

## DANIEL REDDICK

It is more likely that the name was Riddick, Ridegh, Ridagh, Ruddock, Ruddach or Ruddagh than Reddick. These were some of the earlier forms observed and it was only after about 1860 that it took its present form. Daniel's gravestone, recording his death in 1866, retained the form "Riddick".

Daniel was born in County Derry (i.e. Londonderry), Ireland. The day and month of his birth will probably never be known and the year can only be approximated. If we depend upon (for example):

<u>Record</u>	<u>Calculated Year of Birth</u>
Gravestone	1778
Enlistment record	1788
1851 census	1776
1861 census	1784

Accordingly, it can only be said he was probably born around 1780.

On November 1, 1811, Daniel enlisted in the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners at Newtownstewart, a town in County Tyrone. The following information was recorded on his enlistment documents:

Name	Ruddach, Daniel
Trade	Miner
Age	23
Height	5 ft., 7 1/2 in.
Complexion	Fair
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Grey
Read	Yes
Write.	No
Country of Birth	Ireland
County of Birth	Derry
Parish of Birth	Artray

No records have been located concerning his military service but in 1832 he claimed to have been fourteen years with the Royal Sappers and Miners. In later years he also said that he had served with the Regiment of Royal Artillery Drivers. His grandson, Robert, is said in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, A History, John Graham Harkness (1946), to have been "... a grandson of Daniel Reddick who was one of the heroes of the Battle of Waterloo". With effect on March 8, 1819 'Dan'l Ruddock' was granted a pension, payable from Richmond, Ontario, in respect of service with the Corps of Sappers and Miners. (WO120, Vol. 70, page 524).

There were certainly Reddicks (or Riddocks, etc.) in the Parish of Artrea in the early years. Although none appeared in a religious census of 1740, the one prepared in 1766 identified Robert Ruddagh as a Householder in the townland of "Ballygrooby"; perhaps this was Daniel's father. The Tithe Applotment Books prepared in 1824 in respect of the Parish of Artrea listed both James and Robert Riddagh in the townland of Ballygruby but this was about two generations after the 1766 census. A census of 1831 lists, again in the Townland of "Ballygrooby", both Jas. and Robert Ridagh, the family of the former numbering five males and four females; of the latter, four males and four females. All were Presbyterian, which was Daniel's religion. In 1859, Griffiths Valuation listed Robert and William Reddock in that townland. These persons were not, of course, all from the same generation although the same person may have appeared in more than one listing. If the "Robert Ruddagh" listed in 1766 was Daniel's father, there is a possibility that the "Robert Riddagh (Ridagh, Reddock)" listed in 1824, 1831 and 1859 may have been Daniel's son; Daniel's will makes it certain that he had a son named Robert, a son who is thought to have remained in Ireland since he was not on the 1834 emigration list (see below) and he has not been identified in Canada.

Tithe Applotment Books: Parish of Artrea, Barony of Loughinsholin (1824)

Riddagh, James; townland of Ballygrooby  
 Riddagh, Robert; " " "

Griffith Valuation: Parish of Artrea (1859)

Reddock, Robert; townland of Ballygrooby  
 leases house, offices and land from the  
 Worshipful Company of Drapers

Reddock, William; Leases house and office  
 from Robert Reddock (likely a sublease of  
 the property above)

Census; Parish of Artrea, townland of Ballygrooby (1831)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Serv'ts</u>
Ridagh, Jas.	5	4	
Ridagh, Robert	4	4	1

(all were Presbyterians)

The first evidence of Daniel's presence in Canada lies in his petition dated September 8, 1832 for 100 acres as a discharged soldier with fourteen years service with the Royal Sappers and Miners. His next appearance was on September 5, 1834, the date upon which he took an Oath of Allegiance at Richmond, Ontario. Between those dates Daniel must have returned to Ireland since he and his family have been found to have emigrated to Canada in 1834.

In the course of producing an Ordinance Survey of Ireland the field officers prepared lists of emigrants from certain parishes surveyed during the 1830's. By chance, one of those was the parish of Artrea and, as a consequence, the following information has become available:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Townland</u>	<u>Destination</u>
Riddagh, Daniel	45	1834	Ballygruby	Quebec
" , Mary	42	"	"	"
" , Jane	19	"	"	"
" , Margret	21	"	"	"
" , Sarah	24	"	"	"
" , Ann	20	"	"	"
" , James	10	"	"	"
" , Mary	8	"	"	"
" , John	6	"	"	"

There are some differences between this listing and the persons that were later found to constitute Daniel's family but, in general, those who appeared in that emigration list are the persons who settled with Daniel in Marlborough Township in 1834. "Ann" has not been located at any later time and may not have been a family member. "Robert" seems to have not emigrated and may be the Robert Reddock (Ridagh, Riddagh) who appeared in the listings previously referred to. Another son, David, would be born in Canada.

In what seems to have been an unsigned, and undated, document Daniel "Ruddock" submitted a petition for 100 acres of land in Canada. He described himself as a native of Ireland and a discharged soldier with 14 years with the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners. The petition was sent from Richmond, Ontario, with a covering letter of September 8, 1832, over the signature of "J.B.Le---", likely J.B.Lewis, a land speculator of the period. Lewis requested that the reply be to him. Nothing more seems to have been done on this matter until 1834, after the arrival of the family from Ireland.

On September 5, 1834, Daniel took an Oath of Allegiance at Richmond, Ontario. There is no apparent reason why this should have been

necessary; he was a British subject and had served with a British military unit but in any case there is a record of the Oath. On October 2, 1834, a grant of land was recommended by the Lands Department and on October 8 an Order was signed but it was many years before a patent issued. The order did not identify the lot allocated to Daniel but it is known that his original grant was for the west half of lot seven, concession six in Marlborough township, the southernmost township in Carleton county. On April 2, 1847, he wrote to the Lands Department as follows:

"Will you be pleased to forward me my patent deed for my lot W1/2 7 in the 6th concession of the township of Marlborough in the Dalhousie District which I drew for my services in the Royal Artillery drivers. I was located many years ago for the lot, and I saw an advertizement that the lots would be forfeited. I forwarded a memorial for the patent to issue and directed to you. Please write me if my petition was rec'd and if the patent has issued

and oblige, your serv't  
Daniel (X) Ruddock

please direct to  
Mr. Daniel Ruddock  
Att. Artillery Drivers  
Richmond Dalhousie District"

The Carleton county Land Registry records the issuance of the patent on April 21, 1847.

Marlborough township Land Assessment Rolls for the early years record a William Riddagh and a Danile (sic) Riddagh in 1834, each for the first time. No lot or concession numbers were shown either in that year or in 1835 when William Riddagh was listed but Daniel was not. In 1836 both again appeared on the Roll but without specific land locations although William's name was entered on a page between the occupants of lots three and six on concession five and Daniel's name appeared next to the occupant of the east half of lot seven, concession six. There was a note on the 1836 Roll that Daniel was living with the J. Robinson and Will Ryan families. John Robinson occupied lot five on concession five between 1833 and 1839. Beginning in 1834 William Ryan Sr. (and William Ryan Jr.) occupied lot 5 on concession 4 immediately adjacent to the lot that Daniel would purchase about twenty years later but which he apparently already occupied. That is, although Daniel was listed in respect of the lot which was originally granted to him, he apparently already lived with a family adjacent to lot four, concession four. As a matter of interest, William died in the fall of 1836 in a hunting accident on lot four, concession five.

Daniel was assessed for the west half of lot seven, concession six, in the years 1837 to 1841 inclusive, a farm of 100 acres. In 1837 he was said to have three acres cleared. During those years his name was Ridaugh, Redaugh and Riddagh. In 1840 and 1841 he was assessed for an additional six or eight uncleared acres but the location of that land was not disclosed but it may well have been on lot four, concession four.

Daniel's purchase of lot 4, concession 4, Marlborough township:

Some of the events involved in Daniel's eventual purchase of the farm on the fourth concession of Marlborough and his sale of the farm on the seventh concession are in doubt but it seems that he occupied the original farm for only a short time although he did not sell it until March 6, 1854.

Daniel was the first occupant of the farm on lot four, concession four. The lot had been owned before but it is unlikely that that owner ever saw it. An Ensign Connolly had been granted the property, (likely) for military services during the American Revolutionary War. As with so many others, those military grants were held for speculative purposes and impeded the development of the more remote concessions.

Grantees, particularly those who received free grants, naturally wanted their property to be situated on a riverfront or in a well-developed part of the province. Since the supply of such locations was limited, they were generally allotted part of their land in these prime locations but the greater part in a more remote place. Since roads were the responsibility of the abutting landowners, and since many of the owners were absentees, development was impeded until the original grantees sold their property to a settler who would occupy the land, and join others in opening the road.

It was not until December 2, 1854 that Daniel wrote to Thomas Hector of the Lands Department at Quebec to enquire about the status of the lot on the fourth concession. Specifically he enquired as to whether the lot was for sale and its price. As well he asked the officers to

"please instruct me in the way that is necessary to proceed respecting being settled on the lot and the improvements".

There were, in fact, 'improvements' since it seems that at that time he had been on the lot (the rear half) for as long as sixteen years and his son James was already settled on the front half, the half closest to the Rideau River.

A great many lots in Marlborough (and other) townships had been acquired in the early settlement years by a few of the earliest settlers. Among these were Captain John Bower Lewis and Edward Malloch, both Richmond pioneers who were business men there and major landowners throughout the area. Although the signature is obscured, the letter of transmittal for Daniel's original application for a land grant seems to have been signed by J.B. Lewis. Daniel could read but he could not write so it was always necessary for him to have his correspondence prepared. There is no indication of the identity of the writer of his request in 1847 for the issuance of the patent for the original farm but it may have been Edward Malloch.

Daniel's letter of December 2, 1854 seems to have triggered a fuss. Clearly it was not written for Daniel by Malloch since on the following January 8 that individual wrote to Mr. Hector asking him

"to be kind enough to inform me who it is who has applied to purchase with the date and what steps has been taken to obtain it. It is a most rascally attempt to defraud me"

With his letter Malloch enclosed a full statement of his recollection of the events concerning the lot. He ended his letter by saying that

"if the application is made by Ruddock it is very ungenerous on his part, for I charged him no rent for the lot. Besides he not only obtained his location as an old soldier through me, but has been enabled to purchase another lot with the profit he made on my lot together with the loan of £25 I gave him last spring to pay for the lot and which has not as yet been refunded".

Briefly, (according to Malloch) lot four, concession four, of Marlborough township was originally granted to an Ensign Connolly. He did nothing with it and Malloch acquired title to it from Connolly's heirs in the 1830's. There were disputes about the title, caused in most part by errors made by the Lands Department and, apparently to establish his claim to it, Malloch

"...put a settler on the lot an old soldier by the name of Daniel Ruddock who through my instrumentality had been located for the west half of lot No 7 in the 6th Con Marlborough. After this Ruddock allowed his son with my approbation who had by this time grown up to settle on the front part of the lot".

On April 25, 1849, as a direct consequence of the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, mobs in Montreal burned the legislative building. Malloch states that

"my letters and memorandum book showing where the heirs of Connolly lived in the State of New York was destroyed in the parliament house in Montreal".

As a consequence it was difficult for him to demonstrate the validity of his claim to the title. Despite his difficulties, Malloch was able to solve the problem, and fairly quickly. On March 1, 1855 Daniel and James Riddick executed releases to Edward Malloch of all of their interests in lot four, concession four, and in their improvements to the lot. There is no record of the arrangement that Malloch and the Reddicks entered into.

On March 3 Malloch wrote again to Thomas Hector enclosing the assignments and suggesting that rather than going

"... having had already trouble and expense enough it will be cheaper for me to pay the Gov't a nominal sum for the lot as I have made arrangements with both the parties to their satisfaction".

As a postscript to the letter he notes that

"James Riddick informed me that he had written you another letter, but all the correspondence will now proceed through me".

That letter has not yet been located.

On March 12, 1855, Edward Malloch submitted a formal application to the Governor in Council to be allowed to purchase the lot at the nominal sum of 1/- per acre. In his application he stated that he had purchased the lot twenty years before and put two settlers on it sixteen years before. On April 11 he wrote a follow-up letter and on May 1 a testy letter enquiring about the delay. It was not until August 14 that the Commission of Crown Lands reported to the Governor in Council, proposing that Malloch be allowed to purchase the land, not at a nominal sum, but as "wild land" at a value to be set by the Local Agent. A surveyors certificate which accompanied Malloch's application reported that James Riddick's front half was cleared to the extent of about forty acres and Daniel Riddick's rear half about thirty acres, a clear indication that their time on the lot was of many years' duration.

