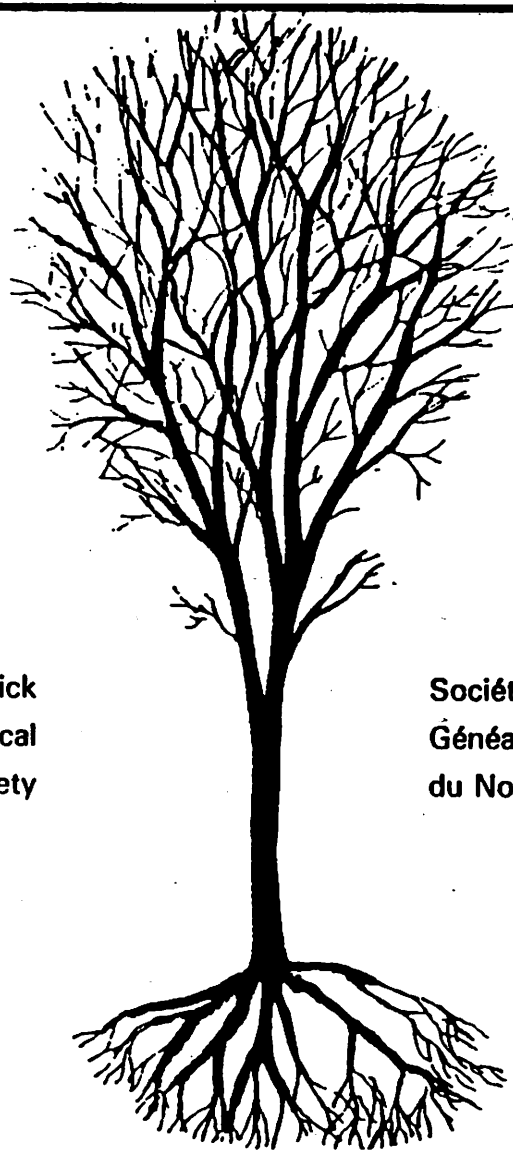


Generations



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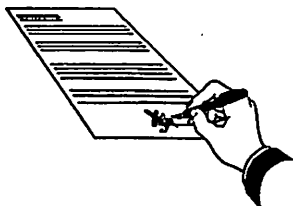
Société
Généalogique
du Nouveau-Brunswick

Issue 59

Spring 1994

Generations

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From the Editor's Desk

Many of you will find it hard to believe that the editor is not going to complain of the lack of material for this issue. Several interesting articles have been submitted, and in the selection process it was necessary to place a few aside for another run in order to have a broader content. Many sectors must be happy with what we provide for they do not see fit to submit articles for publication. In this issue we have the first of a two-part article on the Huguenots of N. B., and another article on the Seigneurie of Chipody, both of which provide important information on this large segment of our society. Another section on the use of your computer in the pursuit and recording of our hobby will be of interest to those of us who have the tools but are lacking in help with ways of utilizing them. In this vein, I would welcome any of your submissions of articles or data which are provided on computer disk. I can use anything provided in IBM format on any size or density disk and using any of the following data-type:

APCII text; Displaywrite 4.0, 4.2 or 5.0; MS Word 4.0, 5.0 or 5.5

WordPerfect 4.2, 5.0, 5.1 or 6.0; Wordstar 3.3 to 6.0

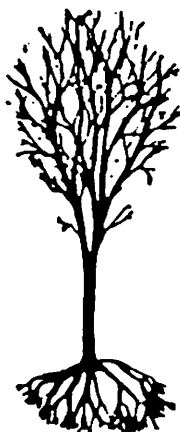
If you prefer to send submissions in typed format, please try to conform to the following format: 8 1/2" x 11" paper, 1" borders all around, no page numbers, and good dark copy. If you are unable to provide it in this form, then at least try to have good copy. If the text is clear I can scan it and then reformat it to conform. My Character Reader has a tough time with draft quality dot-matrix print or poor photo-copy.

If this all sounds like Greek to you, ignore it and send your article anyway. If I can possibly use it, I will get it in somehow.

For those who have sent data that has not been published yet, have patience; if you have intended to send something and have procrastinated, we wait patiently.

Enjoy!

Carman Williston
Generations Editor



Generations

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Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

Continued from previous issue

10. Ziba⁷ Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born in 1763, perhaps at North Yarmouth, Maine, or after the family arrived in Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. His death date is unknown. (*Turner*)

In his book, Dr. Turner wrote: "The only reference that I have found to Ziba Shaw is in the Shaw-Turner notebooks, where he is listed as a son of John & Mary (Burrell), with the accompanying note: 'Ziba went to sea and was never again heard from by any of his family so my grandfather Henry A. Shaw has often told me.' This note was almost certainly written by Bela Shaw, presumably shortly after 1900." (*Ibid.*)

11. Daniel⁷ Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born in 1765, probably at Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. He died November 12, 1850, in the Parish of Northampton, Carleton Co., N.B. (*Turner p. 20*)

He married **Elizabeth Phillips**, probably about 1789 for their first child was born in 1790. She was born about 1770 (Johnson), probably in the United States (perhaps New Jersey) because the Phillips family was Loyalist and did not come to New Brunswick until 1783, daughter of Zophar and Ann Phillips. (*Turner p. 20*) She died June 1, 1843, in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. The New Brunswick Courier (Saint John, N.B.) of June 17, 1843, reported that Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Shaw, of Wakefield, died at Brighton, Carleton Co., June 1st, age 73, leaving a large family. (Johnson, Vol. 10, #984)

Daniel Shaw lived in the Parish of Northampton, Carleton County, N.B., on the east side of the Saint John River, opposite Woodstock. His grant, dated 20 Jun 1809, was the upper half of Lot #8, and Lots #9 and #10, 500 acres. (*Crown Land Grant Index*)

In his book, Dr. Turner wrote: "The Shaw-Turner notebooks said that Daniel Shaw was born at Abington, Mass., but Uncle Norris' notes said he was born at Maugerville, N.B. It is said that his father moved from Abington to Yarmouth, Maine, and then went to Maugerville, N.B., with surveyors, in 1762. Although the land grant at Maugerville was not issued from the Nova Scotia government (New Brunswick being then part of Nova Scotia) until 1765, it seems improbable to me that the Shaw family remained in Abington until that date. I am inclined to think that Daniel was probably born in Maugerville." (*Turner p. 20*)

Children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Phillips) Shaw

- i Thomas⁸, b. Nov 1790, d. 26 Sep 1853, m. Mary Ingraham (*Ibid.*)
- ii Mary (Polly), b. c1795, m. Newman Raymond (*Ibid.*)
- iii Ziba, b. c1798, m. 1st Marie Card; 2nd Elizabeth Birmingham; 3rd Maria Phillips (*Ibid.*)
- iv Phoebe, m. Andrew Murphy (*Ibid.*)
- v George, b. c1803, d. aft 1861, m. 1st Sarah A. Phillips; 2nd Jane E. (?) (*Ibid.*)
- vi Hannah, b. c1805, m. John Gray (*Ibid.*)
- vii Jane, b. c1807, m. 1st Samuel Larlee; 2nd James Hatfield (*Ibid.*)
- viii Elizabeth Ann, b. 27 Jun 1810, m. James Jones (*Ibid.*)

There may have been sons Elisha and Sperry also.

12. Elisha⁷ Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born May 7, 1771, at Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw.⁽²⁾ He died July 15, 1841, in Carleton Co., N.B., and was buried at Victoria Corner.

He married first, **Susan Kinney**, July 6, 1793, at Fredericton, York Co., N.B. She was born about 1776, in Sunbury Co., N.B., probably in the Parish of Burton, daughter of Israel and Susannah (Hood) Kinney. She died about 1816, in Carleton Co. (*Bell, p. 82*)

He married second, **Ann (Snow) Gray**, widow of John Gray. She was born August 19, 1782, in Granville, Nova Scotia, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Shaw) Snow. She died September 6, 1864, in Carleton Co., and was buried at Victoria Corner. (*Turner*)

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

Their grave stone, at Victoria Corner, Carleton Co., N.B., is inscribed: Shaw, Elisha Snr., died 15 Jul 1841, aged 70 yrs.; Anna, his wife, died 6 Sep 1864, aged 83 yrs.; Anna, their daughter, died 21 Jun 1841, aged 11 yrs.

Elisha and Susan spent the first years of their married life at Oromocto, and their first children were born there. They removed to a new home in Carleton County about 1801. When they left, Susan took with her Abigail, her youngest sister, then about twelve years old. Abigail made her home with Susan until after her eighteenth birthday, when she married Elisha's youngest brother, Henry Shaw. (*Bell*, p. 82)

In Carleton Co., Elisha was granted lots 5 and 6, in the Parish of Northampton, June 20, 1809, 500 acres, fronting on the east bank of the Saint John, opposite, and a little below the home of his father, and his brother Henry. (*Crown Land Grant Index*)

When Susan died, about 1816, she left a large family of children. The only definite dates of her life to be found, aside from the dates of the births of her children, is that of her marriage at Fredericton. Her life must have been a strenuous one even for those pioneer days to leave a family of twelve children in a married life of but twenty-three years. (*Turner*)

The death date for Elisha which is inscribed on his grave stone is at variance with the death date given for him in Bell's book, but I have chosen to use it, in the full knowledge that grave stone inscriptions are often inaccurate. Bell gives his death date as December 23, 1844, but he did not cite a source.

