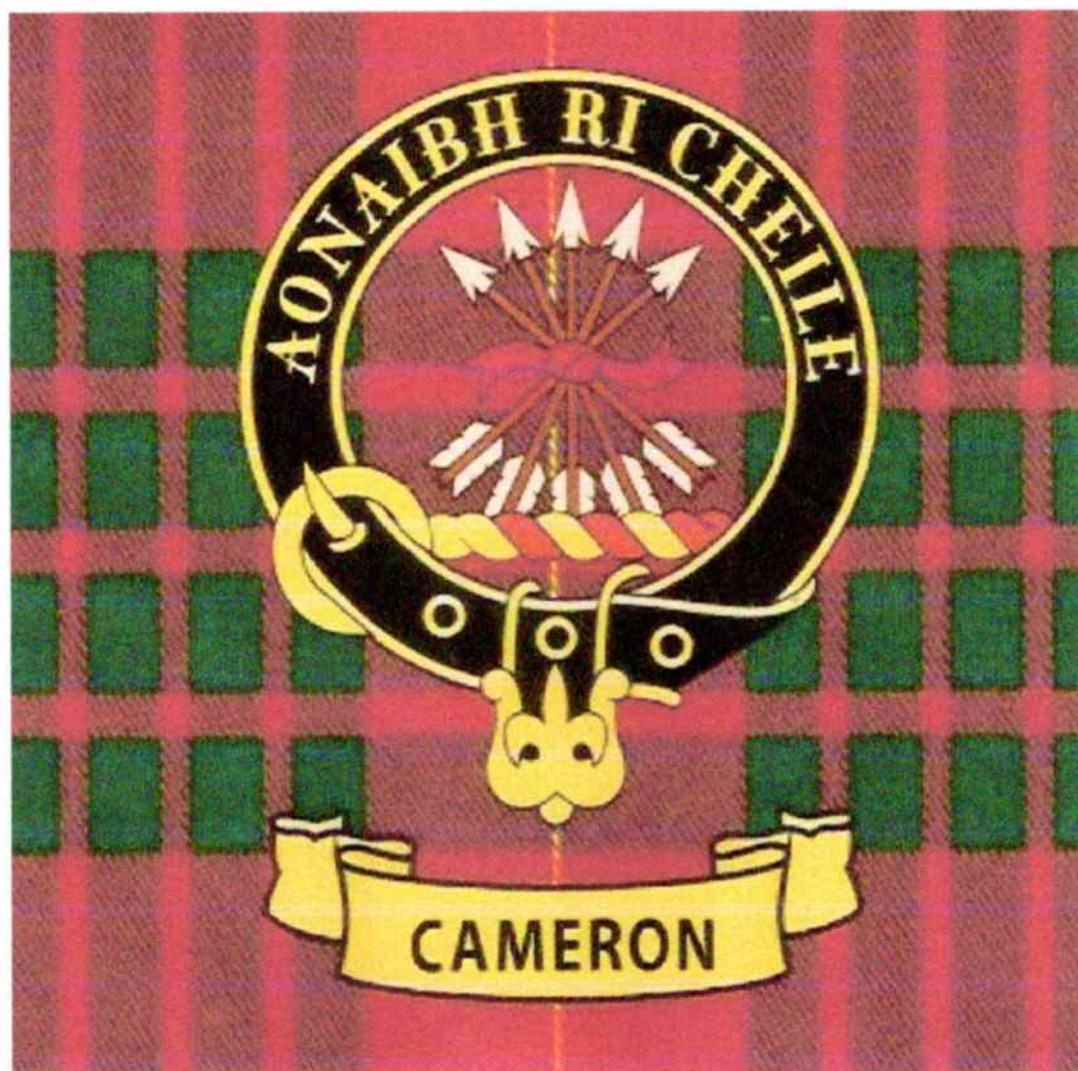


# KENNETH CAMERON FAMILY CHRONICLE



GORDON CAMERON RICHARDSON

## FOREWORD

Curiosity was the driving force behind this work on the Cameron family. My Cameron grandparents were long gone before my birth. William Cameron passed away in 1939, while his wife Isabell had died in 1922. From time to time my mother, Jessie the youngest in the family, would share a story. An example being how bitterly cold the March day her brothers and other men took her father's casket in a sleigh to be buried in Argyll Cemetery near Shoal Lake. All this to say, I was not regaled with stories about the family. I cannot remember, my aunt Florence Johnston who often visited ever saying much about the family. I did know that my grandfather had come from Ontario to homestead in Manitoba and several brothers had come as well. Yet when we visited my Uncle Lockie (Lachlan) who lived on the Archibald Cameron homestead, I never heard much said about my grandfathers brothers, John, and Donald (Dan) Cameron. Nor did my mother ever speak of Catherine Cameron, the eldest of William Cameron's siblings who married Nicholas Cornwall and is buried at Argyll Cemetery. Thus, curiosity was the force that drove me to learn more about the family and where they came from in Scotland.

When my cousin Ray Cameron took me for a visit to Argyll Cemetery in 2016, I was ashamed to admit I had never visited the site of my Cameron grandparents graves up to that time; that visit gave me hints of family origin to be investigated. There are many McLeans, Lamonts, McKinnons and others with tombstones indicating births on the Isle of Tiree, Argyllshire. I wondered could that be the homeland of my mother's grandparents. That experience made me more determined than ever to find where the Cameron family had lived in Scotland. Later, it was a copy of my grandfather's brother's John Cameron death certificate which was the first solid fact it was the Isle of Tiree. My interest in this work was nudged forward when Margaret Butcher, who's mother Florence was a Cameron, gave me a small black album of old family photos from the 1920's and 30's. There are several good pictures, including my grandfather and his sons and one of my mother's favourite uncle Archie. Some of these photos are in the book. The final factor was guilt, guilt that I had not made the effort to find out more about my mother's family history in comparison to what I knew about the Richardson family. In the case of the Richardson family, through collaboration started in the late 1980s with a distant relative from Derbyshire we documented the family and their Leather Tanning and Currying business back to the 1730's. In addition, with the assistance of a local expert in Derbyshire History and genealogy we uncovered records from the mid 1500s connecting the family to John Richardson an estate auditor.

Kenneth Cameron (1816-1871) is the foundation of this work simply because of necessity and desire for a better future he and his wife Agnes (Ann) Morrison decided to emigrate to Canada in 1850 on the three masted ship the Conrad. It was their drive and courage that took the family through a perilous ocean voyage with no comfort and poor food. Their courage, drive and hard work enabled them to gain clear title to a 100 acre farm in Osprey Township, Grey County in 1868, one year after Confederation. Truly a marvellous achievement for a family who had never owned land, who had been tenants for generations of the Duke of Argyll living on a small holding, Balevullin



Township, Tiree, Argyllshire. In fact, the Duke's Archives at Inveraray, Scotland record rents paid by a earlier ancestor Kenneth Cameron in 1776 for a small holding in Balevullin Twp.

A 2016 visit to the Isle of Tiree for a B'huain, a homecoming of descendants of those who emigrated, principally to Australia, Canada and New Zealand was another learning experience and encouragement. There is a large network of descendants who have reestablish contact with their family roots on the Island.

The Kenneth Cameron Family has grown significantly from the 1850's in Grey County, Ontario. With the help of many family members I have attempted to document the descendants of each of Kenneth Cameron's children accompanied by family stories when available. This information is in the original book, it is not in this extract.

A special thanks to all who have assisted me, but particularly to Judy, my wife who has encouraged me, demonstrated great patience regarding the time I devote to this project and for exercising her English skills as my chief editor. Others have been generous with their time assisting me document the extended Cameron family in Canada include: Margaret Butcher, Joan Butcher, Sharon and Bruce Johnston, Janice and Janet Johnston, Donna Johnston, Debbie Pillar (nee Cameron), Ray Cameron, Patricia Cameron, and Edna Cameron. For the work on the early Cameron family I am most appreciative for assistance from Flo Straker, a well known genealogist of Tiree families, and Alison Diamond the Archivist at the Duke of Argyll's Archives, Cherry Park, Inveraray, Scotland.

As always, I am responsible for any errors or omissions in this work.

-----  
Gordon Cameron Richardson  
Creekside, Nepean  
April 2020

## **The Cameron Clan**

Clan history is rooted in the mixing of a number of races including Angles, Scots from Ireland, Gaels and the Norse. The latter invaded Britain in 800 A.D. From this grew various tribes and groups creating the clans. The Camerons grew out of septs (branches) of the MacGilliones, MacMartins and MacSorleys in the Lochaber region near Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain. Formation of the confederacy is attributed to Black Donald around 1400. A long line of chiefs followed with the Christian name "Ewan" located in the Lochaber area of Lock Eil. The Camerons fought many battles to gain ownership of the land they occupied, often fighting the Mackintoshes who held title to the land. Ewen Cameron, the 13th chief gained legal title to the land from James IV of Scotland in 1495.

Under the system of feudal fidelity, clan members were permitted land rent free for supporting their chief with farm labour and as armed men for conflict. Camerons were named according to the geographical area on which they lived, thus the Camerons of Callart, Lundavar, Strone Fassifern and Errachat. Camerons living outside the area of Lochaber included the Camerons of Speyside, Morvern, Sunart and Ardnamurchan to name a few of the many.

During the mid 1500's, the Reformation that John Knox led in Scotland had profound impact on religious practices. Catholicism was replaced by Protestant worship based on the Geneva Bible; imagery, priest vestments and the mass were banned. Standard practice was the preaching of the Bible and a simple communion. Church government was the Presbyterian system; worshipers chose their own pastor/priest rather than being chosen by a Bishop, as in the Catholic or Anglican system. By the late 1600 and 1700's all three church systems co-existed in the Highlands and the Camerons could be found in all three.

The majority of the Camerons, regardless of their religious affiliation, supported the Stuart cause (family of Charles I) in the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745. These rebellions were rooted in the "Glorious Revolution of 1688", when power brokers in London, rejected King James II, son of Charles II on account of his blatant Catholicism. They choose William II, from the House of Orange, a strong protestant in the Netherlands who was married to the daughter of Charles II. The Jacobites refused to accepted William II as a lawful successor to the throne and strove to replace him with a Stuart.

In 1745, despite his initial reluctance, Donald Cameron of Lochiel, 19th Chief of the clan, was convinced by Bonnie Prince Charles to support his goal to take the British throne. This exiled Stuart prince had lived in France most of his life. On account of Lochiel's decision, Cameron clansmen and those of allied clans such as the MacDonalds and some MacLeans, supported the prince. Although the rebels succeeded in marching as far as Derby in central England, ultimately they were defeated at the battle of Culloden. Following the defeat, the British unleashed a fury of



revenge of killing and burning on the Highlands. Donald Cameron of Lochiel lost his lands, later they were restored to his son Charles Cameron of Lochiel in 1784.

By the late 1700's agriculture practices changed; small holdings were replaced by large sheep farms. In some areas of the Highlands land owners were most cruel, evicting the small crofters. This caused great distress and displacement of families and led to significant emigration to Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In the early 1800's the Cameron clan re-established its leadership base at Anchnacarry, seat of the clan chief. Over the years clan leaders were active as politicians and soldiers. The 24th chief of the clan was the MP for Inverness shire and a member of the 1880 Crofters' Commission chaired by Lord Napier which brought much needed rebalancing of tenant and landlord rights.

From the late 1700's many Camerons became officers in regiments raised by the British and went on to serve with distinction. Cameron Highlanders were raised in 1793, later becoming a part of the Queen's Own Highlanders. During World War II, Lochiel's estate at Anchnacarry was the main training centre for 25,000 British Commandos which served with great distinction in many areas of conflict.

The present clan chief is Donald Angus Cameron, the 27th who occupies a mansion house at Achnacarry close to Lochaber. He administers an estate of over 100,000 acres.

### **A Description of the Camerons in 1750**

A good picture of how poor clansmen lived at that time is in a report in the King's Library, British Museum by an unknown author who toured the Highlands in 1750. The author claimed "The Camerons are a Lazy, Silent, Sly and Enterprising People; they are always Disaffected to the Revolution Interest, and have a large share in all Plots and Rebellions that were formed at the Revolution and ever since."

About 20 years earlier the author wrote, "Donald of Lochiel— attempted to bring his people from theft and idleness; but some of the neighbouring chiefs prevailed upon him to allow his people to continue in their old ways, as it was absolutely necessary for his men to be kept in the use of arms if he intended to contribute to the glorious cause of restoring the Stuart family."

Winter was a trying time for man and beast. The animals were housed in a brye which was part of the house, only divided from the living quarters by a low partition. The heat generated by the animals was a welcome addition to that of the peat fire in the middle of the floor.

Cattle were all important, they were the currency of a country where money was scarce. Rents were generally paid in animals or grain; a man's substance was judged by the size of his herd. The poor cottars supplemented their rent with service to their master.

### **The Camerons on the Island of Tiree**

After the uprising of 1745, Camerons along with general population moved to different areas. One legend has it the first Cameron arrived on Tiree because he killed someone on the mainland and was escaping the law. Recorded history does not tell us which Cameron arrived first. Names such as John, Archibald, Duncan, Allan and Hugh are very common, while the name Kenneth is rare in the pedigrees.

The Duke of Argyll, a Campbell due to his loyalty to William II, gained control of Tiree from the MacLeans in the late 1600's. In Scottish history the Camerons had a long close relationship with the MacLeans. The earliest rent payment recorded of a Cameron on Tiree is for a Hugh Cameron. It was paid in 1747 to the Duke of Argyll according to his Archives at Inveraray Castle.



**Morag Cameron at her home in Moss, Tiree in the 1920s**  
Source: AN IODHLANN, Tiree Historical Centre. Scarnish, Tiree



## Island of Tiree

Tiree in Gaelic is *Tir an Eona*, 'Land of the Barley'. The Island is 18 km long, 11 km wide with an area of 78 square kilometres or 30 square miles. It is about 150 miles from Glasgow. Although rocky in places, there is considerable good land for farming. Tiree is one of the most productive islands in the Inner Hebrides. It is located near to the Island of Coll, Barra and Iona, the later being one of the earliest Christian settlements on the west coast of Scotland dating from 563 AD.



The Island has a long history going back to the Iron Age. The movement of Vikings and Norse adventures arrived in Tiree about 800 A.D. Many place names on the Island are Norse predating the arrival of the Gaels, the Gaelic speakers. Clan feuds in the 1500's and later meant the ownership of the Island changed between the McLeans, the MacDonalds and the Campbells. The latter gained ownership in the late 1600's as part of the Duke of Argyll's land holdings. The Duke still owns parts of the Island, but several crofts have been sold to individuals.

The Duke appointed a 'Camberlain', to collect rents, manage leases and carry out the Duke's instructions for the management of the Island. Crofts were rented to families; Cottars were families who could not afford to rent a croft and often they lived on the corner of a relative's croft.

Over the years various Dukes undertook projects to increase productivity. The grasslands were good for beef production — the 4th Duke made significant income in 1764 from selling barrelled salt beef. Another initiative involved tenants making yarn from flax. On account of the Island's good barley, the Duke made money from barley and whiskey sales. In the late 1700's the sea kelp was burned for the minerals in the ash, but this industry died out when cheaper sources of the minerals were found.

From the early 1800's, economic conditions on the Island deteriorated significantly. A number of factors were responsible including: over population, the decline of the kelp industry, the amalgamation of crofts into larger farms, and higher rents. Many moved to the mainland to work, others emigrated to Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The potato famine of 1846 created much economic hardship. To offset these problems the 8th Duke of Argyll assisted crofters by paying their sea passages to emigrate. Many left for Canada, Australia and New Zealand



Tise, Balevullin Township, upper left home of Kenneth Cameron family in late 1700's.



## **The Kenneth Cameron Family Island of Tiree, Campbeltown, Argyllshire and Glasgow, Scotland**

Records indicate that the Kenneth Cameron's family line were farm tenants in Balevullin Township of Tiree until the early 1800s. At some point Archibald Cameron born in 1789, father of Kenneth (1816-1871), went to Glasgow. While in Glasgow, according to Gorbals Church marriage records, he married Flory Brown in October 1811. It is possible Flory Brown was from Tiree; they may have gone to Glasgow to marry according to Scottish historians, as was often the case when family at home objected to a marriage. At some point Archibald learned the trade of a tailor. He appears as the tailor of Helipol in Kenneth and Ann Cameron's Tiree baptism records.

The Tiree Kirk Baptismal records Archibald and Flora had two children on the Island of Tiree, Ann Cameron born in 1814 and Kenneth Cameron 1816. Next in the United Kingdoms first census of 1841, Kenneth appears as a labourer in Tiree. There is no record of Archibald in the 1841 census, he may have died.

There is no grave marker in the local cemetery for Archibald Cameron. The Camerons living on the western side of Tiree in Balevullin Township and the village of Heylipol were buried in the cemetery at Soroby. Each family had an area, recent Cameron gravestones mark the Cameron area where family have been buried since early times. There are no gravestones for the earlier Camerons, many could not afford them and graves were often marked with large rocks. The Soroby cemetery dates from 565 AD when the first monks from the Island of Iona establish a chapel at that site. The following



The family pedigree was developed using the following sources: Tiree Kirk Registers for Marriages, Baptisms; the Duke of Argyll Tiree Rent Census of 1776, 1779 and 1792; the United Kingdom's 1841 Census and Scotland Peoples records of Baptisms and Marriages. The direct male line is in red letters.

1. **Kenneth Cameron (born about 1734-?)** married Margaret McLean about 1767/68 appears in 1776 Census, Balevullin Twp. Tiree, Duke of Argyll's Archives\*\*\*

- 1.1 **John Cameron (1766-?)\*\*\***

- 1.2 Mary Cameron (1768-?)\*\*\*

- 1.3 Kristy Cameron (1771-?)\*\*\*

- 1.4 Hugh Cameron (1775-?)\*\*\*

- 1.5 Donald Cameron (1780-?) \*\* from 1780-1800 Tiree Baptisms

- 1.1 **John Cameron (1766-?)** March 4, 1788 married \* Flory Lamont (1768-?), Flory Lamont is the daughter of Hector Lamont and Kristy Brown. This family is listed next to Kenneth Cameron's family in the Duke of Argyll's 1776 census of Balevullin Twp. Tiree.

