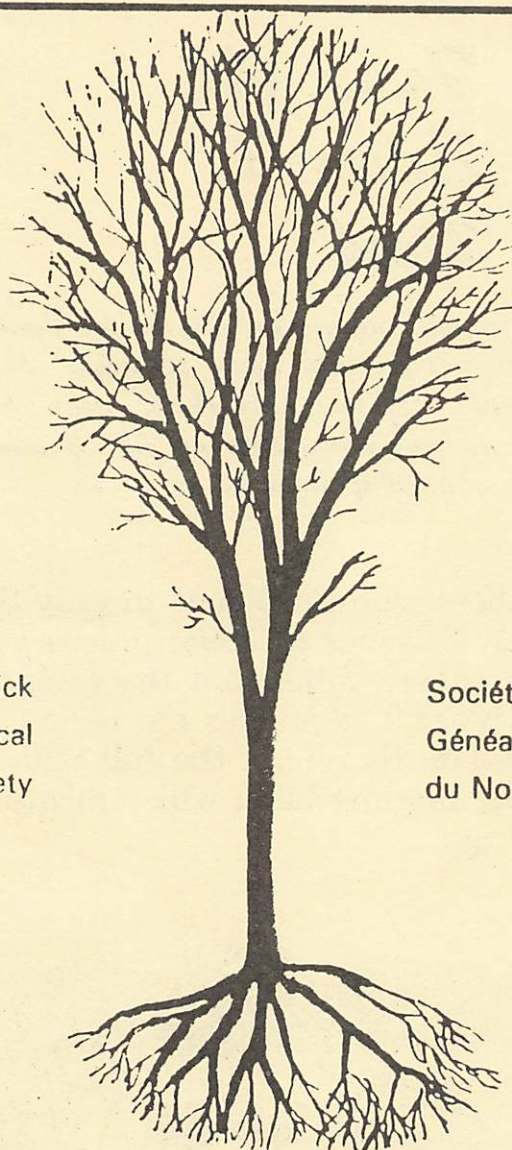


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Generations



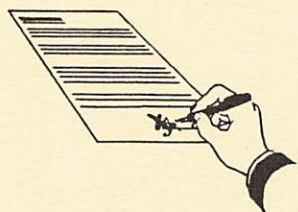
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Issue 58 Winter 1993

Generations

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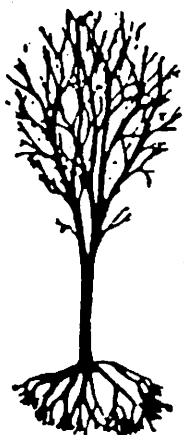
From the Editor's Desk

Along with our regular request for articles for future issues of your newsletter, we have a request for disk copies of articles that have been printed in past issues of 'Generations'. If you have them, please forward them to the PO Box of the Society, so we will have them on file, if and when we do a reprint. Disks will be returned if requested to do so.

NOTICE: To members who have sent in only \$15.00 US funds. You will receive only 3 issues in 1994, unless you submit another \$5.00. Some US members think that the exchange will cover the balance, however, the exchange does not even cover the additional postage costs to the US, therefore, the full \$20 in US funds must be submitted or your mailing label will indicate '09/94, which means only 3 mailings.



Carman Williston
Generations Editor



Generations

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Issue # 58	TABLE OF CONTENTS	Winter 1993
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What's Worth Writing About	(Geo Hayward) 2
One Of Saint John's Oldest Inhabitants	(Sandra K Thorne) 4
Sheriffs For The Province of NB	(Cleadie B Barnett) 9
Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants	(Geo Hayward) 13
Genealogical Source Citations	(Kenneth G Aitken) 18
Whence The Riverside-Albert Masonic Temple?	(V 'Bing' Geldart) 26
NB Natives in Minnesota	(Warren W Hasty) 36
A Twig From My Family Tree	(Marion J Dunphy) 39
Marriage Certificates of NB	(V 'Bing' Geldart) 41
Advertisements & Notices	(Editor) 47
Queries	(Queries Editor) 48
James Astle, Loyalist (conclusion)	(Linda Stufflebean) 53
Australian Passenger List	(Helen C Craig) 60

Enclosures:

Enrollment Form For 1994

Notice To All Branches

What's Worth Writing About

By George H. Hayward, C.G.(C).

Many of us compile lists of names and dates. Some of us have computers, and software that sorts and mixes and charts them. But in this article I want to encourage genealogists and family historians, the people most interested in the lives of ancestors, to go beyond the vital statistics and give a gift to themselves and to those who come after.

Lists of names and dates, by themselves, can be pretty dry. How refreshing it is to pick up a family history and find a few stories that evoke rich memories. Writing them can be both challenging and rewarding, and they will be treasured by descendants.

Each of us has a different perception of social history, but few of us record what life was like when we were young, or at any time in our lives. What a pity! The meaningful memories are not the statistics - they are the family traditions, the humorous incidents, the tragedies, the loves in our lives, school days, the things that made us laugh and cry, social life in the community where we grew up, our work-a-day lives, and many other things. They are all worth writing about, and they are writing worth reading.

The following story about Aunt Mary Hatfield, my mother's foster mother, is an example of some genealogy, with a snapshot of what life was like in the Hatfield home, and in the community where they lived.

Aunt Mary Hatfield

Mary Johnson was born in Smöland, Sweden, about 1875. She came to the United States when she was 16 years old. Her sister Tilda and her brother Charles came at the same time. Her sister Hulda remained in Sweden.

Tilda Johnson married Mr. Anderson and lived in Worcester, Mass. Their children were: Annie, who married Axel Fosberg; Karl, whose wife's given name was Matilda; Emma, who married Arthur Taber; and Ida, who married Ernest Peterson.

Charles Johnson married and lived in Denver, Colorado.

In the early 1890s, when he was about 20 years of age, Burrell Hatfield went to the Worcester area in Massachusetts to work. There he met Mary Johnson, when she was a girl still in her 'teens, and they were married. Afterward, they returned to Middle Simonds, Carleton Co., N.B., where he took up farming.

Burrell was a son of George Washington Hatfield and his wife Emily Holmes, and a

brother of my maternal grandfather, Archie A. Hatfield. They lived in a house that overlooked the beautiful Saint John River, about five hundred yards up the road from his parents' home, where he had been born in 1873.

My recollection is that, compared to most families in the community, they were fairly well-to-do. Uncle Burrell had one of the first automobiles in Simonds, a Whippet, which he bought before 1920. Later he owned another automobile, a Star, and in the 1930s I can recall being fascinated by the radio in his kitchen, which we could listen to only through headphones. I knew no one else who had a radio at that time, and it was great fun to twist the dial and listen to the hisses, squeals and squeaks intermingled with voices that sounded as if they came from far away. They also had a big yellow shaggy dog named Rumbles.

When my mother's parents died, her father at age 37 in 1912 and her mother at age 30 in 1913, she went to live, an orphan at age 6 or 7, with Uncle Burrell and Aunt Mary Hatfield and their sons Frank and Walter, who were older than her, in their farmhouse in Simonds. Mum lived there until she and my father were married in 1926. And shortly before I was born in 1927 she came from Juniper, where my father was working as a lumberman, back home to Simonds, and I was born there, in Uncle Burrell and Aunt Mary's house. When I was a few weeks old, we went back to live in Juniper, a lumber mill town in the Parish of Aberdeen, Carleton Co., N.B.

Later, when we came back to Simonds to live on the Charlie Ebbett Farm, we were about a mile upriver from Uncle Burrell and Aunt Mary's house. From then on, until he became ill and went to Woodstock to live with their son Walter and his wife Hazel, about the beginning of 1937, I saw them often, either at our house or theirs. He died in Woodstock 20 May 1938, aged 65 yrs.

Aunt Mary was a knitter of some renown. She knit wool socks and mittens, as well as sweaters and other items of clothing. Sometimes she would go in the fall to Brad and Pearl Craig's house in Simonds, about two miles from her home, and live in while she knit clothing for the whole family for the coming winter. She did the same thing for other families. And some of the men in the community would come to the Hatfield house shortly after supper and ask Aunt Mary if she could knit a pair of mittens

What's Worth Writing About

for them. They would then sit and talk with Uncle Burrell, or with the headphones on listen with him to his battery radio. Aunt Mary, in her rocker near the stove, would get her four steel knitting needles under way in the light of a kerosene lamp. By about nine o'clock she would finish the first one, and by midnight the visiting farmer would pay her 75 cents, take his mittens and go home.

Aunt Mary also crocheted, an art form practised more in the 1930s than now. It was needlework done with a hooked needle for drawing thread into loops, and the ladies sometimes referred to the doilies and lace they made as "fancy work."

Aunt Mary could read very little English, and could not follow a knitting or crocheting pattern. So one of the remarkable things about her talent was that she could, like a musician who plays by ear, look at a knitted or crocheted item then sit down and duplicate it.

Russ, Uncle Burrell's brother, operated the Hatfield store a short distance away. He used to give Aunt Mary yarn, made in the Briggs & Little woolen mill at Harvey, N.B., and in her spare time she would knit mittens and socks, which he would sell in the store.

Uncle Burrell and Aunt Mary never went to bed early. Often after midnight. Sometimes a few neighbours would gather at their house in the evening and they would play cards, usually auction 45's, until the wee hours. And Uncle Burrell got up about four in the morning. He used to say that four hours sleep was enough for anyone.

For as long as I can remember, Aunt Mary needed something to keep her regular. In her house in Simonds she often had senna (dried leaves of cassia plants) steeping on the back cover of the wood stove. She drank the brew. Later, when she came to our house for a visit, she brought a can containing a mixture of figs, raisins, and maybe dates, which she sampled each night before going to bed.

There was, of course, no electricity in the Hatfield house in the 1930s, and no refrigerator, electric range, microwave oven or television set. Nor were there any frozen foods or TV dinners. But Aunt Mary baked delicious apple pies. In order to have them year-round, she peeled fresh apples from her own orchard in the fall, removed the cores, and cut them lengthwise from top to bottom into wedges about a half-inch thick on the outer edge and thinner on the edge nearest the core. Then, with a darning needle and a few three-foot

lengths of string, she pierced each wedge with the needle and hung the strings of apple wedges to dry above the cast iron wood burning range in the kitchen.

For the next several days the house was filled with the sweet aroma of drying apples. And when the apple wedges were shriveled up and there was little or no moisture left in them, she put them away in a container where they kept without spoiling throughout the winter and on into the next summer, being brought out only when she made one of those delicious apple pies. I suppose it was in Aunt Mary's kitchen that my mother learned to make the best apple pie I ever ate.

Aunt Mary was a widow for twenty-seven years. She lived most of that time with her son and daughter-in-law, Walter and Hazel, on Maple Street in Woodstock, N.B., and she died April 17th, 1965, at the Woodstock Rest Home, aged about 90 years. I say about 90 years because she never had a birth certificate, and later in life, although her mind was always good, she was sometimes not quite sure if she was 86 now or would be 86 her next birthday.

Later in life she often visited my parents for several days at a time. Sometimes she stayed most of the winter. My mother, her foster child, was the only daughter she had. I can recall her sitting in a rocking chair on the sunporch of my parents' house in Upper Brighton in the afternoon. With the sun coming through the windows and warming her, she would fall asleep, and sometimes sleep for more than an hour. When she awoke my mother would ask, "Did you have a little nap?" Her usual reply was, "Oh, I might have lost myself for a minute."

She spoke English with a Swedish accent. Us kids were always amused listening to her talk. When she wrote, it was a mixture of Swedish and English that only a few people could decipher. My mother was one of those who could. When a letter came from her, as they sometimes did, my mother would read it aloud to us, translating as she read. She called my sister "Yen" for many years, but managed "Jane" before she died.

Uncle George Hatfield (my mother's brother) told over and over the story about meeting Aunt Mary after a lengthy absence. Her eyesight was failing, and she said, "Vell George, your looking vell, but then I don't see very vell," and he would laugh.

ONE OF ST. JOHN'S OLDEST INHABITANTS

Perhaps the readers of "Generations" will be interested in the reminiscences of Ann Taylor (Watson) McDougal who was born at Carpenter, Parish of Wickham and the daughter of Andrew Watson a prominent farmer and tanner. Her daughter, Ann, married David Elson Dunham a well-known Saint John architect and it is through this family and the newspaper articles that most of our knowledge of this remarkable lady has been preserved. Her memory of early Saint John and her journeys to Wickham on the woodboats provide an interesting insight into some of the buildings and clothing styles of the day. - SANDRA KEIRSTEAD THORNE

Mrs. Anne Taylor McDougal, Who Celebrates Her 96th Birthday To-Day (*St. John Globe*, 22 October 1910)

"Well, it's a long time - ninety-six years, but I'm still here". This was the expression of Mrs. Anne Taylor McDougal who to-day celebrates her ninety-sixth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. McDougal Hall, 118 Charlotte Street, where she has been residing for some years.

A woman for her years, remarkably well preserved, both intellectually and physically, descended from Loyalist stock - her father (sic) was one of the settlers on the fall fleet arriving in St. John in 1783 - Mrs. McDougal, in a pleasant and happy manner chatted most interestingly with the *Globe* on Friday afternoon, telling of reminiscences of her childhood and of the conditions in St. John many years ago.

"I am still here", she said, "but how long I will remain I do not know. I may be called suddenly and I may not. Had I my choice I would prefer to be called a little suddenly for it must be painful to be lingering or bed-fast for any length of time. Ninety-six years! Some of it has been sweet; and some of it has been bitter. Although many years have come and gone, I can remember things I did in my childhood, just as distinctly as the day they happened. I can remember when I was a little girl; the streets of St. John were then almost the same as the country roads are today. I was most familiar with the part from what was called "jail hill", which now forms part of Sydney and Princess Streets to Indiantown. The country market was at the foot of King street, and there was a coffee house where the Bank of Montreal now stands. We went up a few stairs into the market and through to Dock street. Before there was a bridge between St. John and Portland we used to cross to town in boats at high tide and at low tide, planks were laid across to walk over. After the bridge was built, a saw mill was erected near, and from this Mill street derived its name. From there to

Indiantown in those days, there was just a path along which there were no houses nor stores like at present."

It was strange to note in Mrs. McDougal's conversation how accurately and minutely she could recollect the details of incidents that happened, and conditions that existed almost a century ago. She recalled visiting her grandparents, both paternal and maternal, living near Long Island on the St. John river when her mother would deck her and her two sisters up in pink and white clothes with red Morocco boots and gypsy hats and how they would joyously sail up the river in a wood boat, the only means of transportation on the river at that time. Many other interesting recollections of her long career she also told of, among them, the way in which a settler cleared his land in olden times, and what seemingly insurmountable difficulties he had to contend with. Her vivid recollection of these affairs is an indication of the keen and wonderful intellect which is still hers.

Mrs. McDougal was born in Wickham, Queens County, just ninety-six years ago today. Part of her life she spent in St. John and the remainder at the old homestead. She has two children living at the present time - Mrs. J. McDougal Hall, secretary of the Associated Charities, and Mrs. Anne Dunham, widow of Mr. D. E. Dunham. She has five grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. The grandchildren are: Mr. Frank T. Dunham, of Rochester, N.Y.; Messrs. Norman, Fred and Roy Dunham of Toronto, and Rev. W. E. Dunham of Dawson City, Yukon. She has been a widow for over fifty years.

Mrs. McDougal's health is good at the present time, except for a slight cold which she has had for the past few days. She observed her birthday to-day, not in any formal way, but many old friends called on her and conveyed in profusion their hearty congratulations to her, and talked over happy reminiscences with a friend who has nearly reached the century mark. And they still join in wishing her health and happiness "ad multos annos"

RECALLS OLD TIMES IN SAINT JOHN: MRS. A. T. MCDOUGALL IS NEARLY A HUNDRED

(*St. John Monitor*, 7 December 1912)

"To have arrived within a year of the century mark, with a wonderful degree of health and strength, an unfailing fund of good humor, and with but slight impairment to her hearing and sight, has been the experience of Mrs. Annie T. McDougall, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. A. Dunham, at 9 Brussels Street. She celebrated her 98th birthday two months ago, and enjoyed the occasion as much as the youngest then present. During Mrs. McDougall's long life marvellous changes have come about in the conditions of the people, and in the utilities of common life. The flint and steel and tinder

box are now only to be found in museums, but when she was quite a young woman there were no other means of starting a fire. As far as Canada was concerned at least, railways were still in the future, the only means of travel from one part of the country to another being by horses along roads which were yet in a primitive condition. In one way at least length of years has not been an unmixed blessing to Mrs. McDougall, as she has seen much more of trouble than the ordinary mortal, and yet, with a cheerful laugh, she observes: 'If I had my sight and hearing I would be quite a woman yet'. To a representative of the *Globe*, who called to see her on Monday night, she was quite chatty and indulged in many interesting reminiscences. She walked into the parlor alone, carrying herself as erect as many a woman less than half her age. She is a very handsome old lady. She was wearing a quaint-looking black cap that became her well, beneath the borders of which her white hair was seen. Her eyes were as bright as a girl's, but the sight of one of them has been hidden by a cataract. Altogether, she gave one the impression of a thoroughly home-loving old body, one with whom it is good to shake hands and a privilege to be on terms of intimacy.

"The *Globe* man felt instantly at his ease, and, the formality of introduction over, Mrs. McDougall, leaning back on her seat, began: 'Well, here I am after 98 years, and I sometimes feel that I must go away, that I can't stay any longer, but what I have been spared for only the Lord knows and when He wants me He will call me.'

"In reply to a question, the old lady said: 'No, I'm not sick. I have wonderful health and strength, and if I had as good sight and hearing as I used to I'd be quite a woman yet. My native place was Wickham, Queens county, where I was born in 1814. My father was Mr. Andrew Watson, a farmer, who lived till he was 93 years old, his wife dying at the age of 85 years. I was married here in St. John in the old Germain Street Baptist church, which at that time stood at the corner of Horsfield Street, by a Rev. Mr. Robinson. My husband was a Presbyterian, but he gave way to me and became a Baptist.' At this point the *Globe* man ventured to say: "That was not the way I managed." Instantly there was a peal of musical laughter from the old lady. Her whole face lit up as she said, patting the hand of her interviewer: 'No, no, that was not the way you did it; you had your own way, but, you see, he let me have my way in that, anyway.'

"Continuing, Mrs. McDougall said that she and her husband went back to Queens County, where they lived five years on a farm. Then, it appears, the spirit of roving took possession of Mr. McDougall's breast, and he announced his determination of moving to Port Hope, Ontario, to try his fortune in a new country. 'But', the old lady went on, 'I gave him to understand before we started that if I did not like the new country I would come back home, for you must know, I was always a great body to be near home. Well, we went to Boston by boat from St. John, and from there by rail to Albany, and then across the lake to Port Hope. The place was only a village then, but after a bit my husband bought a lot on the principal street, and said he was going to build. He started a fine brick house, and I said to him that he might finish it so we could live in it, but as for me I was going home. I did not like the place, I did not like the people, nor did the people

like me, and so my mind was made up. And, do you know,' she added, with her good-humored laugh, 'I believe he was just as ready to start for home as I was, only he would not give in to it.

'Ah, mine has been a great journey. Do you know, I often sit and think of those I used to know. So many of them have passed into the great beyond, whole families having been wiped out.'

"Mrs. McDougall was married in the Germain Street Baptist Church in St. John on Loyalist Day, May 18, 1844. At the time she and her husband moved to Port Hope three of her four children were already born. Two of her children died very young, one daughter in infancy and a son in his sixteenth year. One of her two daughters was the late Mrs. C. H. (?) Hall, for so long a time the efficient secretary of the Associated Charities. She has been a widow now for fifty-three years, her husband having died and been buried in Queens county. About forty-five years ago she gave up housekeeping and moved into the city to live with the daughter with whom she still makes her home. There is nothing Mrs. McDougall enjoys more than the company of her friends, whom she counts by the score. With these she is always chatty and cheerful, and they will unite in wishing that the evening of her life may be the best part of her long pilgrimage."

THE WATSON FAMILY OF WICKHAM,

QUEENS COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK

John Watson b. 1747, Morayshire, Scotland emigrated to Philadelphia . John Watson, his wife Anne Taylor, and two children under 10, arrived in Saint John 24 July 1783 in Company 28, on board the "**ANN**". Company 28 was led by a fellow Scot, Robert Chillias. By May 1784 the Watson family showed only one child under 10. John Watson received Parrrtown lots 1302 and 1428 and lot 278 in Carleton. By 1786 he had grants 63 and 64 on Long Island in Hampstead Parish, Queens County and lot 9 on Long Island in Wickham Parish, Queens County. John Watson died in Wickham aged 99 on the 7 August 1847. His wife, Anne (Taylor) Watson was born in 1755 and died 8 February 1830. They are buried in the Watson family cemetery, Wickham. This property (1993) is now owned by descendant, Donald Carpenter.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN AND ANNE (TAYLOR) WATSON

1. Son, born in Philadelphia, name unknown, died in infancy
2. Son, born in Philadelphia, name unknown, died in infancy
3. Margaret b. in Philadelphia m. 2 Oct 1803 Peters Yeamans
4. John b. ca 1785 d, Dec 1828 (drowned) m. 18 Jan 1807 Margaret Gerow
5. Isabella bapt 30 Sept 1787 d. 4 Jan 1832 m. 8 Dec 1806 Israel Merritt (as his second wife)

6. Robert b. ca 1790 d. 3 Nov 1793 buried family cemetery, Wickham.
7. Thomas bapt 9 June 1791. Some accounts indicate he went to sea and never returned, others that he died young.
8. Andrew b. 14 Nov 1792 d. 20 June 1884 m. 7 April 1812 Mary Gerow b. 24 August 1792 d. 26 June 1877.
9. James bapt 1 Feb 1795 d. April 1823 m. Feb 1820 Elizabeth Smith
10. Archibald bapt 5 Jan 1797 d. m. 18 July 1819 Charity Blizzard
11. Ann bapt 29 June 1800 d. m. 1) 18 May 1815 Uz Blakeney (he drowned 1825) m. 2) 7 Dec 1829 James King
12. Catherine bapt 14 March 1802 d. m. 30 Sept 1824 Oliver Blizzard

THE FAMILY OF ANDREW AND MARY (GEROW) WATSON

(Copied from a Family Record in the Queens County Museum, Tilley House, Gagetown, N.B.)

Andrew Watson the son of John Watson and Ann his wife was born in the Parish of Wickham the Province of New Brunswick the County of Queens on the 14th day of November A.D. 1792 - Mary Watson wife of Andrew Watson and daughter of James Gerow and Sarah (Coombes) his wife was born in the Parish of Hampstead the County of Queens the Province of New Brunswick on the 24th day of August A.D. 1792.

1. William Watson b. 25 February 1813
2. Ann Taylor Watson b. 22 October 1814
3. Isabella Watson b. 29 May 1816
4. Catherine Watson b. 30 March 1818
5. John Watson b. 12 May 1821
6. Elizabeth Watson b. 19 April 1824
7. Margaret Watson b. 23 February 1830
8. Maria Watson b. 4 January 1832
9. Malcolm Watson b. 23 August 1834
10. Louisa Jane Watson b. 15 August 1837

Ann Taylor Watson, the subject of these two articles, m. 18 May 1844 Jonathan McDougall. Jonathan Norman McDougall was born in Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland in 1814 and died in Wickham 25 September 1859. Ann McDougall died in Saint John 27 January 1915 aged 100 years and 3 months.