Josiah and Elizabeth (Shaw) Snow removed from Granville, N.S., to Carleton Co., N.B., about 1814. Elizabeth was a daughter of Moses and Ann (Phinney) Shaw, natives of Barnstable, Mass., who removed to Nova Scotia. They were of no known relationship to Elisha's Shaw family.

Children of Elisha and Susan (Kinney) Shaw

- i Nathaniel⁸, b. 16 Jan 1794, d. 24 Jul 1847, m. Phoebe Ackerson (*Bell*, p. 82)
- ii Elijah, b. 12 Aug 1796, d. 22 Oct 1866, m. Nancy Ackerson (*Ibid.*)
- iii John, b. 1799, m. Hannah Gallop (*Ibid.*)
- iv Lavina, b. 1800, d. 28 Oct 1893, m. Seth Sipprell (*Turner*)
- v Jesse, b. 1801, d. 11 Nov 1874, m. Nancy Ann McGee (*Ibid.*)
- vi James Barlow, b. 1805, d. 20 Mar 1866, m. 1st Deborah Gallop (*Bell*, p. 82);
2nd Mary Ann York (*Turner*)
- vii Maria, b. 1807, m. Amos Dickinson (*Bell*, p. 82)
- viii Susan, b. 6 Feb 1808, d. 5 Jun 1885, m. William McGee (*Turner*)
- ix Rhoda, b. 29 Jun 1809, d. 29 Sep 1881, m. George McGee (*Ibid.*)
- x William, b. 1810, m. 1st Sally Boyer; 2nd Hannah Snow; 3rd Frances Phillips (*Bell*, p. 82)
- xi Elisha, b. 1811, m. Mary Ann Phillips (*Turner*)
- xii Phoebe, b. 25 Jan 1813, d. 21 Feb 1891, m. John Clark (*Bell*, p. 82)

Children of Elisha and Ann (Snow) Shaw

- xiii Mary, b. 17 Jul 1819, d. 6 Feb 1895, m. William Murray Todd (*Turner*)
- xiv Cyrus, b. 1822, d. 7 Jun 1902, m. Susan McGee (*Ibid.*)
- xv Reuben, b. c1823, d. Jul 1896, m. Julia Prosser (*Ibid.*)
- xvi Anna, b. 7 Feb 1827, d. 21 Jun 1841 (*Ibid.*)

13. Ammi⁷ Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born about 1775, at Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. He died August 2, 1826, in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. (*Turner*).

He married **Hannah Dean**, May 24, 1792, at Maugerville (*Sewell*, #D0044). She was born about 1770, and probably was a daughter of Samuel Dean, who lived beside the Shaws at Oromocto, Sunbury Co., N.B. She died January 20, 1847, in Carleton Co. (*Turner*).

Ammi and Hannah, with other members of his family, removed from Oromocto to Carleton Co., N.B., about 1801, and settled in the Parish of Wakefield, on the west side of the Saint John River, near his father and brothers. His name does not appear in the New Brunswick *Crown Land Grant Index*. Perhaps he shared land with one of his brothers?

Children of Ammi and Hannah (Dean) Shaw

- i Samuel⁸, d. c1826, drowned (*Turner*)
- ii Advardus, drowned, age 16 (*Ibid.*)

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

- iii Henry, died of mumps (*ibid.*)
- iv Lydia, m. James Jones (*ibid.*)
- v Ann, b. 3 Jul 1802, m. Jacob Craig (*ibid.*)
- vi John F, b. c1806, d. 13 Dec 1885, m. 1st Eliza Campbell; 2nd Harriet Shaw (*ibid.*)
- vii Abigail, b. 1808, m. Eward Orser (*ibid.*)
- viii Elizabeth, m. Benjamin Prosser (*ibid.*)
- ix Mahala, m. Eben Jones (*ibid.*)
- x Hannah, m. George Jones (*ibid.*)
- xi Mary (Polly), m. Daniel Neal (*ibid.*)

14. Jonathan⁷ Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born in May, 1777, at Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. He died March 18, 1855, in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. (Johnson), and was buried in Pioneer Cemetery there.

He married first, **Abigail Tapley**, February 12, 1798, at Maugerville. She was born probably at Maugerville, date unknown, daughter of, probably Alexander and Sarah (Hood) Tapley (*Turner*). She died in Carleton Co., before 1815.

He married second, **Elizabeth Ginson**, June 15, 1815, in Carleton Co. She was born about 1791 (60 in 1851 census), in New Brunswick. She died August 12, 1871, at the home of her son, Amos, in Lower Wakefield, Carleton Co. The Carleton Sentinel reported her death date as August 12, 1871, and her age as 61 years, 8 months, when she died. That suggests a birth date of January, 1810. But the 1851 census gives her age as 60, which suggests she was born about 1791, and is likely more accurate, because she was married in 1815. The York Co., N.B., marriage records, Vol. 1, page 48, show that Jonathan Shaw of the Parish of Wakefield and Elizabeth Ginson of the same Parish were married June 15, 1815, by F. Dibblee, Rector of Woodstock, in presence of George McGee & Henry A. Shaw.

A grave stone, in Pioneer Cemetery, Lower Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B., is inscribed: Shaw, Rev. Jonathan, d. 18 Mar 1855, aged 77y, 10m.

Dr. Turner, in his book, said that the Shaws moved from Oromocto to Wakefield about 1809, which was the date of the Wakefield grant to William Turner and 87 others. However, he and I subsequently agreed that the men likely made sojourns to that part of the country before 1800 for the purpose of identifying lands to be taken up, and that some or all of the wives and families likely were there by about 1801.

Jonathan was granted one-half of Lot 6, and Lots 7 and 8, 500 acres, in the Parish of Wakefield, on the westerly side of the St. John River, June 20, 1809. (*Crown Land Grant Index*) He lived and died there.

He entered the christian ministry, and was one of the founding fathers of the Free Christian Baptist Denomination. In "The Local and Private Statutes of New Brunswick," Vol. 3 (Fredericton, N.B.: J. Simpson, Printer, 1855), p. 429, there is "An Act to Incorporate Certain Bodies Connected with the Free Baptist Church in New Brunswick", passed May 1, 1854, by the New Brunswick Legislature. It reads, in part, "Be it therefore enacted, &c., Jonathan Shaw (and 34 others), now constituting The Free Christian Baptist General Conference of New Brunswick, their associates and successors, shall by that name be a body politic and corporate in deed and in name, etc. etc."

He officiated at many marriages and funerals, including some of those of his own children. He is buried on the old farm, in the family burial ground which was located on the upper part of his grant. His daughter Dorcas, and son Ziba, as well as several other members of the Shaw family, are also buried there. This cemetery is now known as Pioneer Cemetery, and is under the care of the local historical society. (*Turner*)

No documentary proof that Abigail was daughter of Alexander & Sarah (Hood) Tapley has been located, but there is circumstantial evidence.

Children of Jonathan and Abigail (Tapley) Shaw

- i Ziba⁸, b. 1800, d. 25 Mar 1875, m. Harriet Baker (*Turner*)
- ii Dorcas, b. 11 Jan 1802, d. 26 Aug 1866, m. Charles Burt (*ibid.*)
- iii John, b. c1803, d. 20 Feb 1876, m. Annie Campbell (*ibid.*)
- iv Mary, m. William Orser (*ibid.*)

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

- v Alexander, died young (*ibid.*)
 - vi Huldah, b. 1810, d. 15 Apr 1887, m. John Selvage (*ibid.*)
 - vii Daniel, b. 1812, d. 12 Mar 1900, m 1st Mary Baker; 2nd Elizabeth Rockwell (*ibid.*)
- Children of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Ginson) Shaw*
- viii Abigail, b. 10 Dec 1815, d. 10 Jul 1879, m. George W Orser (*ibid.*)
 - ix Irene, b. 1817, d. 26 Aug 1901, m. Samuel Orser (*ibid.*)
 - x Jonathan, b. 1819, d. 24 Apr 1899, never married (*ibid.*)
 - xi Allen, b. 1820, d. 27 Sep 1885, m. Lydia York (*ibid.*)
 - xii Frederick, b. 1820, d. 1 Jun 1903, m. Margaret Phillips (*ibid.*)
 - xiii Harriet, b. 1825, d. c1917, m. 1st John F Shaw; 2nd Daniel Rideout; 3rd George W Orser (*ibid.*)
 - xiv Amos, b. 1828, d. 16 Oct 1893, m. Matilda Birmingham (*ibid.*)
 - xv Samuel Hartt, b. 1829, d. 25 Dec 1887, m. 1st Frances Birmingham; 2nd Emma Gallop (*ibid.*)
 - xvi Richard K, b. 1831, d. 9 Jul 1894, m. Hannah Gallop (*ibid.*)
 - xvii Julia A, b. 22 Jul 1833, m. Tamberlain Shaw (*ibid.*)
 - xviii George, died young (*ibid.*)

15. Advardus⁷ Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born in 1781, in Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. He died in Carleton Co., N.B., date unknown. (*Turner*)

He married **Lydia Foster**, October 19, 1802, at Maugerville, Sunbury Co., N.B. She was born July 15, 1785, in Sunbury Co., probably at Oromocto, daughter of Bennen and Deborah (Kinney) Foster. (*ibid.*)

Dr. Turner wrote that Advardus moved up the St. John River from Oromocto, presumably at the same time as his father and brothers did (about 1801). His land grant was one-half of Lot 5 and one-half of Lot 6, on the westerly side of the St. John River, in the Parish of Wakefield, 225 acres, granted June 20, 1809 (*Crown Land Grant Index*). It was adjacent to and just below that of his father. A grave stone marking his burial place has not been found, but it seems likely that he would have been buried in the family burial ground, now Pioneer Cemetery, in Wakefield.

Children of Advardus and Lydia (Foster) Shaw

- i James⁸, b. 1804, m. Lydia Campbell (*Turner*)
- ii Susannah, b. 1807, d. 8 Sep 1899, m. Richard York (*ibid.*)
- iii Ammi, killed by a kick from his brother James (*ibid.*)

16. Henry⁷ A. Shaw (*John⁶, John⁵, John⁴, John³, John², Abraham¹*), was born November 28, 1784, in Sunbury Co., N.B., son of John and Mary (Burrell) Shaw. He died March 8, 1865, in the Parish of Wakefield, Carleton Co., N.B. (*Turner*)

He married **Abigail Kinney**, September 20, 1808, in Carleton Co., N.B. She was born May 19, 1789, in Sunbury Co., N.B., probably at Oromocto, daughter of Israel and Susannah (Hood) Kinney. She died March 8, 1885, at Wakefield. (*Bell*)

Henry came from Oromocto to Carleton Co. with his parents, about 1801. He was granted Lot 4, and one-half of Lot 5, 345 acres, in the Parish of Wakefield, June 20, 1809, (*Crown Land Grant Index*) and lived there the remainder of his life. His parents lived there also until they died.

His wife, Abigail, was a sister of his brother Elisha's wife, Susan Kinney. Susan and Abigail's father, Israel Kinney, was drowned at Oromocto in 1791, when Susan was about 15, and Abigail was only 2. When Elishe and Susan came from Oromocto to Wakefield about 1801, they brought Abigail with them. They lived across the St. John River from Henry and his parents. (*Bell*)

The New Brunswick census of 1851 for the Parish of Wakefield (*PANB, microfilm reel F1589, p. 15*), lists: Shaw, Henry A., 66, husband, born N.B., farmer; Abigail, 63, wife, born N.B.; Darius, 32, son, husband, farmer; Elizabeth, 25, wife; Henry H., 25, teacher; Abigail, 19; Bela Burrel, 7, grandson; Norris Lorenzo, 5, grandson; Ursula Jane, 3, granddaughter; John, 1, grandson; Catherine Kelly, 15, hireling, farm servant.

The old Henry Shaw house, now vacant, which was built before Henry's death in 1865, still stands on the Henry Shaw grant in Wakefield (1993).

Abraham Shaw, and Some of His Descendants

Children of Henry and Abigail (Kinney) Shaw

- i Lydia⁸, b. 14 Jun 1809, d. 28 Oct 1869, m. Stephen Britton (*Turner*)
- ii Advardus, b. 10 Feb 1811, d. 18 Sep 1886, m. Phebe McGee (*ibid.*)
- iii Jonathan, b. 22 Apr 1813, d. 15 Jun 1815, aged 2 yrs, 2 mos (*ibid.*)
- iv Sophronia, b. 12 May 1815, d. 20 Dec 1891, m. Henry Sipprell (*ibid.*)
- v Darius, b. 1 Jan 1818, d. 26 Jun 1906, m. 1st Elizabeth Burt;
2nd Lydia Gallop; 3rd Mrs Rebecca Brownlow (*ibid.*)
- vi Curziza Ann, b. 3 Mar 1820, d. 19 Oct 1834, aged 14 yrs, 7 mos (*ibid.*)
- vii William, b. 24 Jun 1822, d. 24 Dec 1882, m. Mary Ann Sempleman (*ibid.*)
- viii Elizabeth Jane, b. 16 Sep 1824, d. 4 Mar 1863, m. William Britton (*ibid.*)
- ix Henry, b. 27 Feb 1827, d. 30 Jul 1902, m. Marcella Merrill (*ibid.*)
- x Randolph, b. 24 Oct 1829, d. 5 Sep 1867, m. 1st Mary Parsons;
2nd Emma Marston (*ibid.*)
- xi Abigail, b. 28 Apr 1832, m. 1st James Rockwell; 2nd Asa Robertson;
3rd Dennis Hale (*ibid.*)

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In New Brunswick You'll Find It

Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy,
Shall we seek for communion of souls
Where the deep Mississippi meanders,
Or the distant Saskatchewan rolls?
Ah, no! In New Brunswick we'll find it,
A sweetly sequestered nook,
Where the swift gliding Skoodawabskooksis
Unites with the Skoodawabskook.

Meduxnekeag waters are bluer;
Nepisquit's pools are more black;
More green is the bright Oromocto;
And browner the Petitcodiac;
But colours more radiant in autumn
I see when I'm casting my hook
In the waves of the Skoodawabskooksis,
Or perhaps the Skoodawabskook.

Let others sing loudly of Saco,
Of Passadumkeg or Miscouche,
Of Kennebecasis or Quaco,
Of Miramichi or Bouctouche;

Or boast of the Tobique or Mispic,
The Musquash or dark Memramcook;
There's none like the Skoodawabskooksis,
Excepting the Skoodawabskook.

Think not, though the Magaguadavic
Or Bocabec please the eye,
Though Chiputnecticook is more lovely,
That to either of these we will fly;
No, when in love's union we're plighted
We'll build our log house by a brook
Which flows to the Skoodawabskooksis,
Where it joins with the Skoodawabskook.

Then never of Waweig or Chamcook
I'll think, having you in my arms;
We'll reck not of Digdeguash beauties,
We'll care not for Pocologan's charms;
But as embers of union forever,
Upon two fair rivers we'll look;
While you'll be the Skoodawabskooksis,
I'll be the Skoodawabskook.
(*Poet unknown*)

COMPILING AND PUBLISHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

SPRING WORKSHOP

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH NBGS

MONCTON NB

APRIL 16 - 1994

South Eastern Branch announces the Spring Workshop directed by George H. Hayward, Certified Genealogist. The one day workshop, held at the Wesleyan Church, 949 St. George Blvd. Moncton, will discuss how to put meat on the bare bones of vital statistics.

Registration begins at 9 am with the first session commencing at 9:30. The \$5 fee covers a light noon hour lunch and is payable in advance. Registration deadline is April 9.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session there will be time for sharing of data and ideas as well as a display and sale of books and Genealogy materials.

YE ALL COME !

SPRING WORKSHOP PO BOX 4321 MONCTON NB E1A 6E9	
NAME.....	
ADDRESS.....	
.....	
PHONE NUMBER.....	

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- B5- Epitaphs- Church of England Graveyard; Kingston, Kings Co.

Queens County ---

- B6- Queens County Cemeteries - Vol. I.
- B7- " " " - " II.
- B8- " " " - " III.

Victoria and York County ---

- B9- Southern Victoria County Cemeteries
- B10- The Old Grave Yard, Fredericton, N.B.
- B11- York County Cemeteries

Maine and Massachusetts State ---

- B12- Eastern Cemetery, Portland, Maine
- B13- Lynn's Free Burying Ground
- B14- Woodside Cemetery, Yarmouth, Mass.

C. CHURCH RECORDS

New Brunswick ---

- C15- Anglican Church Records - 1791-1816
- C16- Kingston Parish Baptisms - 1816-1900

WALLACE HALE COLLECTION

CHURCH RECORDS (continued)

NEW YORK ---

- C17 - Reformed Dutch Church Marriages 1639-1801. Vol. I.
- C18 - Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms 1639-1730. Vol.II. Part 1
- C19 - Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms 1639-1730. Vol.II. Part 2
- C20 - Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms 1731-1800. Vol.III.
- C21 - Index to Reformed Dutch Church Baptisms - 1731-1800. Vol. III.

NEW JERSEY AND RHODE ISLAND ---

- C.22 - Records of Reformed Dutch Churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, N.J. Part 1.
- C23 - Records of Reformed Dutch Churches at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, N.J. Part 2.
- C24 - Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen County, N.J. Baptisms (1740-1850)
- C25 - Episcopal and Congregational Church Records, Rhode Island.

D. TOWN, COUNTY, STATE AND PROVINCE RECORDS

NEW BRUNSWICK ---

- D26 - Genealogical Scrapbook of Southern Victoria County
- D27 - Kings County, N.B. - Marriages
- D28 - Provincial Chronology
- D29 - St. John Marriage Records - Part I.
- C30 - St. John Marriage Records - Part II.
- C31 - Town Records of Sheffield, Sunbury County - 1767-1845

NOVA SCOTIA AND ONTARIO ---

- D32 - Records of Chignecto
- D33 - Vital Records of the Town of Truro, N.S. 1767-1845
- D34 - Second Archives Report, Ontario - 1904. Part 1
- D35 - Second Archives Report, Ontario - 1904. Part 2
- D36 - Second Archives Report, Ontario - 1904. Part 4
- D37 - Index to Second Archives Report, Ontario - 1904

MASSACHUSETTS ---

- D38 - Barnstable, Mass. - Town Records
- D39 - Dartmouth, Mass. Births. Vol. I.
- D40 - Dartmouth, Mass. Marriages. Vol. II.
- D41 - Dartmouth, Mass. Deaths. Vol. III.
- D42 - Vital Records of Brewster, Mass. to 1849.
- D43 - Westport, Mass. - Vital Records

Maine ---

- D44 - Families in Clinton, Maine.
- D45 - Maine Bibliography.
- D46 - Maine Town and Census Records - Microfilm List.
- D47 - Maine Towns and Counties.

