

Had one daughter and two sons. All living in Toronto.

(4) Jane Frederica. Unmarried.

(5) Charles Carroll. Unmarried.

(6) Frederick Carroll. Unmarried. } Twins.

All the above children are dead with the exception of Charles Carroll McDonald, who is said to be living in North Vancouver, B.C.

John McDonald's second wife died 4th June, 1861, and shortly afterwards he married for the third time, Mary Fraser, daughter of James Fraser of Inverness, Scotland, who survived him. His widow afterwards married Rev. Robert Ure, D.D., pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Goderich. She died 1st May, 1897.

On the death of Henry Hyndman, the first sheriff of the District of Huron, which comprised the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, John McDonald was appointed to that position on 31st May, 1845. He continued to hold this position until his death on 31st July, 1873, in his 80th year. He was a very active man, and extremely fond of horseback riding, and a fall while attempting to climb a fence hastened his end. His remains, as well as those of his wives and several sons, lie in Maitland Cemetery, Goderich, where a fine monument has been erected to his memory.

A photograph of the sheriff is published herewith.

ARTHUR JUNIUS MADDOCK

By Col. A. J. van Nostrand

The subject of this sketch was born December 3rd, 1848, in a small town outside Calcutta, India. His father, the Rev. Edward Knight Maddock came from one of the oldest families in Hampshire, England, and for seventeen years served as Military Chaplain with the British forces in Calcutta. He married Miss Lucinda Smith, an American, who bore him two sons and one daughter, Arthur Junius being the younger son. Returning to England to spend his later years he placed his younger son in the Blackheath Preparation School where he completed the full course. There he distinguished himself in athletics, particularly as a long distance runner, a number of silver cups won by him being still in the possession of his family. In later years he became an accomplished horseman and horse master.

After an experimental year in a lawyer's office in London he joined a very considerable party of young men who had been induced by a designing promoter to try their fortunes in the Republic of Argentina, South America. Bonuses were exacted and the prospects held out were alluring, but disappointment was in store. Arrived at its supposed destination the party was basely deserted, its members meeting with various fates. Some were unable to get back to the seaboard; others, more fortunate, reached port and finally got back to their native land.

Young Maddock, however, decided to hew a path for himself and eventually became the possessor of a ranch comprising two square miles of wild pampas land, which he devoted to general farming and the raising of cattle and horses. At that period the district was subject to periodical raids by hostile Indians and on those occasions the white men of the vicinity were forced to organize and drive off the marauders, inflicting as many casualties as they were able to. These conditions led to some exciting experiences, some of which the subject of this sketch narrated in his modest way to the author, about the year 1880. One well remembered feature was that the Indians if successful in capturing a white man did not accord him a merciful end, but after putting out his eyes, paring off the soles of his feet and submitting him to other forms of torture left him to die alone on the pampas.

Although the ranching venture proved a success from the production standpoint, it was doomed to failure through lack of transportation facilities to suitable markets, and was abandoned.

In 1878 Mr. Maddock came to Canada and on June 22nd, 1878, he entered into articles for three years under the late Hugh D. Lumsden, P.L.S., of Woodville, Ontario—who later became famous as an engineer on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway—and during the earlier part of his service accompanied Mr. Lumsden on an exploratory trip to James Bay over a route then known only to Indians and fur traders.

The articles of apprenticeship were transferred on December 11th, 1880, to Mr. Peter S. Gibson of Willowdale for the remainder of their term. The resultant commission as a Provincial Land Surveyor was issued on July 8th, 1881, and was followed later by a commission as a Dominion Land Surveyor.

In the latter capacity he was entrusted by the Dominion Government with the survey of Meridian township outlines west of the 3rd and 4th Meridians in the seasons of 1882 and 1883.

On the outbreak of the second Riel rebellion, in 1885, he enlisted in the Intelligence Corps, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Dennis and composed of Dominion Land Surveyors and those who had served on surveying parties on the prairies and were thus useful in the guiding of troops.

During the engagement at Betoche he was wounded, but not seriously; a comrade, Alexander W. Kippen, D.L.S., being killed instantly a short distance from him.