SHERIFFS FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
{Condensed from their request. Full text at PANB.}

The Office of Sheriff has existed in New Brunswick even prior to the creation of the Province itself and has an interesting and distinguished history. The sheriff has played a pivotal role in the evolution of civil government and the administration of justice. Unfortunately, the role of the sheriff and the history of the office is not well known.

We have launched a research project to document the role and evolution of the Office of Sheriff in the Province. A graduate of the University of New Brunswick, Mr. David Taylor, has been engaged to do the research. The project consists of essentially four phases, they being:

1. to develop a bibliography of articles and works published touching on the Office of Sheriff in New Brunswick,
2. to complete a chronical list of the sheriffs for each county,
3. to compile a short biography, if possible, including a photograph of each sheriff, and
4. produce a paper outlining the role, power and evolution of the Office of Sheriff in New Brunswick.

It is my hope that your society or association may be of assistance to Mr. Taylor in completing this project and I would invite you to contact = = =

Sheriff's Office = History Project, York County Courthouse, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB,
Canada, E3B 5H1

ALBERT COUNTY (est. 1845)

Thomas Gilbert	1846-1862
[...]	1863 ?
Joseph S. Reed/Read ?	1864-1876
Silas Lynds	1877-1879
Asael Wells	1880-1890
William[s] Woodworth?	1890-1898
[Woodsworth] ?	
Ernest W. Lynds/Lyons ?	1898-1908
Benjamin T. Carter	1809-1917
Ernest W. Lynds	1917-1926
Alden H. Peck	1926-1935
C. E. Bishop	1935-1947
Fred A. Stuart	1947-1952
Ernest E. O'Regan	1952-1954
Gerald Cranmer Saunders	1954-1961
Fred Haslam	1961-1966
Wallace Leeman	1966-1967
James R. Wolfe	1967-1981
Rheal LeBlanc	1981-now

CARLETON COUNTY (est. 1831)

John F. W. Winslow	1833-1857
Samuel N. Dickenson	1857-1858

John F. W. Winslow	1858-1859
Frederick R. J.* Dibblee	1859-1894
* Jenkins	
William D. Balloch/Ballock	1894-1901?
William A. Hayward	1901-1908
John R.[T] Tompkins	1908-1917
Albion Rudolph Foster	1917-1926
Frank L. Tompkins	1926-1935
Albion Rudolph Foster	1935-1945
Major Glen F. Foster	1945-1954
Robert C. Dickinson	1954-1961
J. G. Blake	1961-1971
Robert Clifford Dickinson	1971-1989?
Gerald Grierson (acting)	1989-now
(appointed 1 Dec 1992)	

CHARLOTTE COUNTY (est. 1785)

Thomas Wyer	1785-1790
John Dunn	1790-1803
Elisha Shelton Andrews	1803-1833
Colin Campbell	1834-1840
Thomas Jones	1840-1865
Alexander T. Paul	1866-1883
Robert A. Stewart	1884-1931

[Stuart] ?

Victor [Herbert] Maxwell	1931-1933
Charles W. Mallory	1933-1946
Melville Willard McCormick	1946-1952
Charles Fred Cawley	1952-1957

[Cowley] ?

R. G. Hewitt	1957-1958
Maxwell Crawford	1967-1979
William G. Granderton	1967-1979
Desmond LeGassick	1980-1989
H. Gillespie	1981-1989
Linda Elrick, Carl Brown & Peter Miller (acting)	1990-1990
Joan Collins	1990-now

GLOUCESTER COUNTY (est. 1826)

William Carmen/Carman	1828-1837
Henry Williams Baldwin	1837-1853
Thomas H. Carmen	1853-1855
Henry Williams Baldwin	1855-1858
Benjamin W. Weldon	1859-1866
David Gustacus MacLaughlan	1867-1873
John T. Carter	1874-1875
Robert B. Vail	1876-1881
Leman* R. Doucett	1882-1893

* Lament ?

Onesime* Blanchard	1893-1900
--------------------	-----------

* Oneseme ?

Francis Meaghan/Meahan ?	1900-1907
Joseph D. Doucet	1907-1917
Arthur J. Methuen/Meehan ?	1917-1926
Hentor Poirier	1926-1935
Henry A. Melanson	1935-1951
Leo J. Melanson	1951-1952
J. Edgar Aube	1952-1956
Ernest Dube [Aube] ?	1856-1961
Omer Boudreau	1961-1963
Omer Hache	1963-1973
Roland Levesque	1973-1981
Donald J. Hadley	1981-1987
Edgar M. Aube	1987-now

KENT COUNTY (est. 1826)

Thomas Lansdowne	1828-1838
LeBarron Dury	1838-1843
William Alexander Black	1843-1848
Robert Wark	1848-1852
Joseph Wetmore	1852-1859
James McPhelim	?1862-1867
W. Hammond	1868-18??
William Raymond	1870-1874
Antoine Girouard	1874-1887?
William Wheten/Wheaton	?1888-1894
Auguste T.* Legere/Leger	1894-1908

* Theophile

Bazil* C. {[J.] ? Johnson	1908-1917
---------------------------	-----------

* Basile/Basil ?

Camille S. Boudreau	1917-1924
Basile J. Johnson	1924-1926
Telesphore Arsenault	1926-1930
Placide Babin	1930-1935
Alfred E. Bourgeois	1935-1939
J. Edmund Bourgeois	1939-1941
Francois Gilbert Richard	1941-1952
Wilfred Bourgeois	1952-1961
Edward* J./T. Richard	1961-1962

* Edouard ?

Joseph John Richard	1962-1967
James R. Wolfe	1967-1981
Rheal LeBlanc	1981-now

KINGS COUNTY (est. 1785)

Lt. Cosby Hunt	1785-1787
Benjamin Woolsey	1787-?
Samuel Ketchum	1792-1802?
Walter Bates	1805-1837
Asa Davidson	1837-1843
LeBaron Dury	1843-1858
Justice Earle	1850-1863
Samuel N. Freeze	1864-1899
D. Beverly Hatfield	1899-1906
Frederick Wm. Freeze	1906-1915
Samuel A. McLeod	1915-1926
Isaac Campbell	1926-1927
Dallas Carleton	1927-1930
Hedley V. Dickson	1930-1936
Fred E. Sharp	1936-1953
Leon Seely	1953-1961
Harold McCready	1961-1967
William G. Granderton	1967-1973
Desmond Gillespie	1973-1981
Harold Gillespie	1981-1989
Linda Elrick, Carl Brown & Peter Miller (acting)	1990-1990
Joan Collins	1990-now

MADAWASKA COUNTY (est. 1873)

John Francis Rice	1874-1904
Levite Andrew Gagnon/Gagne	1904-1914
Michel F. Fournier	1914-1917
Joseph Hillaire Pelletier	1917-1921
Donat Louis Daigle	1921-1926
James E. Clair	1926-1928
John Bellefleur	1928-1934
Donat L. Daigle	1934-1936
Alderic LaPointe	1936-1953
Thadee Martin	1954-1961
Xavier Levesque	1961-1966

George Emile Daigle 1966-1987
 Bertrand LeBrun 1987-now

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY (est. 1873)

Benjamin Marston 1785-1786
 John Mark Crank DeLesdenier 1792?- ?
 Wm. S. Oliver 1793-1796
 John Mark Crank DeLesdenier 1796-1802?
 Robert Reid 1802-1812?
 George Laurie 1813- ?
 Richard Samuel Clarke* 1817-1837
 * Clark
 Richard Marshal* Clark 1837-1840
 * Marshall
 John Mercer Johnson 1840-1848
 William Alexander Black 1848-1855
 James Mitchell 1855-1871
 John Shirreff/Sherreff 1871-1897
 Robert R. Call 1897-1904
 John O'Brien 1904-1918
 William F. Cassidy 1918-1923
 William A. Skidd 1923-1943
 Alexander H. MacKay 1943-1948
 Frank A. Menzies 1948-1951
 James D. Shanahan 1951-1963
 Charles A. McCoombes* 1963-1987
 * McCooms
 James Muck 1987-now

QUEENS COUNTY (est. 1785)

John Robinson 1785-1786
 Anthony Norroway 1786-17??
 Anthony Terrille 1792-?
 Col. William Tyng ? - ?
 Joseph Gidney 1809-1816
 Nathaniel Hubbard DeVeber 1816-1856
 J. Warren Travis 1856-1863
 John Palmer 1863-1879
 William Howe 1880-1882
 Walter Scott Butler 1882-1883
 John Palmer 1882-1884
 Walter Scott Butler 1884-1893
 Thomas W. Perry 1893-1897 James
 Reid 1897-1908
 Russia Williams 1908-1915?
 J. Frank Reid ?1917-1925
 William A. Machum 1925-1926
 J. Milton Colwell 1926-1935
 Duncan Estabrooks 1935-1950
 Ernest Boyd 1950-1952
 Frank R. Jones 1952-1961
 John M. Perry 1961-1967
 Emmett Morrell Lyons 1967-1970
 A. Mullen Hughes 1970-1975

George Neufeld 1975-1978
 Peter Dickens 1978-1981
 (acting 1979-1980)
 Vaughn Fraser 1981-now

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY (est. 1837)

James Paul 1839-1844
 John U. Campbell 1844-1847
 John Lambert Barberie* 1847-1868
 * Barbarie
 John U. Campbell 1868-1871
 William H. Phillips 1872-1893
 James E. Stewart/Stuart? 1893-1905
 Timothy F. Robinson 1905-1908
 James E. Stewart 1908-1917
 Timothy F. Robinson 1917-1918
 James E. Stewart 1908-1917
 Timothy F. Robinson 1917-1918
 Thomas Craig 1918-1921
 Stanislas Blanchard* 1921-1926
 * Blanchard
 Philip Laviolette 1926-1931
 Thomas Ellsworth 1931-1935
 John B. Leger(e) ? 1935-1941
 Philibert Joseph LeBlanc 1941-1952
 Edmund/Edmond LeBlanc 1952-1961
 Francois D'Amour 1961-1964
 Walter R. Thompson 1964-now

SAINT JOHN COUNTY (est. 1785)

William Sanford Oliver 1785-1791
 John Holland 1792-1796
 William Sanford Oliver 1796-1813
 William Hazen, Jr 1813-1816
 James White 1816-1847
 Charles Johnson 1847-1858
 James A. Harding 1858-1893
 H. Lawrence* Sturdee 1893-1902
 * Lawrance
 Robert R. Ritchie 1902-1912
 Stephen S. DeForrest 1912-1914
 Amos A. Wilson 1914-1934
 Harry Colby Smith 1934-1953
 Timothy Edward Desmond 1953-1967
 William G. Ganderton 1967-1973
 Desmond Legassick 1973-1981
 Harold Gillespie 1981-1989
 Linda Elrick, Carl Brown &
 Peter Miller (acting) 1990-1990
 Joan Collins 1990-now

SUNBURY COUNTY (est. 1765)

James White ?1766-17??

W. S. Oliver 17??-1785
 Capt. Abraham DePeyster 1785-1792
 Lt.Col. Gabriel DeVeber 1792-1827
 John Hazen, Jr 1828-1852
 Thomas S. Hicks 1852-1853
 John Hazen, Jr 1853-1858
 James S. White 1858-1881
 Henry B. Mitchell 1882-1883
 Charles H. Clowes 1883-1890
 James Holden/Holder? 1890-1913
 James P. Bliss 1913-1922
 James W. Goan 1922-1926
 Charles G. Blaiss 1926-1936
 N. Budd Day 1936-1953
 Norman Pearson 1953-1961
 Tolbert (Talbert?) Carr 1961-1967
 Emmett Morrell Lyons 1967-1970
 Mullen A. Hughes 1970-1975
 George Neufeld 1975-1978
 Peter Dickens 1978-1981
 (acting 1979-1980)
 Vaughn Fraser 1981-now

VICTORIA COUNTY (est. 1844)

Francis E. Beckwith 1850-1862
 James Thompson ?1863-1867
 Abraham L. Coombes 1868-1874
 Albert D. Olmstead 1875-1883
 James Tibbits*, Jr 1883-1927
 * Tibbetts/Tibbets ?
 Vaughn Bedell 1927-1928
 Frank V. Bishop 1928-1957
 James Grierson 1957-1967
 J. G. Blake 1967-1971
 Robert Clifford Dickson 1971-1989?
 Gerald Grierson 1989-now
 (acting / appointed 1 Dec 1992)

WESTMORLAND COUNTY (est. 1785)

Ambrose Sherman 1785-1786
 Stephen Millidge 1786-1792?
 [...] ???
 Joshua Wetherhead/Wethered ... 1812-1820
 James Sayre 1821-1826
 William Pagan Sayre 1827-1849
 Blair Botsford 1849-1879
 Robert A. Chapman 1879-1886
 Angus Joseph McQueen 1866-1909
 George B. Willet/Willett? 1909-1917
 I. Newton Killam/Killman? 1917-1926
 David H. Charters 1926-1926
 William K. Gross 1927-1933
 Lloyd J. Murray 1933-1935
 I. Newton Killam 1935-1939
 J. Hugh McCrae 1939-1952
 B. C. Randall 1952-1956
 Carl Allen 1956-1961
 James R. Wolfe 1961-1981
 Rheal LeBlanc 1981-now

YORK COUNTY (est. 1785)

Col. John Murray 1785-17??
 Xenophone Jewett/Jouett 1789-1792?
 William Anderson ?1799-1804?
 George Suncan Berton ?1808-1816
 Edward Winslow Miller 1817-1852
 Benjamin Wolhaupter 1852-1857
 W. A. M'Lean 1857-1864
 Thomas A. Temple 1864-1883
 Alexander S. Sterling 1883-1909
 William Thomas Howe 1909-1917
 John B. Hawthorne 1917-1931
 Roy W. Smith 1931-1935
 Clarence N. Goodspeed 1935-1947
 Emmett Morrell Lyons 1947-1970
 Mullen A. Hughes 1970-1975
 George Neufeld 1975-1978
 Peter Dickens 1978-1981
 (acting 1979-1980)
 Vaughn Fraser 1981-now



ABRAHAM SHAW, AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS

George H. Hayward, CG(C)

Most of the Shaws who were born in New Brunswick, or who have roots here, descend from John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw, pre-Loyalist settlers from Massachusetts to the Saint John River in 1763. John was a third great grandson of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw, immigrants from England to Massachusetts about 1636. Here is data spanning eight generations that I have collected on Abraham Shaw, and some of his descendants.

1. Abraham¹ Shaw was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, about 1585. Dr. Daniel Turner said, in his book (*Turner p. 13*) that a lady with whom he spoke in 1971 had researched in Halifax, England, and had found that Abraham was the son of a young unmarried Shaw girl. He died at Cambridge, Mass., in 1638. (*Ibid.*)

He married **Bridget Best**, June 24, 1616, in Halifax, England. She was baptized in April, 1592, a daughter of Henry Best, of Ovenden, England. (*Ibid.*)

Abraham and Bridget came from the Village of Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, to New England, about 1636, with eight children. They settled first in Watertown, Mass., where their house burned in October, 1636, after which they moved to Dedham, Mass. They were the immigrant ancestors of a host of Shaw families in North America. (*Ibid.*)

Abraham was elected constable in Dedham September 6, 1636; he helped build the first bridge across the Charles River for a grist mill; he had a grant of "coal and iron ore which may be found in any common land in this country's disposing," November 2, 1637, and it is presumed that he prospected for minerals, for it is known that he owned coal mines in Halifax, England; he was given permission to erect a corn mill, February 12, 1636/37. He later moved to Cambridge, Mass., and held office in that town. (*Chamberlain p. 132*).

In 1970, Dr. Daniel Turner wrote to the Central Public Library of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, asking for information about Abraham Shaw's mining activities. He received photocopies of the following documents: 20 Mar 1635, an agreement between John Booth of Northowram and Abraham Shaw of Northowram concerning coal mining in Northowram; 7 Aug 1633, an agreement, and bond for £100, between John Farrar of Ewewood and Abraham Shaw of Northowram concerning coal mining in Hipperholme and Sowerby; 10 May 1634, bond for £100, Abraham Shaw of Northowram to George Denton of Halifax; 10 Jun 1635, bond, Abraham Shaw of Northowram to Joseph Lister of Northowram. (*Turner p. 13*)

George Chamberlain said that Thomas Leehford wrote in his note book, p. 329, that "Abraham Shawe, sometime of Halifax, in the County of Yorke, clothier, and late of Dedham in New England, planter, made his will about Nov. 1638, mentioning his eldest son Joseph Shaw, his son-in-law Nicholas Byram, his attorney, Mr. Best of Halifax, his daughters Martha Shaw and Mary, his son John and all his children. (*Chamberlain p. 132*).

Children of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw, all born in England

- i Joseph², bap. 14 Mar 1618 (*Ibid.*)
- ii Grace, bap. 15 Aug 1621, m. William Richards of Weymouth (*Ibid.*)
- iii Martha, bap. 1 Dec 1623, d. 31 Dec 1625 (*Ibid.*)
- iv Maria (Mary), bap. 18 Jun 1626, admitted to the Church of Charlestown, Mass., 1 Jul 1645, m. John Bicknell of Weymouth (*Ibid.*)
- v John, bap. 16 Feb 1628, d. 12 Apr 1629 (*Ibid.*)
- 2 vi John, bap. 23 May 1630, d. 16 Sep 1704, m. Alice Phillips
- vii Martha, bap. 6 Jan 1632, m. Thomas Vinson of Weymouth (*Ibid.*)
- viii Susannah, m. before Oct 1638, Nicholas Byram of Weymouth (*Ibid.*)

2. John² Shaw (Abraham¹), was baptized at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, May 23, 1630, son of Abraham and Bridget (Best) Shaw. He died September 16, 1704, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. (*Chamberlain p. 612*)

He married **Alice Phillips**, about 1653. She was a daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Jepson) Phillips, of Norfolk Co., Mass. (*Ibid.*)

Administration on the estate of John Shaw, late of Weymouth, husbandman, was granted October 17, 1704, to his widow Alice, and his eldest son, John Shaw. The division of his estate mentions his eldest son John, his second son Nicholas, his third son Joseph, his fourth son Benjamin, his youngest

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

son Ebenezer, and his daughters Mary King, widow, her four sons and daughter, Joseph Poole and his wife Elizabeth, Gideon Tirrell and his wife Hannah, Richard Davenport and his wife Abigail, and John Androse and his wife Alice, March 11, 1705/06. (*Turner p. 14*)

Children of John and Alice (Phillips) Shaw, all born Weymouth

- 3
 - i John³, b. c1654, m. Hannah Whitmarsh (*Chamberlain p. 612*)
 - ii Elizabeth, b. 26 Feb 1656, m. Joseph Poole (*ibid.*)
 - iii Abraham, b. 10 Oct 1657, d. before 11 Mar 1705/06 (*Turner p. 14*)
 - iv Mary, b. 24 Mar 1660, probably m. Hezekiah King (*ibid.*)
- 4
 - v Nicholas, b. 23 Mar 1662, d. 19 Dec 1717, m. Deborah Whitmarsh (*ibid.*)
 - vi Joseph, b. 15 Apr 1664 (*Chamberlain p. 612*)
 - vii Alice, b. 6 Jul 1666, m. John Androse (*Turner p. 14*)
 - viii Hannah, b. 7 Apr 1668, m. Gideon Tirrell (*ibid.*)
 - ix Benjamin, b. 16 Jun 1670, m. Hannah (?) (*Chamberlain p. 612*)
 - x Abigail, b. 15 Jul 1672, m. Richard Davenport (*Turner p. 14*)
 - xi Ebenezer, b. 24 Apr 1674, m. 1st Susannah (?); 2nd Hannah (?) (*Chamberlain p. 612*)

3 . John³ Shaw (*John², Abraham¹*), was born about 1654, probably at Weymouth, Mass., son of John and Alice (Phillips) Shaw of Weymouth. He died March 2, 1718, at Weymouth. (*Turner p. 15*)

He married **Hannah³ Whitmarsh** (*Nicholas², John¹*). She was born at Weymouth March 25, 1661, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Reed) Whitmarsh. (*ibid.*)

He was made a freeman in Weymouth October 12, 1681, when he was referred to as John Shaw Jr. He was a deacon of the First Church, and by occupation was a weaver. He made his will February 26, 1718, and it was proved May 10, 1718. In it he mentioned his wife Hannah, his sons Joseph and Abraham, his youngest sons John and Benjamin, and his daughter Mary Lovell. Hannah, his widow, was living March 17, 1735. (*ibid.*)

Children of John and Hannah (Whitmarsh) Shaw, all born Weymouth

- i John⁴, b. 16 Dec 1679, died young (*Turner p. 15*)
 - ii Joseph (*ibid.*)
 - iii Abraham, b. 14 Feb 1684/85, m. Anna (?) (*ibid.*)
 - iv Hannah, b. 26 Feb 1687, m. Samuel Bates (*ibid.*)
- 5
 - v John, b. 20 Jan 1689/90, d. 1 Mar 1726, m. Sarah Burrell (*ibid.*)
 - vi Mary, b. 5 May 1691, m. 2 Oct 1713, Jacob Lovell of Barnstable (*Chamberlain p. 613*)
 - vii Benjamin, b. 25 Jul 1693, m. Temperance Barber (*Turner p. 15*)

4 . Nicholas³ Shaw (*John², Abraham¹*), was born March 23, 1662, at Weymouth, Massachusetts, son of John and Alice (Phillips) Shaw. He died December 19, 1717, at Weymouth. (*Chamberlain p. 615*)

He married **Deborah³ Whitmarsh** (*John², John¹*), in 1686. She was born in 1665, at Weymouth, daughter of John and Sarah (Harding) Whitmarsh. (*ibid.*)

Nicholas made his will June 25, 1717, and it was proved March 17, 1718. In it he mentioned his wife Deborah, his daughters Alice Bates, Deborah Beals, Ruth Shaw, Sarah Shaw, his son Nicholas Shaw to have land in Abington whereon he hath set his house and barn, his son Joshua to have the house wherein he liveth, sons John Shaw, Abraham Shaw and Benjamin Shaw to have his homestead, son Zachariah Shaw to have land in Penn plain. His wife Deborah was named exexutrix and son John executor. (*ibid.*)

Children of Nicholas and Deborah (Whitmarsh) Shaw

- i Alice⁴, b. 13 Apr 1687 (*Turner p. 15*)
 - ii Nicholas, b. 7 May 1689, m. Lydia (?) (*Chamberlain p. 615*)
- [5]
 - iii Joshua, b. 18 Mar 1692, settled in Abington, m. Sarah (Burrell) Shaw (*ibid.*)
 - iv John, b. 31 Mar 1696 (*ibid.*)
 - v Jonathan, b. 6 Feb 1697/98 (*ibid.*)
 - vi Zachariah, b. 7 May 1699 (*ibid.*)
 - vii Ruth, b. 8 Mar 1700/01, m. 9 Jul 1720 Jonathan Derby (*ibid.*)
 - viii Abraham, b. 25 Dec 1702 (*ibid.*)
 - ix Sarah, b. May 1704 (*ibid.*)
 - x Benjamin, b. 2 Feb 1706 (*ibid.*)
 - xi Deborah, b. 2 Apr 1714, m. Abraham Beal (*ibid.*)

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

5. John⁴ Shaw (*John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born January 20, 1689/90, at Weymouth, Mass., son of John and Hannah (Whitmarsh) Shaw. He died March 1, 1726, at Weymouth. (*Turner p. 15*)

He married **Sarah Burrell**, October 24, 1717. She was born May 28, 1699, at Weymouth, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia Burrell. (*Ibid.*)

After John's death, Sarah married second, **Joshua⁴ Shaw** (*Nicholas³, John², Abraham¹*), June 10, 1736, at Weymouth. He was born March 18, 1692, at Weymouth, son of Nicholas and Deborah (Whitmarsh) Shaw. (*Chamberlain p. 613*)

John made an agreement with his brother Benjamin March 5, 1718/19, about the division of his father's estate, and his mother Hannah agreed to it. (*Ibid.*)

Sarah, his widow, was appointed administratrix of his estate May 27, 1726, with Ephraim Burrell and John Burrell, husbandmen, both of Weymouth, sureties. She had brothers Ephraim and John Burrell. (*Ibid.*)

The division of Joshua Shaw's estate was ordered March 27, 1739, and John Shaw, eldest son, of Abington, Mass., was to have his real estate, saving unto his mother Sarah Shaw her dower for life, and paying to his brother Jonathan Shaw and his sister Sarah Shaw £106 13s 4d apiece, September 4, 1739. (*Ibid.*)

Children of John and Sarah (Burrell) Shaw

- 7
 - i John⁵, b. c1718, m. 1st Lydia Shaw; 2nd Silence Bates; 3rd Susannah Richards (*Turner p. 15*)
 - ii Hannah, d. 23 Aug 1730 (*Ibid.*)
 - iii Jonathan, living 4 Sep 1739 (*Ibid.*)
 - iv Sarah, living 4 Sep 1739 (*Ibid.*)

6. Nicholas⁴ Shaw (*Nicholas³, John², Abraham¹*), was born May 7, 1689, at Weymouth, Massachusetts, son of Nicholas and Deborah (Whitmarsh) Shaw. (*Chamberlain p. 615*)

He married **Lydia (?)**. (*Turner p. 16*)

Nicholas settled in Abington, Massachusetts. (*Chamberlain p. 615*)

Children of Nicholas and Lydia Shaw

- [7]
 - i Lydia⁵, b. 5 Jan 1720, m. John Shaw (*Turner p. 16*)

7. John⁵ Shaw (*John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born about 1718, at Weymouth, Mass., son of John and Sarah (Burrell) Shaw. His death date is unknown, but he probably died in the Yarmouth, Maine, area where he lived the latter part of his life. (*Turner p. 16*)

He married first, **Lydia Shaw**, April 14, 1737. She was born January 5, 1720, at Weymouth, daughter of Nicholas and Lydia Shaw. She died February 7, 1738. (*Ibid.*)

He married second, **Silence Bates**, December 14, 1738. She died June 2, 1753. (*Ibid.*)

He married third, **Susannah Richards**, September 15, 1753. (*Ibid.*)

John Shaw lived in Abington, Mass. There were several John Shaws living in Plymouth and Weymouth Counties in Massachusetts in the first half of the eighteenth century, and it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other in the records with complete confidence. It is therefore not absolutely certain whether the John Shaw who married Susannah Richards in 1753 was the same man who had previously been married to Lydia Shaw and Silence Bates. (*Ibid.*)

There was great human tragedy in this family. Lydia, the first wife, died one month after her 18th birthday, leaving a week-old son John. The young husband married again after 21 months and had seven children in his second marriage. Two of these children lived only a few weeks, then in October, 1751, there must have been an epidemic of some kind and four more died. The seventh child was born in 1753, but in nine weeks the mother was dead. Eventually, this John Shaw moved from Abington to the Yarmouth, Maine, area, where his five youngest children were born. (*Ibid.*)

Children of John and Lydia (Shaw) Shaw

- 8
 - i John⁶, b. 31 Jan 1738, m. Mary Burrell (*Ibid.*)

Children of John and Silence (Bates) Shaw

- ii Silence, b. 7 Feb 1740, d. 28 Mar 1740 (*Ibid.*)
- iii Edward, b. 4 Mar 1741, d. 28 Oct 1751 (*Ibid.*)
- iv Calvin, bap. 10 Apr 1742, d. 8 Oct 1751 (*Ibid.*)
- v Ziba, b. 10 Mar 1743, d. 12 Oct 1751 (*Ibid.*)
- vi Lydia, b. 7 Dec 1744, d. 12 Jan 1745 (*Ibid.*)

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

- vii Luther, b. 6 Nov 1748, d. 16 Oct 1751 (*Ibid.*)
- viii Benjamin, b. 29 Mar 1753 (*Ibid.*)
- Children of John and Susannah (Richards) Shaw*
 - ix S. Richard (*Ibid.*)
 - x Edward (*Ibid.*)
 - xi Silence (*Ibid.*)
 - xii Ziba (*Ibid.*)
 - xiii Susannah (*Ibid.*)
 - xiv Joseph (*Ibid.*)
 - xv Daniel (*Ibid.*)
 - xvi Lydia (*Ibid.*)
 - xvii Nehemiah (*Ibid.*)
 - xviii Mercy (*Ibid.*)

8. John⁶ Shaw, (*John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*) was born January 31, 1738, at Abington, Massachusetts, son of John and Lydia (Shaw) Shaw. (*Burrell-Brown*) He died in July, 1814, at Lower Wakefield, Carleton County, New Brunswick. (*Turner p. 17*)

He married **Mary⁵ Burrell**, (*John⁴, John³, John², John¹*), November 22, 1759, at Abington, Mass. She was born February 22, 1741, at Weymouth, Mass., daughter of John and Anna (Vinton) Burrell. She died November 29, 1820, at Lower Wakefield. (*Ibid.*)

John and Mary removed from Abington, Mass., to the Yarmouth, Maine, area, and in 1763 from Yarmouth to the St. John River in New Brunswick. (*Ibid.*) To better understand why they might have made this migration it should be kept in mind that both the Shaw and Burrell families had been in the Weymouth-Abington area of Massachusetts for several generations and their numbers had multiplied to the point where the land owned by the families probably would not support all of them, and in the late 1760s they started to leave. Four of Mary's brothers, John, Bela, Nathaniel and Ziba Burrell, came to the Kennebec River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Bath, Maine, a few miles up the coast from Yarmouth. John, Bela and Ziba Burrell were living in Clinton, Maine, about ten miles up the Sebasticook River, a tributary of the Kennebec, from Waterville, Maine, in 1790. Nathaniel Burrell lived at Georgetown, about ten miles south east of Bath, Maine, and removed before 1790 to Caanan, on Rte. 2 nine miles east of Skowhegan, Maine. Other Burrell relatives were in China and Norridgewock, Maine. (*Burrell-Brown*) Mary's sister, Anna Burrell, came to Maine also, for she married Samuel Nevers in Brunswick in 1763. So this was not a migration by an individual family. Several related families moved from Abington to Maine, and some of them joined the Capt. Francis Peabody expedition that was going to the St. John River from Massachusetts in 1763. Many of those settlers were disbanded soldiers from the Colonial Army that had been at the siege of Louisbourg, the Battle of Quebec, or had been stationed in Nova Scotia during the period England and France had been at war, and Mary's father, Sgt. John Burrell, her grandfather, Capt. John Burrell, and her husband, were probably acquainted with many of them.

John and Mary Shaw settled first in Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., but very shortly thereafter they moved across the St. John River to the Parish of Burton where he was granted Lot 5, 117 acres, 22 Jun 1786. (*Crown Land Grant Index*) They lived there until about 1800, when they, in their early 60s, moved with seven of their sons to Carleton Co., N.B., about 75 miles up the St. John River. They lived there with their youngest son, Henry Shaw, the remainder of their lives, and most if not all Shaws who have roots in that area are descended from them.

John Shaw served in the Colonial Army during the English-French war, and may have visited Nova Scotia (which included New Brunswick until 1784) prior to or during the second siege on Fortress Louisbourg in 1758 (when he was 20) and the Battle of Quebec in 1759. In N.B. during the Revolutionary War he espoused the patriot cause, and there is a tradition among his descendants that he was a pre-Loyalist "rebel."

John Adams Vinton records (*Vinton, p. 88*) that Mary, daughter of John and Anna (Vinton) Burrell, married Er Cushing of Weymouth, Mass., in 1774 (fifteen years after she married John Shaw, and when she was 33 years old), that they lived in Weymouth, and had children: Warren, b 9 Dec 1777; Mary, b. 31 Aug 1780; Betsey, b. 5 Dec 1781; and Billey (William), b. 20 Mar 1784. This is at variance with other sources, and is believed to be incorrect.

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

Children of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw

- 9 i John⁷, b. 26 Jan 1761, m. Mary Bradley (*Turner* p. 17)
- 10 ii Ziba, b. 1763 (*ibid.*)
 - iii Elijah (*ibid.*)
- 11 iv Daniel, b. 1765, m. Elizabeth Phillips (*ibid.*)
- 12 v Elisha, b. 1773, d. 23 Dec 1844, m. 1st Susan Kinney; 2nd Ann Snow (*ibid.*)
- 13 vi Ammi, b. 1775, d. 2 Aug 1826, m. Hannah Dean (*ibid.*)
- 14 vii Jonathan, b. 1777, d. 18 Mar 1855, m. 1st Abigail Tapley; 2nd Elizabeth Ginson (*ibid.*)
- 15 viii Advardus, b. 1781, m. Lydia Foster (*ibid.*)
- 16 ix Henry A, b. 28 Nov 1784, d. 8 Mar 1865, m. Abigail Kinney (*ibid.*)

9. John⁷ Shaw (John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹), was born January 26, 1761, in Abington, Mass., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. (*Shaw*) He died, probably at Clinton, Maine, where he lived.

He married **Mary Bradley**, in Sunbury Co., N.B., probably in 1782 or '83. She was born September 15, 1765, at Haverhill, Mass., daughter of Bishop John and Mary (Heath) Bradley. (*Turner*) She probably died in Maine also.

During the summer of 1783, after the arrival of the first Loyalist transport ships from New York, Maj. Guilford Studholm, Commandant at Fort Howe in Saint John, sent a party up the Saint John River to collect information about the land titles, character, and principles, of the pre-Loyalist settlers. They wrote: "John Shaw Jr. has a wife but lives with his father, has a house but no cleared land. Claims also some land in New Town in consequence of clearing three fourths of an acre in that township. Gave intelligence to the rebels at Oak Park that the Kings troops were pursuing them up the river, in consequence of which they escaped." (*Sunbury County Documents*)

Like his father, and many other early Sunbury County settlers, John Shaw Jr. was an active rebel during the Revolutionary War, and when the Loyalists arrived in New Brunswick in 1783, he probably felt uneasy. For that reason, or perhaps for economic reasons, for he had no land, he moved with his wife and daughter Nancy, from Oromocto to Maine, about 1786. His wife's family, the Bradleys, went as well. They lived first at Penobscott, where some of his father's former comrades-in-arms had obtained a grant of land, and where their second child, John, was born in 1787. From there they moved to Clinton, on the Sebec River, where their last five children were born, and where they lived the remainder of their lives. The Town Meeting Records of Clinton, Maine, 1795-1811, edited by C.E. Fisher, p. 111 (searched by Dr. Russell Shaw), gives names and birth dates for John and Mary Shaw, and 7 children. This was not an unlikely place to find them, for three of John's uncles, his mother's brothers, John, Bela and Ziba Burrell, were living there in 1790, and perhaps earlier. (*Shaw*)

Children of John and Mary (Bradley) Shaw

- i Nancy⁸, b. 23 Mar 1785, Burton, Sunbury Co., N.B. (*Shaw*)
- ii John, b. 4 Dec 1787, Penobscot, Maine (*ibid.*)
- iii Elizabeth, b. 19 Jun 1790, Clinton, Me., m. [John Nelson] (*ibid.*)
- iv Advardus, b. 25 Jul 1792, Clinton, m. Mercy Chase (*ibid.*)
- v Sarah, b. 23 Mar 1794, Clinton (*ibid.*)
- vi Mary, b. 10 Nov 1796, Clinton (*ibid.*)
- vii Charles, b. 30 Jul 1798, Clinton, m. Margaret Bradley (*ibid.*)

To be continued.

Sources cited:

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Chamberlain, George W., *Early Families of Weymouth, Massachusetts* (1923; rpt. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1984).

Shaw, Dr. Russell F., C.G., "Migration along the Maine-New Brunswick Frontier: A Case Study of Colonial Shaws," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 76, No. 3, September 1988. pp. 188-193. (Dr. Shaw, of Los Alamos, New Mexico, is a descendant of John & Mary (Bradley) Shaw).

"**Sunbury County Documents**," in *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*, Vol. 1 (Saint John, N.B.: The Daily Telegraph Steam Book and Job Print, 1894; rpt. Lingly Printing Company Limited, 1969), p. 107.

Turner, Dr. Daniel, *SHAW* (Cranston, R.I.: privately published, 1973).

Vinton, John Adams, *The Vinton Memorial* (Boston, Mass.: S.K. Whipple and Company, 1858).

Genealogical Source Citations: The Why and the How

By Kenneth G. Aitken

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to demonstrate to genealogists a simple, yet academically acceptable way to note genealogical sources. Why do we need detailed accurate source citations in our genealogy in the first place? If it is your intent never to share your findings with anyone, and you direct the executors of your will to burn your genealogy papers, or bury them with you, then by all means, ignore source citations. But if it is your hope that your children, grandchildren, relatives or others will look at your research and treasure it, you need to be prepared for their questions, especially the question as to where you got the information.

Complete, accurate source citations are essential for any serious researcher of family history. Such source citations facilitate accurate reconstruction of your research; assist in making meaningful evaluations of your sources; and upgrade the quality and value of your research. Like good scientific research, good genealogical research can be replicated.

THREE CITATION TYPES

Citations from books and pamphlets are probably the easiest for us to remember because if we were awake, we heard about it in high school and our lives depended on it at university. For the most part, these sources will be less frequently used the more seriously we pursue our research, for they generally contain secondary sources of genealogical information. Citations from serial publications (i.e. most commonly newspapers, magazines, journals, and annuals) are another form many of us will remember from school. Like the previous form of citation, these citations are of decreasing value the more we shift our research from secondary to primary sources. Citations from unpublished documents, are the most challenging, and the most commonly used for they identify the primary sources we seek most commonly in genealogical research.

CITATIONS FROM BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

There are four basic elements to a citation of a book or pamphlet:

- the author entry,
- the complete title,
- the publication facts,
- and the page number(s).

These should be given in the order above, even when parts are not available. The information for the citation comes from the title page of the book and the obverse side of that page.

Gowdy, Catherine Lutes
Nathanial Washburn : An American Pioneer
Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1988
p.56

Note that the publication detail includes place followed by a colon, then the publisher followed by a comma, then the date. This is the standard way. Also note the use of the abbreviation p. for page. For pages use pp.

Sometimes the data from the preferred sources is not available there but can be found elsewhere. The "elsewhere" bits are put in square brackets.

Kenney, Alice P.
The Gansevoorts of Albany ; Dutch patricians in the Upper Hudson Valley
[Syracuse, NY]: Syracuse University Press, 1969
pp.123-134

Sometimes part of the publication information is missing. In the case below there is no indication of the place of publication, publisher or date. This often happens with pamphlets.

Hazelwood, Louise V.
Decendants of Winston Atkins of Pittsylvania County, Virginia
[s.l. : s.n., 198?]
pp. 76-77

Here "s.l." means "sine locum", without place; "s.n." means "sine nomen", without name. When the date is unknown we use the initials "s.d." meaning "sine datum" or without date. In this example there was evidence the book was published in the 1980s. In your citations you should use them as necessary.

It might be helpful to your successors if you noted where you found that pamphlet or book that had no publication data as in the following example.

Dennis Ould
Hambrook Deaths 1901 - 1950: An index to deaths registered at the General Register Office, London
Regina, SK: Hambrook Family History Society, 1992
12 pp.
Centre for Kentish Studies, Springfield, Maidstone, Kent,
England

We learned in high school to underline titles of books and magazines. This is correct in our notes, but it is actually an old way of telling the typesetter to make the letters underlined, italics. Thus in your handout, and in the examples, you will note the titles are in italics.

I highly recommend the standard college student's guide,

Turabian, Kate L.

A manual for writers of term papers, these, and dissertations

Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1987

This should be available at better bookstores. Look in the reference section.

CITATIONS FROM SERIALS

Serials include newspapers, magazines, journals (ie periodicals) and annuals. A complete citation of an article in a serial publication contains, in order, the following points:

- [1] the name of the author
- [2] the title of the article
- [3] the name of the periodical or serial title
- [4] the volume of the periodical
- [5] the month/season, and year issued
- [6] page number(s)

The following example is used to illustrate.

Leith Knight

"Some Moose Jaw families"

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin

Vol. 8, No. 4, (Fall 1977) pp. 142-150

Note that the title of the article is in quotation marks, and the title of the periodical, underlined in your notes, and italicized in the published form. Note that points 4, 5, and 6 follow each other on the same road.

Newspapers are slightly different:

"Delta Pioneer Dies in Kamloops"

The Columbian (New Westminster, B.C.)

21 May 1941 p.14

Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria, BC

Note that most articles are not signed, so no author is available. Note that the place served by a newspaper follows the title, to clarify which newspaper it is. Because newspapers may be difficult to find beyond local areas, an extra line is added for a location. Many old newspapers lacked headlines for articles, and thus the citation might read as follows:

Miramichi Mercury (Chatham, Northumberland Co., New Brunswick)
4 Oct. 1828, p.1, col. 1,
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB

Newspaper clippings are noted as follows

"Delta Pioneer Dies in Kamloops"
The Columbian (New Westminster, B.C.)
(pencil note, 21 May 1941).
Original owned by Myrtle Grover, Box 31, Sebastopol,
Manitoba; photocopy in possession of the author.

CITATION OF UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

Most sources cited by genealogists are, ideally, original, unpublished documents. These, however, create the greatest challenge. You will need to carefully consider each document, because all are unique in some way. An excellent book for the genealogist's book shelf specifically useful for citing unpublished sources is:

Richard Lackey

Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records

Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 1986

There are four basic parts of an unpublished document citation.

- [1] a descriptive title of the document (you will need to construct this) within quotation marks,
- [2] significant dates or numbers found in/on the document or its container,.
- [3] specific location of the document used.
- [4] form used and/or repository.

Each of the parts is followed by a semicolon-colon except the last. Some examples will help us see how this works.

CENSUS

1851 New Brunswick Census, Northumberland Co., Blackville Parish;
p.133, family 34, dwelling 31, lines 18-21; National Archives of Canada
Microfilm C-995;

In this example note that the elements are as follows

- [1] 1851 New Brunswick Census, Northumberland Co., Blackville Parish;
- [2] p.133, family 34, dwelling 31, lines 18-21;
- [3] *not needed in this example due to widespread availability of microfilm*
- [4] National Archives of Canada Microfilm C-995;

TAX ROLLS

Assessment or tax rolls may play an important roll in identifying people in the past. Here is a citation of a tax list to serve as a model.

1839 Tax list (Real and Personal Property), Beaver Co., OH;
p.1 line 5; Record Series G (Ohio State Auditor's Records), Vol. 84;
Archives- Libraries Div., Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

In the above example note how the elements are used.

- [1] 1839 Tax list (Real and Personal Property), Beaver Co., OH;
- [2] p.1 line 5, Record Series G (Ohio State Auditor's Records), Vol. 84;
- [3] Record Series G (Ohio State Auditor's Records), Vol. 84;
- [4] Archives- Libraries Div., Ohio Historical Society, Columbus

FAMILY BIBLES

Family bibles are particularly challenging to cite. The problem lies in the fact that the book is secondary to the handwritten notes in it.

Family Bible Record of Richard Holbrook of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan District, North West Territories; *The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testament, Translated out of the original tongues*,
New York: D & B Brice, 1852; owner (1977) Lois Johnson, 4312 Mapleleaf Drive, Sebatopol, Manitoba. Original record was handwritten, by two writers and appeared authentic though badly faded; photograph of family record in possession of the writer.

This example contains more information than most, but still follows the basic form

- [1] Family Bible Record of Richard Hambrook of Prince Albert, Containing the Old and New Testament, Translated out of the original tongues,
- [2] New York: D & B Brice, 1852;
- [3] Owner (1977) Lois Johnson, 4312 Mapleleaf Drive, Sebatopol, Manitoba
- [4] Original record was handwritten, by two writers and appeared authentic though badly faded; photograph of family record in possession of the writer.

Note that a condition statement is included in part 4 when condition may have an impact on the readability of the document.

LETTERS

At many points in our research, we may find that we rely on letters as a source of information, i.e. we learn something about the person we are researching from another person in a letter. This may turn out to be the only source of information we find. Letters may be cited in our records and articles as follows:

- (a) a letter you received:

Myrtle Rasmussen to the Author, 23 September 1988. Original in possession of this writer.

- (b) a letter received by someone else:

Catherine Hambrook to Marsh William Hambrook, May 1839. Original in possession of Lois Johnson, 4312 Maple leaf Drive, Sebastopol, Manitoba, photocopy in possession of the author.

- (c) a letter found in an archive:

Sonja Fridfinnsson to Ingrid Torfasson, 9 December, 1893;
Western Manitoba Maternal Association RG 2, Box 3, File 5,
Letter 14; Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

[1] Sonja Fridfinnsson to Ingrid Torfasson,

[2] 9 December, 1893;

[3] Western Manitoba Maternal Association RG 2, Box 3, File
5, Letter 14;

[4] Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

CHURCH RECORDS

Possibly the most common church records we will use are baptism, marriage and burial records. They are so similarly cited, only one example is used.

Burial record for Margaret Hilderman; died 13 April 1903, age 82,
buried 16 April 1903; St. Dunston's Anglican Church Parish
Register, Book II, page 164, Naicam, Saskatchewan;
transcribed by Rev. Charles Phillips, The Rectory, 2nd Avenue,
Naicam; transcript in possession of the author.

- [1] Burial record for Margaret Hilderman,
- [2] died 13 April 1903, age 82, buried 16 April 1903,
- [3] St. Dunston's Anglican Church Parish Register, Book II, page 164,
Naicam, Saskatchewan.;
- [4] transcribed by Rev. Charles Phillips, The Rectory, 2nd Avenue,
Naicam; transcript in possession of the author.