WALLACE HALE COLLECTION

D. TOWN, COUNTY, STATE AND PROVINCE RECORDS (continued)

NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK ---

- D48 - Early Long Island Wills of Suffolk County 1691 - 1703.
- D49 - Early Wills of Westchester County, N.Y. 1664-1784.
- D50 - Long Island Genealogies.
- D51 - The Loyalists of New Jersey- Memorials, Petitions, Claims, etc.
- D52 - Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War.
- D53 - The Salmon Records, Southold, N.Y.
- D54 - Southold, Suffolk County, N.Y. - Records.

CONNECTICUT ---

- D55 - Connecticut Loyalists - Analysis of Land Confiscations.
- D56 - Historical Records for Norwalk, Conn.
- D57 - Revolutionary Soldiers of Redding, Connecticut.

RHODE ISLAND ---

- D58 - Bristol, R.I. - Vital Records.
- D59 - Barrington, R.I. - Vital Records.
- D60 - Jamestown, R.I. - Vital Records.
- D61 - Little Compton, R.I. - Vital Records.
- D62 - Portsmouth, R.I. - Vital Records.
- D63 - Tiverton, R.I. - Vital Records.
- D64 - Warren, R.I. - Vital Records.

OTHER ---

- D65 - British Officers in America - 1754 - 1774.
- D66 - Original List of Persons of Quality. Part 1.
- D67 - " " " " " " " 2.
- D68 - Mayflower Descendants.
- D69 - History and Genealogy of Mayflower Planters.
- D70 - Antique Silver Hallmarks.

E. CHURCH HISTORY

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA ---

- E71 - Church of England in Nova Scotia.
- E72 - First Fifty Years- Church of England in New Brunswick.
- E73 - History of St. Andrews Church, St. John.
- E74 - History of Trinity Church, St. John.
- E75 - Life of Rev. Oliver Arnold.
- *E76 - N.B. Historical Society - Jan, 1904 - "Founding of Church of England in Shelburne."
- E77 - Sermon by the Rev. James Hill; St. John.
- E78 - Sermon Preached at Weymouth, N.S.
- E79 - Fifty Years With the Baptist Churches and Ministers of the Maritimes.

WALLACE HALE COLLECTION

E. CHURCH HISTORY (continued)

CONNECTICUT AND NEW YORK ---

E80 - Life of Rev. Jeremiah Leaming.

E81 - Episcopal Church, Dutchess County, N.Y.

E82 - St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

OTHER ---

E83 - Church of England in the North American Colonies.

F. FAMILY GENEALOGIES

F84 - Genealogy of the Anthony Family.

F85 - Bailey Genealogy - James of Rowley.

F86 - " " - John of Salisbury.

F87 - " " - Thomas of Weymouth.

F88 - The Barclays of New York.

F89 - Beardsley Family in America.

F90 - Brownings in America (excerpts only).

*F91 - Acadiensis - July, 1907 - "The Caleff Family".

F92 - Chase Family of Yarmouth.

F93 - Descendants of William Chase.

F94 - Genealogy of William Chase.

F95 - Alexander Clark, Loyalist.

F96 - Cunnabell, Conable or Connable Families.

F97 - Dibblee, Perry and Allied Families.

F98 - Dickinson Settlers, Carleton County.

F99 - Loyalist Dickinsons of New York.

F100 - The Book of Dow. Vol. I.

F101 - " " " " " II.

F102 - Genealogy of the Eddy Family.

F103 - Eldredge Genealogy.

F104 - Genealogy of the Estabrooks Family.

F105 - History of the Fowlers.

*F106 - Acadiensis - Jan, 1901 - "Loyalist History: John Grant".

*F107 - " - Jan, Apr, July, 1907 - "Col. Richard Hewlett".

F108 - Ketchum Genealogy.

*F109 - The American Genealogist - October, 1940 - "Daughters of Thomas Lawrence, Newtown, L.I."

F110 - The Ogden Family in America. Part 1.

F111 - " " " " " " 2.

F112 - Our First Families.

F113 - Raymond Families of New England.

F114 - Excerpts from the Rideouts in America.

F115 - Descendants of James Sands of Block Island.

F116 - Ancestry of Daniel James Seeley and Charlotte Louisa Vail.

F117 - Life of Henry Smith.

F118 - Smith, Grant and Irons Families.

F119 - Smiths of Oyster River.

F120 - Wills of the Smith Families of New York and Long Island-
1664 - 1794.

F. FAMILY GENEALOGIES ---

- F121 - The Steeves Descendants; Part 1.
- F122 - " " " ; " 2.
- F123 - " " " ; " 3.
- F124 - Genealogy of the Tapley Family.
- *F125 - Acadiensis - Oct, 1905 - "The Thomson Family".
- F126 - Tompkins Families of Carleton and York County.
- F127 - The Family of Tribe.
- F128 - The Twining Family.
- F129 - Descendants of John Upham.
- *F130 - Acadiensis - Oct, 1901/ Apr., July, 1902/Jan, 1903/
Apr., 1906 - "The Wetmore Family"
- *F131 - Acadiensis - July, 1907 - Gen. John Watts de Peyster "
- F132 - Descendants of Peter White of New Jersey.
- *F133 - Acadiensis - April, 1907 - "The Wightman Family".
- F134 - The Wildbores in America.
- *F135 - Acadiensis - Apr., July, 1905 - "The Loyalist Willards".
- *F136 - The Essex Genealogist - February, 1984.
- *F137 - " " " - May, 1984.
- F138 - Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy : Vol. II. Part 1.
- F138.3 - " " " " " : " II. " 2.
- F138.6 - " " " " " : " II. " 3.
- F139 - " " " " " : " III. " 1.
- F139.3 - " " " " " : " III. " 2.
- F139.6 - " " " " " : " III. " 3.

G. GENERAL HISTORY

LOYALIST ---

- *G140 - Acadiensis - Jan, 1904 - "The Royal Emigrants".
- *G141 - " - Oct, 1906/ Jan., Apr., 1907 - Major Ferguson's
Riflemen - The American Volunteers "
- G142 - Loyalists in Arms.
- G143 - Loyalists in Bay Chaleur.
- G144 - Loyalists Centennial Souvenir.
- *G145 - N.B. Historical Society - 1914 - "Loyalist Settlements at
Passamaquaddy".
- G146 - The United Empire Loyalists.
- G147 - Winslow Papers - 1776 - 1826 -Part 1.
- G148 - " " - " - " - " 2.
- G149 - The Loyalists of Pennsylvania.
- G150 - The Loyalists of Massachusetts; Part 1.
- G151 - " " " " ; " 2.

NEW BRUNSWICK ---

- *G152 - Acadiensis - April, 1907 - "New Brunswick in 1802".
- *G153 - Annals of Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, N.B.
- *G154 - Early History of New Brunswick.
- *G155 - The First Settlers of New Canaan.
- G156 - Footprints.
- G157 - Grandmother's Child.
- G158 - History of The City and County of St. John.

WALLACE HALE COLLECTION

G. GENERAL HISTORY --- (continued)

- G160 - History of New Brunswick; Vol. I.
- G161 - " " " " " II.
- G162 - The Judges of New Brunswick and Their Times.
- G163 - New Brunswick Custom House - 1784-1816.
- *G164 - N.B. Historical Society - 1907 "The Exchange Coffee House and St. John's First Club."
- *G165 - N.B. Historical Society - 1905 - "Gen. Thomas Carleton"
- *G166 - " " " - 1894 - "The King's N.B. Regiment"
- *G167 - " " " - 1894 - "Medical Men of St. John".
- G168 - Origins of N.B. Settlements.
- G169 - Outline of the History of Central New Brunswick.
- *G170 - N.B. Magazine - March, 1899 - "Contest for Sebaskastaggan".
- *G171 - " " " " - The N.B. Militia".
- *G172 - " " - October, 1904 - "St. John's Merchants."
- G173 - New Brunswick; A History, Vol. I.
- G174 - " " " " " II.
- G175 - New Brunswick Regiment - Canadian Artillery.
- G176 - Pioneer Families of Carleton County.
- G177 - Plan for a History of New Brunswick.
- G178 - Raymond Scrapbook. (copy of original)
- G179 - The River St. John.
- G180 - The St. John River and Its Tributaries.
- G181 - The Scotch Colony - Story of 1873.
- G182 - Town of St. Andrews.

NOVA SCOTIA ---

- G183 - First Settlement of Halifax - 1749-1756.
- G184 - First Settlers of Colchester County.
- G185 - French in Nova Scotia and War in North America - 1749-1756.
- G186 - History of the County of Annapolis.
- G187 - History of Kings County, Nova Scotia.
- *G188 - N.B. Historical Society - 1904 - "Sketch of Nova Scotia: 1783".
- *G189 - " " " - 1936 - "Highland Emigration to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island: 1770-1853".
- G189.5 - Pre - Loyalist Settlement of Nova Scotia.
- G190 - The Settling of Colchester County, N.S.
- G191 - Supplement to the History of Annapolis County.
- G192 - The Fortieth Regiment.