For a short time he carried on a private practice as a Provincial Land Surveyor, with headquarters at Lindsay.

In May, 1886, with his wife and two small children, he removed to California being attracted by the orange-growing industry, then in its infancy, and acquired his initial holding consisting of thirty acres of choice foothill lands in Duarte township, a property which became the nucleus of a developing orange business. Here he found much surveying work due to the subdivision of the great ranchos of the Spaniards and to disputed boundaries. This work, added to the eradicating of the deep rooted grape vines of the Spaniards' vineyards, tilling his lands and co-operating with others in discovering the best methods of packing and shipping the oranges to far-away city markets made for him a very busy life, much midnight oil being consumed in the preparation of plans of his surveys. Eventually he was active in organizing the Duarte Foothill Company—afterwards The Duarte Citrus Association and a member-branch of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. As manager of the original Company he has since been succeeded by his son, Mr. Arthur Gordon Maddock. Following his untimely death his widow had carried on until the son arrived at maturity.

In the summer of 1895, in pursuance of his lifelong love for sport and his fondness for the sea, Mr. Maddock took his family for a holiday to the Isthmus, Catalina Island, where he indulged his flair for sea fishing. The experiment was so successful that the seaside holiday became an annual event during the remainder of his days.

About the year 1882 he married Miss Mary Agnes Whittaker, a daughter of Rev. George Whittaker, Provost of Trinity College, Toronto. Six children were born of this union: Arundel Jenifer, Evelyn Mary, Edna Helen, Lillian

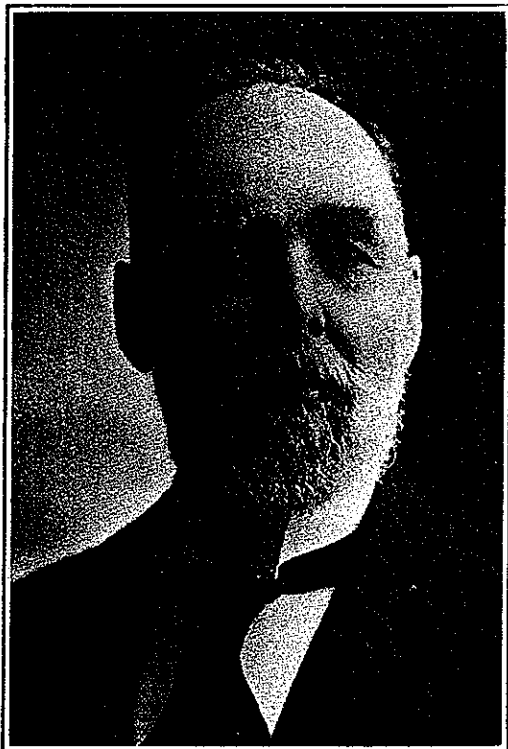
May, Arthur Gordon and Margery Whittaker, but only the third and fifth now survive. In addition to his widow and two children, five grandchildren are now living.

Through an accident at the water pumping plant on his orange grove on October 1st, 1903, Arthur Junius Maddock met instant death while still in his prime: a tragic ending for a life that had contained much more of adventure than falls to the lot of most men, but he had lived to see his indefatigable efforts ultimately crowned with success.

THOMAS BYRNE

By his daughter, Mrs. Mary F. McNamara

Was one of the sons of Edward Byrne and his wife Margaret Stanley, residing in Pittsburg township, near Kingston Mills, five miles from the City of Kingston. Kingston Mills are of historic fame, built for the United Empire Loyalists.



Thomas Byrne was a descendant of grandparents who made a hurried exit from Ireland after the Rebellion in 1798.

He spent his youth on his father's farm in Pittsburg township, Frontenac county, the old homestead having a large stone residence at the junction of the Perth and the Gananoque roads, which is still occupied.

He attended Regiopolis College in Kingston, was articled to Mr. W. H. Deane of Lindsay, and was admitted to practise surveying on the 15th July, 1862.

He practised his profession at Sarnia and Sault Ste. Marie, but the greater part of his field work was done in Northern Ontario and in the

North West Territories, including the survey of the following townships in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Nipissing Districts: