commonwealth period, entered the Swedish navy with the King of Sweden with Royal Wood, Lewis Johnstone, d. Ralston for ship of London

John Johnstone, retired to Bernadine, daughter married into Wood family

Thomas Wood Jr.

Horatio, died intestate

Dorothy

Joseph m. Hannah Johnston, daughter of John Johnstone

Samuel, m. Mrs Blackburn

Edmond, died in service of King of Sweden

Benjamin, m. Apr 16 1695, Rebecca, daughter of Capt. Edward Johnstone

Will of 1677 left Bosco Manor to Dorothea and 6 children as 7 shares of 7 acres each. The title was cleared in 1745 and all awarded to Thos. Wood jr. m. Mary Lingo



1700


Thomas Wood, m. Frances Lingo, received cleared title to Bosco Manor

2 children : Gabriel and Susanna (who m. Joseph Wood)

Martha b. 1699, Mary b. 1700, Elizabeth b. 1704, Catherine b. 1706

Joseph (Stowe) Wood (1708-1796) m. Mary STOWE

Rebecca b.1711



Bosco Manor - proposal to rebuild Old Burnt House (burned in 1786)

Samuel Wood b 1756, m. Susanna, 1791, owned schooner Little Elkoner, 1826 owned Lady Burnside, d. 1833, 1 children, Elmer (1778-1882) m. but brother John's half brother was a slave, their descendants became fishermen

Stowe Wood Sr. set up Wood Grenada office with his son Stowe, d. 1791 leaving Woodlands (now Sallus Grammar School) to his 3 sons and 3 daughters

Stowe Wood b 1765, d. 1846, Hamilton, M. 1796 Margaret Malliot, burned to Peter's Philadelphia, married 1807 Quebec, 1810 Montreal, bought out by Richard and Joseph in 1814, went on to pioneer horticulture/experimental agriculture at "Experiment Hill, now 96 St Agnes, Bermuda

Richard Wood, b.1762, m. Margaret Burnt 1776, d. 1846, purchased land at Turkey Bay in Warwick Parish Bermuda 1786, purchased Trinidad and Turks Is. Properties 1822, Grenada and Newfoundland, residence at Walsingham

Frances b. 176 married Mr. R. Philadelphia

portraits of the 3 sisters in archive

Frances Wood

Anthony Wood, died at sea in the Swedish Navy with Lord Naum

Joseph Wood, married cousin Rebecca Wood, inherited Bosco Manor 1767, purchased lands in Shetland and Turks Islands, d. 1796, Rebecca abducted, Bosco Manor House burnt


Rebecca married her cousin Joseph Wood son of Thomas and was captured by the French, in 1796, presumed dead

Rebecca married her cousin Joseph Wood son of Thomas and was captured by the French, in 1796, presumed dead

Joseph Wood, 2 m. Eleanor, the Hon. Judge d. 1849 at Long House, now Bermudiana Hotel (his daughter Susanna Wood Tenney and cross eyed but of immense fortune married 1840) Robert Kennedy who thought Experiment Hill from Stowe Wood estate in 1882. She died at Bermuda 1878 she claimed unceremoniously to inherit Bosco Manor

Stowe Wood Sr. set up Wood Grenada office with his son Stowe, d. 1791 leaving Woodlands (now Sallus Grammar School) to his 3 sons and 3 daughters

Portrait of Joseph Stowe Wood on his visit to Bermuda in 1750's clothing style of 1750's



1800

The Patriotic Company

Many Frances Wood, b. 1780, d Sept. 18, 1843, buried at St Peters Philadelphia

Anne Wood, b.1793, d. Apr 29, 1843, buried at St Peters Philadelphia

Jane Margaret Wood, m. Jeremiah Leacycraft, merchant of Quebec City & Jamaica who died in 1849, d Quebec d. 1834 at Quebec

Thomas Neirin Wood, m. Jeremiah Leacycraft, inherited Bosco Manor, sailed from Bermuda on the Hawk in 1802 and lost at sea, died intestate. Bosses cove divided among his 3 sisters and then passed to Joseph Stowe Shaw

"Experiment Hill" - home of Stowe Wood and later purchased by James Wood Kennedy's husband Robert

Rev. John Stowe Wood b. 1796, d. 1817 memorial at St Peters Philadelphia

The Honorable Joseph Stowe Wood b. 1803, d. 1869 at Woodlands, Pembroke, bequeathed altar screen to Trinity Church in Toronto, bequeathed Bosco Manor to nephew

Benjamin Birch Wood, b. 1764, merchant Bermuda, ships Patriot, Martinique Quebec, m. 1819, purchased Washington in 1822, d. 1840 at Tenney Devon

Frances Russell b. 1791, m. Joseph 1834 and buried at Peter's Philadelphia child Lucius

Thomas Burgess Shaw, ward of Stowe Wood of Montreal

Joseph Stowe Shaw, b. 1795, d. 1860, Philadelphia/Quebec, m. Etta Secord, claimed Bosco Manor, 2 natural children, Sarah Ann Moore & Thomas Joseph Moore of Philadelphia

Frances Nasmum Shaw, b Philadelphia, m. Benjamin Birch Wood, d. 1858 at 89 and buried in family vault at Nisky Hill Moravian Cemetery (portrait)

Alfred Wood

Frances Russell Wood m. 1819 Joseph J. Del

Lucius Dill of Grenada, Joseph John Dill, Margaret Elizabeth Dill, Frances Russell Dill

John Addison Stowe, 1838-1849 Daughter 1839-1840

Charles Edward b. 1840 m. Louise N. Mackenzie, d. 1899 Atlanta Alice Margaret 1842-1843

Richard Shaw Wood, b.1827 at "Walsingham", Bermuda, nephew of Richard Burr Hamilton, 1863 to Toronto, Ontario Canada, built Foxglove Castle in Canada. 1868 moved to London and built Woodlands. Queen Is. President of Ontario (short Governorship term, d. March/April 10, 1893)


Anna Burgess Shaw Wood, b. 1871 inherited Wood 1903, sold in 1905 moved to 621 London, died in 1934, estate to nephew Joseph

only child


Frances Nasmum Shaw

only child

Woodholm, London



1900

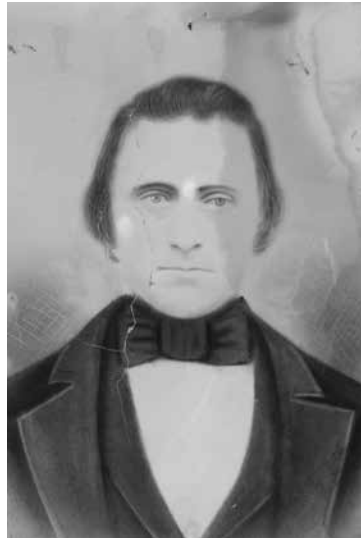
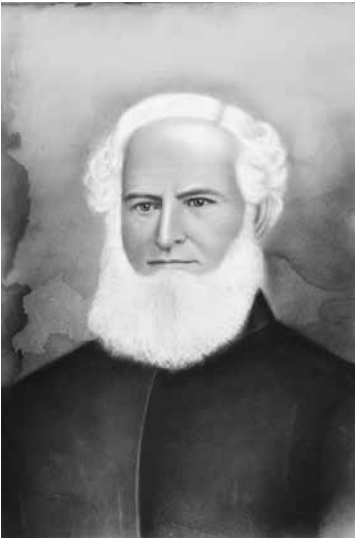


The Shaws of Philadelphia

In 1730 Doctor Thomas Shaw “Practitioner in Physick” is recorded as purchasing a plantation - an undivided quarter of the 3,795 acres granted to Peter Bard. The property included a saw mill.

His wife was Anne Burgess, sister of Gervase Burgess of Norringdon, Philadelphia. The Burgess name resurfaces in subsequent generations, most recently with Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood, daughter of Richard. She became the redoubtable custodian of Woodholm in its declining years.

The Shaws and the Burgesses were cousins and there are letters in the archive from Francis Burgess of Watterford Hall, Yorkshire and his sister Anne.



*Unconfirmed portraits of Shaws from the Belleview era
possibly Rev. Thomas Shaw and son Samuel Shaw of Belleview
These portraits would have been passed down by Frances Nusum Shaw,
mother of Richard Shaw-Wood*

The Burgesses of Watterford were married into the Aldham family. In 1748 Gervase Burgess made a will in favour of his two nephews, Thomas and Samuel, who were the sons of Samuel Shaw. They received fifty pounds each. He also leaves similar amounts to his cousin John Shaw's children. The remainder of the estate was divided among his nephews and nieces in England. Included in this bequest would be Francis Burgess of Watterford Hall in Yorkshire.

In 1752 there is a memorandum in which Ann Shaw agrees to the division of the estate of her recently deceased husband, Thomas. She and her son Samuel agree to take the dwelling house, the brew house and the townlands in the City of Burlington as well as a piece of woodland on Sandy Hill, a plantation and tools, valued at 1,300 pounds. Her son Thomas is permitted the use of the brewhouse until the following November.

1756 Ann Shaw, widow of Samuel and her two sons Thomas and Samuel sold some of these lands in Burlington, New Jersey to James Kinsey for 600 pounds. One property was on Pearl Street and is recorded as having a 268 feet 10 inches frontage. Another piece was on the south side of York Road containing 14 acres.

On the 14th of June 1756 Thomas Shaw redeemed the property from James Kinsey for 600 pounds.

The Tragic Death of Thomas Spence Shaw Jr



In 1758 Thomas Shaw, a colonel in the Albany regiment writes that “the five nations have returned a belt of Wampum to General Johnson and signified to him that they renounce our friendship.”

On June 3rd Col. Thomas Shaw received his orders from General Johnson to proceed to Fort Edward taking every precaution.

Sadly, a year later, on June 5th 1759 Thomas’ few possessions were returned to his brother Samuel , including a silver watch, a sword, a pair of pistols and one pair of gold sleeve buttons.

There are two letters which arrived from brother Francis Burgess at Waterford Hall in 1757 and 1761 apparently addressed to Ann Shaw, wife of Thomas. He mentions the “melancholy account in our nusepapers of the French and Indians making great havoc of killing and burning many people in your back settlements.”

In a letter of 1761 he suggests that brother Gervase has revisited

Yorkshire and his remaining family at least twice. All the references to other members of the family suggest that they are engaged in trading ventures.

He sends his condolences that the wife of Samuel Shaw, his cousin, had died in 1760.

The White Marsh Property in Philadelphia comprised 329 acres purchased from heirs of William Penn. An 1769 Indenture records its sale for 10,000 pounds when Joseph Potts purchased it from John Morris. The annual 'rent' on the property is four English shillings and three pence payable to William Penn and his heirs forever.



Mary McCulloch married to Samuel Shaw of Bellevue Plantation

Much of the remaining Shaw-Wood family silver came down through Francis Nusum Shaw, mother of Richard Burch Wood of Woodholm.

The mother of Frances Nusum Shaw was Mary Frances Wood (1780-1843) who married Thomas Spence Shaw of Philadelphia (1796) who was the son of Samuel Shaw of Bellevue, Whitmarsh, and grandson of the ill-fated Colonel Thomas Shaw of HM Jersey regiment of Burlington New Jersey.



Thomas Burgess Shaw (?) - son of Thomas Spence Shaw



*1819 - Inscription celebrating marriage of Richard Burch Wood
to Frances Nusum Shaw*

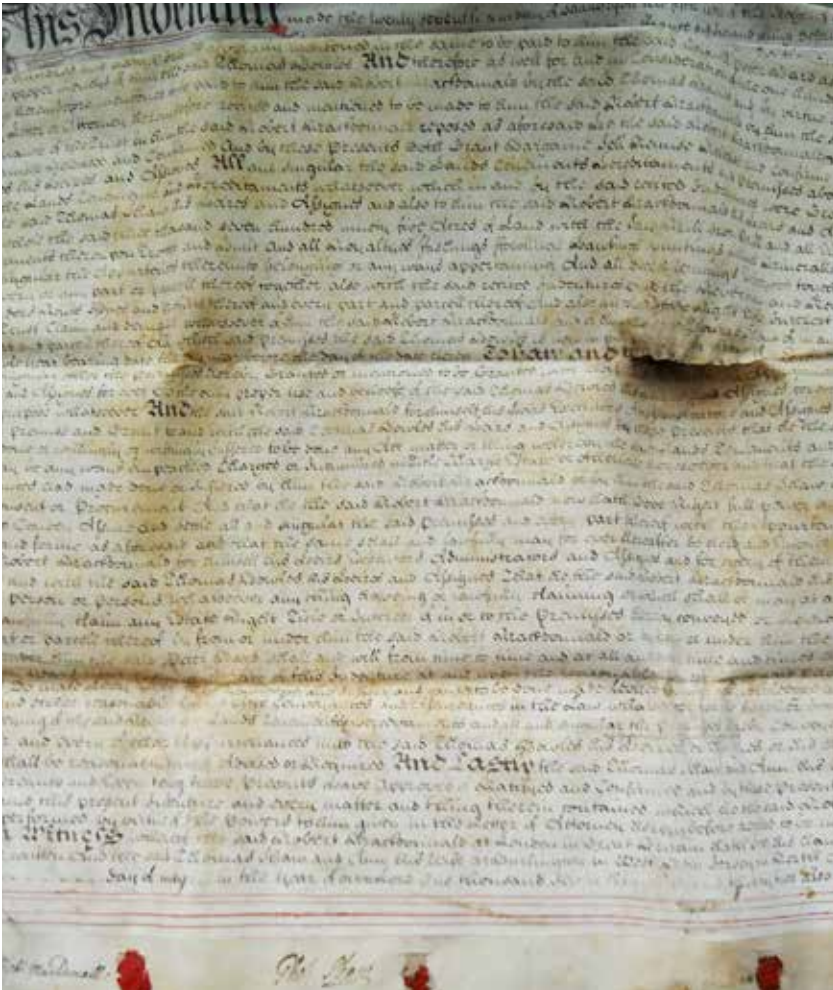
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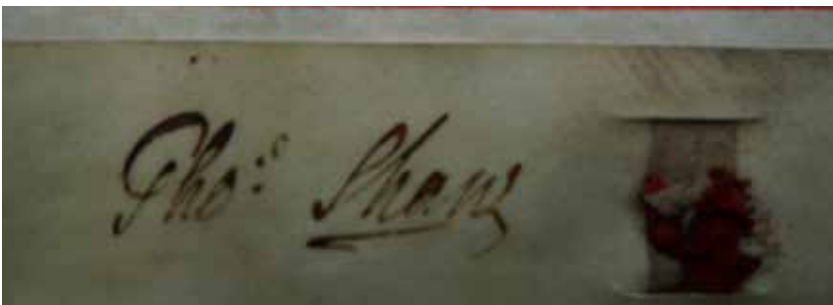
Frances Nusum Shaw at time of Marriage to Benjamin Burch Wood



Frances Nusum Shaw-Wood in later years



1731 Indenture by which Thomas Shaw purchased from Peter Bard a 3,975 acre plantation in New Hanover Township, Burlington, New Jersey



The beautiful Shaws of Philadelphia were legendary for their comeliness. (This attribute does not seem to have been associated with the Woods. Or perhaps the Woods repeatedly chose the wrong portraitists.)

Though there had been several intermarriages between Shaws and Wood in earlier days, Captain Thomas Wood's great-great-grandaughter, Mary Frances Wood married Thomas Shaw who had become a prosperous merchant in Frankfurt, New Jersey.

In more recent times Frances Nusum Shaw was the mother of Richard Shaw Wood, the builder of Woodholm. However it was his choice of wife, Sarah Isabel Shaw, the last in the line of Sir John Shaw of Cummock which connected the two families with the bar-sinister and led Richard Burch Wood to adopt the family name of 'Shaw-Wood'.



1750's A Second Line of Shaws Enters the Picture!

However, confusingly, Richard Shaw-Wood's wife, Sarah Isabel Shaw, was descended from a completely different line of Shaws. She was a grand-daughter of Sir John Shaw, and took pride in being a descendent of 'the Judicious Hooker'. Illustrious ancestors on her mother's side included the Norton and Thornton families of Boston.

Her father was the Rev. Robert Shaw of Vermont, whose grandfather was Sir John Shaw of Cummock in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, (a short distance from Fairlie) According to Mimi, this title lapsed without male offspring and Sarah Isabel Shaw was the last in direct line. As a result, Richard Burch Wood created the Shaw-Wood name by inserting a 'bar sinister' out of respect for his wife's forebears.

In the 1750's William Shaw, a younger son of Sir John Shaw of Cummock, emigrated to Caledonia, Barnet Township, Vermont. (this much has been gleaned from Mormon Records) He married Isabel Orr.

His son Robert Shaw was born in 1799 and became Reverend Robert Shaw who married Sarah Jane Hooker, daughter of justice Richard Hooker of Boston whose posse of constabulary engaged in cleaning up of the less salubrious elements of Boston. They were known as "Hooker's men" and the focus of their ministrations became known ever after as 'Hookers'.

The Hooker family of Boston was described as "better than the crowned heads of Europe" (by Mimi).