Certain denominations maintain membership rolls often to supplement other records. A membership list citation might look like this:

Membership List; 15 January, 1856; Sebastopol Zion
Evangelical Lutheran Church Minute Book I, pp. 3-4;
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln

You can even cite a gravestone:

Headstone inscription for David James Cleveland,
St. Dunston's Anglican Church Cemetery (Plot 3, Row 17), located at
Section 2, Township 40, Range 18, West of the 2nd. nr Naicam, Sask.
Author's visit, 1 July 1989

CIVIL RECORDS

BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS

In this example, a death registration, the description includes in quotations the title of the form in the document description.

"Registration of Death, Province of British Columbia " of
Kenneth George Aitken; deceased 3 October 1993, Reference
No. D993-09324; British Columbia Department of Health,
Division of Vital Statistics, Victoria, BC; certified copy in
possession of Neil T. Aitken, 2346 Dumont Dr., Sebastopol,
Manitoba.

- [1] "Registration of Death, Province of British Columbia " of
Kenneth George Aitken,
- [2] deceased 3 October 1993, Reference No. D993-09324;
- [3] British Columbia Dept. of Health, Div. of Vital Statistics, Victoria, BC;
- [4] certified copy in possession of Neil T. Aitken, 2346 Dumont Dr.,
Sebastopol, Manitoba.

Citations for birth and marriage certificates, or registrations would follow similar patterns.

WILLS

Another common record is the will. This one is found on microfilm

Will of Richard Hambrook, farmer, of Blandred, Kent; probated
11 June 1859, PR59/6/119, Principal Probate Registry,
Somerset House, London, England. Family History Library.
Microfilm 1,234,706

- [1] Will of Richard Hambrook, farmer, of Blandred, Kent;
- [2] probated 11 June 1859, PR59/6/119,
- [3] Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, London, England.
- [4] Family History Library Microfilm 1,234,706

Other items in the probate package: inventories, letters of administration, guardianship papers, etc. might be described similarly.

ORAL INTERVIEWS

When we interview older relatives and other for family information we frequently neglect the details needed to accurately refer to the information gleaned in the interviews. The following illustrates a simple way to document accurately an interview.

Interview with Dr. Willard Hamilton; 1 September 1992, by
Kendal Johnson, recording owned by Ms Arabella Johnson, Box
15, Crystal City, Manitoba. Dr. Hamilton was the physician
attending the birth of his niece, Wenda Alma Baldwinson at
Crystal City on June 15, 1936.

- [1] Interview with Dr. Willard Hamilton;
- [2] 1 September 1992,
- [3] by Kendal Johnson, recording owned by Ms Arabella Johnson, Box
15, Crystal City, Manitoba.
- [4] Dr. Hamilton was the physician attending the birth of his niece,
Wenda Alma Baldwinson at Crystal City on June 15, 1936.

CONCLUSIONS

It has been the purpose of this article is to demonstrate to genealogists a simple, yet academically acceptable way to note genealogical sources. Complete, accurate source citations so essential for any serious researcher of family history, may be constructed within the guidelines suggested. Such source citations facilitate accurate reconstruction of our research. They enhance the quality of our work. For many the inclusion of such detailed source notes will be a challenge. The detail required to get the elements of a source citation correct may seem tedious. The method, however, can be learned, and comes easy with practice. The old saying that anything worth doing is worth doing well hold true in the case of source citations.

Eldon Hay, Ph.D., Mount Allison U., Sackville, N.B. EOA 3CO
Albert County Historical Society, Riverside-Albert Masonic Temple
Riverside-Albert, N.B., 7:30 p.m., 23 August 1993

WHENCE THE RIVERSIDE-ALBERT MASONIC TEMPLE?

Newspaper Notice (and a précis of the address):

The Albert County Historical Society meets at the Riverside Masonic Temple on Monday, 23 August at 7:30 p.m.

This is a fitting place for the meeting to be held, for the subject of the talk will be "Where did the Masonic Temple in Riverside come from?"

Certainly the Masonic Temple looks like a church. And indeed it began as a church, and was used as a place of worship by three different denominations. Moreover, the building was not always situated where it now stands.

The building was first erected in Rockland, New Brunswick in the mid-1870s, as a Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) church. Two persons were chiefly responsible for its erection: Thomas Main MacKelvie of Rockland and Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates of Amherst. After being used as a Covenanter Church for a few years, it became a place of worship in the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the early 1880s, though services were not held there after 1910. In the mid-1920s, the church was dismantled, loaded on a scow, carried down the Memramcook River and across Shepody Bay, then rebuilt as a United Church in Riverside, thus being utilized in a third denomination. (The church originating in Rockland replaced a church in Riverside which was burned to the ground in November 1925.) Finally, in the 1970s, it was purchased by the Masons, who largely refurbished it. Since 1976, it has been the Riverside Masonic Temple.

Dr. Eldon Hay, a professor at Mount Allison University, has made an extensive study of the Covenanter movement in this region. He will be giving a talk, illustrated with slides, in the Riverside Masonic Temple on Monday, August 23, beginning at 7:30.

An additional feature of the gathering will be the presence of direct descendants of the original builders--Mrs. Geraldine MacKenzie Estabrooks of Moncton, granddaughter of Thomas Main MacKelvie and John Copeland Yates, a grandson of Rev. Samuel Darrah.

All interested are cordially invited to attend.

Introduction to the Address:

First of all, I have distributed a sheet which has on one side (Appendix A) some names, dates and events and on the other side (Appendix B) a couple of maps which I hope will be helpful to you. If there are errors on these sheets or in my talk, please let me know. At the end of the address I will also show a few slides of some of the persons I'll be talking about.

Secondly, there are a number of persons to thank: the Albert County Historical Society and its president, Mr. Howard Dixon, for arranging this gathering. Then there are a significant number of others--Herbert Brand, Brian and the late Russell Cochran, Nancy Constable, Geraldine MacKelvie Estabrooks, Alberta and Gordon Fullerton, Bing Geldart, Edith Gillcash, Frank and Marie Kiever, Bayne Sowerby MacKelvie, Dorothy Yates Reed, Ruth Yates Schmitz, Charles Scobie and John Copeland Yates, who in one way or another, have been of great assistance. As you may be aware by reading the newspaper advertisements of this event, two persons figured early in the story I'll be telling--Thomas Main MacKelvie and Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates. And the news release also said that descendants of these two would be present--Mrs. Geraldine MacKelvie Estabrooks of Moncton and John Copeland Yates, of York, Pennsylvania. We welcome Mrs. Geraldine MacKelvie Estabrooks and her husband to this gathering. It was also the fervent hope and expectation that John Copeland Yates and his wife would be here this evening. Mrs. Yates's recent illness unfortunately precluded their coming. (They will later be coming to the area, I know). Nonetheless, to my delightful surprise, for it was arranged very recently, there is a Yates here--I refer to Mrs. Ruth Yates Schmitz, a granddaughter of Rev. Samuel D. Yates. She and her husband Norbert have come from Madison, Wisconsin to be with us, and we bid them a very special welcome.

Finally, I ask Geraldine MacKelvie Estabrooks and Ruth Yates Schmitz to please stand. It is their grandparents who are chief players in this address.

Where did the Masonic Temple in Riverside-Albert come from? The building was first erected in Rockland, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, on the western bank of the Memramcook River, two miles up from Fort Folly Point which is at the tip of the Memramcook Peninsula. It was erected as a Covenanter Church.

And who were the Covenanters? They were a Presbyterian group forming first in Scotland and then a bit later in Northern Ireland, before coming to the new world. For our purposes, their chief beliefs and practices could be summarized as follows:

1. Covenanting--public witnessing--was a command of God.
Hence "the Covenanters."
2. Supreme scriptural authority--what was not commanded in the scriptures about the worship of God was forbidden; in church services, hymns were prohibited, psalms only were sung.
organs and other musical instruments were excluded.
3. Communion was open to believers only.
4. Strict keeping of the Sabbath.
5. A strong anti-Roman Catholic conviction.

The Covenanters had one other characteristic germane to our story--
I'll tell you about it later.

In the Chignecto region which spans the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia border--the first Covenanter missionary was Rev. Alexander Clarke (b. 1794), who came and settled with his wife and family in 1828, and lived in the region until his death in 1874. He was instrumental in building many Covenanter churches. Only three Covenanter churches now remain standing. One of Clarke's clergy assistants was Rev. William Sommerville (1800-1878), also coming from Ireland; Sommerville lived in Shepody, New Brunswick, from 1831 until he went to the Annapolis Valley in 1833, where he laboured until his death in 1878. While living in Shepody, Sommerville worked in southern New Brunswick and also in the Chignecto region. I also mention in this regard that Rev. Dr. Frank Archibald (1903-1988), who many people here will know was minister of St. John's United Church in Moncton (1943-1970), was very interested in Covenanter history and wrote about it.

Towards the end of Clarke's life, the Covenanter movement began to wane--because other Presbyterians, most of whom later joined in The Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875, began to press in upon them. Though the Covenanter movement suffered from the death of Rev. Clarke in 1874, there was one corner of the region which flourished for a time, largely due to the efforts of Thomas MacKelvie and Rev. Samuel Yates. Let me share some information about each of these men, and about Rockland, where their lives intersected.

Thomas MacKelvie was born in Scotland about 1839, likely in a Covenanter home--his mother's maiden name was Main, and that was the second name of Thomas MacKelvie. Of MacKelvie's youth we know little. When he was about 15 years of age, around 1845, he emigrated to Saint John, New Brunswick, where he became involved in the mercantile business, became a member of the Saint John Covenanter Church, later moving to Sackville. In May of 1863, MacKelvie married Sarah Jane Armstrong (1839-1916) of Saint John, being married by Rev. Alexander McLeod Stavely (1816-1903), the Covenanter pastor in that city. The couple lived in Sackville, where MacKelvie managed a shoe store, and where in the late 1860s he

was one of those seeking funds to build a Covenantan church in Sackville. Later Thomas MacKelvie moved to Rockland where, among other things, he "owned a large general store [and] farmed."

Thomas MacKelvie and Sarah Jane Armstrong were the parents of four children who died in infancy, and four who reached adulthood. His son Norman succeeded Thomas MacKelvie on the home farm in Rockland. Norman MacKelvie (1872-1937) and his wife Maude Farrer (1886-1966) were the parents of three children who died in infancy and four who reached adulthood, and one of whom, Geraldine MacKelvie Estabrooks of Moncton, is with us this evening.

Samuel Darrah Yates was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland, 16 June 1842. He became a member of a Covenantan congregation there. While still young, Yates emigrated with his parents to New York. By occupation, he became a typesetter. He entered the Covenantan Seminary in Philadelphia to study for the ministry, in 1860, but illness interrupted his studies and he did not graduate until 1871. Samuel Darrah Yates was not a physically strong man, and had bouts of illness throughout his life. He was ordained and installed as pastor of First Lisbon (New York state) congregation, 1 May 1872. He married Mary Ann Bell (?-1929) of New York in 1872. Yates came to Amherst in 1875, and we have his description of his first coming:

[I came alone] in the month of March, 1875. The ground and even the fences were all covered with an almost incredible depth of snow. Here begin new trials and new labors. We found scattered over a territory of 65 miles some ten regular preaching stations. We labored and completed the [first] two months ... under very great difficulties and disadvantages; a hireling was already on the field doing incalculable mischief to the scattered remnant; dissension and strife, and division, had already broken up the principal congregation; distances were too great to reach preaching places inside of twenty-four hours; the roads were dangerous, and the weather unfit to travel in for days. These are but a few of the trials and dangers of [this] climate and country.

Nonetheless S.D. Yates later moved his wife and family to Amherst. Yates was a kind of missionary to the region, while going many places he later focused his pastoral duties work largely in Amherst and River Hebert congregations. But because there was a scarcity of Covenantan clergy in the region, he was called upon to be the officiating minister at other points, including Rockland.

He and Mary Ann Bell had five children, only two of whom reached full adulthood. One son, John Yates (1879-1957), was born in Amherst on 17 December 1879 and later became a Covenantan clergyman. Rev. John Yates and his wife Florence Evangeline Copeland (1888-1969) were the parents of three children, one of whom--Ruth Yates Schmitz of Madison, Wisconsin--is with us this evening.

These two Covenantans--MacKelvie and Yates--were brought together in Rockland, New Brunswick in the middle to late 1870s. We are afforded a view of Rockland and Covenantan activities there through the eyes of a visiting American Covenantan pastor, Rev. Samuel Moffett, who came for a few weeks to the Chignecto region in the autumn of 1871. He provided some geographical perspective on the approach to Rockland, from his starting point in Amherst, Nova Scotia:

At an early hour on Saturday morning we left Amherst by train to preach on Sabbath at Rockland, by the brink of the Memramcook River. The morning encouraged travel on such an errand; it was one of bright sunshine. Near Dorchester you come in view of Rockland, which is distant from you about two or three miles. Nevertheless you have some sixteen or eighteen miles to travel before you reach it; about half the distance to go by rail, the remainder by carriage. This inconvenience is occasioned by the Memramcook River, which alternates with the tide between you and Rockland, in the neighborhood of which no bridge spans the stream. Sometimes the inhabitants, to economise time, cross in a boat. But owing to the loamy deposits of the ocean with which its banks are covered, you can hardly cross without getting muddled.

Moffett mentioned the activities that put Rockland on the map. There were "a large number of men employed as miners, who dig out large blocks of rock, which they ship to New York for house-building ... Ship-building is commenced by the river, and ere long Rockland may become a place of considerable importance." In that relatively new settlement were some staunch Covenanters, chief among whom were Thomas MacKelvie and his wife Sarah Jane Armstrong. Furthermore, a "Mr. Smith, who is from Dr. Clarke's congregation, is engaged with Mr. McKelvie in the business of stone-quarrying." The partnership of "Smith and MacKelvie were engaged in ship building and in stone quarrying." (Nothing further is known about MacKelvie's partner, Smith). When Moffett visited, the Covenanters had not yet erected their own church; they used at that time "a 'Union House' at Rockland."

The Covenanters in Rockland commenced efforts to erect their own church in the mid-1870s, after the arrival of Yates, who may have spurred the efforts, though we have no record of it. The chief builder was MacKelvie, who provided part of his own property for the enterprise. What were his motives in building the church? First, we know he was a devout Covenanter. Secondly, there were other Covenanters there, including his business partner Smith. We are also told that he built the church "for his workmen," many of whom were probably not Covenanters. The "cost to himself" was "\$1200"; family tradition holds that MacKelvie "sold a boat-load of potatoes to South America [and] when he received more money for the potatoes than expected" he was able to start building the Covenanter church. MacKelvie was the biggest donor--it was later said that MacKelvie "built a neat church near his home which he donated to the Presbyterian congregation"--though presumably other Rockland Covenanters contributed. Moreover, in 1875, the Nappan Covenanter church was put up for sale: "the proceeds arising from such sale, after deducting incidental expenses, shall be appropriated for the benefit of the Church at Rockland," though whether the Nappan church was actually sold, and the funds forwarded to Rockland is not known.

Concomitant with the erection of a church building was the establishing and constitution of an official Covenanter congregation. On 3 October 1876

Rev. S.D. Yates [and] Kiever Hunter Committee of Eastern Presbytery Reformed Presbyterian Church North America met at Rockland and assisted by [Licentiate] George W. Brownell and in accordance with ... [a] resolution [at the] last meeting of Presb[yty]ry 19 July 1876] organized a new congregation of thirty three members.

The minutes of this meeting were signed "Mr. McKelvie Clerk [for this] meeting." Presumably Thomas McKelvie was elected or appointed as an elder, in order for the Rockland congregation to be regularly constituted. At a regular meeting of the Eastern Presbytery a week later, on 10 October 1876, "Revd. S.D. Yates reported with reference to the organization at Rockland that four or five meetings [had been held] and some thirty-three [persons] signed the roll of membership and these brethren are asking Preaching at least once per month." So Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates had thus made several trips to Rockland to oversee and officiate at the official establishment of Rockland as a Covenanter congregation.

Late in 1876, however, the Covenanter Church newspaper announced that "a new church is soon to be opened at Rockland, N.B." Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates reported to the General Synod in 1877 that "our people at Rockland are now making a commendable effort to erect for themselves a much-needed church building."

It may be assumed that in 1877 a church was in process of being erected; that it was "closed in," sufficient for worship, though probably not yet entirely completed. We do not know precisely when the church was finished, not when it was officially opened, though it is probable that Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates presided at its opening some time in 1878. The 1878 General Synod minutes, for the first time, name Rockland under the "List of ... Congregations under the care of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, with their post-office address." According to local tradition, however,

among the stalwarts of the congregation--in addition to Thomas MacKelvie, his wife Sarah Jane Armstrong and their family--were Thomas Adams, his wife Marion Hendry and their family. Moreover, the church yard became the site of a cemetery, and was so used by families in the community, particularly, though not exclusively by Covenanter families. The first burial of which we have record took place in 1875. We do not know a great deal about the Rockland church. Mrs. Estabrooks says of the building: "It was of quaint Gothic style with family box-pews, or gates." Blair Cochran said definitely that the church had no steeple or bell. The pulpit was at the end opposite to the door-entrance. Remember that in this Covenanter church there would be no organ; no hymns would have been sung--there was singing, but of the psalms only. John Armstrong (1845-1918), bachelor brother of Sarah Armstrong (Mrs. Thomas MacKelvie) was the precentor--with the aid of a tuning fork he would lead the congregation in singing the Psalms.

Nevertheless, Rockland was destined to have a short existence as a Covenanter church. In its 1880 report, the Eastern Presbytery indicated that the congregations at "Sackville [and] Rockland ... are in a weakened and distressed condition, and unless some way can be devised for their relief they must sooner or later be abandoned." The report for 1881 was equally negative: "In parts of our field we have a number of families attached to our principles, but to a great extent are as sheep without a shepherd, wandering here and there, and to all appearances, if something is not done soon, must be lost to our Church." There were several reasons for Covenanter decline in Rockland. Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates had expended considerable efforts in establishing the Rockland Covenanter congregation and in opening the church; but regular oversight and preaching--even on a monthly basis--may have been difficult due to Yates's other responsibilities, Yates's somewhat less than robust health and the distance to be travelled between Amherst and Rockland. And there were very few Covenanter clergy in Chignecto at this crucial time. Most important of all, there was a vigorous expansionary movement on the part of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, newly established in 1875, an expansion which vitally impacted Rockland, as evidenced by an 1881 letter written by Rev. Joseph Hogg (1841-1906) of Moncton; this expansion, moreover, was distinguished by the proselytizing of Covenanters. Rev. Hogg wrote that

I had Communion Services at Dorchester on the 20th [November 1881.] Five were admitted for the first time to full Communion[.] Three of them were baptized at the same time. Others were received from the Reformed Presbyterian Church. I think our prospects are fair in that neighbourhood ... I have no doubt but that the Rockland people will cast in their lot with us. Mr & Mrs McKelvie Mr & Mrs Adams did so at our last meeting in Dorchester and more of the people have signified their intention of So doing. More of them would have joined us on that occasion but the weather was so unfavourable that they could not well get to Dorchester. Let me know ... how many families you have And how many still belong to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

As prominent Covenanter families such as the MacKelvies and the Adamses withdrew, it is virtually certain that the Rockland Covenanter church became a Presbyterian Church in Canada church in the early 1880s. This would not have presented any ecclesiastical difficulties; the church stood on land owned by Thomas MacKelvie, had never been deeded to the Covenanter denomination, and now Thomas MacKelvie and the other leading Rockland Covenanters had become members of The Presbyterian Church in Canada. When Presbyterian Church in Canada theologian Samuel Crothers Murray served in the Dorchester Rockland region in 1884, the church at Rockland was considered firmly Presbyterian Church in Canada. By the mid-1880s, therefore, the church which had begun as a Covenanter building had become solidly Presbyterian Church in Canada. At some time in the early to mid-1880s an organ was introduced, and a Presbyterian hymnary was used--both the organ and the hymn-book would never have been found in a Covenanter Church. Miss Meta Adams, a spinster daughter of one of the founding Covenanter, then Presbyterian families, played the organ for a number of years.

But by the late 1880s, the prosperity which the community of Rockland had formerly enjoyed evaporated: "the sailing ships were replaced by steel ships, also a[n import] tax was put on the stone entering the United States, so these two industries ceased, and nearly all of the families moved away." The

Church was still in use, but with so few residents, it was no longer used Sabbath by Sabbath, and services dwindled, though it continued to be used from time to time until at least 1919.

Let's take up again the careers of Thomas MacKelvie and Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates. In 1887, Rockland resident and "prominent Presbyterian," Thomas MacKelvie, was appointed general agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society (later the Canadian Bible Society) for "both provinces" of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. MacKelvie was to give his whole time to the work in both Provinces, each of the provincial auxiliaries "paying \$400 for salary." MacKelvie's experience as a business person, his devotion to Christianity, and his other abilities made him a very successful travelling agent of the two provincial Bible societies. MacKelvie's "first report describes a considerable number of meetings, but very small collections which he greatly regrets." MacKelvie had some tough trips:

I addressed a good audience at Kingston, N.B. on the 11th [January 1888] ... The 12th was bitterly cold and my ear was frozen while walking to the station. Owing to the heavy snow drifts, no passenger car was attached to the locomotive on the "Kent Northern," and I had a two hours ride on the tender to Weldford [near Harcourt, New Brunswick] with feet as cold as ice, and seated on a heap of coal, enveloped alternately in clouds of snow and steam. The locomotive, snorting and furiously struggling like a mechanical maniac and bouncing spasmodically ahead, made one momentarily expect a crash or at least an upset in a snow bank; but I reached Weldford [near Harcourt] unscathed ...

Because of his work as travelling agent for 17 years, his annual reports are the chief body of writings he left. Politically, he was a staunch Conservative. "The work which he did throughout the Province in holding meetings and collecting money, was very great. While his reports complained of poor response in many districts, nothing could dampen his zeal or lessen his efforts." At the time of his death in July 1905, he

had [just] completed a laborious visit to Cape Breton. He ... arrived at Milford, N.S. where he intended to spend the night with his son-in-law, Rev. L[ewis] W. Parker [and his daughter, Anna MacKelvie Parker]. He stated to his daughter, that he was weary, and much in need of rest; in a few minutes he closed his eyes and entered upon his everlasting rest.

The Annual Report of 1905, contains the following Memorial page:

In Memoriam/ Thomas M. MacKelvie/ For seventeen years the faithful and/ devoted
General Agent of the/ Auxiliary Bible Society of/ New Brunswick./Died Twenty-fifth July,/ A.D. 1904.

MacKelvie's funeral service was held "at Rockland and within the church which he had built"; he was "interred in the little cemetery adjoining the church where he ... worshipped so long."

As mentioned, Rev. Samuel Darrah Yates's chief spheres of activity were Amherst and River Hebert, although he was engaged in other places--including Rockland--from time to time. Yates's congregants obviously appreciated his leadership, since there is recorded a donation visit by the River Hebert congregation in 1883. Some of Yates's writings survive. In the last part of 1885, Yates spent some time in Ohio, stopping over in New York City the following January while en route to Nova Scotia:

On January 11th [1886] Mr. Yates, while conducting the prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of the Twelfth Street [Covenanter] Church, New York, was stricken with paralysis. He was in the act of giving out the psalm, when the book dropped from his hand, and articulation ceased. [A] Dr. McLeod, who was present in the audience, recognized the attack, and leaving his seat advanced toward Mr. Yates, who being yet able to take a few steps down the aisle was not actually prostrated, the doctor being in time to break the fall. With the assistance of friends he was removed in a carriage to the residence of his brother in Thirty-fourth street.