- 1.1.1 **Archibald Cameron (1788-<1840)** birth year from the Duke's 1792 Rent Census \*\*\*

- 1.1.1.2 Kristy Cameron (1789-?)\*\*

- 1.1.1.3 Kenneth Cameron (1790-?)\*\*

- 1.1.1.4 Hugh Cameron (1796-?)\*\*

- 1.1.1.5 Flory Cameron (1800-?)\*\*

- 1.1.1a **Archibald Cameron (1788-<1840)\*\*\*** the Tailor of Heylipol married Flory Brown , October 1811, Gorbals Parish Church, Glasgow (Gorbals Parish Marriage Records, People of Scotland website)

- 1.1.1a.1 Ann Cameron (1814-?)\*\*baptized 17 April, 1814, Tiree

- 1.1.1a.2 **Kenneth Cameron (1816-1871)** \*\*baptized 6th March, 1816, Tiree

- 1.1.1b **Archibald Cameron (1789-<1840)** the Tailor Heylipol married Mary Cameron of Balevullin June 17, 1818, Tiree Kirk Marriage register

- 1.1.1b.1 Marion Cameron \*\* baptized June 7, 1819, Tiree

- 1.1.1b.2 John Cameron \*\*baptized August 21, 1821, Tiree

- 1.1.1b. 3 & 4 a Catherine and Mary Cameron on 1841 Census

- 1.1.1a.2 **Kenneth Cameron (1816-1871)**, labourer of Tiree, married Agnes (Annie) Morrison (1826-1879) daughter of the late Donald Morrison at Campbeltown Parish Church, Argyllshire July 30, 1844. Campbeltown Parish Marriage Register

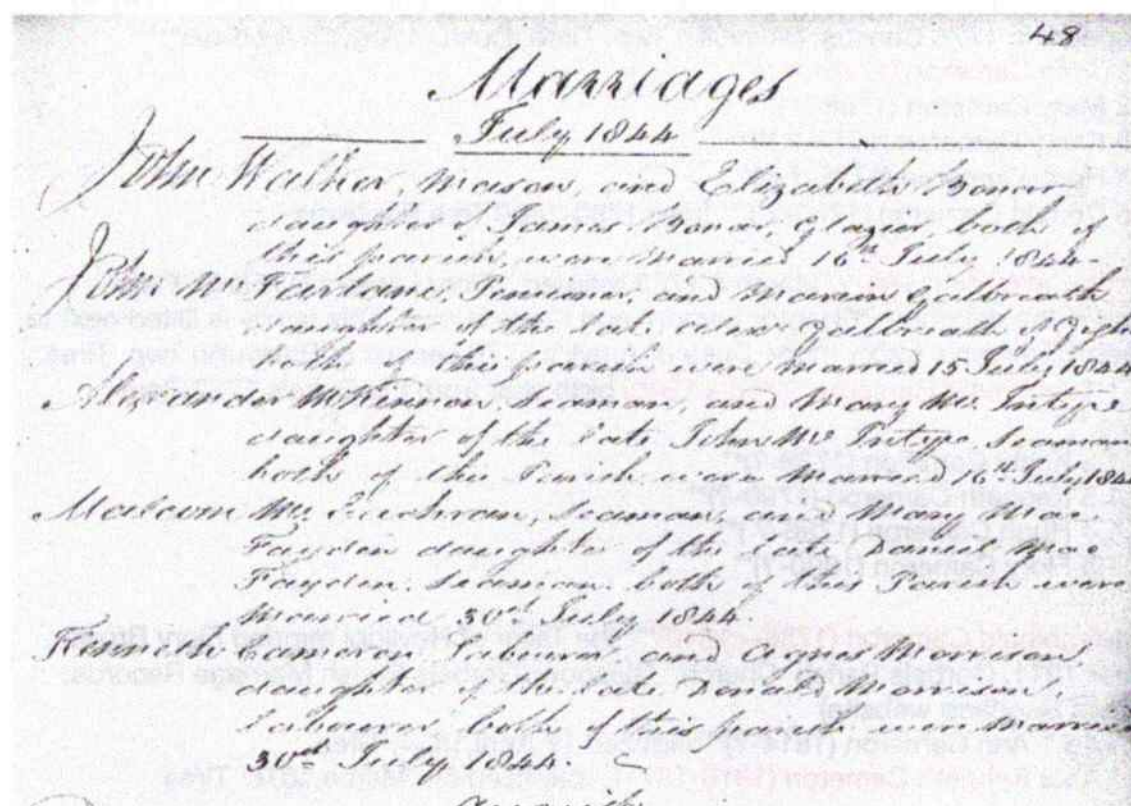
- 1.1.1a.2.1 Catherine Cameron born 28 Jan. 1846, baptized 3 Feb. 1846 Campbeltown, Parish Register

- 1.1.1a.2.2 Ann Cameron born 24 Dec. 1848, Baptized 14 Jan. 1849, daughter of Kenneth Cameron, boatman, and Agnes Morrison residing at 117 Maitland St. Glasgow witnesses: John Cameron and Donald Morrison, Barony Parish Register.

-----  
\* Tiree Kirk Marriage Register, \*\*Tiree Kirk Baptism,\*\*\* Duke's 1792 Rent Census



After the 1841 census we find Kenneth Cameron at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, which is not too far from the Island of Tiree on the mainland. Here he met and married Agnes Morrison on July 30, 1844. Agnes prefers to be called Annie, she was the daughter of the late Donald Morrison, a cottage weaver. Their first child Catherine was born in Campbeltown on the 28 of January, 1846.



### Kenneth and Agnes Cameron Marriage Record, Campbeltown Parish Register

At some point Kenneth and Annie determined their future would be s brighter if they moved to Glasgow. The Clyde River was the home of Britain's commercial ocean going steam ship building industry. Here their second child Ann Cameron was born December 24, 1848 and baptized in early January. The family is recorded as residing at 117 Maitland St. near the Clyde River and Kenneth's occupation is recorded as a boatman. Witnesses to the baptism are John Cameron, perhaps Kenneth's half brother, and a Donald Morrison. Port Glasgow shipyards built the first commercial steam ship "The Comet," launched in 1812 which travelled between Greenock and Glasgow.