NEW ENGLAND ---

- G193 - Winthrop's Journal - History of New England; Vol. I.
- G194 - " " " " " " " II.

MAINE---

- G195 - The Burning of Falmouth: 1775.
- G196 - Dubros Times - Depositions of Maine Revolutionary War Veterans
- G197 - History of the Town of Houlton.
- G198 - Madawaska and Aroostook Settlements in 1831.
- *G199 - Maine Historical Society Quarterly - Fall, 1979.

WALLACE HALE COLLECTION

GENERAL HISTORY - MAINE - (continued)

- *G200 - Maine Historical Society Quarterly - Fall, 1979.
- *G201 - " " " " - Winter, 1982.
- *G202 - " " " " - Spring, 1983.
- *G203 - " " " " - Summer, 1984.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT ---

- G204 - Early Settlers of Rowley, Mass.
- G205 - History of Stamford, Conn. - Part 1.
- G206 - " " " " - " 2.

NEW YORK ---

- G207 - History of Dutchess County, N.Y.
- G208 - History of New York During the Revolution. Vol.I.
- G209 - " " " " " " " " II.
- *G210 - The Long Island Courant - March, 1965.
- G211 - Revolutionary Incidents of Queens County, N.Y.
- G211 - Revolutionary Incidents of Suffolk and Kings County, N.Y.
- G213 - Stubborn for Liberty - The Dutch in New York.
- G214 - The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America. Vol.I.
- G215 - " " " " " " " " II.

NEW JERSEY AND NORTH CAROLINA ---

- New Jersey: G216 - Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey: 1730-1750. Vol II.
- New Jersey: G217 - Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey: 1751-1760. Vol.III.
- New Jersey: G218 - Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey: 1761-1770. Vol. IV.
- New Jersey: G219 - Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey: 1771-1780. Vol. V.
- G220 - History of Bergen County, New Jersey.
- G221 - Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety for the State of New Jersey.
- G222 - Narrative of Col. David Fanning- Adventures in North Carolina.

OTHER

- *G223 - Acadiensis - July, 1902 - "Old Plate."
- G224 - Heraldry in Brief.
- G225 - The Queen's Rangers.
- G226 - Refugees of 1776 - Long Island to Connecticut. Part 1 and 2.
- G227 - " " " " " " " " 3.

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SEVERAL WAYS TO USE YOUR COMPUTER FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

By Harry Liggett

Reprinted from *Ohio Genealogical Society Newsletter* by Carman Williston

Have you thought of all the ways you might use your computer for genealogical research? There are five basic classes of software for your computer which is used in genealogical research. They are (1) the genealogical program (2) word processing (3) database managers (4) communications, and (5) graphics. Here are some ideas on how each can be used.

GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

The genealogical software permits you to record information on individuals and families and to tie family lines together. You can enter notes and the sources of your information and produce ancestor charts, descendant charts, family group forms and sorted lists. The genealogy software also permits you to keep separate data on those not yet identified as members of your particular family line.

WORD PROCESSING SOFTWARE

Your word processing software can be used for many tasks.

△ **CORRESPONDENCE:** The biggest use of your word processing program probably will be for correspondence. It is important to be able to find a particular letter later. Most programs have directories and search features so you can call up all the letters you have written on a specific surname or letters you have written to a specific individual since a certain date. It is a good idea to number each letter to each individual as part of the file name [Example: JONES.003] so you can find them easily.

△ **INFORMATION SHEETS:** When you write those letters, you don't have to repeat the same information every time. You can have an information sheet which states the basic information you are seeking on a particular surname and briefly outlines your problem. The sheet can be printed each time and changed where needed. Macros also can be used for automatic insertion of text, dates and closing paragraphs.

△ **FAMILY HISTORY & INDEXING:** The word processor can be used for writing and indexing your family genealogy. It also can be used for newsletters and publications. It can be used for keeping documents such as wills and obituaries, indexing and sorting features can be used for many projects.

△ **RESEARCH JOURNAL:** Separate files can be kept for each surname in a dated journal for research you have done.

DATABASES

Databases have many uses.

△ **ADDRESSES:** Your genealogy program is a database program itself, but you will have other uses for databases. The first database you might think of is for names and addresses. A good address database should allow you to sort out your correspondence by surname. It is also nice to have the date of your first correspondence and other notes.

△ **SURNAME DATA:** For keeping data that you do not want to add to your genealogy software program, you might want to set up surname data files. Many genealogy programs do not allow the entry of the kind of information you might like to keep. You can set up your own database to keep census, cemetery and many other types of information.

△ **CHECK FILE:** An important use of a database can be for a card check file. Anytime you think of a particular library or courthouse, make an entry in this database. The next trip you make, you can print out the information you need to check.

△ **QUERIES:** Another database might be used to keep a check on all the queries you have placed in newsletters. What did your query say in the newsletter last year? If you belong to a number of genealogical societies, you might want to keep a record of membership fees you have paid and queries submitted.

△ **BOOKS:** You also will use a database of books and other references. Create the database to allow you to sort out the books you have in your own collection, the books you will ask your spouse to get for your birthday, books you have already checked at the library and books you still need to check. Books already checked should indicate whether you found nothing or whether you entered information from them in your surname database. List the name of the library and call number on all books. This database is important to tell you what research you have done.

△ **INFORMATION SOURCES:** Where do you write to get information on land records? What kind of form do you use to get information? A database on sources can keep that information. It also might tell you where to get certain kinds of information or what kind of information is available from a particular source. If you chose, this could be included in your address database.

△ **ACCOUNTING:** Somewhere, either in a database or word processing file, you should keep an account of the money you have spent on your genealogical research. It is especially important if you do research for others for a fee.

COMMUNICATIONS

If you have a modem and communications software, you can enhance your genealogical research.

△ **EXCHANGE DATA:** You can communicate with

others by calling into their computer to exchange information by downloading data or text files.

△ **QUERIES AND INFORMATION:** You can tap into the National Genealogical Conference from a local bulletin board to read more than 100 queries and information messages each day.

△ **OBTAIN HELP FILES:** You can download genealogy software programs and information files on genealogy maintained by many bulletin boards.

△ **LIBRARY:** Many larger libraries now provide dial access to their card catalogues. You can dial from home and check the card catalog on your computer.

△ **OTHER SERVICES:** For a fee you can also tap into other commercial services which provide all sorts of information, shareware programs, and shopping services. These services include CompuServe, Genie, Prodigy and Q-Link.

GRAPHICS

Graphics programs can be used to improve the appearance of any of your work - but especially for publications. There are inexpensive programs for desktop publishing which do a satisfactory job. Graphics are good for map making or to show cemetery lots, or even to graphically illustrate an ancestor chart.

* * * * *

Genealogy Books

New books published by Ancestry are now available. One of special interest may well be *Your English Ancestry*, by Canadian author, Sherry Irvine, which is a focus on the logical research routine for a family historian based in North America. Others in the new listing are, *Beyond Pedigrees*, a guide on organizing and enhancing your work; *Writing the Family Narrative*, a workbook; and *They Came in Ships*, a revised edition. All these and many more available from: Ancestry, PO Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT Zip Code, 84110, or Phone Orders, 1 (800) 531-1790.

Family Group Sheet

Husband's Full Name		Samuel MILLS		Chart No.	M1
	Day Month Year	City, Town, Etc - County - Prov, State - Country		Additional Information	
Birth	1 Apr 1792	River Hebert, NS		bro of Sherwood Mills who-	
Chr'nd				- m. Barbara Jones 4 Feb 1824-	
Married	30 Dec 1812	Moncton, NB		- at Moncton.	
Died	early in 1841	Goose River, NS (now Linden)			
Buried					
Places of Residence - - - - -					
Church	Methodist	Occupation(s)	farmer		
Other Wives - Addit. Sheets- - -					
His Father	Jesse Mills	His Mother	Martha		

Wife's Full Maiden Name		Margaret JONES			
	Day Month Year	City, Town, Etc - County - Prov, State - Country		Additional Information	
Birth	1788	Moncton, NB			
Chr'nd					
Died	20 Jan 1877	Goose River, NS			
Buried					
Places of Residence - - - - -					
Church	Baptist	Occupation(s)			
Other Husb. - Addit. Sheets- - -					
Her Father	John Jones	Her Mother	Dorcas		

Children's Data

Sex	Full Name - Spouse Below	Date Of	Dy Mon Year	City, Town Etc, Parish, County, Prov, Country	Other Data
F	Ann	Birth	c 1814	Cumberland Co, NS	
1		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			
M	John	Birth	c 1816	Cun\mberland Co, NS	
2		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			
M	Daniel	Birth	c 1817	Cumberland Co, NS	
3		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			
M	Henry	Birth	c 1819	Cumberland Co, NS	
4		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			
F	Barbara	Birth	c 1820	Cumberland Co, NS	
5		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			

Compiler	Mr Carman C Williston	Notes	Submitted by: Jean McIntyre Arris
Address	83 Princess St	PO Box 172	
City, Prov, Post Code	Chatham, NB E1N 2L2	Kittery Point ME 03905 USA	
Date	15 Feb 1994		
Other Data:			

Additional Children's Data

Sex	Full Name - Spouse Below	Date Of	Dy Mon Year	City, Town Etc, Parish, County, Prov, Country	Other Data
M	William Alfred	Birth	c 1823	Goose River, NS	
6		Marr.	10 Sep 1846		
	Sarah Ann HORSMAN	Death	12 Feb 1907		she d. 21 Sep 1904
		Burial			
M	David	Birth	c 1825	Goose River, NS	
7		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			
M	Simon	Birth	c 1828	Goose River, NS	
8		Marr.			
	Luci ?	Death	after Wm A		
		Burial			
M	Samuel	Birth	c 1830	Goose River, NS	
9		Marr.			
		Death			
		Burial			
Sources For Husband		Southampton, NS Township records; Westmorland Co marriage records; Probate records, Cumberland Co, NS			
1827 Census for Cumberland Co, NS					
Sources For Wife		1871 census, Cumberland Co, NS; Cumberland Co Register of Deaths;			
She was a grand-dau of Charles Jones who was a first settler of 'The Bend', Moncton, NB in 1766.					
Sources For Children		Cumberland Co census records.; Moncton 'Transcript', obit; Westmorland Co Marriage Records.			