Yates was later able to return to Amherst, though he was "rendered utterly unable [sic] for any active service for nearly ... five months. But we are now [May 1886] pleased to say that by the blessing of God he is recovering, and we trust that he will soon be restored to former health and vigor." Yates did resume pastoral duties, though on a reduced scale; in October 1887 he and his family left Amherst, "as the physician there advised a change of residence," stayed a short time in New York city and settled finally in Walton, New York.

Rev. Yates lived out the remainder of his fifty years, virtually incapacitated, in a home provided specially for him by friends in the Covenanter Church. Payment for "the Yates house" was to continue beyond the lifetime of Rev. Yates. In Chignecto, his co-religionists were aware of his plight and acted accordingly. When Rev. Yates died in 1892, the Halifax Herald copied the dispatch:

Amherst, January 8.--The many friends here of Rev. S.D. Yates and family will regret that the rev. gentleman is dead. His death took place on New Year's day, after a long illness, at his home, Walton, N.Y. ... His death was due to la grippe [influenza] ... In early life he was a printer ... While here [in Amherst] he ... had by no means lost the art. Mr. Yates on one occasion took off his coat and put up considerable matter.

The Baptist minister in Amherst, Rev. Steele, who had been Clarke's intimate friend, noted simply that "after the death of Dr. Clarke, Rev. S. D. Yates spent some time looking after the different congregations of that Communion, but owing to physical breakdown removed to the U.S." and "died there in the prime of his life." His General Synod colleagues declared that

Brother Yates was a faithful minister of the gospel of Christ. He took great pleasure in proclaiming the truth as it is in Christ ... His loyalty to the Reformed Presbyterian Church was commendable, and he was true to the principles of the church in which he was a minister, and he was faithful even unto death.

I return now to the Rockland church building itself. As we have seen, the community, once a thriving place, greatly decreased in population and prosperity. Thomas MacKelvie's son, Norman MacKelvie, still lived in the community, and in 1908 married Maude Letitia Farrer in the Rockland Presbyterian Church, and the couple continued to farm in the community. But services in the church dwindled and were occasional only--Presbyterians going instead to the Union Church in Taylor Village or to the Dorchester Presbyterian Church, where Norman MacKelvie was one of the "main elders in the Dorchester Presbyterian Church." However, the Church was used for another purpose in 1914, and thereby hangs a fascinating family story.

Norman and Maude MacKelvie had two large farms and needed help. Farm workers came from Scotland. One family--the Frasers--came to work on the MacKelvie farm, living in a home provided. A small Fraser child was very ill when they arrived. Maude MacKelvie nursed the child back to health, but her own three small children caught the disease--a type of Asian cholera--and two little MacKelvie girls and a wee son died in one week in April 1914. All three infants were buried in the Rockland Cemetery. Maude MacKelvie then also became critically ill. The Board of Health from Moncton quarantined the home. Mr. George Shannon, hired man, took care of the farm animals, milked the large herd of cows and poured the milk into the brook because it could not leave the farm. At the time George Shannon lived in the hay barn. Nurses came from Moncton to look after Mrs. MacKelvie during her long convalescence, working in shifts; the nurses were housed in the Rockland Presbyterian Church.

After 1919/20, the church was abandoned, the door fastened shut. Bayne MacKelvie recalls that one time the door somehow got opened, and sheep found shelter there for a couple of nights. This invasion of the abandoned church bothered Norman MacKelvie.

Why was the Rockland church moved?

In June of 1925, the United Church of Canada was formed--made up of Methodist, Congregational and most of the Presbyterian Church in Canada congregations. In Riverside, Albert County, N.B., (the

Petitcodiac River is the boundary between Westmorland and Albert Counties) a Presbyterian church built around 1885, on land donated by Abner Reid McClelan and his wife Anna--the only Presbyterian church in Albert County--became United Church of Canada in June 1925. In November of the same year, this church--"one of ... the handsomest country church[es] in the Province"--burned to the ground, though "the pulpit, organ and carpet were saved as were also the books and pew cushions." Could this beautiful though uninsured church be replaced? One of the prominent laypersons associated with it was Alonzo Stiles. He was a good friend of Rockland's Norman MacKelvie; who knew each other well through Presbyterian, now United Church, circles. Norman MacKelvie suggested that the old and unused Rockland church might somehow fill the bill. Negotiations between the two friends continued, and in no time an agreement was reached.

In brief, the Rockland church was taken apart, loaded on a scow, floated down the Memramcook River and across Shepody Bay, unloaded and reassembled on the spot where the former Riverside church had burned.

It has proved impossible to find a newspaper account of the scow moving the church, though Russell Cochran, who worked on taking the Rockland church down and hauling it to the scow, told me some of the details in a conversation I had with him in 1987 (Mr. Cochran has since died). Bayne MacKelvie, then a lad of eleven or twelve, was also an observer of the event. During the taking apart of the church, hauling it to the shore with horses and loading the scow, "the workers stayed about four days in the MacKelvie home enjoying nourishing meals such as pork chops and pancakes." Was the church taken down "board by board" as some remember, or "dismantled in sections," as others claim? Bayne MacKelvie saw the church being taken down, loaded on horse-drawn wagons, which was taken down some 300 yards to the sandy beach area; though he did not see the scow being loaded. The church was moved in 1925, in the late autumn, probably in November or December. It was probably moved on one scow--24 feet wide, 90 feet long. The scows which operated on the Memramcook at that time would have had an engine or engines. It would be romantic to think the scow which moved the church would also have had a sail, but it is very highly unlikely, at least on the Memramcook, more likely on the Petitcodiac river. At any rate, the scow would come up the Memramcook River to Rockland on high tide, undoubtedly using the tide, the engines being most heavily used when beaching or landing the scow.

When loaded, the scow probably went out on high tide, moved down the Memramcook for two miles to Fort Folly Point, then across Shepody Bay. The scow was beached, or drew up to a wharf. Where? Opinions and recollections differ as to where that occurred--either Riverside, or Hopewell Cape or Hopewell Hill. At any rate, the dismantled church was taken from the scow, loaded on wagons, and transported to the vacant lot in Riverside. A new cement foundation had been prepared, where the former Riverside church had stood. The former Rockland church was re-assembled, either section by section and/or board by board, and put on that foundation. The Rockland church itself had been a gift, though the cost of removing it to Riverside was undoubtedly born by the Riverside congregation. The committee responsible for reconstructing the Riverside church was composed of "Charles H. Bray, A[lonzo] R. Stiles and Dr. Carnwath; C.B. Moore of Mountville, Albert County, being foreman in charge of the work." The church was in use as a place of worship in the spring of 1926, though it was not dedicated until the autumn:

The offerings at the dedication service [in early November 1926] of the Riverside Church amounted to about \$200. The new edifice, especially the interior, presents a handsome appearance, the gothic windows of leaded stained glass being particularly pleasing. The large front window is 17 feet by 8 feet and is a beautiful piece of workmanship, being pronounced one of the handsomest church windows in the county. The windows were the gift of the estate of the late Hon. A[bner] R[eid] McClelan.

The new Riverside church would use the pulpit and the organ, saved from the fire which destroyed the old Riverside Church. The belfry and bell were undoubtedly new additions, not part of the original Rockland structure. Certainly the large front window, and probably the other windows as well, were fashioned in Riverside. As we can see, the ceiling and part of the wall is made of 3" tongue-and-grooved timber. The

ceiling is inverted like the bow of a ship, comes down to a gable, then straight out over the "shed" structure: there are posts along side to support it.

The United Church minister at the time of the burning of the original Riverside church, and the removal of the Rockland church to Riverside, and its rededication, was Rev. Dr. Christopher Munro, a man much loved and respected in the area, although he died "at the McClellan Memorial Hospital, Riverside, N.B., after a brief illness," in April, 1929. The Riverside church continued to be used as a United Church venue of worship for a number of years, from 1926 until 1975. Of course, that does not mean that it was used every Sunday, for there were a significant number of churches in the Alma-Albert area, and various attempts at rationalization of clergy and other resources were made over the years. Riverside was last listed as a preaching point in the Alma-Albert United Church pastoral charge in 1975. It was soon to be purchased by the Masonic Order. Before talking about that I want to return to Rockland in Westmorland County for a moment.

At Rockland, Norman MacKelvie made valiant and persistent attempts to keep the cemetery trimmed and cared for, though it "had not been used since about 1920." Maintaining the cemetery in good shape was a lonely task, for there was real difficulty in interesting others--most folk had moved away. Norman and Maude MacKelvie had had four other children in addition to the three wee ones dying in infancy, and in 1929 the MacKelvies found it necessary to sell their two farms to the Wartime Settlement Board, though Norman MacKelvie kept the deed to the right-of-way to the Rockland cemetery, the cemetery itself, and the parcel of land on which the church had been situated.

Norman and Maude MacKelvie moved first to Moncton, then to Sackville, where Norman MacKelvie died in September 1937. He was buried in the Sackville cemetery. After Norman MacKelvie's death, his widow felt it was a shame for his parent's stone to be lost in the forest, so she had the large MacKelvie stone moved to Sackville and placed it beside her husband's to be a continual memorial to Thomas and Sarah Jane MacKelvie and to John Armstrong. Needless to say, in 1993, there are other tombstones among the trees in the Rockland cemetery.

Back to Albert County, to Riverside-Albert, as it is now called (after 1966). As already noted, Riverside ceased to be a United Church preaching point in 1975. The Masons, who had been using a hall in nearby Albert, became interested in the building. So the Masonic Order and the Order of the Eastern Star bought it for \$3500, on 25 January 1977, fixed it up--to the tune of some \$3,000. The refurbishing meant fixing the stained glass windows, rewiring, putting in a new chimney, installing insulation, putting a floor in the basement, finishing the basement walls, hooking the building into a sewer system, installing a toilet and kitchen. The building had been heated by a wood furnace with large pipes traversing all over the basement--the masons later installed a new oil furnace.

The Order of the Eastern Star and the Masons first used the building in March 1977, and as we meet here in 1993, the building is still in use by both the Masonic Order and the Order of the Eastern Star.

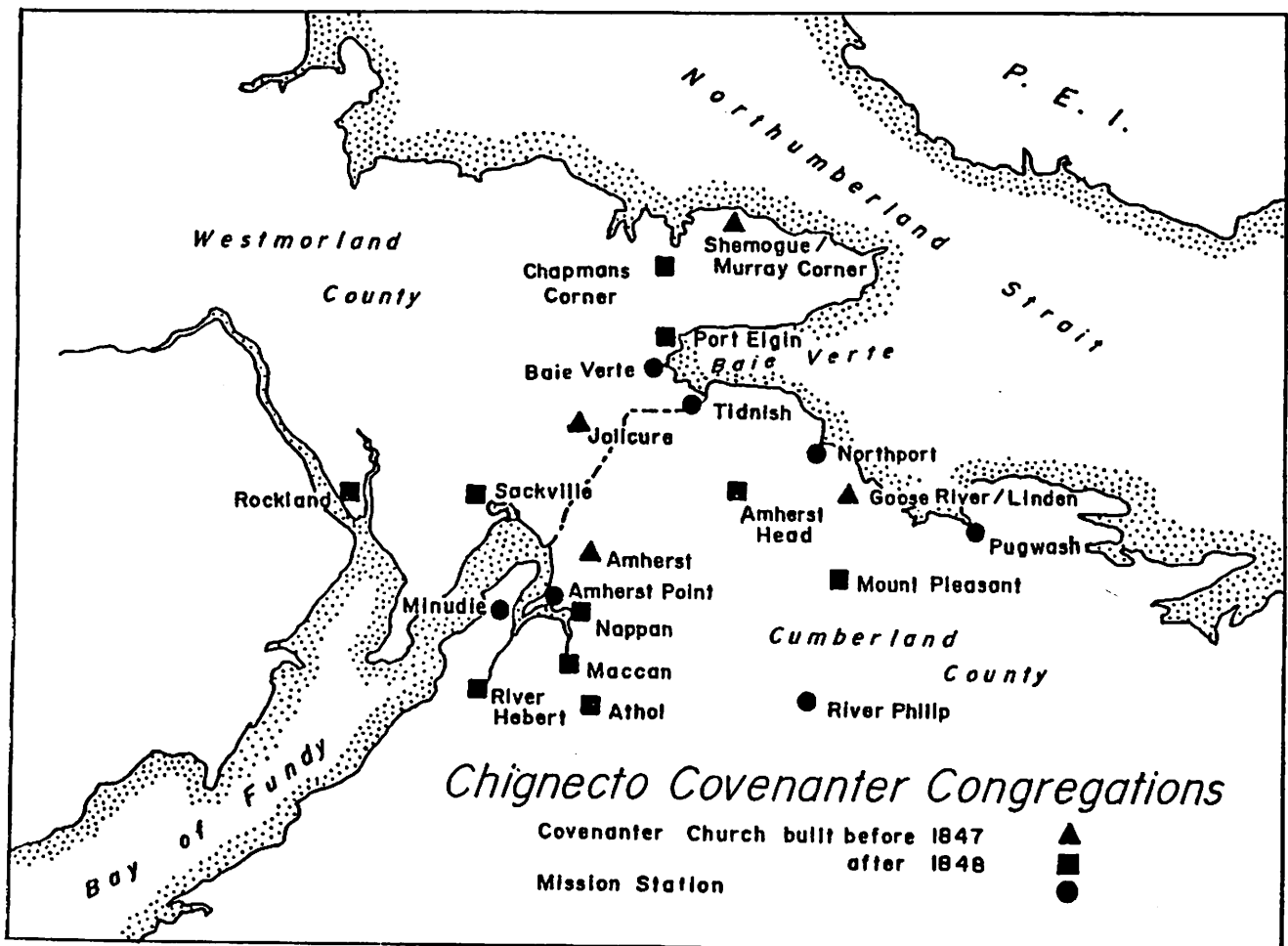
I conclude with three minor points--one historic, one ironic, one inspirational.

The historic note. There are three Covenanter churches left standing--one at Chapmans Corner, New Brunswick, where it is utilized as a granary; the second at Mount Pleasant, Calvary United Church, Nova Scotia, where it is used by the United Church. The third is at Riverside-Albert, where it is in service as a Masonic Temple.

The ironic note grows naturally out of the historic. I said the Covenanters had another characteristic that I would tell you about later. That characteristic? Covenanters were very critical of secret societies such as the Masons, and Covenanters were forbidden to join them; this building, originally built by Covenanters is now a Masonic Temple. Rev. William Sommerville, who had lived for a year and a half in his early ministry in Shepody, wrote about

the unchristian, antichristian institution of Masonry. I do not say *Free-Masonry*, because it looks like burlesque to call that man *free*, who is bound by the solemnity of an oath, under fearful penalties, to keep secrets inviolably and to walk according to laws exactly, of which he is profoundly ignorant till he has taken the oath. I call the institution *unchristian*, because it professes to unite "the distant Chinese, the wild Arab, and the American savage," with the "Briton, the Frank, and the German," in the brotherhood. I call it *antichristian*, because what is not for Christ is against Him.

The inspirational note. The author of the letter to the Hebrews (chapters 11 and 12), talks about some great figures of the past as recorded in the Old Testament--Adam, Moses, Isaac and Jacob, and mentions with approval unnamed martyrs and heroes. The writer concludes: "Therefore, seeing we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us run with perseverance the race that is set before us." So I paraphrase the words of the letter to the Hebrews: let us--those of us gathered together tonight--let us run with perseverance the race that is set before us, seeing we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witness. That is not to say that we would agree with all their standards, values and activities of those about whom we have conversed tonight. Nonetheless we can recognize the real worth of those whom we have talked this evening--Thomas Main and Sarah Jane MacKelvie, Rev. Samuel Darrah and Mary Ann Yates, Norman and Maude MacKelvie, Rev. John and Florence Yates--and others--the Abner Reid and Anna McClelan, Alonzo Stiles, Dr. and Mrs. Carnwath.



NEW BRUNSWICK NATIVES WHO DIED IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Warren H. Hasty, 4632 Zenith Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55410-1870 compiled the following statistics from the Register of Deaths from the Washington County court house, Stillwater, Minnesota.

DECEDENT	D E A T H		AGE MONTHS DAYS	FATHER	MOTHER	MAIDEN NAME
	DATE	TOWN				
AUTHORY, ALBERT	14 AUG 1872	STILLWATER	19-11-17	ALBERT	ELOISE	FOREN
BARRON, JAMES	14 DEC 1878	STILLWATER	38	DAVID	KATHARINE	
BARRON, RICHARD	16 OCT 1880	STILLWATER	48	JAMES	KATE	
BARRONS, JOHANNA	23 APR 1876	STILLWATER	40	JAMES	CATHARINE	ORR
CARLINE, CATHARINE	AUG 1870	BAYTOWN	27	WILLIAM	ANN	
CROTTY, WILLIAM	25 JAN 1879	STILLWATER	38	JOHN	MARY	
BOYD, ELIZABETH	05 DEC 1899	DENMARK	79-07-08	GEORGE	ISABELL	CONNERS UNDERWOOD
CARLIN, JOHN	09 FEB 1892	S. STILLWATER	63	WILLIAM	MARY	
CHRISTOPHER, ELIZA	21 DEC 1876	STILLWATER	63	JAMES	MAGGIE	
CLARK, ANNA BELL	25 FEB 1899	MAY	63	JAMES		NELSON
CLYDE, GRACE	06 SEP 1895	S. STILLWATER	60	PETER	MARGARET	
DOWNS, MAGGIE N.	02 JUL 1874	STILLWATER	26	HENRY	ELIZA	
DUSTEN, OSCAR VAN	19 SEP 1872	STILLWATER	25	OSCAR	ELLEN	PENNINGTON
FERGUSON, MICHAEL	05 FEB 1882	STILLWATER	80	THOMAS	MARGARET	
FLELL, JANE	10 AUG 1880	LAKELAND	51-04-04	GEORGE	SUSAN	
FOLEY, JOSEPH	22 JUN 1884	BAYTOWN	03-03-20	WILLIAM	MARY	KELLY
FOLEY, LAURA JANE	22 JUN 1884	BAYTOWN	05-01-14	WILLIAM	MARY	
GALLOP, MARY	04 DEC 1878	STILLWATER	69	SAMUEL	MARY	
GOWAN, JOHN	11 NOV 1885	BAYTOWN	54-10-15	JOHN	MARTHA	TAYLOR
GOWAN, MARGARET	15 MAY 1898	OAKDALE	51-07-15	GEORGE	MAGGIE	
JOHNSON, ALFRED	07 MAR 1879	STILLWATER	50	JOHN	HANNAH	
KANNAH, TERRENCE	28 DEC 1873	BAYTOWN	25-10-16	JAMES	ANN	MACKEY CARROLL CARLIN
KELLY, JAMES	26 APR 1873	STILLWATER	39-01-24	JAMES	BRIDGET	
LAWLER, MARY	22 JUL 1871	STILLWATER	19	JOHN	MARGARET	
LLOYD, GEORGE	10 FEB 1879	STILLWATER	34	CHARLES		SIMMONS
LOHMAN, RODMAN	29 JUN 1872	STILLWATER	26			
LUKE, MARY	11 JAN 1890	S. STILLWATER	25-00-28	WILLIAM	MARGARET	
MACKEY, THOMAS	13 OCT 1879	STILLWATER	43	FELIX	MARY	MACKEY CARROLL CARLIN
MALOY, MARY ANN	23 NOV 1877	BAYTOWN	47	JOHN	CATHARINE	
MCCADAMS, MARY	12 MAR 1898	STILLWATER	68	JAMES	MARY ANN	
MCCANN, BRIDGETT	18 OCT 1878	BAYTOWN	33	WILLIAM	MARY	SIMMONS
MCCANN, CATHARINE	29 JUN 1879	BAYTOWN	31-01-15	WILLIAM	MARY	
MCCANN, JOHN	18 OCT 1873	BAYTOWN		WILLIAM	MARY	
MCGRATH, JOHN	12 OCT 1876	STILLWATER	56	ANDREW	ELIZABETH	SIMMONS
MCKENZIE, WM. LOCKE	30 SEP 1880	STILLWATER	24	DANIEL	MARGARET	
MOFFATT, WELLINGTON	20 FEB 1885	BAYTOWN	22-11-29	ROBERT	SUSANNA	
MONSON, ANN	21 AUG 1875	BAYTOWN	86	JOHN	HANNA	SIMMONS
NOLAN, PATRICK	10 JUN 1872	BAYTOWN	25-06	MICHAEL	MARY	
ORR, DAVID	18 JAN 1885	DENMARK	27-11-00	SAMUEL	ELIZABETH	
ORR, SAMUEL	JUN 1888	DENMARK	72-08-21	SAMUEL	JANE	SIMMONS
PENNINGTON, JAMES	24 FEB 1888	AFTON	88-04-08	JAMES	MARY	
SHERRARD, JOSEPH H.	21 MAY 1880	STILLWATER	34	JOHN	CATHARINE	
SIMPSON, MARY ANN	14 NOV 1877	STILLWATER	33	JAMES	SARAH	SIMMONS
SINCLAIR, JENNIE	28 SEP 1876	STILLWATER	17	JOHN	SUSAN	
SINCLAIR, ROBERT	26 AUG 1876	STILLWATER	08	JOHN	SUSAN	
SPARROW, MICHAEL	08 DEC 1880	STILLWATER	36			SIMMONS
WHEALEN, JANE	20 NOV 1879	BAYTOWN	28	JOHN	ANN	

NEW BRUNSWICK NATIVES WHO DIED IN STILLWATER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Warren H. Hasty, 4632 Zenith Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55410-1870
compiled the following statistics from the Register of Deaths at the
Washington County courthouse, Stillwater, Minnesota.