*Sarah Isabel Shaw,
granddaughter of Sir John Shaw of Cummoich
married Richard Burch Wood which resulted in the inclusion of a 'bar sinister'
transforming the family name to Shaw-Wood*

Richard Burch Shaw-Wood



Richard Shaw-Wood was born on 27 December 1827 at *Walsingham* in Bermuda. His parents were Benjamin Burch Wood and Frances Nusum Shaw who were married on 10 June 1819 in Southampton Parish, Bermuda.

As a young man Richard travelled many times between Bermuda and New York on his way to the United States, Canada and Great Britain. He is found in New York's Fifth Ward on the census that was taken on 23 September 1850. Richard was 24, 'born in the West Indies' and listed as an engineer.



Richard Wood travelled extensively as a young man.
His 'Passport' was granted by the Earl of Clarendon.

Richard Shaw-Wood married Sarah Isabella Shaw some time prior to 1857. Their first child Frances was born circa 1857. Then Sarah was born circa 1860 and Elizabeth was born circa 1861. All the daughters were born in Bermuda. Frances seems to have died as a child in New York around 1858. The rest of their children were born in Ontario. Benjamin was born circa 1863, Mary McCulloch was born circa 1865, Robert Orr was born circa 1871 and Anna Burgess was born circa 1870. They also had a son called Thomas Burch Wood who was born circa

1874 and died on 9th of December of that year.

The first time Richard is found in Ontario is in the 1862-63 city directory for Toronto where he is noted as living at 241 Carlton Street at Parliament. The first time he is found in records relating to Oakville is in 1863 on land records but he is noted as being from Toronto. The first time he is listed as living in Oakville is on land records in 1868.

In the 1871 Canada census some of the family are noted as still living in Oakville. The head of the household is listed as Richard's mother, Nusum F. Wood aged 71, born in Bermuda. For reasons unknown, the enumerator crossed out F and put M under gender and crossed out independent and added 'gentleman' under occupation.

At the time Richard Shaw is listed as a merchant and manufacturer. In the house are his wife Isabella and their children: Sarah Shaw, Elizabeth, Benjamin S., Mary McCulloch, Robert O.S. and Anna B.

Also in the household is Charles E Wood aged 20 and born in Jamaica West Indies. His occupation is listed as general manager. Charles Edward Wood was Richard's cousin.

Richard Shaw-Wood and family are found in London, Middlesex County, Ontario in the 1881 Canada census. In the household is Sarah Hooker Shaw, aged 81 and born in the United States. Sarah is Isabella's mother. Richard had by then moved to London and begun to build Woodholm, a project which occupied the rest of his life.

Richard's mother, Frances Nusum Wood died on 7 December 1888 in Philadelphia. Her obituary was in the Royal Gazette newspaper in Bermuda. She is noted as the daughter of Thomas Shaw and Frances Russell Wood and the widow of Benjamin Burch Wood all of whom were from Bermuda. She was born in Bermuda on 14 June 1800 at the home of her grandparents Joseph and Rebecca Wood. The home was listed as "Bosco Manor"

In the 1891 Canada census Richard and his family are in London Ontario. Sarah S. Ogden, their married daughter, Elizabeth S., Robert O.S. and Anna B. were all living at home. Richard's wife, Sarah Isabel Shaw 'Isabella' died on 14 November 1897.

Richard Shaw-Wood died suddenly on 10 March 1903 in London. He was 76 years old. His will lists his many properties in London and Oakville Ontario, Bermuda, New York and Newfoundland.

Richard's uncle, the brother of Frances Nusum Shaw, Joseph Stowe Shaw had laboriously assembled a clear title to Bosco Manor (by arranging to have some of his siblings committed to institutions) There is a lengthy correspondence in the archives which reveals his machinations in assembling these properties and displacing the tenacious occupants.

Ultimately It was through the efforts of the Hon. Joseph Stowe Wood, son of Stowe Wood that the properties confused titles were cleared and passed on to a single heritor, Richard Shaw-Wood.



*Richard with his eldest son Benjamin Burch Shaw-Wood circa 1870, Woodholm
Benjamin became an expert horseman
and could reputedly pick up a handkerchief from the ground
while galloping at full tilt.*

Richard must have grown up in Bermuda recognizing that the considerable wealth and social position of his grand parents' lives as traders were coming to an end. As a young surveyor for the Hudson Railroad he had an opportunity to develop the other great Shaw and Wood preoccupation, speculation in land. Exactly why he came to Toronto in 1863 is not clear.

Richard was however a man of quite extraordinary energy and entrepreneurial ambition. Perhaps he took inspiration from the life of his grandfather's tireless brother, Stowe Wood. Many of his obsessions for engineering and improvements to agriculture were similar. His granddaughter Isabel always spoke of him with the greatest of affection and admiration. He built a number of quite extraordinary homes during his lifetime. They demonstrate an eccentric flare in finding accommodation for his complex extended family of Shaws and Woods.

Yet he was ready to embrace the latest technology when he set up the first facility in North America for producing kerosene from coal in Oakville.

Woodholm was envisioned as a model farm, importing the latest theories of farming and silo design from Austria. Woodholm itself is a curiosity, a mediaeval castellated home with bell tower and thick walls constructed of poured concrete and stone, requiring 13 box cars of cement in its construction. It is reputed to be the first domestic building in North America to be constructed entirely of insitu concrete. Like many a Bermudan manor it was designed with the ground floor at level so that there was a direct connection to the outside areas.

This was a mediaeval trader's aesthetic which envisioned barrels of trade goods being rolled in and out of safe storage at ground level while the principal family rooms were located on the upper floors.



Kerosene Castle, Oakville - built by Richard Shaw-Wood

Kerosene Castle in Oakville is a monument to the Canadian discovery of a way to produce kerosene (coal oil). In the mid-1800s, refineries sprang up across North America including the Oakville Oil Refinery on the eastern bank of Sixteen Mile Creek. Richard Shaw-Wood's refinery became one of the largest such operations in Canada. Fully involved in all the practicalities of his venture, he built his grand mansion across the street. The locals dubbed it the '*Kerosene Castle*'.

It was built alongside Sixteen Mile Creek on Dundas Street North which is now known as Trafalgar Road. The refinery blew up in July of 1866 resulting in the Great Fire of Oakville. Burning oil floated down the creek as far as the harbour. The *Hamilton Spectator* reported

the amazing sight of the creek engulfed in flames conveying the conflagration into the heart of the town.

He decided not to rebuild as over-production had cut dramatically into profits. Instead he devoted himself to his planing mill (also on Trafalgar Road), which turned out finished wood products.

His mansion was a family residence until the mid-1900s, when the house was duplexed. One side was used as apartments and the other was owned by Diana Taylour, O.B.E., a nurse decorated for her service in the First World War. She ran a nursing home out of Kerosene Castle without regard for her patients' ability to pay. She died in 1957.

In 1978, Audrey and Colin Hadfield began transforming Kerosene Castle into a private co-educational day school, *MacLachlan College*. The town designated the building a heritage site in 1980, particularly with regard to the west tower and Oriel window.



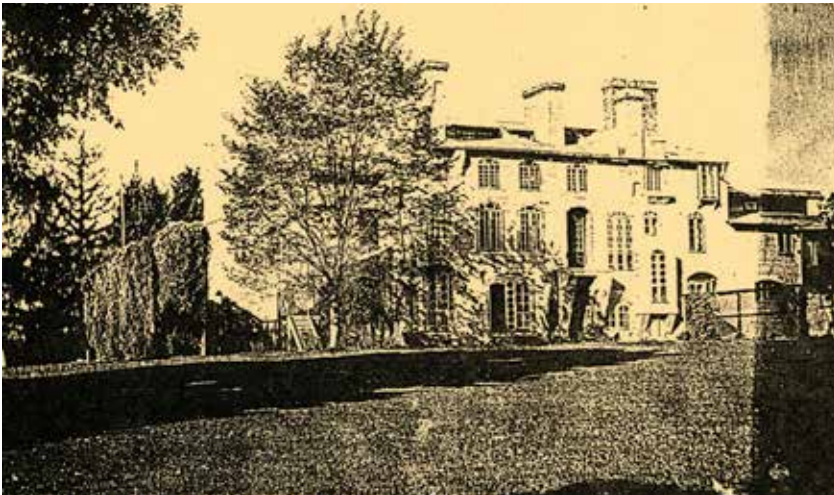
Richard Shaw-Wood's Kerosene Castle is today the McLaughlin College in Oakville, a private school for 300 day students

Woodholm, London Ontario

Richard moved and began to establish himself on prime farm land in London in 1868, taking over an old building which he gradually built up and expanded into Woodholm. He set up Woodholm as a model farm and introduced to Ontario the silo principle from Hungary. (In some ways perhaps hearkening back to his Uncle Stowe at Experiment Hill)

He avoided overt political power, and though he was the first President of the Liberal Conservative Party (Conservatives) in Ontario he seems to have remained very private in his affairs.

Upon his death Richard Shaw-Wood bequeathed Bosco Manor and his Bermuda Estate to his youngest daughter, Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood, in trust for his grandson Richard. Following Richard's tragic death in 1918, Joseph became the principal heir. Uncle Joe (Joseph Burch Shaw-Wood) sold these properties after the death of Anna in 1934.



Woodholm circa 1900

At Woodholm Richard amassed the possessions of the remnants of the Wood and Shaw families. From his mother, Frances Nusum Shaw he inherited silver and glass from the Shaws of the Bellevue Plantation .



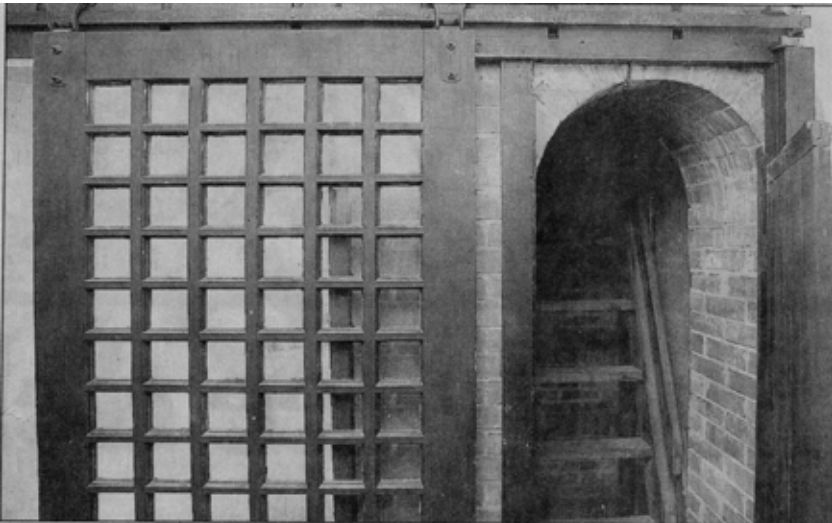
Woodholm today

Isabel had a photo album showing some of the rooms at Woodholm the taste being clearly baronial, with a lot of displayed weaponry. The cold walls were covered in luxurious tapestries and there were thick carpets on the floors. Her memories of childhood included stories of how the family would endure the winter cold months by taking braziers into the deep reveal walls between the window glass and the curtains. Richard kept building and extending the house, creating fanciful turrets and bell towers, Islamic windows, rather an eclectic assortment of details.

in the Making



Woodholm today is the centrepiece of a new Suburban Development known as the 'Woodholm Castle Estate'



MIKE HENSEN The London Free Press

SECRET PASSAGE: A sliding door hides a near-vertical staircase that runs to an upstairs games room at

*Woodholm included many curious and romantic notions.
Mimi recalled that with walls that were five feet thick it was desperately cold
in the winter months*

Fairwood



LEFT: A main floor room shows off some of the many windows and nooks in the elaborate estate.



RIGHT: A chandelier sets off a winding stairway at the rear of the 19th-century home.



LEFT: A view of one of the many fireplaces located on the main floor.



RIGHT: Red velvet wallpaper is featured in one of the bedrooms.



Duncan Phyfe 'Klismos Type' chair, produced circa 1810 and part of a set of 14 noted in Richard Shaw-Woods will of 1903 as having 'eight badly broken'. The chairs were possibly from the Shaw's Belleview plantation, Whitmarsh, Philadelphia. They were inherited by Aunt Anna at Woodholm and then passed to Isabel Wood Fairlie at 149 Douglas Drive, then to Wood Fairlie from whom Tam bought them.



The Upper Hall at Woodholm

There is a secret stair behind panelling on right to deliver logs to the second floor

Isabel Johnstone Shaw-Wood was born at Woodholm in 1888. From her many stories about childhood in the house it is clear that she had a great admiration for her grandfather, Richard. She inherited his romantic imagination and his delight in creating a world that was mysterious and very individual. He seems to have been a man of endless projects and all

consuming passions. Woodholm took shape over many years. It was continually being revised and remodelled and areas being torn down and rebuilt. The expansion from the original house purchased in the 1860's is reputed to have consumed a staggering 13 boxcar loads of cement!

The walls were massive, perhaps more suited to the Bermudan climate than to frigid Canada. Ingenious secret passages were devised so that servants could deliver massive logs to the fireplaces as discreetly as possible. Isabel describes logs requiring two men to manage being hoisted up to keep the fires ablaze.

Richard perpetually suffered from the cold and was reputed to wear a beaver hat at all times, even on the hottest of summer days. In its heyday, 1868 to Richard's death in 1903, Woodholm would have accommodated dozens of residents. The family was extended. Many cousins and relations lived together.

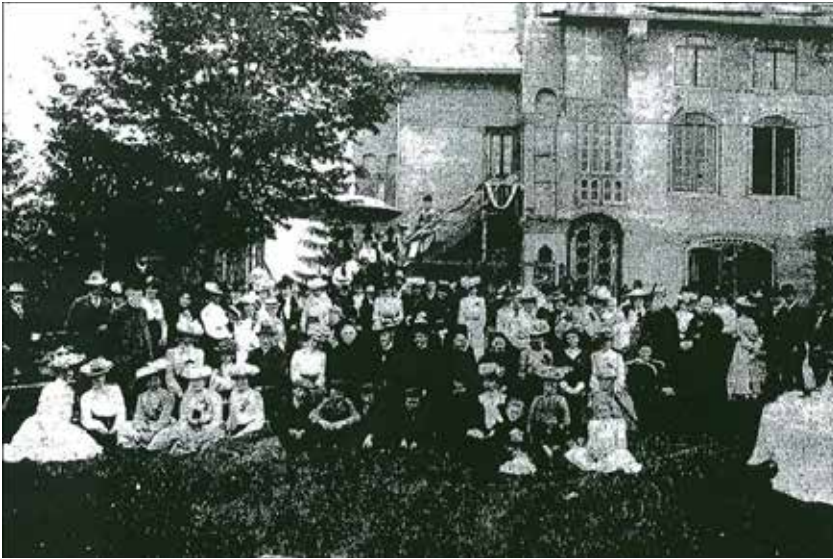
Isabel described what a large household it was. There were two kitchens and separate dining rooms. The staff who ran the farm and lived in numerous scattered outbuildings, gathered to sup in a dining room which was integrated into the formidable complex.

Richard's mother, Frances Nusum Shaw-Wood appears to have continued to live at the Kerosene Castle in Oakville. When she died in 1888, she was buried in the Shaw family vault in Nisky Hill, Philadelphia.

Living at Woodholm, there were also several families of black servants from the Bermuda estate who adopted the Wood surname.

Despite his extraordinary passion for innovation, Richard seems to have remained a very private and discreet person. His obituary in 1903 describes his many varied interests, his discreet philanthropic activities and his being a staunch leader and supporter of the Ontario Liberal Conservative

Association and mooted as a political candidate for East Middlesex.



A Garden Party at Woodholm in 1902

There were many stories, perhaps even an industry in mythologising this eccentric family. Mimi's (Isabel's) stories included many about her own father's young days at Woodholm.

Benjamin was a legendary horseman and had an impressive range of tricks to display his derring do on horseback. He also had a naughty sense of humour and was said to have brought the horses into the dining room for Sunday lunch. Though this gambit seemed to suit the baronial nature of the hall, his father was not amused. Benjamin fled his wrath and climbed into the bell tower, refusing to descend until his father calmed down and peace was declared.

One story describes how the house was divided by a painted line on the floor marking the territory of Anna Burgess, the youngest daughter of Richard, the owner of a pet monkey, from the part of the house that was consigned to her brothers.

Annadale

Ben was given the farm called *Annandale* by his father. He had worked for some years attempting to reclaim the title to this Scottish fiefdom to complete the romantic family legend. However when the sign was sent for the farm, the name was misspelled and rendered as Annadale, perhaps to the delight of his younger sister Anna. The farm was known as Annadale subsequently, and this is the origin of Annadale Avenue on the current Woodholm estate.

The 1901 census of Annadale Farm in the *National Archives* describes the current residents of this part of the Woodholm estate.

Wood, Benjamin S, Male, Head, married, born July 10, 1860, age 40, (actually 38)

born Bermuda, immigration: 1873,

Wood, Mary, female, Wife, married, born Sept 17, 1866, age 34.