On August 17, 1855 the Governor General in Council approved the proposal of the Commission and on June 18, 1856 a patent for the two hundred acre lot issued in the name of Edward Malloch. The lot was never registered in Daniel's name and in the 1870's, several years after Daniel's death, it was necessary for Edward Malloch's widow to execute releases to John and James Reddick to establish their titles to the property.

It may have been simply chance that brought Daniel to Marlborough township although the following are also possible reasons:

- a) the Rideau Canal from Ottawa to Kingston, Ontario was completed in 1832, the year in which Daniel first applied for a

land grant. He had been a member of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners for (he said) fourteen years and although there is no evidence that he was part of them, (and he obviously was not) the 7th and 15th Companies were raised specifically for service during the construction of the canal. Upon its completion, some of the men of those companies took their discharges at the canal and accepted the land that they were entitled to for their services. Even though he had not been in either of those companies, he otherwise qualified for a land grant and he may have known of the allotments in the area.

- b) Daniels application for a land grant was submitted from Richmond, a military settlement in its early days. Since he could not write, his application was necessarily prepared for him and, as it happened, by a person who dealt extensively in land in (among others) the township of Marlborough. Although his first grant was from the Crown, Edward Malloch, a land speculator operating at that time from Richmond, claimed that it was with his assistance that Daniel obtained that grant and so it may have been Malloch who steered him to that township.
- c) the earliest settler in central Marlborough township is usually thought to have been John Pierce who arrived in 1826 and settled on lot seven, concession five, at the hamlet which became known as Pierces Corners. (In fact, assessment rolls indicate that John Pierce was first assessed for that lot in 1832, and for the adjacent lot 6, concession 5 in 1838. In the meantime James Hill and David Harris were associated with lot 6, concession 5 beginning in the 1820's and Henry Brownlee had been in the area for some years. In 1827 there was a John Pierce assessed for lot 1, concession 9, and in 1828 for lot 6, concession 9, both lots at a distance from what would eventually become Pierces Corners). Daniel's first location was about one mile west of Pierces Corners and his second, about one mile east .

John Pierce died in 1851. From his will it may be inferred that he emigrated from the parish of Artrea in County Derry, the parish in which Daniel was born and from which he emigrated in the 1830's. The 1831 census of the parish of Artrea, townland of Ballygrooby, lists Robert Pierce with a family of ten. John Pierce's will notes that three of his nephews, sons of his brother Robert and beneficiaries under his will, lived there in 1851 so Daniel may have left Artrea fully intending to settle in the area around Pierces Corners.



An agricultural census taken in 1861 in respect of 1860 provides some insight into the nature of the farming activities of Daniel (and John who was at home) and James:

	<u>John/ Daniel</u>	<u>James</u>
Total acres	100	100
Acres cultivated	50	75
Acres 1860 crop	38	65
Acres 1860 pasture	12	10
Spring wheat-acres	9	14
-bushels	150	200
Peas-acres	2	2
-bushels	36	30
Oats-acres	3	12
-bushels	150	250
Buckwheat-acres	1	-
-bushels	40	-
Potatoes-acres	1	2
-bushels	200	250
Hay -tons	4	6
Wool-pounds	15	50
Maple sugar-pounds	-	100
Fulled cloth-yards	-	12
Flannel-yards	30	30
Cattle	9	11
Horses	4	2
Sheep	-	17
Pigs	7	5
Value of livestock	\$280	\$335
Butter-pounds	250	300
Beef-barrels (200lb.)	2	-
Pork-barrels (200lb.)	4	3

Daniel died on February 24, 1866 at the age of 88. His widow, Mary, survived him but she is not mentioned in Daniel's will. She died on January 30, 1867 aged 76. Daniel's entire estate fell to his son, John, who remained on the rear half of the lot. Others mentioned in the will (each for a token \$1) were:

their sons, James, Robert and David, and

their daughters, Margaret Vancin, Jane Ferguson and Mary Johnston.

Their daughter, Ann (if the person who emigrated with them was a daughter and was alive in 1866) was not mentioned nor was their daughter, Sarah Mulvagh.