The following family pedigree was developed using the following sources: Tiree Kirk Registers for Marriages, Baptisms; the Duke of Argyll Tiree Rent Census of 1776, 1779 and 1792; the United Kingdom's 1841 Census and Scotland Peoples records of Baptisms and Marriages.

21 List of Inhabitants in Tirij & their Ages 1776	
Farms.	Inhabitants, Years & Age
	Brought Over - - - 424
Palawuline	Hector Lamont - - - 60
Servants	Thistle Brown - - - 40
	Donald Lamont - - - 16
	John Lamont - - - 24
	Ann Lamont - - - 14
	Mary Lamont - - - 12
	Thistle Lamont - - - 10
	Thistle Lamont - - - 0
	Donald M'Niel - - - 30
	Ann M'Lean - - - 20
	Nice M'Niel - - - 5
	Katharine M'Niel - - - 2
	Kenneth Cameron - - - 42
	Margaret M'Lean - - - 40
	John Cameron - - - 10
	Hugh Cameron - - - 1
	Mary Cameron - - - 0
	Christy Cameron - - - 5

Duke of Argyll's 1776 Rent Census recording the Kenneth Cameron family

250 Tirij 1816

Hugh M'Dougall Tenant in Vaill & Sarah  
 M'Innes his wife had a daughter Born the 22.  
 Bapt. & named Margaret the 29<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1816

John M'Indy Tenant in Cornaigbeg lately decess  
 & Ann Graham his wife had a Daughter Born  
 the 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> Bapt. & named Ann the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1816.

Archibald Cameron Sailor in Helipoll & Flora Brown  
 his wife had a son Born the 5<sup>th</sup> Bapt. & &  
 named Kenneth the 8<sup>th</sup> March 1816

Kenneth Cameron 1816 baptism, the great grandson of the Kenneth Cameron of the 1776 Rent Census., who emigrated to Canada.



## **Archibald Cameron b 1788 children beside Kenneth Cameron born 1816**

1.1.1a **Archibald Cameron (1788- <1840)**\*\*\* the Tailor of Heylipol married Flory Brown , October 1811, Gorbals Parish Church, Glasgow ( Gorbals Parish Marriage Records, People of Scotland website ). Archibald's birth date from 1792 Argyll's Rent Census.

1.1.1a.1 Ann Cameron (1814-?)\*\*baptized 17 April,1814, Tiree

1.1.1a.2 **Kenneth Cameron (1816-1871)** \*\*baptized 6th March,1816, Tiree

1.1.1b **Archibald Cameron (1788- <1840)** , Archibald's birth year dated from 1792 Argyll's Rent Census. the Tailor Heylipol married Mary Cameron of Balevullin June 17, 1818, Tiree Kirk Marriage register. Mary Cameron may well be the daughter of Hugh Cameron, Balevullin and Catherine McLean baptized Feb.15,1807, Tiree to agree with the widow Mary Cameron, 35 years old in the 1841 census Kilmaulig with children.

1.1.1b.1 Marion Cameron (1816-1891) \*\* baptized June7, 1819, Tiree

1.1.1b.2 John Cameron (1821-1900) \*\*baptized August 21, 1821, Tiree

1.1.1b.3 Ann Cameron..on 1841 Census, Kilmaulig

1.1.1b.4 Mary Cameron...on 1841 Census, Kilmaulig

**Ann Cameron** born 1814 (daughter of Archibald Cameron and Flory Brown ) and certain of the Cameron children born to (Archibald and his 2nd wife Mary Cameron) have not been researched in detail.

Flo Straker kindly researched the family lines of Marion Cameron born 1819 and John Cameron born 1821, the children of Archibald 2nd marriage to Mary Cameron, Tiree in 1818.

In the 1841 Census **Mary Cameron (Archibald's 2nd wife)** is recorded as a widow at Kilmaulig, age 35 ( ages were rounded down in the 1841 census) with John-15 years, Ann-12 year, Catherine-8 years and Mary -5 years. Likely Archibald died before 1841 and Mary Cameron died between 1843 and 1851. The children Ann, Catherine and Mary have not been researched.

## **Marion Cameron born 1819**

**1.1.1(b).1 Marion Cameron (1818-1891) married John MacMillan (1816-77)**

1/2/1843 reported as Kilmaulig, John's parents were Niel MacMillan and Euphemia McKinnon both of Balevullin, married 23/2/1815 Balevullin.

1851 Census records at Balevullin : **John MacMillan**-32 years (Labourer/Ditcher), **Marion MacMillan** -28 years, Archibald-6 years, Euphemia-4 years and Mary-1 year.

1861 Census records at Balevullin: **John MacMillan**-44 years (Fisherman), **Marion**-39 years, Archibald-17 years, Mary-12, Euphemia-10, Flora-8, John- 6, Colin-4.

Likely Marion MacMillan  
(nee Cameron) died between 1858 and 1861.

### **John Cameron born 1821**

1.1.1(b).2 **John Cameron** (1821-1900) born 15/07/21 Balevullin , married **Catherine MacMillan** (1822-1897) Balevullin(18 21/2/1844 Catherine's parents were Niel MacMillan and Euphemia McKinnon both of Balevullin, married 23/2/1815 Balevullin.

**1851 Census** records at Moss: John Cameron- 30years ( Agricultural Labourer), Catherine-3 0 years, Marion -6 years, Neil-3 years, John -6 months.

**1861 Census** records at Moss: John Cameron- 40 years ( Fisherman), Catherine- 44 years, Marion - 6 years, Neil- 11years, John - 9 years,Alexander- 7 years, Archibald- 3 years.

**1871 Census** records at Moss: John Cameron-50 years ( Fisherman), Catherine- 52 years,, Neil- 22years, John-19 years , Archibald -13 years.

**1881 Census** records at Moss: John Cameron- 59 years ( Crofter), Catherine- 70 (nee MacMillan) years, Marion- 33 years Neil- 30 years, John-19 years , Alexander- 22 years ( Farm Labourer) would marry Euphemia Kennedy in 1888, Archibald -22 years.

Also recorded is Catherine McKinnon- 7 years, Scholar, granddaughter of John Cameron, illegitimate daughter of Marion Cameron and John McKinnon.