This is one example of what can be accomplished with your computer. This blank form is held on your data disk like any other file. A blank form is loaded and filled in on the computer similar to using a typewriter, with the following differences; text enhancements, like bolding, or point size, positioning within the box, ie, centred etc are already built-in, and you simply type. If mistakes or changes are necessary, all of the editing capabilities of your word-processor are at your command. When completed, the form is filed with a unique name, that identifies the family, and can be recalled at any time for printing or editing when additional data is uncovered. This particular form has space for 13 children, - four of which were removed in this case to conserve space for this explanation. I us WordPerfect 6.0 and HP laser printer which allows me to print the forms double-sided, thus only one sheet per family (usually).

Generations

83 Princess St.

Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada E1C 8K1

Dear Editor:

Adding to the article in the current issue of *Generations* on Abraham Shaw:

According to the *New England Register*, 103:50-52, he was born 14 Nov 1585 at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, the illegitimate son of Abraham, son of Edward, DOBSON and Jenet SHAW. An article in the *Register* in 1982 challenged that parentage. (I do not immediately have a copy for accurate citation.

The same source states that Abraham DODSON married 17 Feb 1586 Grace BEVERLEY and Jenet SHAW married 17 Sep 1593 James RAYNER.

Again from the same source, Bridget BEST was the daughter of Henry BEST and Grace BOITHES, who were married 23 Dec 1577. Bridget was baptized 9 Apr 1592 at Halifax, having allegedly been born in the town of Ovenden in that parish.

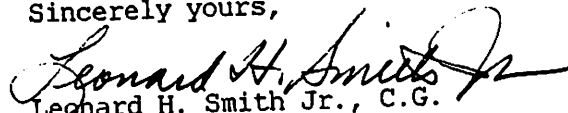
Henry Best, from same source, was the son of Richard BEST and perhaps Johanna. Grace BOITHES was the daughter of Jonis/John BOITHES and Isabella SWIFT.

The quotation in the *Generations* paragraph which immediately precedes the list of Abraham SHAW's children unfortunately is not closed. There is a gap between the text in that paragraph and the list and perhaps it was intended that the quotation be closed at that point. However, the list itself seems to be copied directly from the quoted source.

The acceptance of that list, with Susannah, who married Nicholas BYRAM by Oct 1638, as the eighth child, requires that she marry at an age of four to six years, which is patently an error. The regularity of the baptisms of the other children (seven in fourteen years) makes it most unlikely that Susannah was born at any time other than before the child born in 1618. That being the case, it would appear she was probably born about 1616, whether before or after her parent's marriage. Considering her father appears to have been illegitimate such a situation does not appear beyond belief.

Northowram (or Nothowram) is defined by Samuel Lewis, *Genealogical Dictionary of England*, 7th ed. (London: Lewis & Co., 1848) as "Owram, North: a township. in the parish and union of Halifax, Yorkshire; containing 13,352 inhabitants. This township, which includes numerous villages and hamlets, forming a north-eastern suburb to the town of Halifax, comprises by computation 5887 acres The district abounds with coal of the best quality for making gas, and great quantities of it are sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London."

Sincerely yours,


Leonard H. Smith Jr., C.G.
M.A. (Genealogy)

LEONARD H. SMITH JR., M. A. GENEALOGY
COLONEL AUS. RETIRED
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CLEARWATER, FLORIDA 34616-1626, U.S.A.

I'VE GOT THE BUG

Twenty five years ago I was sitting in my office in the City of London where I managed a computer department that looked after the accounts of a large international bank when one of my colleagues returned from lunch to inform us all that he had the 'Bug'. 'Get away from us' was the instant response until he explained that the bug in question was genealogy and that his lunchtimes were spent in the library tracing his family.

That was it, forget the million dollar computer, every day I spent lunch times researching my family. At first with great ideas of being related to royalty or perhaps finding a will from my ancestors where a fortune lay unclaimed, just waiting for me. Perhaps it would not be that simple as I was the fifth and youngest son but I would persevere.

Every day I was off to St Catherines House and its predecessor Somerset House heaving the hefty indexes around.

I did discover one thing in my favour, I have a fairly rare surname 'Nice'. Thank goodness I had not been born a 'Smith' or 'Jones'

If I could squeeze in extra time or take an afternoon off I would go to the Public Record office and spend hours going through the census records which gave me an enormous database of 'Nices'

I realised that as I traced back to the early 1800s that transport was rare so families tended to stay in the same area which was a great help in my research.

My next problem was that my family came from a small village in Essex, there was no street map of it! yet I had names of houses and streets where my ancestors had been born. How could I solve this?

I hit upon the idea of contacting the local school and offering a prize for a competition as to who could draw the best street map. It worked I received an admirable map.

At last the great day dawned ,I was to visit the village, would there still be people there to whom I was related, would I find someone who looked like me?

In fact the only relatives I could find were in the churchyard, this was a morning where the mist was low and thick which in itself generated a certain atmosphere.

My family had in fact all been farm labourers, an average of 7 to 8 children to each generation and my grandfather born in 1863 had been the first generation of the family who could write.

I came to a full stop in 1740 with my direct line so I branched out. I found branches of my family had come to England with the Huguenots in the 1500s, some members owned large estates and farms, wills had been written showing extensive wealth.

In total when I wrote everything I had over 80 pages of names, residences, trees, wills, etc, etc.

My next developement was on to houses, I am fortunate to live in an area where there are many old houses some dating back to the Domesday Book (1086), My own house, being a mere 100 years old, was quickly researched but I obtained so much information I felt as if I knew the person it had been built for. He commissioned it for his wedding but his first wife was to die after a short time, he remarried but was to have no children to carry on the tradition of his name. I did feel sorry for him until I heard the following story.

While the house was being built in its two acres of grounds there was a small cottage opposite the magnificent drive entrance spoiling the view. He ordered that this cottage be demolished and the tenant made homeless. This was carried out. What he did not realise was that this homeless labourer was the local gravedigger and when this hard Victorian landowner came to pass away the gravedigger got his revenge by refusing to dig his grave.

The history of individual houses is a fascinating development, there are so many sources that may be used in studying families that can also be utilised in houses e g Land Tax, Rates, Voters Lists, Muster Lists, Hearth Tax, Tithes Maps Etc. that it is possible to obtain a very good picture of the people who lived there and discover their way of life- joy and tragedy.

Most of the country was at one time owned by a small number of landowners and fortunately quite a few estate records have been retained, so deeds, leases, rental agreements can be found and information gleamed.

Being able to become involved in a house has given me a creative background when researching individual families so the two lines of research work side by side to produce a better result.

As my work has become more well known I have built up a growing band of clients in the areas of the world where residents of the UK migrated to, mainly USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Amonst my current assignments I am in hot pursuit of a south Devon man who sailed from Plymouth in Devon to Massachusetts in the early 1600s and I hope to complete this project shortly.

If any of your readers have an interest in their ancestors or their ancestors houses in the UK particularly in the Devon and Cornwall are I am familiar with most sources of information that are available and I would be happy to undertake research on their behalf.

If any of your readers would like any help or advice from me I would be happy to assist them. I can be contacted as follows:- Arthur Nice, Waterpark, Holsworthy, Devon, EX22 6LZ. England.

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 at the Washington County courthouse, Stillwater, Minnesota.