Wood, Isabel, female, daughter, single, born June 21, 1888, age 12

Wood, Richard S, male, son, single, born Nov 18, 1890, age 10

Wood, Joseph B, male, son, single, born Jan 16, 1893, age 8

One of the most tragic incidents however was the result of Ben's further boisterousness. In 1895, he had hidden himself on a path that his older sister Elizabeth was following. He leapt out and startled her horse. Elizabeth was thrown and later died of head injuries. This must have had a devastating effect on such a close family and seems to have been another step in the ultimate alienation of Ben.

Perhaps in search of redemption Ben went off to fight in the Boer War, where he was a Major and every part the grandee. He returned

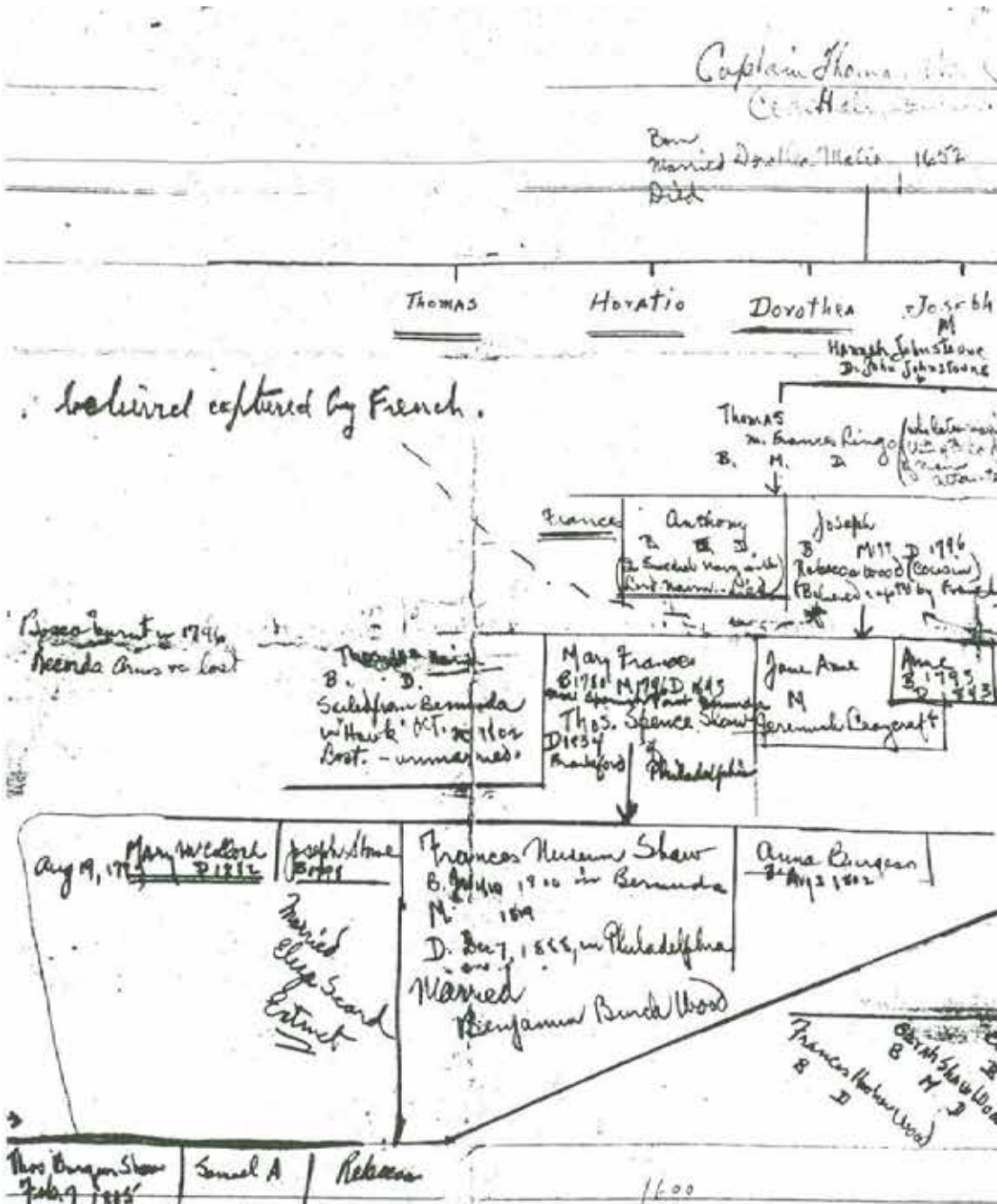
in 1901. Now 38 years old he is recorded in military splendour in a photograph once in the entry hall at 149 Douglas Drive. The officers purse and parts of his military uniform are in the family archive.

Two years later his father died. Ultimately Benjamin was disinherited. He inherited Annadale and the Newfoundland estate. Woodholm and contents including the remaining properties, were left to Richard's youngest sister Anna for her lifetime use and were then to be passed down to Ben's eldest son Richard.

Robert Orr Shaw-Wood received the farm Fruithill and the New York Estate. But Anna who seems to have shared her father's eccentric imagination was entrusted with the safekeeping of Woodholm and Bosco Manor in Bermuda.

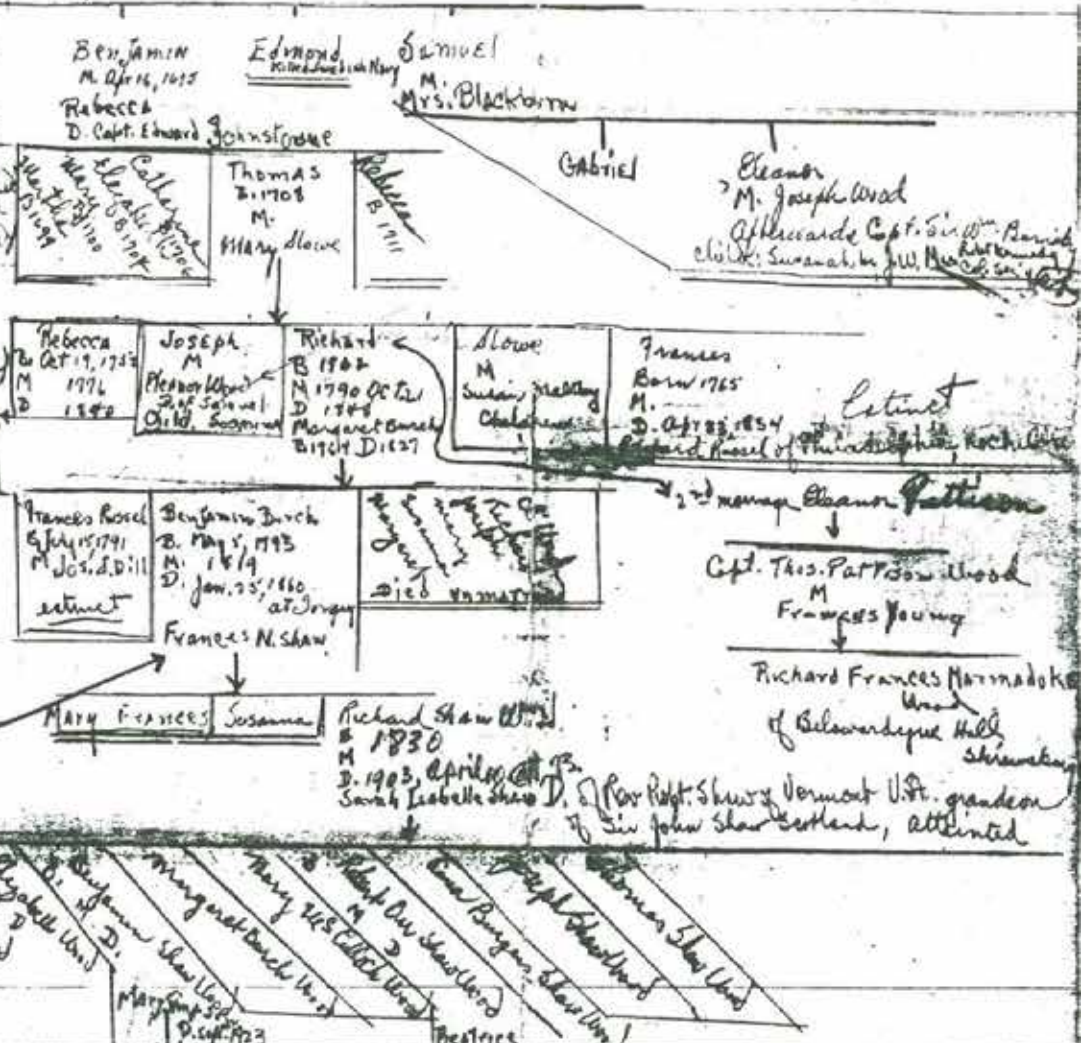


Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood became the custodian of Woodholm and did much to sustain and polish the glamorous Shaw-Wood legends



Aunt Anna's Shaw-Wood Family Tree (circa 1920) explaining the complexities of intermarriages between the Wood and the Shaw families

Ca. John Thomas Wood of Coddhill, Somerset (H.M.C.), after many
voyages to the Plantations, viz: New England, Virginia, the West Indies &
until Jan 1630 settled on Borer's Island in the Islands of the
Bahamas. Chapman is said to have been given the farm by
the first Governor, Christopher, later in the name of Wood
into the Borer and the name granted by William the King
of Scotland



Aunt Anna, Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood, appears to have had a flare for recounting family legend and nourishing speculation. She notes in her family chart that Bosco Manor house burnt down in 1796, the 'Reenda (?) Arms were lost'. She also notes that Rebecca Wood, cousin and wife of Joseph Wood, great grandson of Captain Thomas Wood, was 'believed captured by the French'. Clearly this was an eventful year.



Benjamin Burch Shaw-Wood

The Marquess of Annandale Story

James Johnstone, son of Sir James Johnstone, Warden of the West Marches, was created Lord Johnstone of Lochwood by Charles I in 1633. In 1643 he was further elevated to Earl of Hartfell. After the Restoration his son, also James, received a regrant of the title as Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, in 1661 by crown charter ‘to his heirs male of the body, whom failing, his heirs female of the body’.

James’ son William Johnstone succeeded to the title and was further elevated to the 1st Marquess of Annandale in 1682. He married Sophia, Marchioness of Annandale (1667-1716) who is buried together with

her son, James, in the south transept of Westminster Abbey with an effusive testimony to her character inscribed in marble. This son James, the 2nd Marquess, had spent most of his life in Italy and was an avid collector of art. He died in Naples of consumption, a bachelor, in 1730. He attempted to leave his titles and properties to his sister's line, as had been specified under the original grant of the title but was thwarted in this by the College of Heralds and the properties and titles passed to his half-brother George who became the 3rd Marquess. He had already changed his name to George Vanden-Bempde, in order to receive a large inheritance. George held the title until his death in 1792. He, being without issue, the title became dormant.

James Johnstone, the 1st Earl of Hartfell had married Lady Margaret Douglas and produced two sons and four daughters. His younger son fled during the Commonwealth period and took refuge in Bermuda. Other swashbuckling Johnstone family members joined him. William Johnstone the 4th Lord Neairn acted (piratically) in collaboration with the King of Sweden. One of his brothers married a Wood and Capt. Edward Johnstone's daughter married Benjamin Wood, the son of Capt. Thomas Wood of Bosses Cove on Spanish Point.

The Wood claim to the Annandale and Hartfell titles was established through their direct descent of the line through Captain Edward Johnstone and in accordance with the 1661 provision that the title could descend through the female line in the absence of a male heir.

Benjamin Shaw-Wood undertook extensive research to establish the Wood claim to these titles and as a result a great deal of the early history of the family was assembled into formal documents in an appeal to the Lord Lyon King of Arms, the official heraldic authority for the noble families of Scotland.

Ultimately these earldoms remained dormant until Patrick Hope-Johnstone's claim was finally approved by the House of Lords in 1985. Through this the Committee for Privileges ruled that the Charles II

charter of regrant of lands in 1661 constituted the creation of a new title. The title therefore could be allowed to descend through the female line in the person of Lady Henrietta Johnstone (who married Charles, 1st Earl of Hopetoun) to Patrick Hope-Johnstone.

Isabel, Mimi, took great pride in describing these Wood family links to the glamorous Johnstones. The 'Flying Spur' of the Johnstone crest conjured up in her mind a romantic resistance to the interference of a distant court.



William Johnstone 1st Marquess of Annandale, Earl of Hartfell

In fact the Johnstones were among the more notorious and rapacious of lowland noble families. They '*sought the beeves that made their broth*' in Cumberland and Northumberland, though they would probably have had no scruples in making a prey of any outlying cattle belonging to the Maxwells, with whom they had a hereditary feud.

Charles I was evidently astute in enlisting them to be on his

side. Annandale is described by James Taylor in *The Great Historic Families of Scotland*, (1887) as ‘a deep, black, blackguard-looking abyss of a hole it is, and goes straight down from the roadside as perpendicular as it can do to be a heathery brae. At the bottom there is a small bit of a brook that you would think could hardly find its way out from the hills that are so closely jammed round it. This inaccessible hollow bore the name of the ‘Marquess’s Beef-tub’, because ‘the Annandale loons used to put their stolen cattle in there.’



The Devil's Beef Tub - infamous retreat of the Johnstones of Annandale

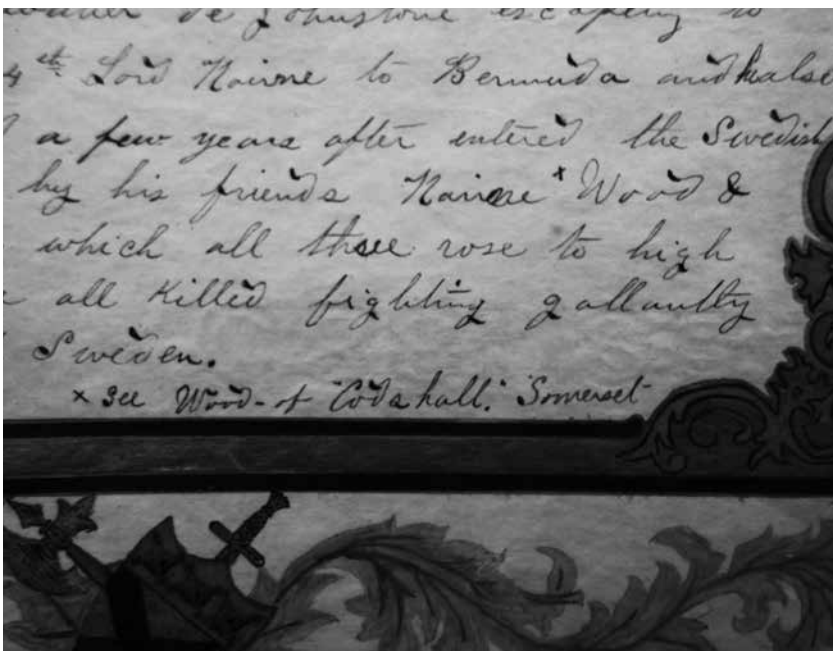


over; and he created Earl of Marfell 18th March 1640 with
 the same remaindership.
 We enter now on troublesome times in which members of British
 families are compelled to seek safety in the plantations of
 America, and of course the Johnstone family suffered with
 the rest of the Gallant nobles & Gentlemen who were
 unwilling to shed their blood for King & Country.
 We find Capt. Edward Johnstone makes his appearance
 in the Bermudas his daughter M.^{rs} Benj. Wood 1698, later
 on John Johnstone retires to Bermuda his daughter ac-
 companying a Wood the Chevalier de Johnstone escaping to
 Nova Scotia William 4th Lord Haig to Bermuda and the
 Marquis a Wood and a few years after entered the Swiss
 Navy accompanied by his friends Haig & Wood &
 Lewis Johnstone in which all three rose to high
 positions and were all killed fighting gallantly



The Wood Family Pedigree

describing the origins of the family and linking the family back to the Johnstones of Annandale to claim the titles of Marquis of Annandale and Earl of Hartfell



Fairwood



*Annadale Farm, on the Woodholm estate, London Ontario,
home of Benjamin and Mary Shaw-Wood, is a sub-division today*



Benjamin, Mary, Isabel, Richard & Joseph on the steps at Annadale Farm, Woodholm

Around 1903 Benjamin's wife, Mary Simpson Shaw-Wood, decamped with her 3 children, Isabel, Richard and Joseph to Toronto where they lived on Sherbourne Street.

Ben moved to Bermuda along with his valet and set up a household with his sister Sarah's daughter Miss Isabella Wood Ogden. When John and Anne Fairlie visited Bermuda in 1963 and made enquiries, they encountered people who could still recall this curious household.

Woodholm was conceived by an ingenious and inventive mind. It was said that everything that Richard had put his mind to would be made to work profitably. The vision also had its roots in Experiment Hill and Walsingham, the extraordinary properties of his grandfather Richard Wood and grand-uncle Stowe, the generation that had created the Patriotic Company.