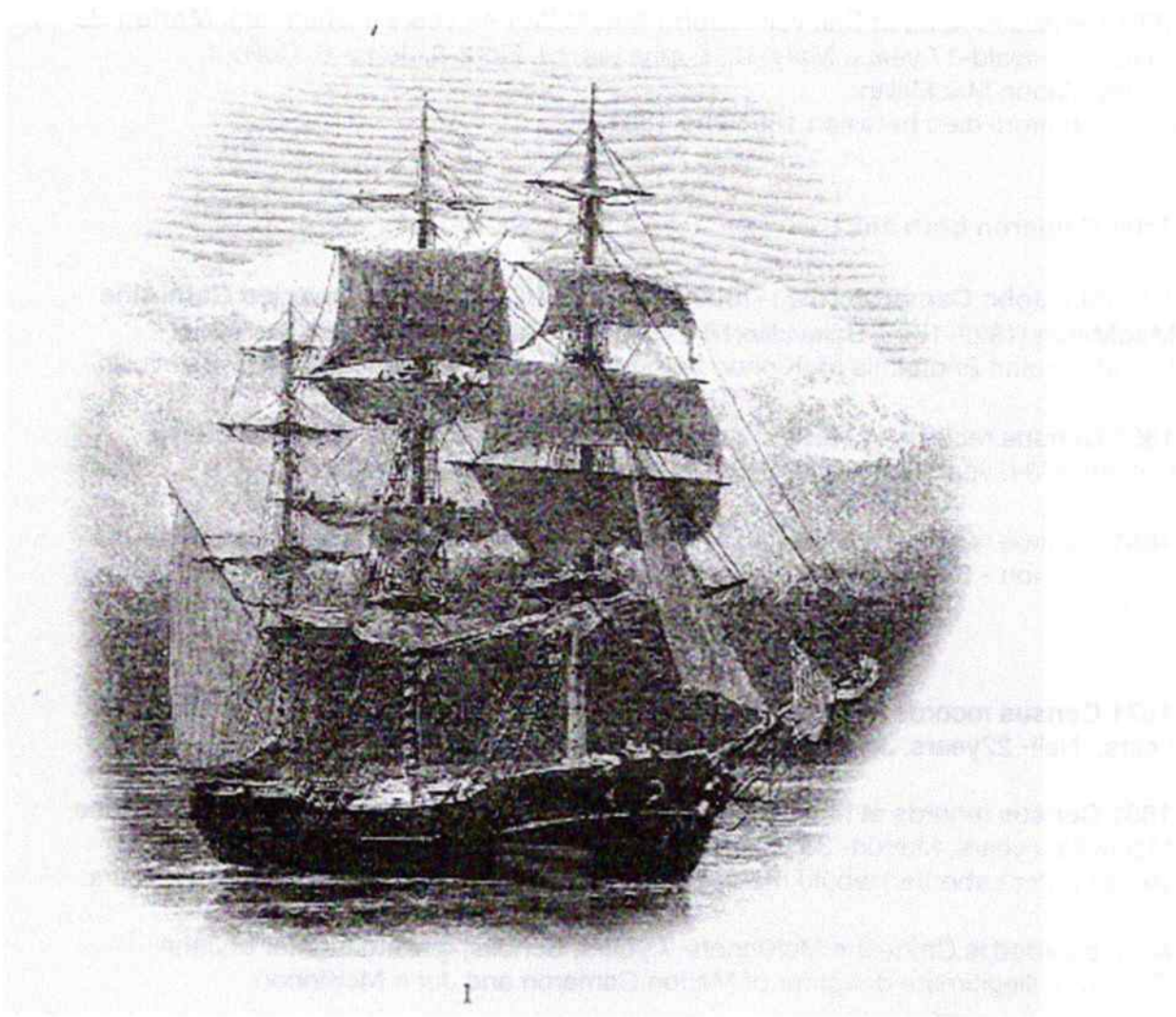
**1891 Census** records at Moss: John Cameron- 70 years ( Crofter), Catherine- 70 (nee MacMillan) -70 years, Marion- 40 years Neil- 36 years.

**Catherine (MacMillan ) Cameron** died at Moss 4/08/1897.

John Cameron son, Archibald (1858-1919) married Euphemia (1856-1893) of Helipol , 28/11/1888. They had four children: a daughter Marion (1890-1957) married Hector Kennedy of Baluphuill. They had no children. Hector was a "tocher", the name given to someone in the township who knew everyone, who their ancestors were and from whence they came. Flo Straker reported that Eric Cregeen made several recordings of Hector's stories available on the website: [www.tobarandualchais.co.uk](http://www.tobarandualchais.co.uk)