DECEDENT	DATE OF DEATH	AGE MONTHS DAYS	FATHER	MOTHER	MAIDEN NAME
BEATTY, WILLIAM	08 JUN 1887	42			
BERGIN, WILLIAM	08 SEP 1887	34	F.	MARY	
BRENNAN, MARGARET	01 NOV 1890	30	PATRICK	ELIZABETH	POWERS
BURNHAM, MARIE	24 OCT 1895	58	HENRY	MARY	
CONNORS, ALICE	12 APR 1892	38	MICHAEL	MARY	HAYES
COX, ALICE	17 APR 1891	51	JAMES	KATHERINE	STEVENSON
CURRIE, SOPHIE	22 JUL 1885	28			
CURRY, JOHN	23 APR 1893	42	JOHN	MARY	
DAWSON, JOHN	22 JUN 1887	13	MICHEAL		
DAY, MARY	07 MAR 1886	39-00-02	DAVID	SARAH	HOPKINS
DONALD, ANGUS	17 MAY 1893	35			
DONOVAN, ROBERT	11 JAN 1891	35	MICHAEL	JOHANNA	
DOWNES, DAVID	31 AUG 1895	51			
DUNN, CHARLES	24 DEC 1883	27			
EDMONTES, ELIZABETH	02 OCT 1892	64	JOHN		SIMMONS
ERBANKS, ALBERT	02 MAY 1896	43			
FARNHAM, MARY	07 JUN 1893	31			
FERGUSON, MARGARET	28 FEB 1885	76-03	JAMES	MARGARET	CHRISTOPHER
GILLESPIE, JOHN	31 JUL 1883	38	ROBERT	HONORA	
GILLIS, HANNAH T.	06 FEB 1893	39	PATRICK	MARGURITE	BARRETT
GOUDY, MARTHA	18 MAR 1890	26	ALFRED	ANNA	MOUCHERON
GUMMERSON, JOHN	09 NOV 1893	49			
HAWS, MAGGIE	12 FEB 1894	35			
HOLMES, MARTHA	19 MAR 1888	22-01-06	JOHN	BRIDGET	DOYLE
HUBBARD, ERNEST	29 AUG 1885	01-08	MARSHALL	MARGARET	
HUBBARD, HANNAH	02 DEC 1885	33	ROBERT		STEWART
HUBBARD, MARGARET	19 SEP 1885	22	THOMAS	BRIDGET	NOONAN
HUBBARD, NETTIE T.	31 MAR 1886	03-10			
KAIN, ANNIE	08 AUG 1885	05-10	JOHN	SARAH	
KELLY, THOMAS	03 APR 1884	49	JAMES	BRIDGET	
KENNAR, ELLEN	18 OCT 1882	35	JAMES	ANNA	
KINGSTON, WILLIAM	31 MAR 1897	—	SAMUEL	MARY	
LAFURGEY, GIDEON	28 JAN 1892	66	ELI	JUDAH	
LESLIE, MARGARET	08 APR 1889	69	ALEXANDER	ANN	DAVIDSON
MALLOY, GEORGE	25 APR 1883	59	JOHN	CATHARINE	
MALLOY, ROBERT A.	26 DEC 1897	66	JOHN	CATHARINE	
MCDERMOTT, ELIZABETH	28 NOV 1891	45	JOHN	MARY	MCGRATH
MCDUGALL, BRIDGET	28 AUG 1897	45	PERRY	ELLEN	LONG
MCDUGALL, WILLIAM	03 JUN 1898	38	JOHN	JULIA	

NEW BRUNSWICK NATIVES WHO DIED IN STILLWATER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA
(continued)

DECEDENT	DATE OF DEATH	AGE MONTHS DAYS	FATHER	MOTHER	MAIDEN NAME
MCGEE, ELIZABETH	22 JAN 1893	53	RICHARD	MARY	
MCLAIN, HUGH	03 FEB 1898	88	MURDOCK	SUSANNAH	
MCNELLY, GEORGE	05 JUN 1886	55	JOHN	BETSY	
MICHAELAS, CHARLES	06 MAY 1886	30			
MURPHY, ANNA F.	11 NOV 1891	31	JOHN	ANNA	MCAULY
NOONAN, LUCY	19 MAY 1894	28	JEREMIAH	BRIDGETT	MORAN
O'DONNELL, JAMES	26 APR 1886	28			
PETERS, CAROLINE	28 FEB 1895	62-11-07	BENJAMIN	FRANCIS	CASSIT
PRICE, PHOEBE G.	26 SEP 1886	24			
ROBINSON, DAVID	27 APR 1891	52			
STAPLES, ANN	27 MAY 1886	49	PETER	HELEN	
STEWART, JAMES	27 MAR 1890	65	CHARLES	SARAH	
STEWART, ROBERT B.	08 AUG 1892	42	JOHN	ANNA	
SULLIVAN, CHRISTOPHER	27 NOV 1894	12	WILLIAM	HONORA	
SULLIVAN, MARGARET	03 SEP 1886	36	JOHN	MARY	CURRIE
SUTTON, GEORGE	22 MAR 1888	79	GEORGE	ELIZABETH	
SUTTON, RICHARD	25 DEC 1890	79-09	GEORGE		
TUTTLE, JANE	19 SEP 1887	82	JACOB	BETSY	LIBBY
UNDERHILL, GRACE	03 MAY 1890	27	ISAAC	JANE	SCHOFIELD
WELCH, ELLEN	25 APR 1897	56	MARTIN	ELLEN	DOWNEY
WENTZEL, ROXANNA	27 FEB 1884	36	JOHN	CLARISSA	BRIGAN
WHITE, MARGARET	27 DEC 1885	70			

NBGS 1993 SEARCH LIST

A New Brunswick Genealogical Society 1993 Search List is now available. The List is a supplement to the Membership and Search List published in May, 1991. It contains the names, addresses, and in most cases telephone numbers, for more than six hundred current members, and the surnames of families they are researching. It will be particularly useful to family historians who want to know who else is researching the same families they are, and want to communicate with them for the purpose of exchanging data. The 1993 Search List is \$5.00, which includes postage. U.S. residents are asked to send \$5.00 U.S. and the exchange will be applied to the higher postage cost to the U.S. Send orders to the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3235, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5G9.

A TWIG FROM MY FAMILY TREE

BY

MARION J. DUNPHY

Cornelius Quinlan and a Daniel Quinlan came to St. John New Brunswick on the ship "Charity", from Cork Ireland in January 1833, according to the 1851 census of St. Martins East, they came in 1837.

A Mary Quinlan came later in June of the same year, on the brig "Thomas Hanford" from Cork Ireland, under master John Dunbar. Cornelius was twenty-two, but no age was given for Mary.

Mary, s maiden name was Wilson and like many other couples they married in Ireland and emigrated to New Brunswick to begin their married life.

The Quinlans settled in St. Martins East, St. John Co. New Brunswick. When the first census of New Brunswick was taken in 1851, the Quinlans, had several children.

Quinlan, Cornelius	H	40	from IRE.	1837	Blacksmith
Quinlan, Mary	W	33	"	"	
Quinlan, Julia	d	13	native bapt.	by Fr. E.J. Dunphy	
Quinlan, John	s	11	"		
Quinlan, Cornelius	s	9	"		
Quinlan, Jeremiah	s	7	"		
Quinlan, Rachael	d	4	"		
Quinlan, Mary	d	2	"		

Although there are no census records for 1861, St. John Co. by use of church records it has been established that the Quinlan family were still living in St. Martins and the 1871 census verified it.

The 1871 census, St. Martins, Parish of Simonds, shows the Quinlan family was still growing.

Quinlan, Robert s native
Quinlan, Alexander s native
* Quinlan, Daniel s native-my great grandfather

The St. John Co. census in 1881,Albert ward

Quinlan, Thomas	s	17	native	-stone cutter
Quinlan, William	s	19	"	-stone cutter
Quinlan, Daniel	s	32	"	-sea captain

Daniel Quinlan, my great grandfather was drowned off
New York ,February 7,1896, in a heavy gale,leaving his wife
Mary (Fitzerald) Quinlan to bring up five sons and one daughter
alone.

My grandfather George Quinlan married Catherine Linda Lyons
of 236 Winslow St. St. John,N.B. on June 26, 1903.-at the
Church of the Assumption ,St. John,N.B.

My mother Mary Quinlan was born,April 16,1904.
I was very fortunate to have a family who knew their roots
so well, I ~~knew~~ much of my information,by word of mouth before
I started the search.

* My aunt Gertrude (Steele) had a studio portrait of the
whole Quinlan family,now in my possession.m* John Quinlan

My family history was accepted at the Provincial Archives
in 1988 (MC1397.)Other names in my history are;Johnston,Fitzerald, ,
Lyons,Joyce,Stanley,Silliphant, Goss, Muirhead, Cullinan,McCarthy,
Akerley, Thompson and McCance.

References; St. John Co. census -1851,1871,1881
Assumption Church records-Diocese
of St. John
Custom House Reports,N.B. 1833
1834,1837 and 1838-N.B.
Geneological Society Book.

Marriage Certificates of New Brunswick on Microfilm

INTRODUCTION

This series of source documents is a collection of slips of note paper, scraps of irregular pages frequently recycled from old letters or time expired legal correspondence and, in a few instances, a pre-printed form on which the particulars of a marriage transaction was recorded. A few are licences.

These slips were prepared at the time of or shortly after the ceremony by the OFFICIAL WHO PERFORMED THE CEREMONY. They must be considered as the prime source when there are conflicts with the Marriage Register which was created by the Register Office Clerk from the same slips supplied by the Official.

The physical creasing, folds, weathering and general state of the slips indicate that, although created at or near the time of the ceremony, some days months or frequently years would elapse before the Official found it convenient to forward an assembled packet of slips for registration. Some Church officials who operated from their own church appeared to have provided a listing at irregular intervals taken from the church record. These reports usually covered the period since his or his predecessor's last report.

Those slips or lists that reached the County Office (many did not) were the basis for the entry in the Marriage Register. Part of the registration process (at least for most of those for Westmorland Co.) was the notation on the outside fold of the slip that included the names of the parties married, the date of the registration entry and the Libra, page number and the entry sequence no. of its location in the register. The intent it would seem was a quick cross-reference to each related document. -- All was for Naught!--. Due to missing slips, numbering and transcription errors, disarrangement of the slips and the more recent photo copying of the slips in that jumbled order has made a relatively simple task into a most difficult or impossible one.

The following letter from a Minister to the Registrar, found among the slips, may explain the missing record of marriage that frequently troubles the Researcher.

Moncton,

Aug 31, 1886

Dear Mr Knapp

Herewith find copies of
Certificates of Marriages the ceremony
of which was performed by Me since
the last that I sent to the Recorders
office. If my memorandum is
correct the last I sent you was dated
Jan 5, 1885.

I feel quite sure that the
returns will be irregular and unsatisfactory
until some better arrangement is made
by the Government. Other Ministers
as well as myself often marry
person from whom in return we
get thankyou, [low] if it is in the
interest of the State that such marriages
be recorded why should not ministers
receive payment for forwarding the
notices; If some small fee were given
for forwarding as well as for recording
probably you would get larger and
more regular returns. I do not say that

the duty should be neglected in cases where there is no remuneration I am only stating what is not what ought to be.

Another matter to which some of you legal gentlemen should call attention is the fact that a considerable number of marriage ceremonies in this Province are illegal. A retired or Superannuated Minister or a Minister not having charge in NB cannot as I understand the law legally perform a marriage ceremony. Yet there are year by year quite a number of such marriages. In years to come if not immediately much trouble may be the result.

Truly Yours

Jos. Hogg

Another note on the back of a certificate is further evidence;

"Some of these
certificates were
miss layed in my
last move but
its all right as the
parties are still
sticking to gather

E. C. Corey"

A short discussion of the Register may assist in the description of the film contents that follow.

THE MARRIAGE REGISTER

The Marriage Register for the county, although the responsibility of the Registrar, appears to have been maintained by one or more different hands. It would also appear that at least a few of the clerks had some difficulty at sequential numbering as well as interpreting the slips and transferring the information found. Entry sequence errors by as much as 1000 plus or minus from one entry to the next are common in the five volumes of Westmorland Marriages. Both duplicate entries and blocks of missing sequences are common.

The Register itself was usually a pre-bound volume with pre-numbered pages. Each volume (Libra) was given a Libra label (usually a letter) and entries were made until the volume was full. The next Libra was labelled and started when the old volume was full. The period covered by each volume was determined by page space and not always by date. As each entry was made in the sequence of slips or information received, there are frequent blocks of marriages where dates are out of chronology.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES ON FILM

The surviving Marriage Certificates for Westmorland County (RS 158) are on four microfilm reels F-11856 thru F-11859. The filming project by The Genealogical Society Salt Lake City, Utah during June 1987 would seem to have covered all Counties thus, Reel F-11856 contains the end of Sunbury County (RS 157) and Reel F-11859 starts York County (RS 160) after the conclusion of Westmorland.

The Certificate originals were filed in file folders by year. The cover of each folder was filmed at the start of each sequence and the contents of each folder filmed immediately following. No attempt appears to have been made during the filming to correctly re-sequence the slips that through the years had become

unsorted. One such block of slips was filmed entirely in reverse order to the register numbers notated on the outside fold at the time of entry in the Register.

Several slips (both Certificates and Licences) were found on the film that were not notated as having been registered. These slips were usually placed either immediately before or after the folder cover in agreement with the year of the marriage. A search of the Register confirmed many were not registered. Some Licences were matched to Certificates elsewhere in the listing. (The unregistered marriages have been added to the secondary publication series "Marriage Register Westmorland County NB 1790-1888 Parts 1 thru ...").

The quasi index that follows is intended to assist in finding a particular marriage given the limitations of the cross-references and the several recording abnormalities that have been introduced into the process.

The relative location is indicated by counter # at left margin
The location in the Register is shown where possible
(Volume-page-entry#)
[Added text and comments are enclosed thus]

COMMENT:

Much of the value of this series of prime source material has been lost due to the unordered sequence of the originals. The filming practice, seemingly to film exactly as found, did much to compound the problem. The film reels, in their present state, are impossible as a research tool. Reordering and refilming is suggested if the true value of the source is to be realized.

F-11856

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick - Fredericton NB

Item 1	SUNBURY COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's 1837-1887 continued	RS 157
[000]	1843 - 1848	# 700 - 799	I 7/8
[020]	1848 - 1852	# 800 - 899	I 7/9
[038]	1852 - 1859	# 900 - 999	I 7/10
[057]	1859 - 1887	#1019 - 1313 [Jumbled, many missing]	I 7/11
[065]			End Item 1
Item 2	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's 1834 - 1861	RS 159
	"The following documents are badly damaged and torn. They are out of order and are many different colo[u]rs. There is also intermittent bleed through."		
[066]	1834 - 1837	[B-002-1631 - B-015-1685 disordered] [B-028-1736 - B-047-1811 sequence]	I 3/1
[091]	1857 - 1859	[nine unregistered certificates]	I 3/2
[092]		[C-080-4150 - C-052-4007 filmed backwards]	
[119]	1860 -	[C-080-4151 - C-115-4321]	I 3/3
[152]	1861 -	[C-115-4322 - C-127-4383]	I 3/4
			End Item 2
Item 3	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's 1862 - 1865	RS 159
[164]	1862 -	[C-127-4384 - C-155-4505]	I 3/5
[186]		[unregistered certificate]	
[186]	1863 -	[C-156-4506 - C-188-4671]	I 3/6
[216]	1864 -	[C-188-4672 - C-247-4968]	I 3/7
[260]	1865 -	[C-248-4969 - C-273-5096]	I 3/8
			End Item 3

Item 4	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's 1866 - 1873	RS 159
[283]	1866 -	[C-303-5279 - C-309-5320 block out of seq.]	I 3/9
[284]		[C-273-5097 - C-275-5110 block out of seq.]	
[286]		[C-280-5139 - C-280-5140 block out of seq.]	
[287]		[C-275-5111 - C-279-5138 block out of seq.]	
[288]		[C-280-5141 - C-301-5264 block out of seq.]	
[312]			End of Reel

F-11857 Provincial Archives of New Brunswick - Fredericton NB

Item 1	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's 1866-1873 continued	RS 159
[000]	1866 - cont.	[C-301-5262	I 3/9
		[C-301-5363 - C-301-5264 filmed on prev. reel]	
[000]		[C-301-5265 - C-303-5278 some are out of seq.]	
		[C-303-5279 - C-309-5320 filmed on prev. reel]	
[003]		[C-309-5321 - C-311-5333	
		[C-311-5334 - C-394-5815 certificates missing]	
[005]	1869 -	[C-443-6146 - C-443-6147 out of sequence]	I 3/10
[006]	1870 -	[C-394-5816	I 3/11
[006]		[C-397-5842 - C-402-5864]	
[011]		[C-394-5817 - C-397-5841 out of sequence]	
[012]		[C-402-5865 - C-411-5928]	
[024]	1871 -	[unregistered certificate]	I 3/12
[024]		[C-411-5929 - C-443-6143 #5949 is missing]	
[058]	1872 -	[C-443-6144 - C-453-6215 #6145-6146 above].	I 3/13
[072]	1873 -	[C-453-6216 - C-495-6385 some duped. nos.]	I 3/14

End Item 1

Item 2	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's 1874 - 1877	RS 159
[105]	1874 -	[unregistered certificate]	I 3/15
[105]		[C-496-6386 - C-514-6461]	
[119]		[C-524-6504 - C-532-6536]	
[125]		[C-514-6462 - C-524-6503 out of sequence]	
[126]		[three licences without matching certificates]	
[126]	1875 -	[three licences with matching certificates]	I 3/16
[127]		[two unregistered certificates]	
[127]		[C-533-6537 - C-533-6539]	

[Both the Marriage Register and the Certificates introduced a numbering error at this point. Page numbering remains correct however the entry number regressed by 200 and carried it forward as indicated following.]

[128]		[C-533-6340 - D-038-6538]	
[167]	1876 -	[two licences & three unregistered certs.]	I 3/17
[167]		[C-527-6515 single certificate out of sequence]	
[168]		[D-038-6539 - D-082-6724]	

[The certificates from the following two folders (both for 1877) were filmed by blocks out of sequence as shown below. A 100 numbering error was also introduced in the Register between two consecutive numbers D-103-6809 and D-104-6710. This error results in the double assignment of the numbers. Volume and page numbers should clarify the actual order.]

[205]	1877 -	[D-097-6784 - D-102-6804]	I 3/18a
[209]		[D-105-6717 - D-131-6823 out of sequence]	
[230]		[D-102-6805 - D-103-6809	
		[D-104-6710 - D-105-6716]	
[231]		[D-131-6824 single certificate]	

[231] [Four pages of French text referencing a Montreal marriage]
 [231] 1877 - [unregistered certificate] I 3/18b
 [231] [D-082-6725 - D-097-6783 out of sequence]
 End Item 2
 Item 3 WESTMORLAND COUNTY MARRIAGE CERT's 1878 - 1880 RS 159
 [244] 1878 - [D-204-7169 - D-251-7338 #7202 missing] I 3/19a
 [276] [three licenses without matching certificates]
 [277] 1878 - [D-132-6825 - D-139-6848 out of sequence] I 3/19b
 [D-139-6951 - D-190-7125 several missing slips]
 End of Reel

F-11858 Provincial Archives of New Brunswick - Fredericton NB

Item 1 WESTMORLAND COUNTY MARRIAGE CERT's 1878 - 1880 continued RS 159
 [000] 1878 - cont. [D-190-7125 -D-203-7168]
 [008] [five unregistered certificates]
 [009] 1879 - [two unregistered certificates] I 3/20
 [009] [D-251-7339 - D-306-7534]
 [045] [two licences without certificated]
 [046] 1880 - [two unregistered certificates] I 3/21
 [046] [D-307-7535 - D-380-7771]
 [090] [two licences without certificates]
 [091] [D-395-8016 single certificate out of sequence]

End Item 1

Item 2 WESTMORLAND COUNTY MARRIAGE CERT's 1881 - 1885 RS 159
 [091] 1881 - [three unregistered certificates] I 3/22
 [092] [D-380-7772 - D-389-7799]

[Several extreme numbering errors follow. The problem appears to be with the Register and the recording clerk. As the Register entry number was transferred to the Certificate slips, the numbering error was carried over. The filming process of the Certificate blocks being un-ordered seems to be the lesser of the problem here as their sequence follows that of the Register. The following listing shows mainly the numbering error and not the problem of sorting or of missing certificates. Again, the primary consistency is with the Volume and page reference.]

[097] [D-390-8000 - D-395-8015]
 [100] [D-395-8017]
 [100] [D-396-3018 - D-399-3029 (#8018-8029 in cert's)]
 [101] [D-400-8030 - D-422-8099]
 [114] [D-422-9000 - D-429-9021]
 [118] [D-429-2022 - D-434-2037]
 [121] [D-435-3038 - D-435-3040]
 [122] [D-436-4041 - D-452-4099]
 [130] [D-452-5000 - D-469-5064]
 [139] [three licences]
 [140] 1882 - [one unregistered certificate] I 3/23
 [140] [D-470-5065 - D-481-5099]
 [145] [D-481-6000 - D-511-6097]
 [163] [D-511-7000 - D-512-7002]

[There are no matching certificates to the following number sequences in the Register.]

[D-512-7003 - D-543-7099;
 D-543-8000 - D-560-8053;
 D-561-5054 - D-575-5097;

D-575-6098 - D-575-6099;
D-575-7000 - D-578-7009]

[164]	1883 -	[D-579-7010 - D-584-7023]	I 3/24
[168]		[two unnumbered certificates by ministers letter. [the licences slips are later in the file.]	
[169]		[D-584-7024 - D-630-7141 some are missing]	
[190]		[D-630-7142 - D-630-7143 Lic's to above cert's]	
[191]		[D-631-7146 single certificate]	
[191]		[D-649-7194 - D-661-7225]	
[197]		[D-675-7265 - D-679-7275]	
[199]		[D-729-7396 - D-732-7406]	
[201]		[D-741-7431 - D-742-7432]	
[202]		[E-074-7735 - E-075-7739]	
[203]		[E-027-7583	
[203]	1884 -	[one licence]	I 3/25
[203]		[D-630-7144 & D-631-7145]	
[204]		[D-636-7160 - D-649-7193]	
[210]		[D-659-7221]	
		[D-662-7230 - D-674-7264]	
		[D-676-7268]	
[217]		[E-082-7766 out of sequence]	
		[D-661-7226 - D-662-7229 out of sequence]	
[218]	1885 -	[D-702-7331 - D-723-7383]	I 3/26a
[229]		[D-733-7407 - E-005-7494]	
[246]		[E-016-7549 - E-052-7663 many are missing]	
Item 3	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's	1885 - 1887
[250]	1885	[D-631-7147 - D-636-7159]	End Item 2 RS 159 I 3/26b
[252]		[D-680-7276 - D-702-7330]	
[263]		[D-724-7384 - D-728-7395]	
[265]		[D-744-7439]	
		[E-001-7484]	
		[E-005-7495 - E-061-7692]	
[290]		[E-082-7767]	
		[E-092-8810]	
[291]		[unregistered ? certificate and licence]	
[291]	1886	[E-061-7693 - E-073-7734]	I 3/27
[300]		[E-075-7740 - E-081-7765]	
[305]		[E-082-7768 - E-090-7799]	
[311]		[E-090-8801 - E-093-8815]	

End Item 2
RS 159
I 3/26b

End of Reel

F-11859 Provincial Archives of New Brunswick - Fredericton NB

Item 1	WESTMORLAND COUNTY	MARRIAGE CERT's	1885 - 1887 continued	RS 159
[000]		[E-093-8815 - E-120-8929]		
[019]		[D-624-7131 - D-626-7132 out of sequence]		
[019]	1887 -	[E-120-8930 - E-121-8934]	I 3/28	
[020]		[E-121-3935 - E-124-3944 misnumbering error]		
[022]		[E-124-8946 - E-125-8948]		
[023]		[E-125-3949 - E-126-3953 misnumbering error]		
[024]		[E-126-8954 - E-131-8975]		

[028] [E-131-8896 - E-137-8899 misnumbering error]
 [033] [E-137-9000 - E-177-9173]

End Item 1

Item 2 YORK COUNTY MARRIAGE REG's 1812 - 1829 RS 100
 [063] 1812 - 1825 [NOTE: This is a copy of the - REGISTERS -] L 4A
 "Inserts from York County Marriage Register, 1812-1825
 -which lists marriages recorded in Minutes of General Sessions 1 7 8 9 - 1 8 1 7
 (lost)" [One page index only]
 [063] "Index to York County Marriage Register 1812-1825" L 4C
 [063] Index No 1 10 July 1812 - 31 December 1825
 [065] "Index to York County Marriage Register 1826-1831" L 4D
 [066] Index No 2 1 January 1826 - 31 December 1831
 [068] [The film continues with a copy of the "Register of Marriages in the County of York" from 1812.]