The Woodholm estate was conceived along feudal lines, pre-monetary, with many members of the extended family and servants living in an integrated community reliant on the patriarch. World War I however emptied the country of all the young men who had to be relied upon to keep such a venture going. Anna closed up most of the house and outbuildings and created a habitable zone in a third floor tower. She kept only a man in the gate house and some kitchen help.

Ultimately the estate became untenable. Vagrants had taken up residence in the outbuildings. In 1920 it was sold to Ray Lawson who later became Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Aunt Anna retreated to a house in London at 621 Talbot Street and became a fixture of London society. She was one of the first citizens to drive a car and there are family tales of her indomitable spririt in negotiating numerous breakdowns and rescues.

Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood died in 1934. Benjamin died the following year at the age of 70. At the time he was living as the last permanent resident at the Tecumseh House in London, still attended by his batman.

Ultimately, Benjamin's son Joseph inherited the estate from Anna's house in Talbot Street.

in the Making



Isabel and Richard Shaw-Wood circa 1894



Mary Shaw-Wood, Richard and Joe circa 1899

Richard Shaw-Wood

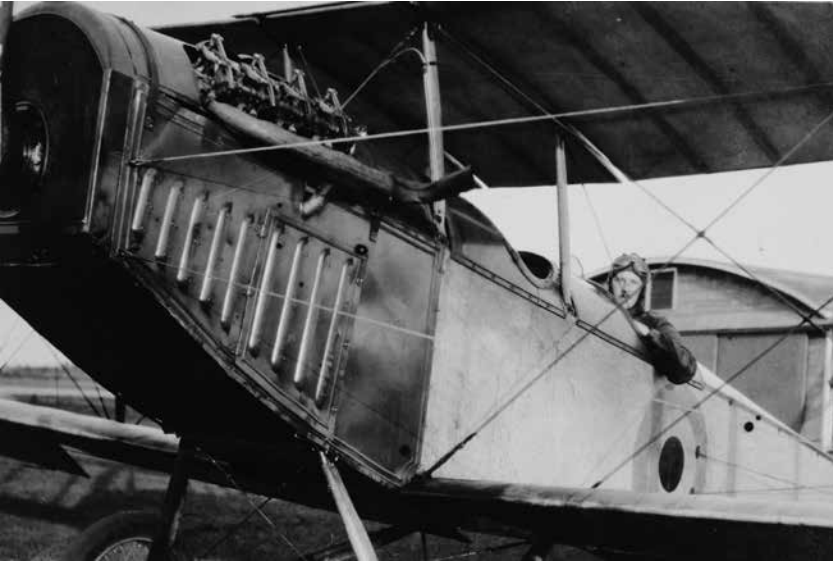


Richard and Joseph Shaw-Wood circa 1900

Ben's eldest son Richard, who was a trainer of pilots on the new 'Sopwith Machine', died tragically in a crash in 1918.

Mimi, (Isabel Shaw-Wood) had saved many of the letters that her brother Richard sent back to her during the war and they give some insight into his experiences. These letters that he sent home to his sister, have now been passed on to Robert Shaw-Wood's family.

He remembers nostalgically their wonderful days on Push-Wah and wishes that he was again there. He died in his Sopwith Machine very shortly afterwards. Isabel kept small pictures of her two brothers as young boys at Woodholm in a gold locket.



Richard in his Sopworth Machine 1917



Richard Shaw-Wood at the site of the first crash of his Sopwith Machine.

He was to die shortly after in another crash in 1918



Isabel Johnstone Shaw-Wood (Mimi) circa 1905 wearing the locket



Richard Shaw-Wood

in the Making



Joseph Burch Shaw-Wood



*Anna Burgess Shaw-Wood cut a dashing figure in London society
'everybody liked her - she ran London society' (Mimi)*

Fairwood



Mary, Dick and Joe with guests - possibly at Push-Wah



Mary and Benjamin



Mary Shaw Wood in advanced years in front of 485 Sherbourne Street, Toronto



Joseph Burch Shaw-Wood

Joseph Burch Shaw-Wood, 'Uncle Joe', Richard's younger brother, was very close to his older sister Isabel, and lived a very glamorous life. His presents to her from China are still evident at Fairwood Island in the Georgian Bay, Buddhist statues, the Chinese lantern etc.

His antiques business in Peking, *Stone and Shaw-Wood* was displayed in a 'palace' - and he wrote back excitedly in the 20's of their being the 'toast of Peking' in the expatriate community. Isabel had an album of photos of his palace with the furniture and carpets set out in the walled courtyards.

Ultimately Joe inherited the remaining estates after the death of Anna and of his father. He sold the last of the Bermudan properties, including Mouse Island in 1935.



in the Making



Joseph Burch Shaw-Wood with his retinue of inscrutable servants in Peking



The Pointe au Baril Story



Mary Simpson Shaw-Wood

The first part of Fairwood was bought in 1906 by Mary (Simpson) Shaw-Wood. She brought her three children, Isabel, Richard and Joseph up to the Georgian Bay, arriving by Steamboat from Parry Sound. She built the tiny house on Push-Wah Island in 1905-6. It was said that she chose to build in such an exposed location so that she could anticipate people approaching from all directions. In the same year she made a number of other purchases around Pointe au Baril including OK Point of Richmond Island (Fairwood) Hopewell Island (named after the early Thomas Wood's Adventurers ship, Hopewell) in Shawanaga Bay, Olive Island, and the Champlain Cross Point of Tonches. OK Point was given to Isabel, Hopewell to Joe and Olive Island to Richard. Hopewell was sold in the 1950's and Olive Island in the 1990's by Richard's descendants.

The Ojibway had been built by Hamilton Davis in the previous year

and Mary must have seen the construction underway and decided to invest in the area. With her three children they arrived every summer by steamboat from Parry Sound and relied on traveling Indian canoes for supplies.

In 1908 Isabel Shaw-Wood met Thomas Urquhart Fairlie at a dance at the Ojibway. He was a young engineer for the Northern Trunk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway who was working on the laying of track and construction of the bridges north of Parry Sound.

In the spring of 1910 Isabel and Urquhart married and went to visit Bermuda. She recalled that as the ship approached the island the fragrance of the cedars was carried from the island, long before the island hove into view. Her first son, John Fraser Fairlie, was born in December of that year.



Isabel and John (born Dec. 7, 1911)

Thomas Urquhart Fairlie built the main cottage on OK point in 1922. A group of Dutch railway carpenters cleared the site and put the house together within a week.

Between 1922 and 1936 TUF was able to purchase part by part the remainder of Richmond Island. Archers Island nestled in Archer's Blind Bay was his final aquisition.



Mimi and Wood in front of the New Boathouse to house Riff circa 1928

The Ojibway Indian Michaud had a shack on the North side on Woodholm Point. This was demolished after his death and the old hunter's blind cottage from Archer's Island was disassembled and floated around to be erected at its present location.

During a period of prosperity prior to the Great Depression, Urquhart purchased 'Riff' a classic Chris Craft mahogany boat with a 230 hp Chrysler engine which was brought across the lake from Detroit, sinking the emptied oil barrels as they proceeded.

Thomas Urquhart was very interested in wildlife and fish conservation. As president of the Georgian Bay Association in 1936 he arranged for publication of guidelines for husbanding fish stocks. Around that time he also arranged that Richmond Island be declared a Crown Game

Preserve. He brought in pheasant, ruffed grouse and tried to build up a permanent nesting community. The ruffed grouse still exist on the island 70 years later. The pheasants, much less nimble and intellectually endowed, were nevertheless still extant in the 1960's.

Urquhart was also had a lifelong interest in the Champlain Society. Under his auspices six Champlain Crosses such as the one opposite the Ojibway and ones in Orillia and Midland, were erected to commemorate the routes of the early explorer. Champlain Point was one of the properties left by Mary Shaw-Wood.



Fairfaulds, named after Matthew Fairlie's farm in Coatbridge, Scotland, was floated around from Archers Island reconstructed in 1936

During the 1920's and 1930's Fairwood island was gradually cleared. The flat rocks had been covered with overturned charred stumps which were cut up and burned Isabel had always maintained that there had been a forest fire in the 1860's but it is also probable that many of the stumps were remnants of early logging operations followed by burn over. (In stumps that have been resurrected from the woods for display both saw

cut marks and burnt sections are visible) He also began to introduce new species of tree to the island. Red Pine, Spruce, Blue Spruce, Larch, and Tamarack were planted.

John Fraser Fairlie, the elder son created an enduring legacy in his lifetime. His love of the island, of fishing, of the outdoors, and his pride in knowing every shoal in the Bay has set standards for subsequent generations.

Thomas Wood Fairlie carried the art of path building to a new level. Boulders of enormous scale were gradually manoeuvred into position lining paths each one placed with great care and consideration. He built the Giants Causeway linking the two parts of Woodholm Point. A dynamite master, he removed the boulder in Cleopatra's bathtub and dug the pothole down to its smooth, rounded bottom.

Between 1976 and 1995 he dynamited out the under-croft and built a house on the East End with a care and perfectionism quite unheard of.



The Cedar Rib Canoe sailing off in 1925

Isabel Johnstone Shaw-Wood (Mimi)



Mimi with Montie

Isabel Johnstone Shaw-Wood was born June 20, 1888. She was the oldest of Benjamin Shaw-Wood's and Mary Simpson's three children, though in later life she always spoke of her two younger brothers as glamorous and romantic heroes. The family grew up on the 'Annadale' Farm, on the edge of the Woodholm estate which had been given to Benjamin by his father.

The brick house, now thought to be demolished was at the end of a road into the brick farmhouse crossed a picturesque stone bridge and passed a small lake. Benjamin was a 'gentleman farmer' but seems to have had less of the insatiable appetite for agricultural innovation that his father Richard manifested in creating the Woodholm vision.

Certainly, Isabel inherited some of her grandfather's romantic imagination and his desire to design and create. Evidence of her design innovation can be seen everywhere on Fairwood, the four-part windows, the quirky stairs, the décor, the oriental touches by which she conjured up the exotic orient known to her distant brother in Peking. She conceived of a place that was a combination of rusticity and elegance. In its heyday there were curtained windows, there were irons to be warmed on the kerosene stove. Before the dining room was built after the war, the kitchen, pantry and outdoor dining porch areas included the small maid's room.

Isabel's mother Mary Simpson was evidently a practical and independent woman. Her father William Simpson was an Irishman. He had studied for the priesthood at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland and had been sent to Rome. Apparently he was so appalled by the Roman experience that he refused to take the vows. He and his brother emigrated instead to Canada where he became a school teacher in the London area.

Mimi described his life as very hard as a rural school teacher. He married Alvira Norton of Boston who was the daughter of a United Empire Loyalist and a combination of two very eminent Bostonian families, the Thorntons and the Nortons, both known for their publishing connections.

William Simpson was apparently tall and red headed. It is possible that the 'tallness gene' evident in John and Wood and in their families that grew up post WWII, was derived from William. Previous generations of Fairlies tended to be fine boned and wiry. The Woods had more rounded and hale features. Most of the Shaws from surviving portraits were more refined in their features though early portraits of what appear to be Shaws from the Bellevue Plantation in Pennsylvania suggest solid and rather severe yeoman stock.

Ultimately William Simpson died of lung disease in Boston.

Isabel, or ‘Mimi’ as she was later known to all, however held a great affection for her Irish roots. She held in high regard people who were prepared to make bold decisions in life, not following the easy path.

This may have attracted her to the young and very ambitious Thomas Urquhart Fairlie, a minister’s son who was not an obvious choice for a descendent of the Woods and Shaws, privileged families that had grown up at Woodholm overshadowed by a Shaw-Wood’s sense of self-importance.

Mimi also held huge admiration for her mother’s determination to make her own world in the chaos following her grandfather’s death in 1903 when Woodholm and Bosco Manor were bequeathed to the safekeeping of Richard’s youngest daughter, Anna, to be held in trust for Richard junior. Clearly Richard foresaw that Woodholm would not survive long under his eldest son, Benjamin’s, ‘gentlemanly’ aegis.

After Richard’s death, Mary and Benjamin’s marriage broke down. Mary took her 3 children off to Toronto where they lived on Jarvis Street, and later Sherbourne Street. They seem to have cut all ties with Woodholm and the children of their father’s younger brother, Robert Orr Shaw-Wood, grew up separately.

Mimi was always an inspired storey teller. But like all great storey tellers she was also a great listener. She had a capacity for giving her visitors an undivided attention drawing out confessions and encouraging the most romantic of aspirations. She would cast a conspiratorial sideways glance which revealed her unveiled delight in discussing all important issues.

She would sit her visitors down with Southey’s poem *After Blenheim* (1796)

*“Now tell us all about the war,
And what they fought each other for.”*

*"It was the English," Kaspar cried,
"Who put the French to rout;
But what they fought each other for,
I could not well make out;
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory."*

Isabel , the eldest of Ben's children, was 15 years old when her grandfather Richard died unexpectedly. She was 17 when she first accompanied her mother up to Pointe au Baril to see property which her mother, obviously influenced by the entrepreneurial success of her father in law, intended to invest in speculatively. At 18 she was sent to Paris to study music at the Sorbonne and was evidently in photos of the time a very lovely and eligible offspring of a very confused and fractious family. At the centre of the turmoil sat her father Benjamin, with his thwarted baronial ambitions.

Isabel met Thomas Urquhart Fairlie at a dance at the newly built Ojibway in 1908. She always referred to him as 'Urquhart' and he called her 'Betty'. He was a young engineer, charged with the construction of the Sucker Creek bridge at Pointe au Baril station as well as several timber trestles along the line. The diaries which he kept fastidiously all his life reveal his daily routines of travelling around from site to site addressing engineering challenges. Entries are usually preceded by a weather report, an exuberant 'Beaut. Day!'

It is possible that Isabel saw something of her grandfather's engineering flare and determination to explore the possibilities of a different world.

They married in 1910 and shortly afterwards went on an excursion to Bermuda to see the family estates at Bosco Manor and Walsingham. At the end of 1911 on December 7th, John was born.

Urquhart, who always had big plans, was building 49 Douglas Drive opposite the new St Andrews College campus, now St Andrews gardens. This was a very ambitious house for a young man of 24. It included a garage for the car that he intended to have one day and a tank under the garage floor with a petrol pump to fuel it. The house was wired for electricity, but also had a gas network in the event that the new wonder energy did not live up to expectation. In this house they were to enjoy 45 years of an intensely personal married life which included moments of great affluence when Thomas Urquhart bought his Pierce Arrow car and the mahogany inboard Riff, once considered the fastest boat in the Bay. There were however, many times of uncertainty, particularly after the crash of 1928 when his investment house, Fairlie and Co. collapsed. In later years, he returned to engineering and was closely involved with such projects as rebuilding the Welland Canal, electrification at Niagara and the creation of Mount Pleasant, a controversial scheme which sliced through the heart of Toronto's Rosedale.

Several of the artefacts to be found around the main cottage on the side of the island harken back to these days. The bell tower was taken from a school house that had to be demolished during the building of the new canal. Likewise, the carriage lamp came from a site near Niagara.

Mimi always seemed to know exactly the right book. She had been part of a social book club in Toronto where members gave presentations about books they had read. Her tastes in reading were unfettered. I recall her reading to me passages from Tennessee Williams *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. In some ways her own two sons seemed to be so caught up in the practical rebuilding of a post war world that she seemed determined to inject an impractical lateral and poetic element. Conjuring up Tennessee's world may have suggested her own rather rarefied Shaw-Wood background which included several specimens of 'Big Daddy' and patriarchal duties that devolved from creating a kind of feudal world, heavily reliant on class distinction, but nevertheless infused with intense obligations for care and respect of people in different stations.

She always demonstrated her grandfather's kindness and gentleness towards others.

After Urquhart died in 1955, John arranged to renovate the house on Douglas Drive to create an apartment on the second and third floors to provide her with an income. The coal furnace in the basement where she regularly would have to go to shovel coal from the hold, was replaced with an approved oil-fired Esso version.

The ground floor apartment with servant's quarters up the back stairs over the garage became her Aladdin's cave of treasures. Every window was filled with displays of treasured china and glass. Every sofa and chair was stuffed with silver platters and utensils. She had stories attached to all of these artefacts. Upstairs in her bedroom under the window were ranged cupboards of photo albums in which she had faded pictures of Woodholm in its glamorous days, halls with suits of armour, stags' heads and crossed armaments ranged in the mediaeval setting. Also among her artefacts were boxes of letters and an album of photographs of Joe's 'palace' in Beijing in which he and his partner at *Stone and Shaw-Wood* displayed tapestries, carpets and antiques in many layered perimeter walled courtyards, 'like the skin of an onion'.

Isabel loved and protected her brothers' memories. Richard's loss in 1918 was devastating. Joe went on to live the exotic life that she always imagined and her stories about him were always admiring. He was reputed to be the essence of charm. After his return from China he lived in an elegant house at 9, Sussex Avenue, where the U of T Library stands. He died of cancer in 1949 at the early age of 56.