DECEDENT	BIRTH NEW BRUNSWICK	D E A T H		MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME	FATHER	DECEDENT MAIDEN NAME
		DATE	TOWN			
BARRETT, PATRICK	15 JUN 1827	14 AUG 1901	STILLWATER	HOBOLAND, MARY	THOMAS	
BENNETT, MILES	1880	24 DEC 1902	STILLWATER			
BROWN, NANCY	02 JUN 1834	06 APR 1900	BAYTON	_____, MARY		MCELWEE
CAMERON, HELEN	20 JUN 1871	13 MAY 1901	S. STILLWATER	RODGERS, MARY	WILLIAM	WILLISTON
CHAMPION, ELLEN	1843	25 DEC 1903	STILLWATER	CONWAY, MARY	JOHN	CLARY
DONALDS, ANN	03 MAR 1823	28 FEB 1907	S. STILLWATER	MCDONALD, MARY	JOHN	BUCKLEY
DONIVAN, MICHAEL	1845	18 DEC 1900	STILLWATER		MICHAEL	
POLEY, JOHN B.	29 DEC 1868	29 JUL 1902	BAYTOWN	SHEPARD, JANE	WILLIAM	
GILLESPIE, JAMES	09 AUG 1834	11 APR 1907	BAYTOWN			
HARRINGTON, MURDOCK	04 MAY 1834	02 JAN 1906	BAYTOWN		MURTAUGH	
KEENAN, PATRICK	17 MAR 1875	21 JUL 1901	STILLWATER	CARR, MARY	JOHN	
MACKEY, JAMES	16 DEC 1833	01 MAY 1901	STILLWATER	DELANEY, MARY	FELIX	
MORRISON, MARGARET	AUG 1823	20 MAY 1900	STILLWATER	_____, CHRISTINE	ALEXANDER	MCDONALD
ORR, JAMES	15 JUL 1849	09 JUL 1914	DENMARK	BOYD, ELIZABETH	SAMUEL	ORR
PENNINGTON, EDMOND	04 JAN 1838	03 OCT 1908	AFTON	GALLOP, MARY	JAMES P.	
PETERS, CLARENCE	1861	01 JUL 1901	STILLWATER	MILES, BELLE	GEORGE	
PIERCE, KATIE	07 APR 1862	31 MAY 1901	STILLWATER	NOBLE, MARIET	ROBERT	
PRIESTLEY, MARGARET	24 NOV 1846	04 OCT 1901	DENMARK	BOYD, ELIZABETH	SAMUEL	ORR
QUINN, ANNIE	16 FEB 1875	04 NOV 1902	STILLWATER	_____, JULIA	MICHAEL	TAYLOR
RONEY, MARY ANN	13 SEP 1824	04 AUG 1916	BAYTOWN		FRANK	KING
SHORTALL, MATHEW	02 JUN 1846	15 SEP 1903	STILLWATER	BURNS, JULIA	OLIVER	
STEVENSON, MARGARET	____	07 JAN 1911	GRANT	JORDEN, ANNIE	JAMES	FLEMING
SULLIVAN, BARRY	25 DEC 1883	02 SEP 1903	STILLWATER	MCINEMY, ANNIE	PHILLIP	
UNDERWORTH, ALEXANDER	16 JUN 1833	24 JUL 1903	STILLWATER			
WALSH, JAMES M.	01 NOV 1834	18 APR 1900	STILLWATER	MALLOY, MARGUERITE	DAVID	

* * * * *

Free Surname Search

Is someone researching your family name? The Guild of One-Name Studies of London, England, offers a free search of 4814 surnames and variants as listed in the latest edition of the Register of One - Name Studies. For a Free search, print your name, address and the list of surnames of interest (limit of FIVE surnames per request) on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper. Be SURE to enclose a stamped, self-addressed return envelope to ensure a reply. Write to: Dan E Barrett, 179-3033 Townline Road, Stevensville, Ontario, Canada L0S 1S1.

THE HUGUENOTS AND NEW BRUNSWICK

by

EMERY M. FANJOY¹

Anyone who pursues genealogy seriously will have seen the word "Huguenot". They may have an idea what it means. It is less likely that they will have considered that they may be descended from one. That was true for many years in my case.

Most New Brunswickers have European ancestors, whether Planter, Loyalist, American, Acadian, by way of other provinces or directly from Europe. Some of those ancestors may have been Huguenots — French protestants. This paper will summarize how that might have been.

The British historian, E.H. Carr, is well-known for the following quotation in his famous book ***What is History?***, changed only by replacing the word "historian" with "genealogist":

Facts are like fish swimming about in a vast and sometimes inaccessible ocean; and what the genealogist catches will depend, partly on chance, but mainly on what part of the ocean he chooses to fish in and what tackle he chooses to use — these two factors being, of course, determined by the kind of fish he wants to catch. By and large, the genealogist will get the kind of facts he wants.

Pursuing genealogy is like fishing in a "vast and sometimes inaccessible ocean". This paper has the goal of raising readers' curiosity about the Huguenots and helping them "fish" in promising places for facts on possible Huguenot ancestry. It may also help them better appreciate the dramatic, sad story of those people.

The first attachment ("Some Huguenot Surnames of New Brunswick") lists 152 names of definite or likely Huguenot origin. These people immigrated up to the Loyalist period. There will be many other names that disappeared through marriage or changed for various reasons anytime from the mid-1500's onward. Lastly, many people, not listed, arrived after 1783.

Huguenot history is explicit in at least three places in the province — St. Croix Island in Charlotte Co., Mauderville in Sunbury Co. and Shippagan in Gloucester Co. However,

¹ The author is a member of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society and the Huguenot Society of Canada. He is a Fellow of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland and a subscriber to a publication of la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français. He is researching a Fanjoux family in Burgundy in the 16th and 17th centuries as a probable ancestor.

the main “shadow” of the Huguenots is cast by the ancestry of hundreds, maybe thousands, of settlers who came to the province from the 17th century to the present.

New Brunswickers are familiar with the four mass movements that greatly influenced the Maritime provinces: the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755-1763; the movements of people to the region from the American colonies from 1760 until after the Revolutionary War; that of the Scots to the Maritimes from 1770 until well into the 1800's; and the immigration from Ireland starting in 1761 and exploding from the end of the Napoleonic War until after the Famine. The account of the Huguenots, long before those movements, also deserves to be understood.

The reader should not assume an anti-French or anti-Catholic bias in the remarks below. The author has no such bias nor such feelings.

The Reformation

Huguenots were the French version of Christian groups throughout western Europe who separated from the Catholic Church and established their own churches or sects — the Lutherans in Germany and Scandinavia, the Anglicans and Puritans in England, the Presbyterians in Scotland, the Dutch Reformed in the Netherlands, the Mormons in Switzerland plus many others. Their members all left the Church in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The main factor behind the separations, known as the Reformation, was the view that the Catholic Church had lost its path in several ways:

- ▶ Excesses and abuses in its rituals and rules;
- ▶ Too much authority in the hands of churchmen rather than resting on the authority of the Bible;
- ▶ Churchmen being too remote from their flock; and
- ▶ The Church being too centralized in Rome.

Many people tried to change the Church from within; others created separate ones. The latter were the reformers or protesters, which is how the words “Protestants”, “Reformed Christians” and “Age of Reform” entered the language. The intellectual curiosity and rationality of the Italian Renaissance kindled the movement. Books, inexpensive and widely available for the first time, spread the new ideas.

Although the movement was a spiritual one, in some cases it was linked to politics. Kings and princes played a major role in whether their subjects embraced a reformed

church or remained Catholic. The kings' and princes' decisions were often based on matters of state rather than of the spirit.

For example, Henry VIII triggered England's separation from Catholicism because the Pope would not annul his marriage to Catharine of Aragon so he could marry Ann Boleyn. The move was also an assertion of sovereignty. He would answer to no one.

Attempts to create Protestant churches in Italy and Spain were crushed early on. In Ireland, Protestantism was associated with domination by the conquering English and was spread by foreign arms. As such, it never took root in the populace.

In all other major western European countries, the movement established itself in one form or another in the 1500's and 1600's. In them all, except France, it flourished and does so today.

Aspects of the Reformation are summarized in the left column of the second attachment ("A few Dates in Reformation and Huguenot History related to Residents of New Brunswick"). The table mentions some of the leading personalities of the period:

- ▶ Erasmus, one of the greatest thinkers of all time, and a man who worked to reform the church from within; and
- ▶ Men of action such as Luther, Zwingli, Calvin, Henry VIII, Loyola, Henry IV, Richelieu and William and Mary.

There were others, including popes, Charles V and Philip II. The story of each of these people is dramatic in itself.

The Reformation was one of the few events that literally shook the Christian world. To read about it is to come to appreciate one of the most exciting stories in history. "The Reformation," according to H.A.L. Fisher, "was the great dissolvent of European conservatism. A religion which had been accepted with little question for 1200 years, which had dominated European thought, moulded European customs, shaped no small part of private law and public policy...was suddenly and sharply questioned in all the progressive communities of the West."

Who were the Huguenots?

Huguenots were the citizens of France and surrounding French-speaking regions in the 1500's and 1600's who followed the religious teachings of Jean Calvin. They were French-speaking Calvinists, as opposed to people in Holland, England and Scotland who followed Calvin's teachings but were not French-speaking.

They must be distinguished from another French group — those who followed the teachings of Martin Luther. The Lutherans were concentrated in an eastern region of the present France — Montbéliard and the surrounding territory and were among the original settlers of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia in the 1750's. One must also distinguish the Huguenots from French Catholics who emigrated to other countries at any time and converted to Protestantism in the new nations. These distinctions may be important for genealogical research.

Jean Calvin was a Frenchman, born in 1509. He was the dominant figure in the reform movement in his country and others of Western Europe save Germany and Scandinavia, where Martin Luther dominated.

The origin of the name "Huguenot" is obscure; there are several theories. Documents in French often describe the Huguenots as members of the "Religion Prétendue Réformée" (R.P.R.).