ADVERTISEMENTS & NOTICES

§ The SAINT JOHN Branch of the NBGS conducts a brief initial search for a fee of \$15.00. This fee covers costs, materials and up to one hour's research. The research is done by members with experience in genealogical research. The initial search will concentrate on the information available in the Saint John and surrounding areas. At times members own sources may also be consulted. If the information available is quite extensive you will be advised and you may wish to engage a researcher at the current rate of \$10.00 per hour plus costs of photocopying and printouts. A list of researchers can be supplied upon request. Address all requests to: QUERIES COMMITTEE, Saint John Branch NBGS, PO Box 2423, 125 Rothesay Ave, Saint John, NB, E2L 3V9

§ Mrs Nadine Julia Fawcett, aged 86 years, and an active researcher, has available for sale her genealogies entitled, "Alexander Sharp-e & Descendants" at a cost of \$10.00 each shipping included to Canadian funds to Canada and in US funds to US addresses, and "Thomas Fawcett & Descendants" at \$13.00. She is currently working on the "Giraud - Gerow" family and will gladly exchange data with others. Mrs Nadine J Fawcett, RR#1 Millville, York Co, NB Canada E0H 1M0

§ "Joseph à Joseph à Michel Haché/ Tharsille Arseneau, Marie Latendresse et Leur Descendance" par Thérèse Burke Lafond. The book has 336 pages, contains 1750 descendants, 650 mates as well as 175 photos. It contains descendants of the following Bathurst families, descendants of Joseph and his two wives, Tharsille Arseneau and Marie Latendresse: Hachey, Burke, Cantly, Chamberlain, Frenette and Melanson. Although written in French, it consists mainly of names, dates and photos, and with the English equivalents included, it should be easy to follow. Price is \$30 plus \$4.00 packaging and shipping from: Thérèse B Lafond, 755 Montpellier, Apt 1006, Saint-Laurent (Québec) H4L 4R1

§ Archival conservation materials for institutions, private collectors and genealogists is available at competitive prices from: Archives In My Attic, Suite 521 - 55 Ellerslie Ave, North York, ON Canada M2N 1X9

§ The Canadian Lutheran Historical Association is launching a Canada-wide hunt for early record books of Canadian Lutheran congregations, especially the Parish Registers of baptisms, marriages and funerals. The eventual goal is to publish a directory of where parish records can be studied by researchers. Persons who have knowledge of the locations of early records, or who would like to volunteer to assist with the search about to take place, are encouraged to contact: Dr Richard Horden, (CLHA President), at Luther College, University of Regina, Regina, SK S4S 0A2

QUERIES



Queries should be brief and to-the-point. Ask specific questions, giving dates and places where possible. Mail queries on 3" x 5" cards with \$1.00 for each query to:

*Betty Saunders, 184 Greenwood Drive, Apt 35, Fredericton, NB
E3A 3T6.*

For NON-MEMBERS, the charge is \$2.00 per query.

Q2952 *ALWARD, James m. Jennet Cameron 1829 Queens Co., NB.*
Seek info on family lines, parents, children's names./Kevin Miller, 1085 St. Germain Cres., Orleans, ON K1C 2L7

Q2953 ARNOLD. Was Elizabeth Arnold m. to George W. Proctor, the d/o Thomas Arnold of Sussex? Seek info on Arnold family of Sussex./Thomas E. Gray, 5 Oak St., Marblehead, MA USA 01945

Q2954 BAILEY, William b. Jun 1816, Fredericton, NB, rem. to Kennebec City, ME ca. 1833, s/o James and Fanny (Bleazer) Bailey, b. Fredericton. Seek b. rec. of Wm. and vital stats of parents./Joan Miller, 165 Victoria Lane, Wyomissing, PA USA 19610

Q2955 BLAKE, Capt John. Land grant at Miramichi Settlement, m. Charlotte Taylor 1777, d. ca. 1783. Sons: John b. 1778 m. Catherine Doe, Robert b. 1782 m. Ann Jamieson. May also have been daughters who m. Robertson and McRae or McRaw. Charlotte remarried Wishart and Hierlihy, moved to Tabusintac. Would welcome any info./Mrs. Judith Purdy, #35, 1285 - 14th St., Kamloops, BC V2B 8K9

Q2956 BROWN, James and brother Robert from Ireland ca. 1843. James m. Sep. 6, 1858 to Bridget Ann Scully, Saint John, d. July 4, 1874, 42 yrs - Portland, NB. Seek info on parents and birthplace./Joan Brown, 1218 Beaver Run, Anderson, SC USA 29625

Q2957 CAMERON. Seek birthplace and family info for Joseph Williams Cameron b. Jun 16, 1862 d. May 31, 1956 m. Jan 22, 1890 to Annie Ewing Magee b. 1864 d. Sep 14, 1951. They lived at 22 Wright St., Saint John from 1940 to 1956 (at least). Had 2 ch: James Donald and Mildred "Meem" Alexander (later Porter). Joseph was a member of the Luxor Temple and was a tinsmith/roofer in partnership with in-laws in Magee and Co. Both Joseph and Annie are buried in Fernhill Cem. The name "Williams" is believed to be a family name, possibly Joseph's mother's maiden name./Ann Cameron, 1550 Whites Rd., RR 2, Trenton, ON K8V 5P5

Q2958 CAMERON/CHASE/WATTS. Ephraim Cameron b. 1826 NB, m. Dec 13, 1847 Mary Ann Watts b. 1830 d. May 23, 1992, d/o James Watts and Diadama Chase of Cambridge, Queens Co., NB. Have almost complete descending line for this Queens/Saint

John, NB family, with present addresses for living descendants. Need leads to discovering the name of Ephraim's parents. Interested in corresponding with anyone researching Chase and Watts family lines, as well as Cameron./Kevin Miller see Q2952

Q2959 CAMERON/WATTS. Ref Census of NB for Kings County, 1851. James Cameron age 59, Mary age 60, Alexander 19 - living with them. What is relationship of Alexander to James and Mary? Is this Mary Maxon/Maxin/Maxen, d/o Nathan of Queens Co., NB? What is the relationship of James Cameron m. Adella to the above James and Mary? This latter James witnessed the Will of John Watts, husband of Adetha. John Watts was the father of James Watts and the grandfather of Mary Ann Watts m. Ephraim Cameron./Kevin Miller see Q2952

Q2960 CANNON. Need ancestry of Margaret Cannon m. to Terence MacGinn of Sussex before 1846./Thomas E. Gray see Q2953

Q2961 COSTON/SNOW. Mary Eliz Snow m. Daniel Coston, where? Mary b. 1868 England, d. between 1896-1901 from, T.B, leaving 4 small children. Where? When? In 1891 they were in Perth-Andover, Drummond Par Census. Daniel remarried to Kate Warden. Have family info, but unable to locate Mary's info. Was she sister to Emma Snow m. to Wm. Coston (Daniel's brother) in Mitchell, ON? Seek info on any of Mary's siblings./Carole Marsden, Box 211, Bell Ewart, ON L0L 1C0

Q2962 COUGLE. Seek info on family of Dr. Edwin Cogle b. Aug 16, 1828 at Sussex, NB to Xenophon and Mary Cogle. He m. Sep 11, 1851 Frances Foshay, d/o Isaac Foshay and Elizabeth Forrester. Edwin and Frances are believed to have had two children, Jane and Maude. He practiced for many years in Oromocto, d. Feb 26, 1870 and was buried in Fredericton. What became of his wife and children? Where is he buried?/Bill Camp, P.O. Box 668, Shelburne, NS B0T 1W0

Q2963 CUMMINS/CUMMINGS. Seek info on ancestry of Mary Ann Cummings m. Peter McGinn of Sussex on Nov 28, 1871./Thomas E. Gray see Q2953

Q2964 DAVIDSON. Seek info on James Davidson (Loyalist?) granted land in St. George, Charlotte Co. Nov. 1, 1784. Wife Nancy (poss. Tipley), dtr Eleanor m. Patrick Clinch, son James m. Phoebe Milliken. Any info appreciated./Caronne Secord, 2904-11 Ave. NW, Calgary, AB T2N 1H9

Q2965 DOE, Catherine entered NB 1803 from Scotland, m. John Blake, Jr. ca. 1803, Miramichi area. Ch: Catherine b. ca. 1803 m. Andrew Doe (relative?) 1818, Robert b. 1806 m.

Harriet McAllister, Mary Ann b. 1808 m. James Johnston, John b. 1814. Seek any info on this name in Miramichi area./Mrs. Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2966 FERRIS/CAMERON. Archibald Ferris m. 1831 Mary Cameron. Who were her parents? Did they have family? What are the Cameron and Ferris family lines?/Kevin Miller see Q2952

Q2967 FOSHAY. Seek info on family of Peter Foshay b. ca. 1791 to Isaac Foshay and Elizabeth Forrester in Jemseg, Queens County, NB, m. June 16, 1817 at Hampton to Phoebe Amelia Fowler b. 1795 d. Oct 12, 1852 at Norton. He m. second Apr 22, 1854 to Mrs. Caroline McNeill/McNiele, a widow. He operated the Temperance Inn in Salisbury, NB and subsequently died Dec 16, 1866 at Hopewell, Albert Co. at age 76 years./Bill Camp see Q2962

Q2968 FOSHAY. Seek info on (Dr.) William Samuel Foshay b. ca. 1822 to Peter Foshay and Phoebe Fowler, Queens Co., NB m. May 2, 1843 to Maria E. Smith in Kings Co., NB, d/o W.H. Smith of Springfield. They had at least one child, Phoebe Amelia. Family appears in 1851 Census in Salisbury, Westmorland Co. However, in 1861 Census, only William is recorded, and it appears that he is living at the Temperance Inn owned by his father, Peter Foshay in Salisbury. Did Maria die? If so, when? Where is she buried?/Bill Camp see Q2962

Q2969 FREEMAN, Samuel (my grandfather) b. at Bliss Island, NB between 1839 and 1845, d. Eastport, ME 1910. His death record gives his father as Henry Freeman and mother Sarah Evans, b. Saint John. Need any info on Henry and Sarah. Could Henry have been Henry Street Freeman, s/o Joshua Edwards Freeman b. at St. John and Eliza Morgan of Eastport, ME?/C. Thaxter, 20 Woodmere Rd., Bristol, CT USA 06010

Q2970 FREEMAN. The 1871 Grand Manan census lists Samuel Freeman as age 26, his race as Indian. Jane ____, his 1st wife is listed as age 18, race English. Know he was Indian, but need to know what tribe, and from which parent he inherited his Indian ancestry. Also seek descs from his 1st marriage. Samuel's 2nd wife, Catherine Cameron (my grandmother) was said to have been a runaway from Scotland, along with a sister Clementine. Or did she descend from the NB Camerons? Her Eastport ME death record (12-22-1913) lists her age as 40, birthplace Scotland, and parents names as unknown./C. Thaxter see Q2969

Q2971 GRIFFITHS, David b. 1780 in Wales, came to Cardigan, NB 1819 with brothers John and William, and David's wife Rachel Williams b. 1782 in Wales. Ch: Mary b. 1811 m. Dan

Richards, Ann b. 1815 m. Peter Lindsay, John b. 1813 m. Annie Evans. Seek descs for further info./Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2972 HAVILAND, Barnett b. 1784 Ireland m. Martha Thompson, lived in Saint John and Fredericton, d. 1836. Where is he buried? Ch: Ellen b. 1823 m. J. Gabel, Thomas b. 1825 m. M. Lee and M. Bell (ferry captain in Chatham), John b. 1833 m. E. Richards, J. Archibald, and B. Irving (harness maker in Chatham), James b. 1834 m. C. Smith, and R. Dunphy (saloon-keeper, Fredericton). Was there a sister Matilda? Seek any info./Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2973 HAY/HAYES, Marjory came from Spey River area, Scotland to Miramichi in 1780 with husband Robert Logie and at least one brother. Where did brother go? Searching for Hay/Hayes descs./Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2974 JOHNSTON, James b. 1796 Annan, Scotland, arr. Tabusintac ca. 1820, m. Mary Ann Blake 1826. 14 ch., all b. in Tabusintac 1827-1853, m. Loggie, Murray, Hierlihy, Campbell, Mudge. Seek further info./Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2975 MAGEE, James T. d. May 23, 1885 m. Annie Ewing (no details). They had at least 7 ch: Annie E. m. Joseph W. Cameron, William J, Harry S. (Sandy), Jack, Fannie, and Jimmie. Was a member (1857-1885) and recording steward (at the time of his death) of the Exmouth Street United Church, Saint John. Seek any info./Ann Cameron see Q2957

Q2976 McAFEE, Rosanne m. Samuel d. July 28, 1896, buried Cedar Hill. Need b date. Aunt to James & Robert Brown from Ireland/Joan Brown see Q2956

Q2977 MCCOLLA(M), Margaret, Queens Co., NB, m. Daniel Cameron b. 1843. Seek info on family lines, parents, children's names./Kevin Miller see Q2952

Q2978 MCGINN. Researching McGinn family of Sussex. Need ancestry of Terence McGinn, at Sussex as early as 1846. Also biographical info on descs./Thomas E. Gray see Q2953

Q2979 PROCTOR. Seek all info on George W. Proctor b. Georgia, left South at time of American Civil War and settled at Sussex, NB. Also info on Proctor family of Sussex, NB./Thomas E. Gray see Q2953

Q2980 RAND/VINCENT. Seek info on the parents and siblings of Prudence Irene Rand b. NS ca. 1830, m. in Johnston Parish, Queens County, NB Feb. 26, 1845 to Isaac Vincent of that Parish. At the time she was living in Studholm Parish, Kings Co., NB./Bill Camp see Q2962

Q2981 RICHARDS, William came from Wales to Cardigan, NB 1819. Sons Jonathan b. 1804 m. Zemiah ____, Daniel b. 1806 m. Mary Griffiths, Benjamin b. 1809 m. Martha Lewis. Daniel had 9 ch. Who did they marry? Seek descs for further info./Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2982 SCULLY, Bridgett Ann 1833 Ireland? m. James Brown Sep 6, 1858 Saint John d. Mar 23, 1901 - 68 yrs Saint John. Need birth and parents./Joan Brown see Q2956

Q2983 SEELEY. Seek names of wife and ch. of James Davidson Seeley b. ca. 1771 Orange Co., NY, s/o Ebenezer Seeley b. 1745 New Windsor, NY, d. 1833 Saint John, NB, and Bethia (Gilbert) Seeley. Also any available info re James' life and times./W. Leonard Seeley, 10351 Kenwood Drive, Grass Valley, CA USA 95949

Q2984 SNOW, Joseph b. 1820 England d. between 1891-1901. Found 1891 Perth-Andover Par. Drummond, Dist. of Victoria, living with Daniel Coston and wife Mary Elizabeth Snow Coston. When died? Where buried? Seek info on other ch. of Joseph./Carole Marsden see Q2961

Q2985 TAYLOR, Charlotte b. 1755 England? came to Miramichi Settlement 1777, m. (1) John Blake (2) William Wishart (3) Philip Hierlihy. Moved to Tabusintac with Hierlihy. Ch. from all marriages and one previous. Seek descs with further info./Judith Purdy see Q2955

Q2986 TREADWELL/CAMERON. William Treadwell of Musquash or Washademoak Island, Queens Co., NB; Ephrem Treadwell m. Margaret; Ephraim Treadwell m. 1819 Charlotte Cameron; Fanny Treadwell m. Mar. 17, 1830 Alexander Cameron. What is the relationship of these persons, both in the Cameron and Treadwell family lineages?/Kevin Miller see Q2952

Q2987 WALL, Gilbert (school master and government official) b. 1794 in Co. Kerry, Ireland, arr. NB 1819 m. Maria Dobson 1826, raised large family in the Cape Tormentine area, Botsford, Westmorland, NB. Would appreciate any info re his Irish birthplace and date, parents, church and ancestral Norman Irish Wall family 1170-1970./Robert A. Wall, 259 Wildwood Dr. S.W., Calgary, AB T3C 3E2

Q2988 WILSON/CAMERON. Samuel Wilson m. Annabelle Cameron b. 1835 d. 1909, Queens Co., NB. Seek any info on the family lines, parents, children's names./Kevin Miller see Q2952

Q2989 ADAMS, Nathaniel Sr., died 1818. Nathaniel Jr, died ????. Where are you?. They were known to have lived in the Jemseg, Lower Jemseg, Maugerville and Wickham area before moving to Hamstead at Evandale./ Margaret ADAMS Breers, 5330 Lakeshore Blvd. #32, Lakeport, CA, USA, 95453

JAMES ASTLE, Loyalist of New York, Quebec & New Brunswick
(Conclusion)

A newspaper announcement stated that Jane Ripplee died on 2 October 1854 at the home of his (sic) son. J.T. Astle.⁶⁰

Children of Daniel and Jane (Parker?) ASTLE:¹⁴

- i. George (N.? or Hiram?). b. c1809;⁶⁶ m. (1) Margaret Russell at St. John on 27 November 1833; both were of Portland. St. John. Witnesses were R. Payne and A. Robertson;⁶¹ (2) Elizabeth F. Lyons 28 March 1839.⁶²
- ii. Mary Elizabeth. b. c1811;¹ m. Thomas Coleman 22 June 1830;⁶³ removed to Calais. Maine by 1840;⁶⁴ d. 26 December 1889 at Calais.⁶⁵
- iii. John T(homas?). b. c1812;⁶⁷ m. (1) Elizabeth Parker 19 Feb. 1846.⁶⁸ (2) Eliza Weston 11 October 1855.⁶⁹ John was listed as an insolvent lumberer in 1858-59.⁷⁰
- iv. James D(aniel?). b. c1815;⁷¹ m. Rebecca Vanderbeck 27 March 1851.⁷²
- v. Hannah. b. c1817;⁴² m. Abram Clarke 22 January 1839. Witnesses were John Astels and Margaret Parker.⁷⁴

⁶Joseph (James¹) appears to have been the youngest son of James and Elizabeth (McLane) Astle. His age varied on the census, but he was probably born c1786, as he was applying for a land grant in 1807. Since his father was still living, he most likely would have had to have been 21 years old and the person receiving his application noted that he appeared to be of age. Joseph apparently received the grant, but was not happy with it because a note added later stated "Allotted to other applicants, being abandoned by Astle."⁷⁵ In 1809, he applied for a second grant, together with his brother, Daniel. The request was apparently granted, but the land was assigned only to Daniel.⁷ A third attempt in 1812 included the statement that Joseph had a wife and two children.⁷⁵ No action was taken and no land grant was ever recorded in Joseph's name.

Like the marriage of Daniel Astle, there is no record of Joseph's marriage to Mary. However, a son's name and Joseph's appearance as a witness at a marriage give some clues. Joseph Astle and Susanna Mitchell witnessed the marriage of John Mitchell and Giles (Cooper) Harris on 1 June 1818.⁷⁶ The maiden name of Joseph Astle's wife, Mary, has never been determined. It appears, again from circumstantial evidence, that she was a Cooper. Besides witnessing the marriage of John and Giles Mitchell, Joseph and Mary named one of their sons John Cooper Astle. There is evidence that a Loyalist named John Cooper settled in York County, NB, near where Giles Mitchell lived with her first husband, John Harris.⁷⁷

Likewise, all of the children of Joseph and Mary Astle have not been proven. There are baptismal records for some

of the younger children and Joseph lived within a couple of doors of some young families in which the wives were Astles.

Children of Joseph and Mary (Cooper?) ASTLE:

- i. David (prob.). b. c1811:⁷⁸ he lived two doors from Joseph in the 1851 Blackville census. He m. Catherine Sullivan on 9 November 1848. Witnesses were Theophilus Gillespie and John Underhill.⁷⁹
- ii. James Peter. b. c1812:⁸⁰ m. Mariah (?Mariah Jane Ferguson on 16 July 1849 at Restigouche).⁸¹ He d. 2 March 1902 at Blackville.²⁸
- iii. Julia Ann (prob.). b. c1816:⁸³ m. James Arbo 2 June 1834. Witnesses were Hiram Swim and Alex Stewart.⁸⁴ She was a widow in 1851.
- iv. John Cooper. b. 4 June 1818:⁸⁵ unmarried in 1881.⁸⁶
- v. Maria. b. 12 August 1821:⁸⁵ m. Theophilus Gillespie 1 July 1847. Witnesses were Edward Henderson and Joseph Astle.⁸⁷
- vi. Sarah Elizabeth. bapt. 22 April 1823:⁸⁵ Is she Sarah Ann Astle who m. Augustus Henderson on 8 March 1840? Witnesses were Samuel Harris and Charles Tozer.⁸⁸ If so, she apparently d. by 1848. In 1850 Augustus and wife, Mary E., and son, John, 2, were enumerated with innkeeper John Ewers at Bangor, Maine. Augustus was 30 years old at that time, his family all b. Canada.⁸⁹
- vii. Mahala Ann. b. 12 October 1825; m. Daniel Sullivan on 27 January 1843.⁹⁰
- viii. George. b. c1833; living with Joseph and Mary in 1851.²⁷

It appears that John, Daniel and Joseph all traveled outside of Northumberland County during their lifetimes, based on court records and official transactions with people who appeared to be members of their wives' families. Perhaps further research in York or Carleton County, in St. John or even at Prince Edward Island would yield more facts about James' children.

While searching for proof of family relationships among the descendants of James Astle, the name showed up in several variations in other areas of eastern Canada and New England. The remainder of this article will focus on the other families and miscellaneous, unplaced Astles.