Joe was a man of small and elegant stature. Many of his glamorous personal items, silk scarves, silver toiletries and his clothes were passed on to John, who was perhaps an unlikely recipient, being one of the tallest men in Toronto at the time. Items like Joe's mechanical expanding top hat became staples of the 'dress-up' boxes in the trunk room at Lamport.

After Joe's death in 1949, John went down to Montreal where Joe's partner, John Laurel Russell, was selling Shaw-Wood family items in his shop on Sherbrooke Street. Among the heirlooms John purchased were the Jacobean crystal wine glasses which are of the same era as the Jacobean punch bowl.

Other items, like the Chinese ceremonial silk robes were passed to Isabel who displayed in her basement gallery project at Douglas Drive.

Dinner at the Douglas Drive table tended to be a formal affair. Inexplicably, there was always a slice of bread wrapped up in a napkin alongside the bewildering array of cutlery. At the end of the table alongside the server, was placed a pheasant's feather mounted with a silver handle which Urquhart had apparently used with chilling effect to point out defects in table manners. Salt was displayed in open dishes with small silver spoons, allowing younger acolytes to 'play salty' a process whereby a mishandled spoon would dump salt all over the table. Spilled salt would then need to be tossed with the right hand over the left shoulder to avert bad luck.

The stuffed house also included her collection of clocks, some very ancient with open mechanisms and gilded stones as weights.

An early portrait of what was known as the 'Honourable Joe' (actually Joseph Stowe Wood painted by Blackburn in 1751) was hung over the fireplace. In the entry hall was a portrait of Thomas Masterman Hardy, Vice Admiral of the Fleet in a swaggering posture. He was a predecessor of Georgiana Benners Home Fraser, a Fairlie ancestor with many interesting social connections.

All of these items became props which she drew upon to illustrate her exotic stories of the Shaw-Wood history and create a sense that we had all sprung from extraordinary ingredients.

Tenants for her large apartment upstairs were difficult to find at

times. Among them were Miss Crosby and her friend Kim who were the Akela and Baloo of the local 113th Wolf Cub Pack at Rosedale Presbyterian Church attended by the Fairlie boys. In retrospect the idea of Akela, Kipling's 'Lone Wolf', suppressed by modern Disney-fiction, and this rather odd couple indicate how in the past Toronto has managed to accommodate personal eccentricity.

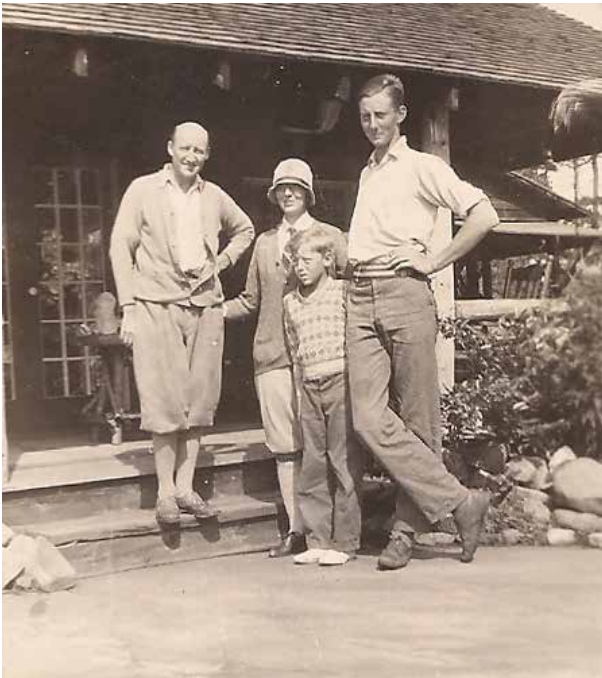
In the last year of her life in 1968 Wood carried out an interview with Mimi, in approximately two hours, which were recorded on tape. Unfortunately the inquisitorial manner of the interviewer tended to suppress her true genius, that ability to spin a good story and bring to life all the little details of her past as she would stare into the middle distance recalling extraordinary moments.

Isabel was distraught at John's death and died shortly afterwards in the spring of 1968, also of stomach cancer. She was just short of 80 years old. Her estate was left to Wood to dispose of, Tam the joint executor being under-age.

The Early Fairwood Years

Thomas Urquhart Fairlie

The main cottage at Fairwood was built on OK Point in 1922. Urquhart brought in a team of Dutch carpenters, probably rail way workers, and they assembled the house within a week. It was oriented strictly according to the points of the compass. The veranda, then unscreened and surrounded by rustic cedar railings commanded a sweeping view along the point, through log cabin channel and into Ojibway Bay. Early photographs show how open the landscape was at that time. The island had been burned over in a great fire in the 1860's and then logged in the 1890's. Between 1922 and 1936, Urquhart acquired the rest of the island piece by piece as the early land speculators were induced to sell off their holdings. The last acquisition was Archer's Island, which was bought for back taxes in 1936.



The Family in 1928 - Urquhart Isabel, Wood and John

John and Wood spent their childhoods helping their father to clear the island of the charred stumps of the overturned trees and creating new paths. The tennis court and badminton court were cleared and surfaced. As a result of these childhood experiences John was always reluctant to carry on the path building exercises. He would cite Archimedes, 'give me a lever long enough and I can move the world' presumably lending some distance from the enormity of the tasks proposed. Wood, in the other hand, 11 years younger and perhaps less affected by his father's regimens, relied on block and tackle and other science. He became a lifelong advocate of path improvement, as his projects became ever more ambitious.

Urquhart became interested in growing his own vegetables. In later times he attempted to set up a hydroponic operation in Florida, growing tomatoes. On Fairwood soil was initially imported from the frog pond, but it was found to turn to a cementitious consistency devoid of any capacity to sustain biological bacteria. When dried out it turned into a resistant material more suitable for Babylonian brick making. Soil was thereafter imported with heroic effort to create extensive gardens to the north of the kitchen. Of the eight plots originally created only four survive today. The others were gradually removed as they became choked with grasses and unsustainable.

Despite the heroic effort, this garden developed a reputation for growing vegetable marrow of dimensions which made many reluctant to partake.

There were large flower gardens to the east and south of the house. These have also been painstakingly removed in later years and returned to natural habitat, and the puddles have returned.

After the war there was a brief attempt to keep chickens on the island. The chickens proved to be more wily than expected and would range far and wide devising secretive nests to lay their eggs.

One of the features of many Fairlie buildings is that the inspired family architects have chosen to locate their buildings over massive puddles collected on the flat rock. These puddles have provided a challenge for later generations. Urquhart however managed to eradicate the large puddle in front of the cottage by levelling the terrain with a cement screed applied over laboriously collected pebbles. In later years this screed failed and has had to be laboriously removed.

Ultimately summers at Fairwood were very private affairs enjoyed between Isabel and Urquhart. Visitors from the other end would find them in the evenings sitting either side of the side table in the Living Room, reading intently with the Aladdin lamp flaring up spectacularly, quite unnoticed. Occasionally they would have unusual guests, like a visit from the lieutenant governor, Henry Cockshut or the Roland Mitcheners. Mimi would take off Norah Mitchener striking out across the island calling ‘Rolly, Rolly! where are you?’





Thomas Urquhart Fairlie 1888-1955 both a conservationist and a keen hunter

After Urquhart died suddenly of heart failure in 1955 at the age of 67 her bereavement was deep. She would return from her walks on the island recounting that she had seen Urquhart working away on the West End in the hot sun wearing his distinctive solar topee.

Memories of Mimi at Fairwood are everywhere. She would gather her grandchildren into a group and find a protected glade beside the lake and read stories to an enthralled group. Whether it was Anna Sewell's *Black Beauty* (1877) with Old Ginger being carted off to the glue factory, or her particularly gruesome Nordic fairy tales with the ogre's larder stocked with jars of pickled eyes, she was able to create a frisson

of horror at the injustices of the world.

She wore the same braided entwined hair style secured with tortoise shell pins from her earliest age. Memories of her singing as she braided her hair in her cabin were implanted in all of the younger generation.

Mimi loved animals. She had grown up in a family of horse enthusiasts, and she had always had dogs around. One of the most memorable for her young grandchildren was Munchausen, or more aptly named 'Munch' a German shepherd who would fly out to confront any young soul brave enough to venture towards her cabin. She inspired in her animals the same loyalty that she inspired in her sons and in her grandchildren who vied with each other to please her by producing the best shillelagh or some new improvement to show off.

Mimi was also deeply possessive of the island and determined that it be respected as private property. 'No Trespassing' signs were posted and woe betide anyone who she met illicitly picking blueberries. In some quarters she got a reputation as the 'Fairlie Queen'. However I remember being out for a walk and meeting two young natives in Spratt's Park. I expected the sparks to fly, but she detoured from our path telling me that they had a right to be there. Only afterwards did I begin to see how her sense of peoples rights was inherited from Richard, her paternalistic grandfather, who looked after a large household of family connections including black servants with Bermudan origins all of whom had to be thought about and protected.

Woodholm Point on Fairwood had been designated as a possible site for a Catholic church that would command Ojibway Bay. As it happened it was decided to build the Church that now stands in the channel at Pointe au Baril. On this point, between Wood's dining room and the Doghouse, in the crease of rock where an old lilac can still be found, a native squatter, Michaud, had his summer camp. Michaud lived out his days in this shanty and was responsible for several stonework projects on the island including the stone porch in front of Fairfaulds.

When Urquhart bought Archers Island, he arranged that the Sears prefab cabin, a hunter's blind dating back to the beginning of the century, be disassembled and re-erected on Woodholm Point. Mimi designed the new location building picturesque shutters on sticks and the hexagonal tower bedroom with views up and down Empress channel.

Michaud undertook the stonework for this building, including the fireplace which would never draw, the impressive stone basement walls and the extensive front porch. Michaud's shanty on the adjacent point was eventually demolished after his death. Only his lilac bushes and garden of tiger lilies and hens and chickens remain to suggest the garden that had once been located there.

Mimi was always game for a creative project. An old cardboard box could be transformed into a blue Dutch House complete with carefully sewn curtains, button door handles and sticks to prop up the carefully painted shutters. Just enough detail was added to make the process of gathering found items completely enthralling.

In 1959 she gave the two small sentry islands off OK Point to Tam and Ian. They became 'Fairwind' and 'Fairwood Centry'. This set off a decade of construction projects and paths and fountain scenes, with attendant Buddha's and cascading fountains were created. Flagpoles were always important and flags were created out of painted cheesecloth. Forts were constructed in many a secluded aerie, culminating in the tree-house on Archers Island which was started in 1967 using wood from the boathouse dock renewal and other planks salvaged from the Ojibway dock replacement, deemed to be discarded and available.

in the Making



John Fairlie circa 1928



On the bathing rock circa 1935

John Fraser Fairlie (1911-1966)

John Fraser Fairlie was born on December 7th, 1911. Isabel was just 21 years old. At the beginning of that year Isabel and Urquhart had been on a honeymoon to Bermuda to explore some of the sites of Shaw-Wood legend.



John in 1917

John attended UTS - University of Toronto Schools and then went on to Royal Military College in Kingston. By the time he entered RMC he had grown to an astonishing height, 6' 9" (2.055M), still evident as measured on the Fairwood record scale and he is very evident in the centre of his graduation picture. At RMC his height gave him advantage as a boxer and he won a boxing heavyweight cup. But his height made him sensitive about being in crowds and he recoiled from a stream of people who would come up to ask how tall he was or '*how's the weather up there?*', a common question.

John had won a number of literary prizes as an author, including the 1942 Canadian Club Contest for best essay in “*Canada in the Post War World*”.



John Fairlie - Conspicuously tall at the centre of the back row

R. M. C. REVIEW

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2035, SGT. JOHN FRASER FAIRLIE

The first record we have of John is in Toronto on December 7th, 1911. After passing a few ably couched remarks on current topics he started growing. He is still doing both. John acquired his earlier education at U.T.S.

From the very first John has been an outstanding figure in the class. He made his weight felt in the first two years of the boxing and we are looking to him again this year. He has ably supported both Platoon and Company in the aquatics, basketball, and football, making the junior team in football this year.

John carries three stripes on his collar and a Layer's and a Lewis gun badge with crown on his sleeve. His two favorite hobbies are mathematics and horses.

He has not decided on just what he will pursue in future life but intends to take Engineering or Commerce at Varsity next year.

May you always be on the right of the line,
John. G. G. T.



During the war, he joined the Royal Artillery of the Canadian Army and served after D-Day in mopping up operations in France near Creully, in Normandy, between Bayeux and Caen.



His appointments to the Army Operational Research Group, AORG, may have been due to Dr J. Tuzo Wilson, who became a lifelong friend. Tuzo Wilson was serving as a scientific liaison officer at Canadian Army Headquarters in London and was actively encouraging the attachment of Canadian scientists and technical officers to research and technical establishments in the UK, like the AORG. He would have known of John's ability to convey information and concepts in concise prose. In 1943 he was posted to the AORG gunnery section and worked on

evaluating the accuracy of field artillery. He prepared two OR reports on the North West European campaign on the basis of his observations, Report No. 1 “Self Propelled Artillery in the Assault on the Beaches, 3 Cdn. Inf. Div. Sector” which included startling revelation on the inefficacy of such munitions.

During this service, he underwent a field operation which removed much of his stomach and as a result was obliged to curtail his fondness for cigars.



After the War he re-joined Imperial Oil and was posted to New York. He had a studio apartment in Bedford Stuyvesant. Here in his spare time, he began to paint, New York scenes, pictures of labourers on Construction sites. He greatly admired the Mexican artists, Diego Rivera and Siqueiros with their monumental depictions of human labours.

In those early years after the war he also began to travel abroad with

trips to Mexico, Guatemala and Macchu Pichu. Some of the blankets at Fairwood were brought back from these travels.

In the summer of 1948 John was introduced to Anne Saegert by Frank and Barbara Lace. They married December 31st, 1948 and started their new life at 152 Roxborough Avenue in Rosedale, backing onto the old family home at 149 Douglas Drive. Anne's son Peter Saegert was attending TCS at the time.

Thomas (Tam), David and Matthew were born at 2 year intervals after 1950.

John was very ambitious and he bought 88 Chestnut Park in 1951. Here he set up his first home workshop and began to build furniture, including the painted train with push buttons for bell and light, which is now at Fairwood.

In 1954 he was moved to Montreal where the family lived at 36 Anwoth Road in Westmount.

He always set very high standards for himself. He had a determination to live in a certain style and from Chestnut Park days he employed live-in servants, Ayla with her son Maati at Chestnut Park, Dolores in Montreal and Helena with Bela, Hungarian refugees in Winnipeg.

In 1956 Imperial Oil moved him to a new role as General Manager of Marketing in Winnipeg. In many respects these were some of the happiest years of his life. He enjoyed the open engaging Winnipeg society and played active roles in helping to develop programmes to expand the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra. He enjoyed overseeing his own world at the Imperial Oil offices at Portage and Maine. He also enjoyed hunting for duck and prairie chicken around Lake Manitoba and tried unsuccessfully to instil this love of the chase in his eldest son.

In Winnipeg his cultural interest included developing an Imperial Oil Collection of Canadian Art as a resource to be displayed in the regional offices. He made several trips up to the Canadian Arctic and began to collect Eskimo art and sculpture on behalf of the company.

The family became members of the Winnipeg Winter Club, where the boys learned to swim and dive from the high board from Ernie Becker.

In Winnipeg John purchased a very high quality Nikon camera and began to take photographs of family and places to very exacting standards. Family were posed in scrupulously metered light usually raising the anxiety levels of his subjects.

He also had great success in photographing architecture and ruins on his many travels, partly inspired by Rolof Beny's *The Pleasure of Ruins*. Large black and white, high contrast photos from trips to Egypt and Syria were hung on the walls of his office on the eighteenth floor of the Imperial Oil Building at 111 St Clair Avenue.

In Toronto John began to focus on his collection of Canadian Modern Art moving on from Jean Munro to include carefully chosen and often controversial abstract pieces by Lemieux, DeTonnancœur, Jack Shadbolt, McEwan and Paul-Émile Borduas. The collection also included significant works of Group of Seven, Arthur Lismer, as well as works by David Milne, Alex Collier, A.J. Casson, Lemoigne Fitzgerald. On weekends he would make a Saturday morning round of the progressive art galleries in the Yorkville area often taking Tam and David who would play in the back gardens while he would discuss contemporary artists with Walter Moos, Jerrold Morris, Laings, Roberts and other gallery owners. In those early days before gentrification, Yorkville was a group of somewhat dilapidated painted up brick buildings, an artist community which was just beginning to accommodate the first of the incoming American draft dodgers. It was a very mixed and determinedly iconoclastic community.

At dinner parties for colleagues at Imperial Oil, many of the guests would react with horror at his latest acquisitions “*John! You’re not going to tell me that you paid good money for THAT!?*”

Dinner parties at Lamport were often formal affairs. Furniture would be delivered from Chairman Mills and tables would be set out in the Dining Room and Library for groupings of 4. Stella and John and various support staff would appear out of nowhere to cater the event. In the midst of these proceedings, Miss Rose, the august resident housekeeper would add her own inimitable dimension by swooping around trying to capture a straying budgerigar or some escapee from the back of house. All did not go always to plan. But they tried!