## Emigration to Ontario in 1850



### The Cameron family sailed on the **CONRAD** to Canada in 1850

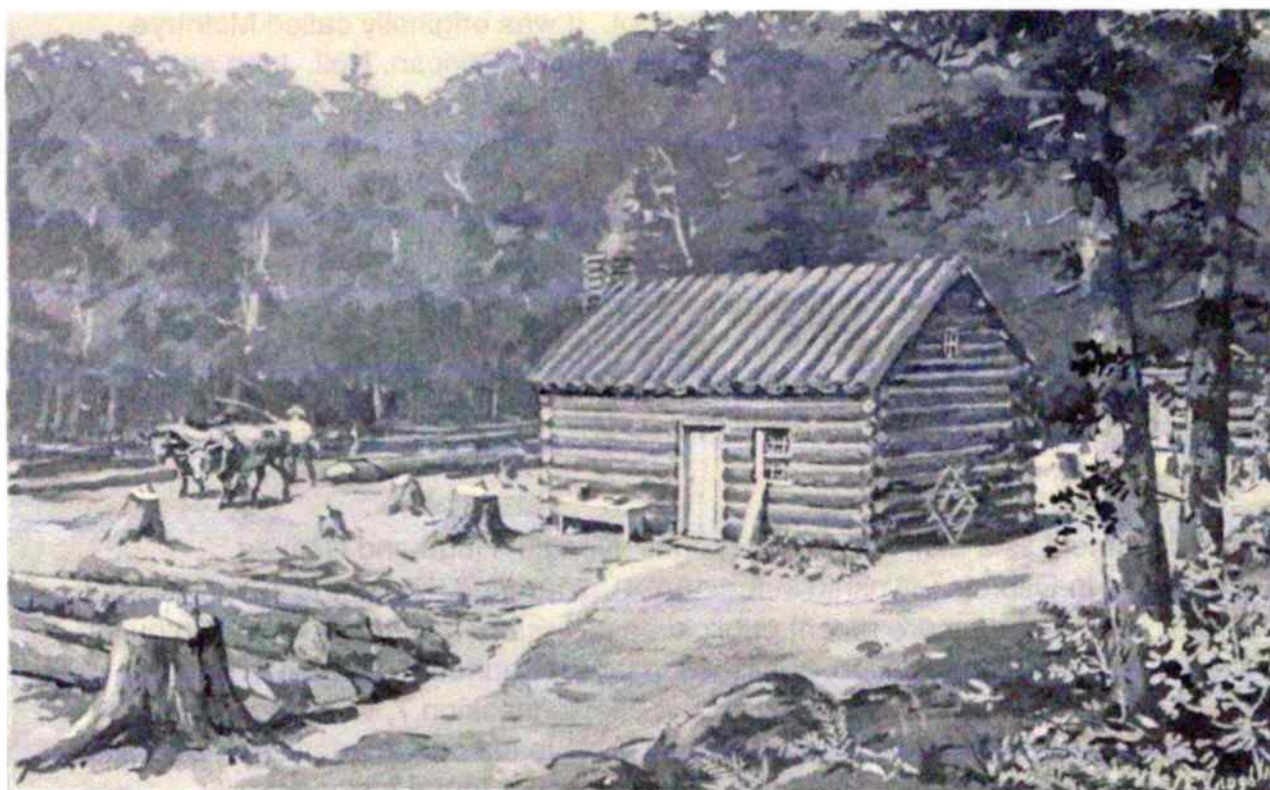
Kenneth, Agnes, Catherine and Ann Cameron departed Greenock 18 June, 1850 on the **CONRAD** for Montreal with 200 emigrants from Coll and Tiree. Whether the Duke of Argyll paid their passages is unknown from records. Yet in 1849 The Duke sponsored poor crofters/ cottars travel to Canada allocating a certain amount per person less rent arrears plus value of any livestock/crops on the **Barlow**.

The passenger list for the **CONRAD** of 1850 reported a family unit: Kenneth Cameron -37 years, Ann-29, Catherine-4, Ann-1 and a Charles Cameron-13 years. Attempts to trace Charles have been unsuccessful. He may be the son of Kenneth's half brother John Cameron from Tiree or another Cameron, but very likely a relative.



Upon arrival in Montreal they would have travelled by bateau and steamboat on the Saint Lawrence River to Brock Township north of Toronto. This was a staging area for new immigrants and many from the Island of Tiree spent time here to be processed and file applications for property before progressing to their new homestead. Some family spent several years in Brock Township, for example the Bell family history reported that Donald MacMillan Bell resided there for nearly 10 years before taking their homestead in Bruce Township, Bruce County. Kenneth's son William born 1860 married Donald Macmillan Bells's daughter, Bella, in 1889. In the case of Kenneth Cameron it was considerably less time before he proceeded to Lot 26, Concession 7, Osprey Township, Grey County. The homestead is on one of the highest plateaus in Ontario, now called the Grey Highlands near Collingwood Ont.

Once the family arrived at their property, the first task was clearing the heavily forested land. Until they could build a log house they would have lived in a tent or a log shanty. From 1850 until the early 1900s Grey County was a major source of timber for saw mills and door and sash factories.



**Typical 1850s Homestead in Grey County**



## **Kenneth Cameron Family Canada West (Ontario)**

### **McIntyre Corners, Grey County**

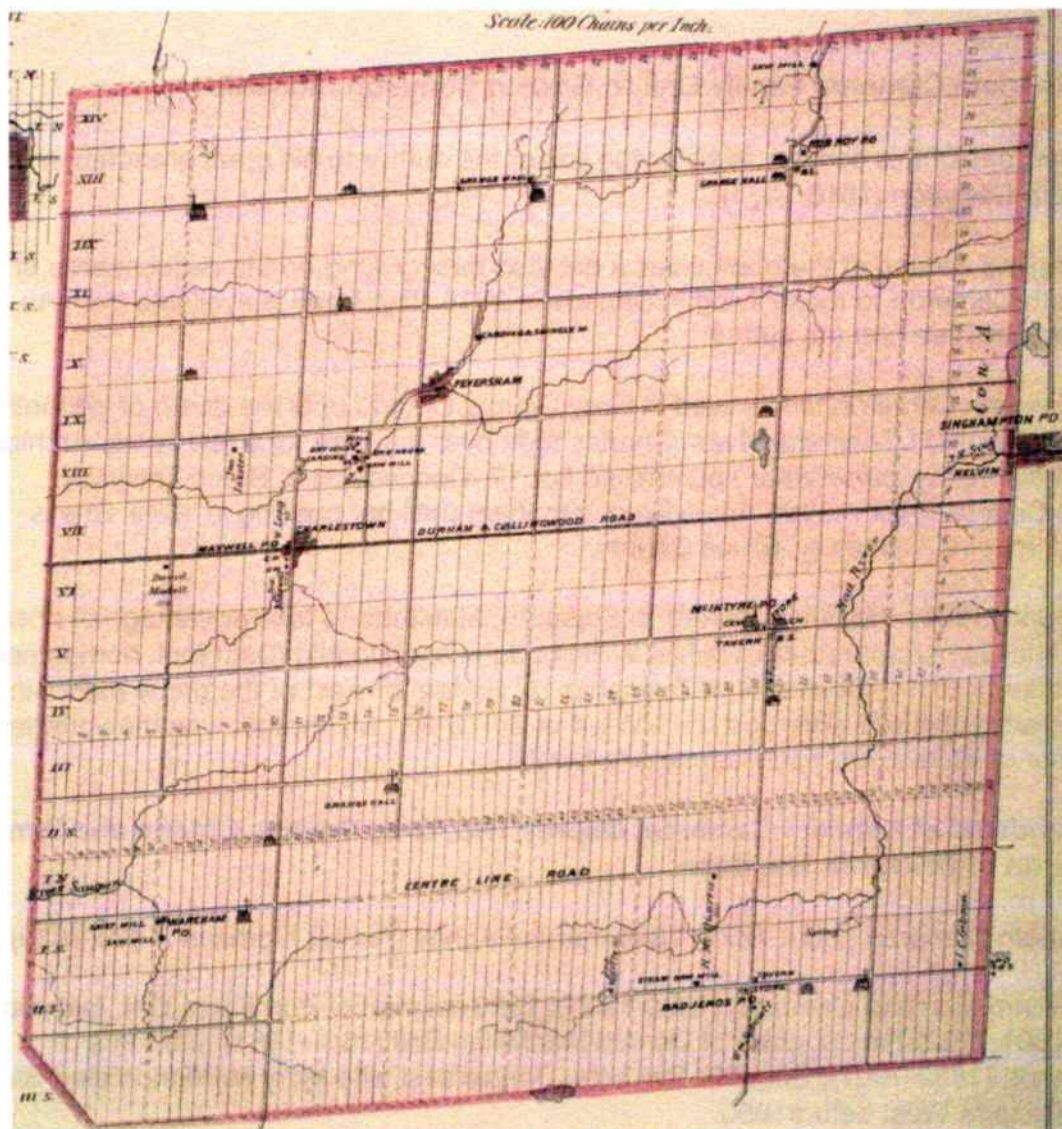
McIntyre Corners was the closest settlement and post office to Kenneth Cameron's farm. It was a Gaelic speaking community with many of the settlers originating in the Isle of Tiree, Argyllshire.