On the 1784 Paspebiac Land Lottery List with "James Astles Sr." was a "James Astles, Jr.", a young unmarried man. What became of him can be seen by examining Paspebiac records. James Astles Jr. arrived at Quebec on 9 June 1784

on the brig Polly.⁹¹ On the Snow Liberty were James Astles Sr., a single Abel Davis and Robert Flowers. Paspeblac and the Bay and River Restigouche 1820-1904⁹² shows that James Assles Sr., farmer of New Carlisle died on 1 October 1823, aged 64 years, in the presence of his sons, John and James, and other relatives. On 3 January 1844, Andrew Assles of New Carlisle, son of the late James Assels and Sarah Flowers his wife, married Lucy Dobson. An 1834 marriage of Maria Assles and Daniel Merett stated that her mother, formerly wife of James Assles, was afterwards married to Farquhar McRae. Adding to the notion that both James Astles were probably related is the fact that "Farquhar McCra(w)" served with the 42nd Regiment of Foot.⁸² The Loyalist list which included him grouped the various spellings of the name (McCra, McCraw, McRa, McRaw and McGraw) together. Looking at the names in this manner, the Davis daughters who married McGraws probably married into the same family. It is surmised that Sarah Flowers was a daughter of Robert Flowers, who brought a wife and three children with him to Quebec. He was a member of the 29th Regiment.⁹¹ Further data on the film outlined the following family:

Children of James (c1759-1823) and Sarah (Flowers)
ASSLES:

- i. John, b. by 1804; m. Flora Morrison on 19 April 1825. John had a daughter, Angelique, b. 3 September 1844.
- ii. James, b. by 1804; m. Margaret Forsyth on 1 December 1825.
- iii. Robert Flowers, m. Sarah () by 1826.
- iv. Mary Jane, m. Daniel Sawyer on 30 December 1828.
- v. Ann, m. William Laughlan on 2 February 1832.
- vi. Maria, m. Daniel Merett on 16 April 1834.
- vii. William Campbell, widower when he m. Mary Jane Enouff on 6 November 1843. He most likely m. (1) (Sarah?) Morrison and was the father of the Sarah Ann, daughter of William Assels, who died at Chatham on 27 June 1859, aged 18, at the residence of her uncle, James Morrison.⁹³ Sarah's mother may have died giving birth to her.
- viii. Hugh, m. Helen Adams on 13 December 1843.
- ix. Andrew, m. Lucy Dobson on 3 January 1844.

Some of this James' family appear to have moved into New Brunswick and across Canada.

Joseph ASTLE is listed in the 1825⁴⁶ census of Shipton, Quebec. It appears that William ASTLE who m. Catherine Newton Craig at Bedford, Quebec, in 1867 was a child of Joseph, whose wife was named as Abigail Doyne (Doying?) on William's marriage record.⁴⁹

Children of Joseph and Abigail (Doyne) ASTLE:⁹⁴

- i. William. b. c1818; m. (1) Almira. b. c1814. d. by 1867. (2) Catherine Newton Craig on 4 March 1867.
- ii. Son. b. c1820.
- iii. Son. b. c1822.
- iv. Son. b. c1824. (?Edwin who lived with George Bonus family at Claremont. Sullivan. NH in 1850. He was 25 yrs. old. b. Canada.)⁶⁰
- v. Son. b. c1826.
- vi. Daughter. b. c1828.
- vii. Son. b. c1830.
- viii. Daughter. b. c1831.
- ix. Samuel Dorwell (prob.). b. 21 April 1835 at Shipton; m. Harriet Phelps on 18 July 1857; d. 11 May 1908 at Monroe. New Hampshire.⁹⁵

Thomas ASTLE was at Matane. Quebec for the 1851 census.⁹⁶ Frederick ASTILL who had a large family there was reportedly a son by a first wife.⁹⁷ Thomas' wife in the 1851 census was Elizabeth. reportedly "Hollice" (Hollis?). This Thomas Astle is said to be from Burton-on-Trent. Stafford. England and who arrived in Canada in the 1820's. He was b. c1791. while Elizabeth was b. c1800. Martha Astle who married John Crawford and who is listed in the 1851 Metis census with child Janet Grant Astle. b. c1849 may be another child of Thomas and his first wife.⁷³

Children of Thomas ASTLE by two or more wives:

- i. Frederick ASTILL. b. 12 June 1817; m. Jessie Turriff on 22 July 1845 at Matane. Had at least 10 children. known by ASTILL.
- ii. Martha (prob.). b. c1828. Canada; m. John Crawford. b. c1818 in Scotland; lived at Metis in 1851.
- iii. Thomas. b. c1833.
- iv. William. b. c1837.
- v. Ruth. b. c1841.
- vi. James. b. c1843.
- vii. Francis. b. c1845.

There is a second Thomas. Thomas East ASTELL who lived at Cleveland. Richmond. Quebec.⁹⁹ A family history on this man found at the LDS Library at Salt Lake City says that he was born 26 September 1822 at Aynhoe. Brackley. Northamptonshire. England. He m. Mary Ann Norris. b. c1825. on 26 December 1844. He was a child of Joseph ASTILL and Sarah East. Thomas died 15 June 1905. only six weeks after his wife's passing on 1 May 1905.

Children of Thomas East and Mary Ann (Norris) ASTELL.
all b. Quebec:

- i. George Edwin. b. 23 October 1845; m. Elizabeth Mercer on 5 July 1870.
- ii. James Henry. b. 27 August 1847; m. Rosa H. Whitney

- on 4 Aug. 1874; d. 3 June 1925.
- iii. Robert East. b. 6 November 1844; m. Vera Amorette Howells on 31 March 1874; d. 1893.
- iv. Sarah Jane. b. 20 September 1851; m. Robert Robinson on 11 March 1874; d. 1923.
- v. Fanny. b. 28 September 1853; m. William Cuming on 12 February 1872; d. 3 August 1931.
- vi. Amelia. b. 23 November 1855; m. (1) William Stewart on 10 November 1880 and (2) James B. Smith on 5 December 1888; d. 3 February 1921.
- vii. Nelson. b. 18 May 1858; d. 28 May 1881; unmarried.
- viii. Albert. b. 19 June 1860; m. Eugenie Blanchet on 18 July 1888; d. 6 November 1901.
- ix. Alice. b. 10 October 1862; m. Alfred Roe on 27 November 1889; d. 20 December 1942.
- x. Thomas. b. 28 March 1865; m. Amanda Healy; d. 29 October 1947.
- xi. Mary Elizabeth. b. 6 April 1868; m. Chester Chamberlain; d. 7 October 1945.
- xii. Infant. b. and d. 1869.
- xiii. Lily Catherine. b. 25 March 1872; d. 8 September 1945; unmarried.

In addition to the cited families, the following people have been found in the course of research:

- (1) Daniel ASTILL. b. 1784-1794. with a wife and young son at Dixfield, Oxford, Maine in 1810.¹⁰⁰
- (2) Asa ASTILL. b. 1765-1784. probably b. late 1760's. apparently with a wife in the same age range, a teenage daughter and four sons under the age of 10, also at Dixfield in 1810. Neither of these men owned land there and both were gone by 1820.
- (3) Thomas OSTLE. Esquire, merchant, bought land at Wellington from Elijah Ward on 24 August 1819 for L40 and then bought land at Buctouche on 8 November 1819 from Elijah Ayers for L125.¹⁰¹ (This does not appear to be Thomas Astle, farmer, at Metis. Perhaps this is a child of James Assles of New Carlisle? Or someone else entirely?)
- (4) Joseph and Sara Bakers ASTILL. of St. Henri de Lauzon, Levis, Quebec. when daughter Sara Ann m. Joseph Begin on 24 October 1871.¹⁰²
- (5) Daniel A. and Elizabeth (Gallon) ASSELS were the parents of Elizabeth (1883-1961) who m. John S. Weary (1879-1956) in 1904 at New Carlisle.⁹⁸ This is undoubtedly part of James and Sarah (Flowers) Assles' family.
- (6) Jesse ASTLES m. Eliza Jane Stephenson on 2 November 1862 at Woodstock, Carleton, NB.¹⁰³ They were in the 1871 census, with no children. Jesse stated that he was b. Ontario, Canada. His age was 36 in 1871.¹⁰⁴ (He may not have been b. Ontario and may be part of the family of James and

- Margaret Forsyth Assles. They had a son, Jesse. bapt. 17 April 1834.⁹²)
- (7) Alfred ASTLER who m. Elenor J. Skidgel, both of Woodstock, on 5 October 1873 at Houlton, Aroostook, Maine.¹⁰⁵ (Maybe Alfred Assels b. 1854, son of Hugh, grandson of James and Sarah Assles? Or Alfred, son of James and Margaret Forsyth Assels, b. 1842?)
 - (8) Annie ASTLE who m. William Allan Tompkins, both of Woodstock on 9 March 1875.¹⁰⁶ (Hugh Assels had a daughter, Ann Eliza, b. c1856. Could this be her?)
 - (9) Jane and James ASSELS, ages 17 and 12, both b. NB, were servants to Rev. T. Neales, Church of England at Woodstock in 1871, although they were Church of Scotland and of Irish parentage.¹¹⁴ (Probably part of the New Carlisle Assles who moved westward.)
 - (10) In 1881 Blackville, the family of Roderick Robinson, aged 31, b. Nova Scotia, had Eliza J., 38, b. NB and Grace J., 4, living with him along with the following ASTLES children: Annie, 19, Jane, 17, John, 16, Harriet, 14, and Rebecca, 12.¹⁰⁷ (Probably part of James and Elizabeth Astle's descendants, although by that late date, the spelling of the name had stabilized to ASTLE. However, the Blackville location points to some part of Joseph Astle's family.)
 - (11) Last is Jonathan ASTLE who is in Chatham with wife Mary from 1825 through 1834. He had children baptized at the same Anglican Church attended by Joseph and John Astle and Thomas and Mary Elizabeth Coleman.¹⁰⁸ However, except for that one tie, there is no other evidence linking them together. Jonathan was a painter. The following children were baptized there: Elizabeth, 1825, Jane, 1827, Matthew, 1829, Mary, 1831, Jonathan, 1832 and Maria Ann, 1834.

Jonathan also witnessed the marriage of Richard Coulson and Catherine McDonald at Glenelg¹⁰⁹ and that of William Scott and Ellenor Henderson¹¹⁰ at Chatham in June and July 1825, respectively.

This man did not buy or sell any land in Northumberland County and he apparently moved out of the area, as there are no later marriages in Northumberland County that fit anyone in this family. However, the Northumberland tax rolls consistently list him as Jonathan OSTLE from 1826-1836.¹¹³ so perhaps he was related to the Thomas Ostle of Buctouche. If not, perhaps he belonged to James and Sarah Assles, came early to New Brunswick, and perhaps began the westward movement of the New Carlisle family that continued

into Carleton County and then Ontario. The name may have been spelled as ASTLE in the church records since Joseph and John had been living there before Jonathan and they used the ASTLE spelling.

"ICE OUT PAST MY HOUSE"

The Diary of Azor Hoyt:
A King's County Loyalist

edited by Jack E Hoyt

This 90 page diary begins in 1811 and ends in 1868. The main entries are prior to 1842, the year Azor Hoyt died. The diary was continued by his grandson, Isaac Ketchum Hoyt, and his great-grandson, John Allan Hoyt until 1868. The entries were transcribed by Jack E Hoyt. Over 340 genealogical and historical footnotes compiled by Jack Hoyt and Sandra Kierstead Thorne supplement the diary.

Cost - \$8.00 plus mailing

THE HISTORY OF QUEEN'S COUNTY

by E. Stone Wiggins (1876)

edited by Richard and Sandra Thorne

published by the Queen's County Historical Society

This *History of Queen's County* by E. Stone Wiggins first appeared as a serial in the Saint John newspaper, *The Watchman* in 1876-1877. Aside from the introductory history, the work is largely a compilation of early Queen's County genealogies. Photocopies and typescripts have been made by staff or volunteers of institutions such as the Saint John Regional Library and the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. This edition has attempted to put this history in published form, to correct omissions from the typescripts and to place a perspective on the historical and genealogical value of the work. Because the new work is now on a computerized database, it is now possible to accept corrections to Wiggins' original work with the thought toward publishing a more complete compilation of early Queen's County families in the future. Cost - \$10.00 plus mailing.

Please send cheque or money order to: Sandra Kierstead Thorne, Wickham RR# 2, Hatfield Point, NB E0G 2A0

The New Brunswick Census of 1861, York County, a project of Capital Branch, Fredericton, has been transcribed and is now available in book form. It contains census data for the Parishes of Canterbury, Douglas, Dumfries, Kingsclear, Manners-Sutton, New Maryland, Prince William, Queensbury, Saint Marys, Southampton, Stanley, and the City of Fredericton. The names are listed in the order that they appeared in the original handwritten schedules, and there is a separate index. In addition to names, the schedules show sex, relationship to head of family, age, race and where born, rank or occupation, religious profession, children at school within year, sick and infirm, deaf and dumb, blind, lunatic and idiot, births in previous year, deaths in preceeding year, and marriages in preceeding year. There were more than 22,000 inhabitants in York County in 1861, and the volume contains 516 pages. It is available from CANB Publications, c/o Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 4S7. The price is \$25.00, plus \$1.00 per volume for postage. Make cheques payable to CANB Publications.

An Australian Passenger List, 1852

According to the oral tradition James and Isabella (Craig) Nesbitt (no. 149 & 150) had "gone to Australia" but no more was known about them. Further research provided their dates of birth and marriage (1844); that they were in Harvey Settlement in 1851 (Census) and that they sold their farm in 1852 (Land Registry). A search of passenger lists by an Australian researcher provided the following found in Foreign Inward Shipping Records, Victorian Record Office, Melbourne, Victoria Australia. It also provided the reason why the Nesbitts left Harvey. They accompanied Robert Herbert (no. 147) who was a neighbour travelling to Australia to join his uncle.

The passenger list was transcribed by Jocelyn Swan Hall and submitted by Helen C. Craig.

Report of the Passengers for Ship "Revenue", Seth Crowell, Jr Alaster from New York, U. States for Ports Phillip, Australia and Sydney, New South Wales.

No.	Names of Passengers	Age	Country of Birth	Last Legal Residence	Country Claiming Allegiance	Occupation and Remarks
1	Samuel Wright	45	England	Canada	Great Britain	Commercial--acting Super Cargo
2	A. Burns	44	Scotland	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Commercial
3	Edward Lawrence	37	England	Canada	Great Britain	Machinist
4	Mrs Lawrence	31	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	
5	Winfield Allenborough	27	England	England	Great Britain	Lawyer
6	Mrs Allenborough	26	England	England	Great Britain	
7	Mrs (?) I. Irelands	59	England	New South Wales	Great Britain	
8	Mrs Thos Sutherland	26	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
9	Isabella Sutherland	4	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
10	Elenor Sutherland	7 mo.	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
11	Duncan Comrie (?)	35	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
12	Napoleon LaVallee	47	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Cooper and Inspector
13	Mrs LaVallee	42	England	Canada	Great Britain	
14	Hugh Paris	20	England	Canada	Great Britain	Cooper
15	Robert McKaige	23	Ireland	United States	Great Britain	Clerk Reporter
16	John Vance	40	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
17	George Clabon	29	England	England	Great Britain	Clerk
18	Hugh Johnson	23	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Student at Law
19	Thos Johnson	21	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	
20	Frederick Coster	25	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Barrister
21	G. Kreft	23	Germany	United States	Germany	Merchant
22	Chas Knockinhaur (?)	21	Germany	United States	Germany	Merchant
23	Alex Hamilton	18	New Brunswick	Canada	Great Britain	

24	Charles Sutherland	23	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
25	Mrs C. Sutherland	23	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
26	George Sutherland	15 mo.	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
27	John Curtis	30	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
28	Margaret Curtis	29	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
29	Douglas Marlow	34	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
30	Mrs D. Marlow	34	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
31	Elenor Marlow	12]			
32	Rubena Marlow (?)	10]			
33	Margaret Jane Marlow	8]	Canada	Canada	Great Britain
34	John Marlow	6]			
35	Edwin Marlow	4]			
36	James Marlow	2]			
37	John Stafford	32	Ireland	United States	Great Britain	Iron Founder
38	A. H. McDonald	21	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
39	W. H. Coffin	22	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
40	L. Gaudet	21	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
41	M. D. Linton	22	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
42	James Andrews	19	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
43	Colin Sutherland	31	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
44	John H. Gray	22	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
45	Geo. A. Martin	25	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
46	Fred Martin	20	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
47	James Daly	27	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Merchant
48	Dr. Thos Graham	31	Jamacia (sic)	United States	United States	Acting as Surgeon
49	W. P. Merrill	30	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Trader
50	Wm. H. McDonald	35	England	United States	Great Britain	Nursery man & florist
51	James Johnson	27	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
52	George Fleming(Heming)	27	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Barrister
53	E. H. (?) Garner	18	Canada	United States	Great Britain	Tinsmith
54	Peniston Coster	23	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
55	W. I. Bickle	24	England	Canada	Great Britain	Druggist
56	Robert Porter	26	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
57	Saml. O. Hollowell	35	England	Canada	Great Britain	Miller
58	Mrs G. U. (?) Hollowell	27	England	Canada	Great Britain	
59	Mary Eliza Hollowell	14 mo.	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
60	Wm Hummell (?)	26	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Bookkeeper
61	F. (?) M. Rogan	21	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
62	James Travors	20	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer

63	Wm Jno Gilbert	50	England	Canada	Great Britain	Distiller
64	Mrs W. J. Gilbert	25	England	Canada	Great Britain	
65	Miss Gilbert	22	England	Canada	Great Britain	
66	Frances Gilbert	16]			
67	James Gilbert	14]			
68	? Gilbert	12]	Canada	Canada	Great Britain
69	? Gilbert	10]			
70	Thos Gilbert	3]			
71	Nicholas Gilbert	14 mo.]			
72	V ..? Williams	21	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
73	J. H. Peters	26	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
74	Chas Woolhaupter	30	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
75	D. P. Ross	21	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Law Student
76	Hy Ricketson	27	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	Great Britain	Blacksmith
77	Jas Ricketson	29	Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia	Great Britain	Farmer
78	Ed O'Brien	21	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Law Student
79	James Bliss	21	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer ?
80	Wm G. Covert	34	New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
81	Ed Berry	25	Ireland	New Brunswick	Great Britain	School teacher
82	Jos (Jas ?) Hurley	26	England	Canada	Great Britain	Cooper (?)
83	Patrick Dolan	29	Ireland	United States	United States	Waiter
84	J. Woodruff	18	United States	United States	United States	Clerk
85	Fred Simpson	20	England	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
86	J ? Buchanan	26	Ireland	Ireland	Great Britain	Carpenter
87	T. C. Young	24	England	Canada	Great Britain	Butcher
88	Geo Lockett	30	England	United States	Great Britain	Blacksmith
89	E. A. McCloney(McClurey)	42	Ireland	United States	United States	Publisher
90	F. Cunningham	21	Canada	United States	United States	Student
91	Geo H. Newton	19	Island of Guernsey	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
92	Robert Percy	24	Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Clerk
93	Wm Wilson	22	Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Clerk
94	August Meher	22	Germany	United States	Hanover	Clerk
95	John Durham	28	Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Clerk
96	J. H. Mitchel	28	Scotland	United States	United States	Bookbinder
97	Wm Millar	30	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
98	James Reid	29	Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Baker
99	James Outram	26	England	United States	Great Britain	Stone Mason
100	Colin McDonald	26	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
101	James Tait	24	Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Printer

102 John Robertson	32 Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Bookbinder
103 David Hume	31 Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Bookbinder
104 Chas McFarlane	27 New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
105 Cap. M. Lawson	30 New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Mariner
106 Alfred James	23 Scotland	United States	United States	Clerk
107 M. M. Richards	23 Canada	United States	Great Britain	Blacksmith
108 Alonzo Wells (?)	50 United States	United States	United States	Carpenter
109 Isaac Blain	27 United States	United States	United States	Farmer
110 Simeon Blain	23 United States	United States	United States	Farmer
111 Saml. Taylor	26 Scotland	United States	Great Britain	Carpenter
112 Michael Jordan	32 St Johns, Newfoundland	U. States	Great Britain	Printer
113 W (?) Pratt	22 United States	United States	United States	Printer
114 John Murdock	27 United States	United States	United States	Printer
115 Wm. Detmold (?)	25 Germany	United States	United States	Bookbinder
116 Wm Thomson	28 Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
117 Fred Short	19 Germany	United States	United States	Merchant
118 Geo Short	28 Germany	United States	United States	Pocket Book Maker
119 J. B. Stephens	29 England	United States	Great Britain	Printer
120 P. T. Wells	24 England	United States	Great Britain	Pattern Finisher
121 Jas Congher	56 England	United States	Great Britain	Bookbinder
122 R. Grieve	24 Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Painter
123 Casimer Crephewski	27 Poland	United States	Polish Exile	
124 Wladystan Crephewski	24 Poland	United States	Polish Exile	
125 Paul Somers	26 United States	United States	Great Britain	Ship Carpenter
126 N. Carroll	24 United States	United States	United States	Ship Carpenter
127 Hugh Mustard	24 Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Joiner
128 Hugh Mulvancy	20 Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
129 Xenophon Jouet	26 New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
130 J. H. Phair	29 New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Barrister
131 R (?) . A. Phair	22 New Brunswick	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Clerk
132 Chas Wagner	27 Canada	Canada	Great Britain	
133 D. H. Lizors (?)	25 Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
134 Chas Sands	31 England	United States	United States	Hair dresser & Perfumes
135 Mrs Sands	36 England	United States	United States	
136 T. W. Williams	29 United States	United States	United States	Clerk
137 John Conlon	25 Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Baker
138 Angus Cameron	21 Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Baker
139 Wm Gyall (?)	27 England	United States	Great Britain	Carpenter
140 Willm ? Millar	24 England	United States	Great Britain	Carpenter

141	Jas Palmer	30	England	Canada	Great Britain	Locksmith & Bellhanger
142	Thos Johnson	21	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Clerk
143	John Carson	21	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Butcher
144	Richard Martin	29	United States	Canada	United States	Clerk
145	George Morse	18	United States	Canada	Great Britain	Butcher
146	Wm Dalliman	24	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
147	Robert Herbert	20	England	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
148	Geo W. Ross	24	Ireland	Canada	Great Britain	Tailor
149	Jas Nesbitt	29	England	New Brunswick	Great Britain	Farmer
150	Mrs Nesbitt	29	England	New Brunswick	Great Britain	
151	Geo Booth	30	England	Canada	Great Britain	Miller
152	Alfred McClure	16	United States	United States	United States	Engineer
153	Hugh Hart	26	Ireland	United States	Great Britain	Blacksmith
154	Jas McGladden	25	England	United States	Great Britain	Clerk
155	H. Howes	43	England	Canada	Great Britain	Tinsmith
156	James Smart	29	Scotland	Canada	Great Britain	Carpenter
157	Jean Poivier	22	France	United States	France	
158	Chas Chollet	50	France	United States	France	Stone Cutter
159	Ruben Updik	26	United States	United States	United States	Farmer
160	Thos Grass	40	Canada	Canada	Great Britain	Farmer
161	James Cook	29	United States	United States	United States	Storekeeper
162	David Cook	26	United States	United States	United States	Farmer
163	Jas Simmins	20	Ireland	United States	Great Britain	Clerk
164	Geo S. Dulley	23	England	United States	Great Britain	Tinker
165	Chas H. Woodward	24	England	United States	Great Britain	Cook
166	John Dickey	22	Ireland	United States	Great Britain	Machinist
167	Ed Greenwood	25	England	United States	Great Britain	Blacksmith
168	Wm Castle	28	England	United States	Great Britain	Boiler Maker

97 Cabin Passengers (including children) and 71 Steerage

- Recapitulation -

137	Subjects of Great Britain
2	Do of Germany
2	Do of France
1	Do of Hanover
2	Fugitives from Poland
24	Citizens of United States

168

One death: Mr M. D. Linton (No. 41 on List) from
Canada--Died Thursday 30th September 1852....
Committed to the deep.

Ship "Revenue" 14th October 1852

Seth Crowell

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members transferred to
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