A month at Fairwood was an annual fixture. In days when holidays were more formally taken John would take the whole month of August at Fairwood. The island was still considered too far to get to on weekends. Generally Mimi would stay at the Main house in July and struggle with the gardens and trying to keep up standards as they had been in Urquhart’s day.

At the end of July, Mum would go on a great shopping expedition to Loblaws to buy the provisions for the month. The bill would often come to close to \$100, a huge sum and provisions would include all the powdered milk and tins of Habitant pea soup and corned beef that anyone could possibly want. These would be waiting for us bundled in brown paper bags, on the dock at Cribbie’s Water Taxi when we arrived at Pointe au Baril to begin the summer. Mrs Cribbie would emerge from the shadows of her kiosk with her knitting in hand and summon Peter Cribbie to help load the boat and take us out.

At the end of the month at a pre-appointed hour the roar of the Cribbie taxi boat could be heard approaching to take us all back to the Station.



Setting Out for the Open - 1951

Though Point au Baril Station was only 8 miles away, it was considered a major journey, an all day excursion rarely made in the 7 ½ outboard.

Having spent so much of his youth clearing the island of charred stumps with his father and setting out paths, carefully lined with stones, John had little interest in pursuing these projects in later years. Above all he loved to go off fishing. He knew the position of every shoal and fishing hole along the west coast of the Archipelago and knew exactly what landmarks to line up to steer a safe course through the reefs.

In his youth he had already charted many of the channels and helped to erect steering targets so that *Riff* could pass confidently through the narrow channels. Many of these channels were once much more treacherous, such as the 'S' Turn', Hemlock and Bedspring, but have subsequently been blasted out. Robert Carsen, a childhood friend of John and a fishing companion who came up with his family from Detroit, claimed that his hair turned white overnight after being brought

out in Riff at full tilt after sundown.

Around 1960, John bought a bigger boat, which became known as 'The Mahogany'. It was a practical fishing boat with seats, red cushions and white piping. This allowed excursions far out into the Open including trips to picnic on the Minks and the Limestones. Trips on the high seas were often hair raising and the return home at the end of the day would be fraught with uncertainties as the hull was pounded by the rising surf.

The Fairlie sea shanty became:

Enjoy yourself, its later than you think!

Enjoy yourself you'll soon be in the drink!

The waves roll by, we're all about to sink.

Enjoy yourself! enjoy yourself! while you're still in the pink!

The next addition to the boating life was, *Fairwind*, a Y-Flyer which was intended to complement and compete with Wood's Y, *Spindrift* (Spenthrift). It was a finely tuned racing machine which unnerved most of its sailors and almost inevitably ended up awash and turned turtle. It was very susceptible to the changeable winds among the islands. The anxieties of piloting it often put the captain into an irascible mood and tended to dampen enthusiasm for excursions prior to the more comprehensive dampening.

The Mandarin Duck - 1964



The Mandarin Duck - 1964

In 1964 Tuzo Wilson spent a sabbatical year in Australia and lent the Fairlies the *Mandarin Duck*, a carvel built Chinese Junk, built by Fan Lam Kee in Stanley Hong Kong. The junk could sleep 5 and a dog in a pinch and was equipped with a small galley and head. The junk was a most ingenious construction, a massively heavy boat that would plough through the waves and then shed the water through an elaborate system of runnels. The heavy canvas lateen sails had complex sheets attached to each of the bamboo battens which would allow the meticulous trimming of the sails, well beyond the capacity of the available crew. It was equipped with a deep dagger-board which engaged with many a rock. Infatuated with the junk, Tam built a scale model of it which is in the *Caravanserai* at Fairwood.

The summer of 1964 was very cold and wet. For many days prior

to departure John would step out onto the Marker Rock and assess the weather. Finally he decided the weather showed signs of improving stability. The whole family and Dugald, the cairn terrier with reluctant sea legs, set out to explore the North Shore. On the first day we tacked across the open bay towards the Bustard Islands and glimpsed the splendid cliffs of Killarney floating miraculously in a mirage above the waters. That was the last land feature anyone saw at any distance for the duration of the trip. A thick fog descended and John's navigational skills with compasses, triangle and parallel rule were fully employed in finding our way up the Bay. Such was the accuracy that Bell Buoys and navigational sticks would appear mysteriously out of the fog.

Boys were employed swabbing decks resulting in many iterations of 'Mop Drop' where the mop would suddenly plummet overboard. It usually proved very difficult manoeuvring a 10 ton junk to double back and pick up a tiny bobbing handle in the bay.

There were numerous thunder storms, and the stays of the junk were grounded in the bay with the anchor chains. John insisted that the family stand on the poop deck, declaring that this would be the safest place, away from the mast, if we were struck by lightning.

Finally around day 3 we reached Killarney. After Matt dove to retrieve the purse containing all money for the excursion which had fallen from Mum's listless grasp, Mum rebelled and insisted that we would all spend the night tucked away securely in the cabin. It was a tempestuous night. Any who had been able to fall asleep were galvanised to action by a mighty crack of thunder. When we emerged at dawn it was with some surprise to find a group of locals standing on the dock staring into the turbid waters around the junk. "Didn't you see the thunder bolt that landed in the bay just next to your boat?" they asked incredulously.

The highlight of the expedition was in reaching the Pool at Baie Finn. The sun burst through the clouds for a few short moments. All the soggy laundry of the past week was laid out and flown from the stays

completing the ethnic image that we might have been striving for.

We returned to Fairwood to find Mimi distraught. She had heard about recent casualties in the Bay including some character who had set out with a dime store compass and who had disappeared entirely. But how could she have doubted her son's capacity to make things work.

However at the end of this summer John suddenly fell ill. It was thought to be a blockage arising from the wartime field operation. He had an operation and went with Mum to Jamaica for a recovery. However the recovery was not sustained and he had to be air lifted back to Canada.

After a further operation, John died at home at Lamport Avenue on Nov. 24th, 1966. He was 55. A wake was held at home with John laid out in his favourite Library and the many visitors gathered in the living room, surrounded by his paintings and photographs and all the memorabilia from his world travels and from the Canadian Arctic, regaling each other with stories of his remarkable life.

Wood FAIRLIE, (Dr. Thomas Wood)

Twelve years younger than John, Wood was born in 1923 in Toronto.

He received a PhD (Cytogenetics - the study of inheritance in relation to the structure and function of chromosomes) at University of Toronto and pursued a varied career, including scientific and operational research with the Department of National Defence. These were dangerous years and the Cold War loomed on the horizon as a possible nuclear Armageddon and may have been instrumental in developing survivalist tendencies.

While undertaking his PHD he had succumbed to melanoma cancer in the right eye. For most of his life he wore a distinctive black eye patch which gave him a daunting piratical appearance and left many of the young in awe. Possibly because of impaired vision he preferred bright, well organised, shipshape spaces. He was one of those remarkable persons with a system for everything.

He married Marjorie Cox, 1947 and they had three children, Ian Fraser Fairlie, b Feb. 3, 1952, Cynthia Wood Fairlie (Solecki) b. Dec. 20 1957 and Catherine Ross (Schellenberg) Fairlie b. 26 Jul. 1958 all of whom grew up on summers at Fairwood.

He became coordinator of Transportation Systems with Canadian National Railways, and developed a box-car distribution system for monitoring the whereabouts rolling stock, which comprised a sort of early version of a bar code. Later he acted as a consultant with the Bank of Montreal and Canadian National Railway Consultants, Brazil.

A large part of his life was centred around his love of Fairwood Island and he will long be remembered in the many paths and causeways which will continue to be travelled by his family and friends. He built

the gigantic causeway connecting the two parts of Woodholm Point. Marnie had complained that it was difficult to struggle through the swampy bay carrying Ian on her back. As Ian soon grew to 6' 4", one could see her point.

The scale of his building was always ambitious. He would reconfigure winding and contorted paths, like Tulgey Wood, and transform them with elevated causeways designed to appear as a natural sweep of the landscape. He arranged a survey of the island to divide his part with irrefutable iron stakes.

Wood became a seasoned sailor. He and Marnie together built the Y-Flyer Spindrift, and in later years he became an avid yachtsman with his Shark, Dolly and later the Alberg 37, Tigger which he always intended to sail through the Straits of Magellan and around the Cape of Good Hope.

Wood excavated the pothole, Cleopatra's Bathtub. He was licenced to use explosives and expertly knew deployed dynamite to break up the rubble that had fallen into the pothole since the last ice age.

Later these explosive skills were demonstrated in blasting out the basement for his new cottage on the North Shore of Fairwood. He called his blasting technique 'mud-capping', a mix of mud and stone was applied over explosives on part of a large rock that required blasting to smaller moveable bits. The young were employed as signal men to warn possible passing boats of potential debris falling from the skies. Bob Douglas on Bellwoods Island looked forward to the day when he would see a bit hurtling past with Wood's distinctive black eye-patch.

Wood instituted double daylight time on Fairwood to take best advantage of daylight hours. The diet was usually very practical as well. The children therefore greatly enjoyed excursions to the South side

where there was a much more relaxed attitude towards the summer holidays.

Wood was an extraordinary creative soul. We have only to look at the massive boulders on Fairwood that he arranged with such painstaking precision, the intuitive delight that he took in creating beautiful and useful things. There is a profound artistry in the selection and placement of all those stones.

Wood divorced Marnie and remarried to Shirley in 1984. Such people, propelled by often solitary visions are not easy to live with, their humours are volatile and behaviours seem self-defeating at times. However, these are the exceptional people who truly inspire others, even those who reel back with shell shock as yet another stick of dynamite explodes and the rocks hurtle skywards. But I will also remember the quiet deliberate tone of his voice as he discussed the things that really mattered to him with such intelligent engagement. (I will also remember him shouting a lot.)

We remember Wood as a person who was fired by powerful passions and set the most exacting standards for himself and for others. Often this was not easy for others to live with.

Wood died on May 30, 2014, in his 94th year. I think that the ordered nature of music spoke to him perhaps combined with the heroics of opera. He has himself been ‘of the stuff of heroes’, engaged in a lifetime battle, determined to prove to himself that he could undertake quite extraordinary challenges that he had set; build a house, a Giant’s Causeway or a Y-flyer to the most exacting specifications and create beautiful things, as well as myths, that would long out live him.

in the Making



1700

Hardy, m. Nanny Masterman

John Home 1722-1800
b. Leith, Mid. Univ. of
Edinburgh, ordained
1745, m. a lady of
meagre charms. Pl.
Agis, Douglas 1756,
performed at Coven-
Garden Pug Wolfen-
1757, Sarah Siddons
tutor to Prince Hagen
d. Merchiston Bank, 1800

Thomas Masterman Hardy, b. 1760
Portsmouth, Dorset,
Capt. Vanguard 1798,
Capt. St George at
Copenhagen 1801, Capt.
Victory at Trafalgar
1805, "Miss Ma Hardy",
First Lord of the
Admiralty 1830,
Governor of Greenwich

Priscilla Hardy, b. 1790
Chelveston, Dorset,
1810



Hardy's Victory in Portsmouth Harbour

Sir Charles Hardy GCB
vice Admiral

Emily Harriet Goddard
George Young Home

1800

FYSHE

2) Helen Johnston Fyshe
m. John Fiske, 3) Peter
Fyshe m. Jane
F. Turnbull, 4) James
Fyshe, 5) George
Fyshe, 6) Jane Scoughall
Fyshe, 7) Ann Fyshe

(4) Frank died in action
1915

(5) Kathleen Roberta
"Cackles" m. Ronald
Redpath

(6) Thomas Maxwell
Fyshe b. Sept 1883, m.
Olivia Primrose Bayne,
1910, engineer /
developer, Calgary, d.
1957, Toronto FY2

m. Olivia Primrose Bayne

Alice Joan Redpath b.
1915, d. 2016, m John
Miner of Miner Rubber
Co. Granby Quebec
1922-1979

Ronald Francis Redpath
b Jan 5, 1915

Thomas Maxwell Fyshe,
b 1912, BMC, d

Anne Primrose Fyshe, b.
Oct 7, 1915, m. 1 Jack
Saegert, 1936, m. 2 John
Farlie 1948, d. Sept 10,
2014



m. Jack Saegert

m. John Farlie

Frederick Augustus
Saegert

Jack Saegert, Lt. Col.
Indian Army, last man
out of Mena Metruh,
D.S.O. d. King Cmt. 1947



James William, Robert
and Anne

Robert Redpath, 2)
Susan Redpath m.
William Coleman

Daniel John Fyshe b.
1941, m. Betty Crawford

Christopher T. Fyshe b.
1946 m. Joanne
Palfreyman of Hobart,
Tasmania

Michael Alexander Fyshe
b. 1947, m. Susan
Jacoubac

Jonathan Peter Fyshe b.
1949, m. Linda Ambrose

Wendy Elizabeth Fyshe
b. 1951, m. Jack Tonkin,
Air Canada pilot

Timothy Noel Fyshe, b.
1953, m. Briar-Lee Busby

Peter Frederick Maclean
Saegert, b. Dec. 28,
1937, Mandalay, m.
Jeanne Andre
Pierrette Lucas, b. Apr
19, 1932, Outremont,

David Fyshe b. Feb 15
1974

1) Thomas Hardcastle
Fyshe b June 16, 1983 +
Jessica Ann Price,
13/5/1983
Millicent Alexandra
Fyshe b. 31/7/2014
2) Jake Fyshe b Oct 29,
1983

Adam Mackenzie Fyshe
b. Feb 27, 1986, Anna
Alexandra Fyshe b. Jan 5
1990

Alana Marie Ambrose, b.
Jan 30, 1981, Benjamin
Noel Fyshe b. Feb 17,
1984

Kelly Elizabeth Tonkin, b.
June 12, 1980,
Christopher J. Tonkin, b.
May 12, 1983

Kayla Elizabeth Fyshe, b.
Nov 4, 1987, 2) Quinton
Noel Fyshe b. Sept 15,
1984, Jenica Eliza
(McGowan) Lamb
April 8th, 1981 + Owen
James Lamb June 25,
2004, Keegan Douglas
Lamb
March 28, 2008




Kimberly Olivia Saegert,
m June 8, 2002 +
Kenneth Robert
Darlington b. May 21,
1970 Lachine

Alex Alexander Macdonald
Saegert b. Feb 10, 1981
Montreal m. Apr 25th
2009, Rebecca Ann
Solomon
b. March 13, 1972,
Edmonton

2000

1) Olivia Jane Darlington
b. Aug 15, 2006,
Montreal 2) Charles
Kenneth Darlington b
Jan 8, 2009 Montreal






Jack Samuel Macdonald
Saegert
b. Jan 4, 2014,
Vancouver

<p>ays: t den e, rt, sept</p>	<p>Alexander Home, Town Clerk of Leith</p>	<p>David Hume, 1711-1756, Philosopher, cousin</p> 	<p>born of Jean Davidson Fairlie, Thomas 1715-1757, hardware merchant in Kilmarlock m. Agnes Muir, James Fairlie b. 1713, Margaret Fairlie</p>	<p>born of Catherine Auld, Jean Fairlie, Margaret, 1716-1813, James 1718-1818, Katherine, William, Joseph and John</p> 		<p>James Fairlie b. 1723, Kilmarlock</p> <p>John Fairlie b. 1742, m. Agnes Muir</p>	<p>2 children, 1) Alexander b.1803 unmarried (ends the Fairlie line) 2) Margaret Fairlie married William Cunningham 5th baronet & assumed name Fairlie-Cunningham</p>
<p>44 d.</p>	<p>George Home, m. Janet Halliday, Town Clerk of Leith</p>	<p>John Fairlie's children: James 1742-1819 (to Jamaica) (Went to Maryland) William (to Calcutta- "nabob among the nabobs") returned in 1812 to 9 Park Crescent London, Patrick 1756-?, Mary 1744-5, John 1747-1829, Margaret 1749-1828</p>	<p>James Fairlie, m. Brown of Greenockmair, Langlands in Dreghorn, Piercetown, Staneaste, Auchterbarry, Knothead, Bynnestad, Kilmar Kilmaur, b. 1801</p> 	<p>James Fairlie, m. Brown of Greenockmair, Langlands in Dreghorn, Piercetown, Staneaste, Auchterbarry, Knothead, Bynnestad, Kilmar Kilmaur, b. 1801</p>	<p>James Fairlie b. 1742, Kilmarlock, m. Margaret Boyd</p>	<p>note this line continues as Yalies-Corringham, Wilmet C.C. 11th Bar emigrated to Australia in 1827, the grandson William Henry Fairlie Corringham (6 Bar), b. 1830, Sydney, the son William Fairlie Corringham b. 1974, Sydney</p> 	