An undated publication entitled, *Peace, Plenty and Progress..A History of Osprey Township* in the National Library, Ottawa states: "In the early 1840's a group of Highland Scots including McIntyre, MacKinnons, McDonalds, Camerons, Mcleans, McFadens, McInnes, McPhails, McAlisters, Bells, Sinclairs and others emigrated from Tiree, Scotland ( part of Argyllshire, Scotland) and settled on the 4th line Osprey Township which is now known as McIntyre ". '

"The Scots spoke Gaelic and eventually established a village with a store, post office, tavern, blacksmith, church and school. It was originally called McIntyre Corners, stemming from the four McIntyre brothers: Duncan, Neil, John and Archie whom owned land at the cross roads in the centre of what is called McIntyre in 2012". A Cameron owned the blacksmith shop.

Another quote from *Peace, Plenty and Progress..A History of Osprey Township..states*, " After a day of logging and clearing the land the settlers would dance to the music of Sandy McFadden's pipes now in the possession of Allan Lamont of Stayner, a descendant of Sandy McFadden. Stories are told of how Annie McLean, the great grandmother of Allan Lamont, would bind sheaves all day and at night dance the Highland Fling".

This document lists four Camerons (Angus, Donald, Hugh and Neil) as ratepayers in Osprey Township in the 1853-1854 period. Kenneth Cameron is not listed. However in a more recent publication: *A History of Osprey Township by the Osprey Historical Association*, publishes in 2002, Kenneth Cameron is listed on the 1852 Tax Assessment and Roll on Lot 26, Concession 7, while Donald Cameron is listed on Lot 22, Concession 7. This leads one to question if Donald and Kenneth were related. Research to date has not found a close family connection. The 1863 Osprey Township Tax Assessment Role indicates Donald was a year older than Kenneth.



The Map of Osprey Township is not very clear. Kenneth's Lot 26 on Concession 7 is located on the Durham and Collingwood Road. On the map, the D of the printing of ROAD ends on one lot, the next lot to the right is that of Kenneth Cameron. Several lots to the left on the Durham and Collingwood Road is Maxwell P.O. and village also titled Charlestown on the map. McIntyre Corners is to the right and diagonally below Kenneth's farm. Both these villages had schools; Maxwell S.S. No. 9 was established in 1861 and McIntyre S.S. No.2 in 1868. Kenneth's family would have attended one on these schools.



## **The Kenneth Cameron Family Link to Gordon Cameron Richardson**

The purpose of this section is show the link of the author to his great grandfather Kenneth Cameron (1816-1871).

A complete version of the book gives a detailed background on the descendants of Kenneth Cameron to those living in Canada in 2018. This book is available from An Iodhlann in Tiree and the author.

The Kenneth Cameron family lived in Grey County Ontario until the death of Kenneth, Cameron in 1871. Their eldest son Charles took over the farm for a few years. Archibald and William ( my grandfather ) purchased Lot 17, Concession 8, Bruce Township, Bruce County. Their mother Annie lived with them until her passing in 1879. She is buried in Lovat Cemetery, Bruce County.

In the late 1880s the family moved to Solsgirth, Manitoba to take advantage of cheap land. The Cameron brothers: Archie, William, John and Donald (Dan) took homesteads on sections: 11, 14, 24 and 34 of Township 18, Range 25 west of the prime meridian. All of William's children were born on NW1/4 of 24-10-25 . My mother was the youngest member of William Morrison Cameron's family.

### **Descendants of Kenneth Cameron, Osprey Twp, Grey County, Ontario and Wm Cameron of Solsgirth, Manitoba**

1. Kenneth Cameron (1816-1871) 1844 married Agnes (Annie) Morrison (1826-1879).

1.1 William Morrison Cameron (1860-1939), 1889 married at Port Elgin, Ont. Isabella Bell (1861-1922) the daughter of Donald MacMillan Bell (1811-1881) and Flora McKinnon (1832-1907), Donald's 2nd wife, Donald's 1st wife Mary McKinnon died Brock Twp, Canada West before 1850.

William and Isabella Cameron are buried Argyll Cemetery Shoal Lake, Man.

1.1.1 Jessie Isabel Cameron (1904-1988) 1942 married John Henry Richardson (1904-1967), buried at Madford Cemetery, north of Douglas, Manitoba

1.1.1.1 **Gordon Cameron Richardson** (1945- ) 1972 married Judith Ann Hughes (1947- )

1.1.1.2a **Ronald William Richardson** (1947- ) 1968 married Shirley Wareham, divorced 1983

1.1.1.2b **Ronald William Richardson** (1947- ) 2006 married Marilyn Scott (nee Goldstein) (1950- )