1800




4) Matthew Fairlie, b Oct 27 1811, postmaster at Cuthbridge, m. 1) Anne Ballentyne 1843, m. 2) Catherine Fraser (b. 1816, d May 26, 1852) 1868 moved to Forebuds, d. 1882 of	Matthew Fairlie 1811-1882, m. Anne Ballentyne in 1843	1) James Fairlie b. Fenwick Aug 18, 1805, d. Mauchline 1873, 1824 MA Glasgow University, 1830 licenced presbytery at Irvine, 1838 Ordained Presbytery at Ayre,	Rev James Fairlie, 1805 - 1873	2) John Fairlie, b Jul 9, 1807	3) Marion Pollock Fairlie b Jul 14, 1809 - note: the Pollock family owned Langlands Farm which included or was adjacent to Fairliecreech
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FRASER

<p>m.</p>	<p>George Young Home (only son) m. Emily Hardy Godby 1832</p>	<p>Hannah Home</p>	<p>Georgiana Beniers Home, b. 1816</p>	<p>Thomas Aikken Fraser, b. May 25, 1816 merchant of Edinburgh m. Georgiana Beniers Home, d. 13 Aug. 1850</p>	 <p>Matthew Fairlie</p>	 <p>Anne Ballentyne</p>	 <p>Catherine Fraser</p>		 <p>Rev. James Fairlie</p>
			<p>Georgiana Beniers Home</p>						

<p>1) Lucy Hannah Home, pianist Assoc. of Trinity College London, 2) Marianne (Minnie) Palmer Home Royal Academy of Music, London, spinner, 3) other children Charles Home, Christian Home w. m. Fastr & sons children Edith, Wyville, Edith</p>	<p>Hamah Muldrup Fraser</p>	<p>Rev. John Fairlie, b. Castlebridge June 25, 1844, d. Kingston, Ontario Aug. 30, 1919, graduate in theology at Glasgow University, ordained Church of Scotland minister 1867, emigrated to Canada 1873, charges of 1) Original, Hawkesbury, Landsdowne, 480 Brock Street, buried at Calvary, Kingston</p>	<p>James Fairlie d. then James Ballentyne Fairlie, m. Margaret Gardner, son Matthew Fairlie</p>	<p>Anne Ballentyne Fairlie</p>	<p>Matthew Fraser Fairlie, m. 1) Anne Fulton children Eric, Nancy (m. James McGregor) Robert Murray, Dorothy - second marriage to Minnie Hochstetler, children John F. Lovat, James & Marjorie</p>	
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1900

<p>8) Thomas Urquhart Fairlie, b. Sept 13, 1884, Longnal Quebec, m. Mar 4 1911, Isabel Johnstone Shaw Wood ; d. Feb 17, 1955, 149 Douglas Drive</p> 	<p>7) James Fairlie, b. 1882, L'Orignal, Queens Hons Mar 1905, m. Helen McGorrey, Springfield Illinois, d. Mar 1934, buried Cataraugui</p>	<p>4) Catherine Fraser Fairlie, head nurse at Kingston Hospital (plaque)</p>	<p>3) Anne Ballantyne Fairlie, m. J.A. MacDonald, Kingston</p>	<p>1) Georgiana Home Fairlie, m. Herbert Harold Wood, d. 1926</p>	<p>The 5 Fairlie Boys circa 1925</p>	<p>9) William Alexander Fairlie of Akron Ohio, m. Ethel Dodson 1926 who died 1926, 2 m Helen McGorrey Fairlie, d. Jan 4, 1948, Weston</p>
<p>m. Isabel Johnstone Shaw Wood</p>						
 <p>John Fraser Fairlie, b. Dec 7, 1912, RMC, 1st Lt. Mech Eng, Major Canadian Military, Imperial War Interpersonal Relations, art collector, d. Nov 3, 1984, Toronto</p>	<p>Thomas Wood Fairlie, PhD (Entrepreneur) at U of T, Dept. of Natural Sciences, Coordinator of Transportation Systems, CHS, Capt. of Montreal, Canadian National Air Canada Consultants, Royal Saker, opera singer, travel for and holder of patents in Fairlie's, Multiple Cox of Richmond 1881 in 1947</p> 	<p>Lieut. Col. Herbert Fairlie Wood, d. 1944</p>	<p>Lieut Col. Herbert Fairlie Wood b. Jul 25, 1914, m. 1) Muriel Velma Kenney, m. 2) Juliette Piggott of Cranleigh Surrey, author (John Redman) and military historian</p>	<p>John Fairlie, m. Margaret Goodyear, 1975</p>		

Thomas (Tam) Fraser Fairlie, b. July 10, 1950 Toronto, n. Alison King McKenzie, 1995, b. Sept 20 1955	John David Fairlie, b. July 31, 1952	Matthew James Fairlie b. Aug. 26, 1956, n. Heather McClure	Ian Fraser Fairlie, b. Feb 3, 1952, m. Janet Noble Jonathan Solecki	Cynthia Wood Fairlie, b. July 26, 1956, m. Edward William Schellenberg	Catherine Ross Fairlie, b. Mar 4, 1953, m. Katherine Humberger Crookes, 1989	Colin Fraser Fairlie, b. Mar 4, 1953, m. Katherine Humberger Crookes, 1989
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<p>an 1974, Christina Marie Strecker b. Nov 14, 1977, m. Aug 9, 2008</p>	<p>Freddie Maxwell Saeger, b. Apr 13, 1976, m. Christina Marie Strecker b. Nov 14, 1977, m. Aug 9, 2008</p>	<p>Mavis Elizabeth McKenzie Cecil, b Feb 8, 1990</p>	<p>Sarah Anne Fairlie, b. Jan 1984</p>	<p>Jonathan Woodholme Fairlie, b. 1987, Kingston</p>	<p>Andrew James Fairlie, b. Aug 1, 1990</p>	<p>3) Ingrid Ariane Fairlie, b. 1 Feb, 1993, Toronto 2) Stuart Fairlie, b. Aug 1, 1995</p>	<p>1) Matthew Ryan Solecki b. May 20, 1990, Vancouver 2) Christopher Fraser Solecki b. April 12, 1992, Vancouver, + Kristina Mae Retempus 3) Owen Douglas Solecki, b. June 20, 1994, Vancouver 4) Lauren Frances Fairlie Solecki, b. June 25, 1998,</p>	<p>Connor Fraser Schellenberg, b. Nov 3, 1998 Vancouver, BC</p>
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2000

	Thomas Maxwell Saegert, b. Feb. 4 2010 , Ella Marie Saegert, b Apr 15, 2012, Lucas Michael Saegert b. Mar 19, 2017, Newmarket	Darci Claire Betemps- Sotelo, b. March 21, 2013 Kamloops
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Samuel de Champlain



Thomas Urquhart's background in roaming northern Ontario engineering rail track embankments and bridges developed a lifelong interest in the history of the aboriginal tribes that once inhabited the land and in the early explorers that travelled across it glimpsing a new and foreign world full of extraordinary landscapes and peoples.

In the Curiosity Box at Fairwood are examples of various artefacts that he collected on his travels, flint arrow heads, a smooth stone skinning knife, part of a decorated Indian pipe and various axe heads.

He became interested in the life and explorations of Samuel de Champlain, who passed through the Pointe au Baril area in 1616, over four centuries ago.

As an interesting point of comparison, Champlain's life would have been roughly contemporary with that of Ben Wood a captain on the Raleigh expedition to Guyana in search of El Dorado. Champlain would have passed through the Archipelago when Thomas Wood, a young apprentice seafarer first passed Bermuda, so recently settled by Sir George Somers expedition.

At that time, 400 years ago Spain was still the centre of the earth, having looted the new world with brutal efficiency for over a century. Every Year the Treasure Fleet set off in the late spring for the Caribbean, a great guarded convoy that returned later in the year laden with loot from the New World.

By comparison New France was a very tentative venture. Champlain's newly founded settlement in Quebec (1608), the year before Somers colonising expedition to Bermuda, had only 75 inhabitants clinging to a very tenuous existence. It was a mixture of the widely divergent aspirations of the Recollet fathers, the Hébert family of farmers and an assortment of transient fur traders.

There had been such a heady rush to explore the New World. But so much of the settlement was transient and impermanent. From France very year fleets of fishing boats would set off from Normandy, St Malo in Brittany and La Rochelle in St Onge to spend the summer season fishing in the gulf of the St Laurence and Grand Banks, only to return home to France in the autumn.

However, no other early explorer or settler has left such an indelible imprint on the Canadian imagination or written so much about his experience and exploration as Samuel de Champlain. Born in 1576 in Brouage, near La Rochelle on the west coast of France, Champlain would have been 39 years old in 1615. It was his 25th transatlantic crossing without mishap. He had gained a reputation among his seamen for astonishing good luck. Henry IV, or Henry of Navarre, was a compatriot, also born in nearby La Rochelle, a Protestant and also endowed with a similar free spirit. It was

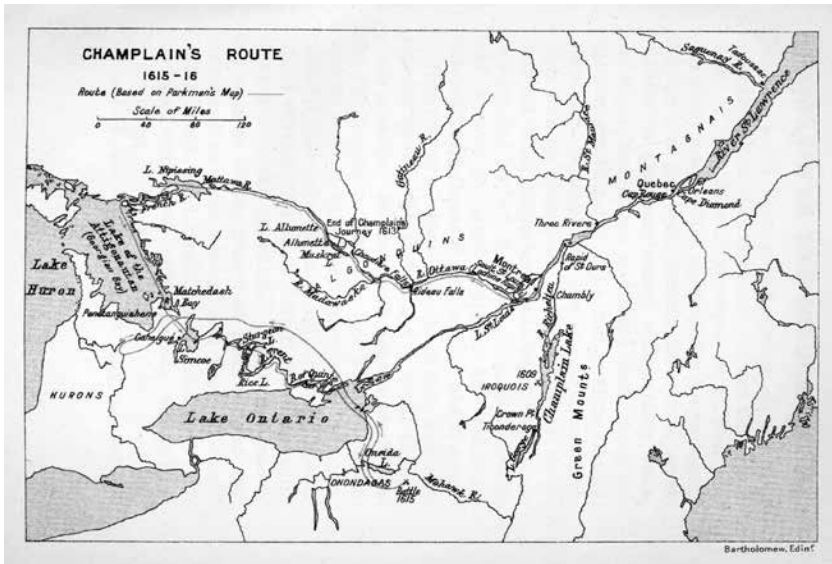
Henri who negotiated the Treaty of Nantes in 1598 which established a right to freedom of religion for the Protestants. He also unified France and achieved the Treaty of Vervins which allowed the withdrawal of Spanish troops from France and agreed a notional division of the New World between France, Spain and Portugal.

Champlain was born to a seafaring family and grew up watching the comings and goings and hearing stories of the New World. In 1598-9, in disguise, he undertook a trip with the Spanish Treasure fleet. On that expedition, aged 23, he saw the Spanish in action, the rebuilding of Puerto Rico defences after its sacking by the British. Everywhere he went he sketched and kept detailed notes of what he saw. He spoke to natives and negro slaves and began to understand the ruthless efficiency of the Spanish in exploiting their domain.

In 1603, he was tasked by his patron Henry to explore deep into the St Laurence and report on the potential for establishing a permanent colony, a New France. In his account *Des Sauvages*, he describes the first meeting or ‘Tabagie’ with the natives. It was a chilled party. He describes the laconic nature of the Indians, the long reflective gaps in the conversation, the smoking asides, and suggests how he was able to build trust and admiration in the native community.

The success of his writings addressed to the King led to his commission to set up a new settlement at Quebec in 1608 and the importation of the first permanent farming settlers to New France, the Hébert family.

Champlain was evidently very personable. He had an eye for spotting talent in unlikely places. He could deal with the bon vivant Henri IV and on the other hand he could identify someone like Etienne Brulé in 1610, and mentor the 18 year old whom he arranged to live among the Algonquin and learn their language.



Champlain's Expedition of 1616

In the spring of 1615 Champlain again sailed from Honfleur, his great sponsor, Henri of Navarre had been assassinated 5 years earlier and his widow Marie de Medici and Cardinal Richelieu held the Regency until Louis XIII could come of age. These were no friends of Champlain, deeply suspicious of his free-thinking Protestant roots. Henri had unified France and ended a century of bloody conflict by proclaiming freedom of religion and converting to Catholicism (several times) Like Henri, Champlain had converted to Catholicism to further his plans for New France. Richelieu saw the advantages of power structured around a centralised catholic hierarchy and a single true faith.

Champlain set sail from Honfleur backed by the venture capitalist merchants of Rouen and with only the half-hearted backing of Richelieu. This pooling of capital to spread the risk among many smaller investors was much the same arrangement that enabled the early Adventurers to found the British colonies and financed the early Wood ventures of Thomas Wood. Champlain made Tadoussac on May

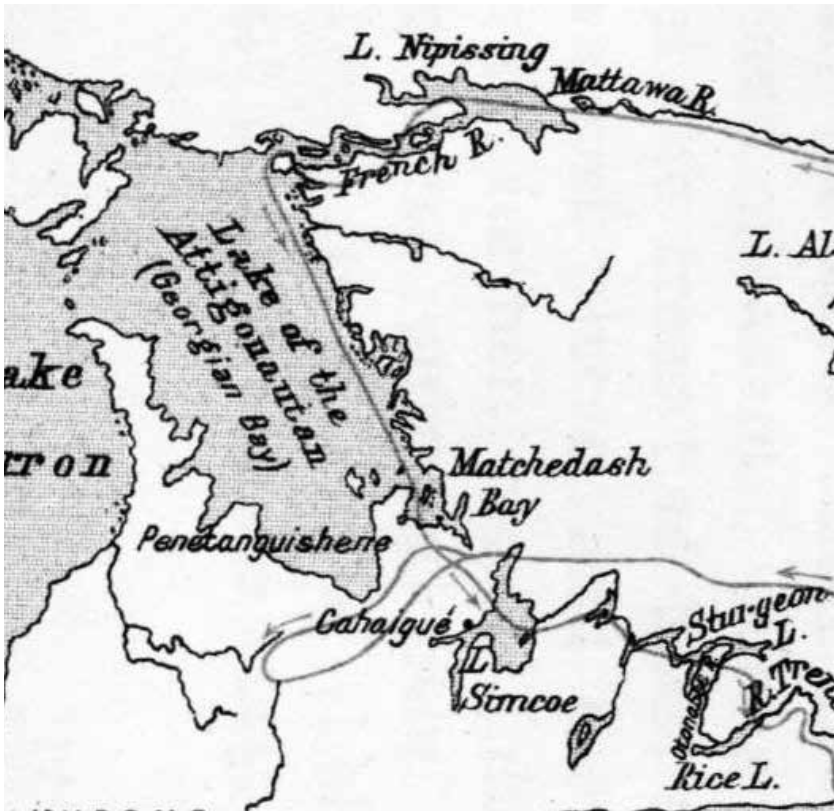
25 and then went up river to revisit Quebec on June 2nd. In his few days

in Quebec he left instructions for rebuilding and for the planting of formal gardens, which mirrored the world as he would like to see it.

The Montaignais and Algonquin Indians had complained that the Iroquois League of Indians from south of the St Lawrence had been making devastating incursions into their territory. The Iroquois threatened the viability of all the tiny settlements that comprised New France. They asked Champlain to support them in a retributive raid of the Iroquois Onondagas. Champlain arranged to meet them at the Lachine Rapids (now Montreal) around July 4th. But the 'nations', as he called them, did not show up.

Choosing a safe route to avoid attack from the Iroquois Confederacy, Onondaga and Oneida Indians, Champlain then set off up the Ottawa River into the Mattawa, then Lake Nipissing, down the French River to approach Huronia from the back door. Previously the natives had not encouraged exploration but had brought back detailed descriptions of the stages to be undertaken to reach the great water bodies to the west, Lake Huron and the salt sea to the north, James Bay.

Champlain vividly described the rough terrain but ruled out the prospect of farming any of the land. The scale of the Georgian Bay, the 'Mer Douce' was astonishing to him and he describes rapturously the scale of the water body replete with the 4 foot trout and 9 foot sturgeon that they had caught.



Champlain's passage through the 'Mer Douce' in 1616

But they did not linger long - they were on a mission and the destination was Huronia. It took them two days to pass from the mouth of the French River the full length of the Georgian Bay into Nottawasaga Bay into Huron territory. ON this expeditions they would have passed by the west end of Fairwood.

In Huronia Champlain was astonished to find an agricultural nation occupying well cleared lands, fields of 1000 acres planted in corn. He estimated the population at 30,000 inhabitants. They were living in well-fortified palisade settlements. At Carhagouha he found a triple palisade, protecting four storey buildings. He describes in detail the crops being grown for trade: corn, squashes, sunflowers, raspberries and

strawberries and nuts.

At Caihague on Lake Simcoe he found a town of 6,000 inhabitants, 200 common lodges and a 7 row palisade. The raiding party assembled there and set off through Lake Simcoe portaging into the Trent River, the down to the Bay of Quinte across Lake Ontario and into Iroquois territory. They concealed their boats and then proceeded stealthily on foot to seek out the Onondaga stronghold at Lake Oneida.

Champlain, admired the Natives, he evidently admired their personal dignity and independence but he frequently mentions his despair at their lack of discipline and hierarchy. The element of surprise attack was ruined by over-eager natives. Even the French Arquebusiers with their thunder-sticks could not prevail. He created an elaborate five storey high European style siege machine platform to attempt to overtake the ramparts.

By October 16th with winter approaching the native marauders withdrew and retreated to Huronia. Though Champlain judged the campaign a failure it did secure almost 2 decades of remission from Iroquois League attacks.

Champlain had been wounded with an arrow in his knee during the encounter and had to be sledged back to Huronia where he spent the winter among the natives. He learned much about their culture and participated in the annual deer hunt where the natives drove the deer into an ingenious palisaded funnel trap.

Champlain gained a reputation as an astute judge and resolver of disputes. The native cultures relied on an 'eye for an eye' retribution for injury and this often led to escalation of violence. Champlain though always proceeded slowly and methodically to gather all the facts of a case brought before him. Quite often he adopted an ingenious solution, likke the taking of hostages whom he would have educated and learn language and customs from.

Four years later in 1620 Champlain was recalled by the ever suspicious Richelieu. In 1628 Quebec fell to the English when the Kirke Brothers took Tadoussac and Quebec. Even at that time the total population of these settlements was no more than 76 inhabitants.

In 1629 Champlain was sent back to New France after a treaty with the English returned Quebec City. It was there he died in 1635 at the age of 59.

Champlain published four accounts of his explorations. His earliest extended account 'Des Sauvages' or the Wild Peoples was published in 1603, a tribute to his sponsor Henri IV of Navarre.

Des Sauvages makes riveting reading. Champlain was interested in everything. Nothing escapes his inquisitive notice, and he reveals a very different attitude from the Spanish conquistadores he had witnessed in his youth. He drew maps and illustrated the natives, described their customs, clothing, buildings, dances, described their laconic speech patterns, their crops and their ingenious hunting strategies. This is one of the best first-hand accounts of what he saw by someone who was astonishingly open-minded.

What comes through in his observations is empathy for others. He found the natives had many admirable qualities. They were generally healthier and better constructed than the Europeans. They had many ingenious inventions, from lightweight canoes to snowshoes. Perhaps, a little like him, they were non-hierarchical. They had surprisingly anarchic ways of arriving at common consensus but then could prove disciplined and organised in following through on a decision. Three Hundred years later in 1905 the Champlain Society was formed in Toronto under Sir Edmund Walker, with a view to publishing these early works. Subsequently it has published settlers' journals and explorers' records and have become an extraordinary resource of Canadian History.

In 1948 T. U. Fairlie, an early member of the Society, helped arrange the funding and construction of the Champlain monument. Isabel Wood Fairlie, the daughter of Mary Shaw-Wood, who had built Push-Wah in 1906, donated Shaw-Wood Point where the cross now stands, opposite the Ojibway.



*Champlain Cross on Shaw-Wood Point, Pointe au Baril
T. U. Fairlie with his Solar Topee*

in the Making



*The cross under construction
- this was one of the 8 sites commemorating Champlains expedition of 1616*



Some Local History - the Curiosity Box

The Curiosity Box was the old notices board, salvaged from the Ojibway and restored.

As a keen conservationist T.U. Fairlie became president of the Georgian Bay Association in 1935. One of the principal objectives was to protect fish stocks in the Bay.

It was only in the 1950's after the opening of the St Laurence Seaway that the lamprey eel penetrated throughout the Great Lakes and decimated fish stocks. The once thriving fishing industry based at the point disappeared overnight and the communities based at the Pointe and on the Minks no longer returned to their established fishing grounds. The extraordinary abundance of fish reported by Champlain had entirely disappeared.

In the Fairwood Curiosity box there are several objects of interest: The skinning knife and flint arrow head are beautiful examples of a stone age culture which endured 10,000 years since the last ice age receded.

The two iron axe heads are very early, thought to be mid 18th century.

Below are similar examples of museum quality.



Fragment of Indian Peace Pipe

in the Making



*Axeheads believed by some to be from the Wendat village of Toanche
that Champlain visited in August of 1615
ref. Huronia Chapter - Ontario Archaeological Society*

The Fairwood Woodlands Trust Vision:

An Overview of The Fairwood Island Forest Management Plan

The Fairwood Forest Management Plan is a comprehensive conservation programme for a group of separately owned properties enabling these properties to participate in fostering objectives shared by all.

Fairwood Island is large and diverse enough to support a number of critical bird and animal species who return to the island year after year to breed and feed. The three interior lakes and the deep inlets of Archer's Bay are critical to the ecology of a much wider area.

As the area around Fairwood Island becomes more populated the objective of providing sanctuary and protection of wildlife becomes more important. Fairwood is one of the significant stepping stones in animal migrations north south through the outer islands.

There is a further important aspect of the Woodlands Plan, the collection of data and study of the subtle changes that are continually occurring in the habitat.

The objectives of the Plan are therefore a blend of Conservation, Familiarisation and Education.

The educational aspect is very important. It involves learning about plants and animals on the island better to understand longer term cycles.

The Annual Tree Report is set up as a series of sections so that new observations, discoveries and photographs can be added on an ongoing basis.

Structure of Report:

Section 02 sets out some of the principal objectives of the Plan. It is expected that these objectives will evolve over the years.

***Section 03** gives a brief rendition of the histories of the families who have played a part in creating Fairwood in order to give an idea of some of the objectives of predecessors and understand how those have influenced the environment.*

***Sections 04 to 08** record observations of natural cycles and accumulating photographs of plants and animals on the island. Specific birds, plants, wild-flowers, mushrooms and animals are identified for reference. All contributions are welcome!*

***Section 09** deals with tree studies and sets out a range of trees to be monitored to focus interest on particular issues such as disease patterns or environmental degradation.*

***Section 10** contains the annual reports of the Forest Management Plan beginning from the year 2000. It records what improvements to the path system, annual reforestation, and other general conservation objectives addressed in any year. It also includes notes about particular natural highlights in any year.*



Avid Woodsmen

Objectives and Policies of the Fairwood Forest Management Plan

Forest Management Plan:

Studying and monitoring the natural cycles of the island will help to develop a clear attitude towards the management of the woodlands.

The basic concepts of the Plan are Conservation, Education and Recreation

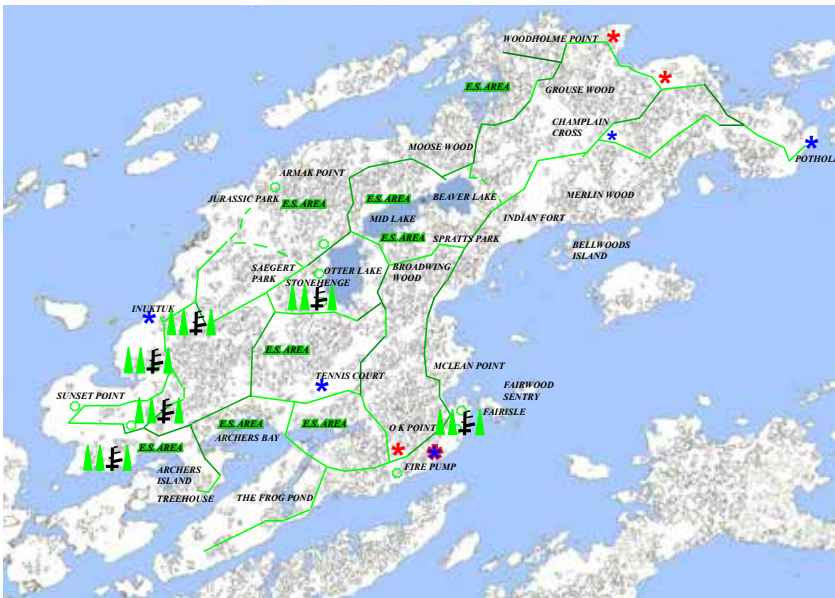
*Provision of sanctuaries for wildlife
protection and enrichment of habitat
access for study, education and recreation*

The Provision of Sanctuaries recognizes that the island's path system serves two different purposes, not only to encourage exploration but also to provide recognized routes around the denser mid island areas where animals retreat for sanctuary. For instance the doe and fawn in 2002 found undisturbed retreats for passing the day and successfully eluded the daytime activities on the island.

Paths for exploration

Paths skirt around more densely wooded animal sanctuaries, where deer retreat during the day, leaving them less disturbed

Enrichment of Habitat: The ecology of the island is undergoing continual change and development. A century ago the island was logged over. Some of the logged stumps have been pulled out of the woods and are on display. It is believed that the centre of the island may also have been burnt over in the 1860's and there is still visible evidence of this fire nearly 150 years later.



It is evident in studying the early photographs that the island has become much more verdant and treed over the last century as the woods have filled in and encroached over the flat rocks. During recent reasonably damp years great numbers of new trees have begun to establish themselves.

The objective of Enrichment of Habitat is intended to recast the

woodland activities to work with what is already happening and develop a more diverse and supportive ecology. This is partly achieved by moving away from a customary burning of forest debris towards collecting it and depositing it in strategic places where it will compost and provided protective snags for animals in the meantime.

Shift woodlands clearing emphasis towards composting

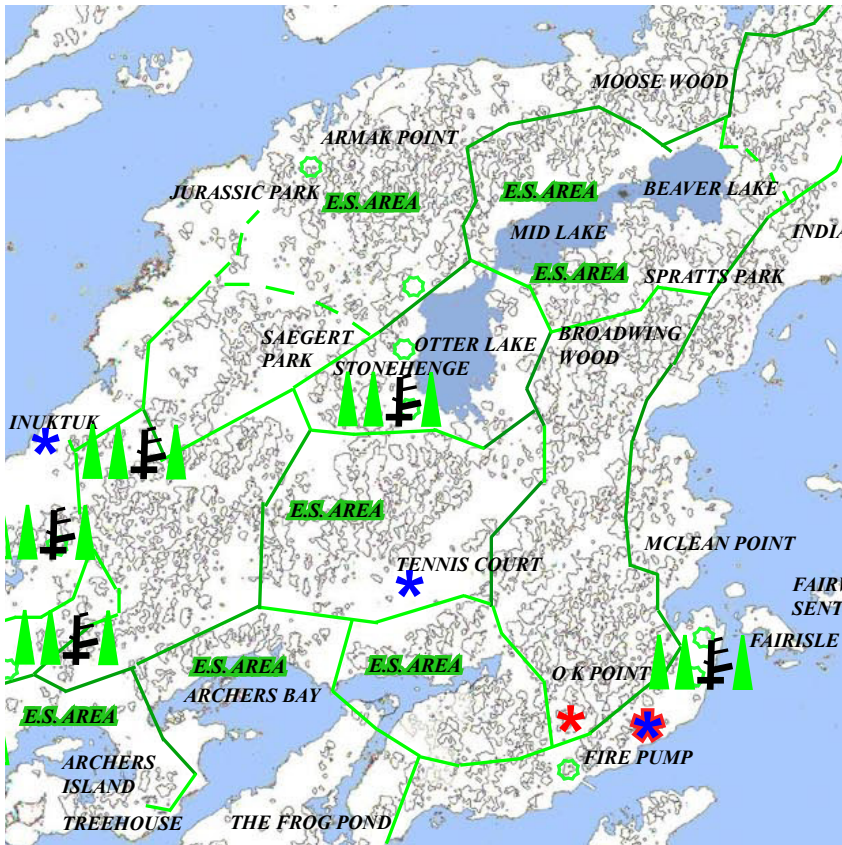
Creation of new snags to encourage animals - leaving suitable hollow nesting trees standing for nesting birds

Redefining attitudes towards protected species - for instance conservation of the Massasauga Rattlesnake.

Composting areas to be rotated to monitor rate of decomposition and observe results of policy to determine effect on encouraging animal life.

Access includes a commitment to maintaining the existing path system around the island and encouragement of family and guests to explore and observe. This also involves the creation of destinations around the island, identifiable places or 'Parks' like Champlain Park, Jurassic Park, Saegert Park, Spratts Park, the West End and Archers Island which provide destinations and orientation for exploration of the island.

Paths and landmarks for exploration, and natural discovery.



KEY

- * COTTAGES
- PATH NETWORK
- UPGRADED PATHS
- * FIRE STATION
- * LANDMARKS
- E.S. AREA ENVIRONMENT SENSITIVE AREA
- ▲▲ REFORESTATION AREAS

Hardy, m. Nanny
Masterman



John Hardy
b. Leith, M.
Edinburgh
1745, m. 3.
Jeannie
Macgregor
ch. Agis, Doug.
performed
Garden Pe
1797, Sara
tutor to Pr
8. March
1805



Hardy's Victory in Portsmouth Harbour



Thomas Masterman
Hardy, b. 1769
Portsmouth, Dorset,
Capt. Vanguard 1798,
Capt. 16 George at
Copenhagen 1801, Capt.
Victory at Trafalgar
1805, Viscount Hardy,
First Lord of the
Admiralty 1830,
Governor of Greenwich

Priscilla Har
Chiverton
1810

Sir Charles
vice Admin

Emily Har
George Yo

FYSHE

Robert Fyshe, m.
Helen Park

James Fyshe b.
before 1823, m.
Ann Shiell 1841,
farm overseer in
Spott Dunbar, East
Lothian

Thomas Fyshe b. 3 Oct.
1845, Hasleingroutie
near Edinburgh, to New
York in 1867, Bank of
British North America
1876, Cashier of Bank of
Nova Scotia 1897
General Manager of
Bank of Canada m. 19
June 1878 NYC, died
1911, Montreal

29 Helen Johnston Fyshe
m. John Filke, 3) Peter
Fyshe m. Jane
F. Turnbull 4) James
Fyshe, 5) George
Fyshe, 6) Jane Scoughill
Fyshe, 7) Ann Fyshe

SAEGERT

(3) Anli Salena Fyshe b.
Apr 28, 1886 Halifax, d.
Nov. 1961 Montreal,
artist and calligrapher,
Fyshe Studio Montreal

(4) Frank died in action
1915

(5) Kathleen Roberta
'Cackles' m. Ronald
Redpath

(6) Thomas Maxwell
Fyshe b. Sept 1883, m.
Olivia Primrose Bayne,
1910, engineer /
developer, Calgary, d.
1957, Toronto Fy2

m. Olivia Primrose Bayne

Frederick Augustus
Saegert

Alice Joan Redpath b
1910, d. 2016, m John
Minor of Minor Rubber
Co. Granby Quebec
1922-1979

Ronald Francis Redpath
b Jan 5, 1915

Thomas Maxwell Fyshe,
b 1912, RMC,d

Annie Primrose Fyshe, b
Oct 9, 1915, m. 1 Jack
Saegert, 1936, m 2 John
Fairlie 1948, d. Sept 10,
2014



m. Jack Saegert

m. John Fyshe

Jack Saegert, Lt. Col.
Indian Army, 'last man
out of Merus Memorial',
D.S.O. d. King Ont. 1947



James William, Robert
and Anne

Robert Redpath, 2)
Susan Redpath m.
William Coleman

Daniel John Fyshe b.
1941, m Betty Crawford

Christopher T. Fyshe b.
1946 m. Joanne
Palfreyman of Hobart,
Tasmania

Michael Alexander Fyshe
b. 1947, m Susan
Jacoubac

Jonathan Peter Fyshe b
1949, m. Linda Ambrose

Wendy Elizabeth Fyshe
b. 1951, m. Jack Tonkin,
Air Canada pilot

Timothy Noel Fyshe, b.
1953, m. Blair Lee Busby

Peter Frederick Maclean
Saegert, b. Dec. 28,
1937, Mandalay, m.
Jasmine Andrew
Pierrette Lucas, b. Apr
19, 1932, Outremont,



David Fyshe b. Feb 15
1974

1) Thomas Hardcastle
Fyshe b June 16, 1983 +
Jessica Ann Price,
13/5/1983
Millicent Alexandra
Fyshe b.11/7/2014
2) Jake Fyshe b Oct 29,
1983

Adam Mackenzie Fyshe
b. Feb 27, 1986, Anna
Alexandra Fyshe b. Jan 5
1990

Alana Marie Ambrose, b.
Jan 30, 1981, Benjamin
Noel Fyshe b. Feb 17,
1984

Kelly Elizabeth Tonkin, b.
June 12, 1980,
Christopher J. Tonkin, b.
May 12, 1983

Kayla Elizabeth Fyshe, b.
Nov 4, 1987, 2) Quinton
Noel Fyshe b. Sept 11,
1984, Jenica Elita
(McGowan) Lamb
April 8th, 1981 + Owen
James Lamb June 25,
2004, Keegan Douglas
Lamb
March 28, 2008

Kimberly Olivia Saegert,
b. June 8, 2002,
Kenneth Robert
Darlington b. May 21,
1970 Lachine

AlexAlexan
Saegert b.
Munich d.
2009, Rebe
Solomon
b. March 3
Edmonton

1) Olivia Jane Darlington
b. Aug 15, 2006,
Montreal 2) Charles
Kenneth Darlington b
Jan 8, 2009 Montreal

Jack Samu
Saegert
b. Jan 4, 21
Vancouver







Champlain Plaque designed by T.U.Fairlie's draughtsman Mr Awde

in the Making



Thomas Urquhart Fairlie - 1945