The Huguenot Story Summarized

In France, following a series of wars of great violence between Protestants and Catholics between 1562 and 1598, Henry IV signed an edict in the latter year that brought peace and gave the Huguenots the religious liberty and guarantees they had been seeking — the Edict of Nantes. Henry had been a Huguenot but could not become King of France unless he abjured, which he finally did in 1593. He is reputed to have said that, "Paris is worth a mass."

The Edict was a complex, progressive law. Its purpose was to restore peace in a troubled country by legislating religious tolerance. That was an advanced concept at the time. The Huguenots saw the edict as a victory, both at the time and for many decades. However, Henry was able to demonstrate to the Church that the edict was favourable to it also. Historians to this day debate Henry's long-term motives in approving the edict.

Life was settled and peaceful for the Huguenots for only a short while. From place to place and time to time, the Catholic majority made their lives difficult.

Having said that, the Huguenots were not a quiet, peaceful minority. They were aggressive advocates of their faith, values and dreams, regularly testing the bounds of tolerance of their fellow citizens. They used politics, their own military and foreign allies to challenge the authority of the state and the Church. Both Catholics and Huguenots committed unbelievable acts of brutality against each other.

Protestantism hit a peak of maybe 10 percent of the population of France — about 2,000,000 people. Their numbers were concentrated in certain regions and among men of reasonable power, influence and money. Significantly, one of the regions where the

Huguenots were strongest overlapped with the homeland of many of the early French settlers of the Maritime provinces of Canada — Vendée, Poitou and Charentes.

The Huguenots were supported by Protestant kings in England, some German states and the Netherlands plus leaders in some Swiss cantons, all of whom wished to weaken the power of France. However, in the end, the grand vision of Cardinal Richelieu and then Louis XIV for a strong, centralized France carried the day.

From about 1650 onward, tension between Catholics and Huguenots increased and life became less and less tolerable for the minority. Pressure to submit to the state and the Church was applied on Huguenot leaders and their communities, churches and institutions. Rights and privileges were gradually weakened and then removed. Intimidation became common and widespread.

Huguenots were forbidden to leave the country. They were required to abjure the new religion and return to the Catholic fold. Most did. But some, throughout the period from the 1560's to the early 1700's, escaped to neighbouring countries. Estimates are that up to 250,000 people left their French homeland, most with virtually nothing. I have many details of an attempted escape of my likely ancestors in October 1685.

Some escapees went directly overseas but most went to Germany, the Netherlands, England and Switzerland. Many stayed in those countries. Berlin has a large Huguenot church, reflecting the size and wealth of that community in the 1700's.

Others moved on to the newly-opening territories overseas, especially South Africa and America. Yet others settled or spent time in the Channel Islands, which are a gold mine of Huguenot history for this part of Canada because of the connections between those islands and the fishery off our coast.

In 1685 Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, removing the last symbol of the religious liberty of Huguenots. Although resistance continued in places for decades, France was destined to be a Catholic country. However, it was never to be as Catholic a country as Spain and Italy.

That is a brief summary of the story. Why did the Reformation fail in France where it had succeeded in other countries? The American historian, Preserved Smith, offers three reasons in descending importance: (1) the cultural influences of the Italian Renaissance appealed more to French philosophers and other opinion-leaders than did the ideas of the Reformation from Germany; (2) the Reformation arrived in France about 20 years after it was established in Germany. By that time, the Church had dealt with many of its excesses and had new resources such as the Jesuits. The Counter-Reformation was underway. All this meant that the Church was better able to maintain popular favour; and (3) the government of France resisted the Huguenots, even when Henry IV was King.

On 11 October 1985, President François Mitterrand of France spoke at an event to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

In his long, important speech on the political significance of the revocation, he described the day as, "...a sad anniversary; one of the saddest in the long history of France." He reached that conclusion because of:

- ▶ the setback caused by the religious strife and the revocation to the progress of the human spirit and human values in his country — progress which, if continued, may have averted the French Revolution; and
- ▶ the loss of so many fine citizens, including many from the industrious, entrepreneurial middle class. A famous Englishman long afterwards commented that the immigration of the Huguenots helped give England the boost over France that permitted it to dominate the world for the next two centuries.

First movements to the Americas

The first organized attempt by Huguenots to settle far from the troubles at home was at Rio de Janeiro in 1555. The leader was Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, a Huguenot military officer. The wealth of the west was already filling the coffers of Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire and was being used against the French. Coligny wanted to access that wealth for his king. However, the tiny colony lasted only five years and failed because of Catholic-Huguenot strife.

The second attempt was in 1562, also under Coligny. His two ships reached America at what is now Jacksonville, Florida, then sailed north to Port Royal Sound in South Carolina. The colonists built a small fort there and named it Charlesfort, after the French boy-king Charles IX. It was near what is now the town of Beaufort, across the sound from Hilton Head. It too failed.

In 1564, three more ships crossed the Atlantic and went up the St. Johns River at Jacksonville and established yet another outpost, La Caroline. However, the Spaniards had heard of these two attempts to settle and sent a large fleet out the next year. It wiped out La Caroline.

Before these Huguenot-organized expeditions, Jacques Cartier had wintered near Québec in 1535 and 1541 and Roberval had done so the next year. They concluded that permanent settlement was impossible due to the climate and the attitude of the natives. The next attempt at permanent settlement on the St. Lawrence was at Tadoussac in 1600, 60 years later. Some of this small group were Huguenots. The attempt also failed.

Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts, a Huguenot nobleman and called "the father of Canada", was a passenger on the voyage in 1600 but did not winter at Tadoussac. Samuel de Champlain did visit the area in the summer of 1603. Together the next year, they made history.

De Monts believed that the chances of establishing a permanent settlement further south would be easier. He received a commission in 1603 from Henry IV, for whom he had fought and served for many years. The territory was, "on sea and land in La Cadie, Canada and other parts of New France between 40° and 60°", which included the Maritimes, Gaspé and parts of Maine.

The goals of his commission were trade and settlement. The commission included the rights of religious freedom and toleration.

His first expedition was in 1604 and it came to the Bay of Fundy. De Monts, Champlain, who was his official recorder and surveyor, and the rest of the colonists spent a terrible winter on tiny Ile St. Croix near the mouth of the St. Croix River between Maine and New Brunswick². The next year the 44 people who survived of the original group of 79 removed across the Bay of Fundy to Port Royal.

De Monts' settlers were both Huguenots and Catholics and he had brought a minister and a priest to handle their spiritual needs and to convert the natives. These two had their differences, as noted by Champlain in his diaries. He said that the natives were much scandalized at their disputes:

One thing must be remarked to the disadvantage of this enterprise, namely that two conflicting religions never produce any great results for the glory of God in the conversion of the unbelievers. I have seen the minister and the curé fighting with their fists, while discussing their religious differences. I leave it to you to say whether this was a pleasant sight.

Port Royal survived but de Monts' commission did not. It was challenged back in France because he was a Huguenot. The last expedition he organized, with Champlain in command, led to the founding of Québec in 1608.

Henry supported de Monts until the former was assassinated in 1610. The next year de Monts gave up his commission and his rights in New France to others, who were Catholic. Huguenots retained some commercial interests in New France for a while but

² Some books state that De Monts spent the winter at Ile St. Croix; others that he went back to France and returned the following June.

their right of colonization was lost and their religious freedoms on this continent were put in jeopardy.

Small groups continued to settle in the Maritimes. Poutrincourt brought 40 families over in 1633. They settled at La Hève, down river from what is now Bridgewater, Nova Scotia. Shortly after, they moved to Port Royal and were joined by others. Some of them likely were Huguenots or descended from them. The long arm of the Church was not ever-present in Acadia at that time.

The settlers had varied backgrounds. Some of them were Huguenots, escaping persecution at home. Others were Catholics, seeking a better life. Convicts and vagrants also made up a part of every group of emigrants.

Charles de la Tour was a Huguenot. The attack on Fort La Tour at Saint John in 1645 was by a Catholic, Charles de Menou d'Aulnay, better known as Sieur de Charnisé. He captured the fort while it was defended by Mme La Tour, another Huguenot. This battle was over territory to exploit commercially rather than over religion. However, the issues of settlement and religion cannot be so easily separated. This event is mentioned to indicate how much Huguenot and New Brunswick histories interweave.

New York

After the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of Huguenots throughout France in 1572, large numbers of them left French-speaking areas of northeast France and what is now Belgium and moved to Holland. They were called Walloons. Gradually Leyden in Holland became a main centre for them. The Pilgrims settled there for about 11 years, following their problems in England and before their historic trip to Cape Cod on the "Mayflower" in 1620.

The Walloons of Leyden decided to follow their Pilgrim friends and set up a colony in the New World. They received a commission, set sail in 1623 and founded New Amsterdam, now Manhattan. One of the leaders of that tiny settlement was Jesse Deforest, a surname on the list of New Brunswick families with Huguenot roots.

The Michelin Green Guide for New York City gives the population in 1626 as 200 persons and adds, "The first boatload of settlers brought by the Dutch to New Amsterdam consists primarily of Protestants of French origin." That is a basic genealogical clue for New Brunswickers with New York ancestors.

As the repression increased in France in the mid 1650's, people, again especially from the northern provinces of the country, fled to Holland. Many of them carried directly on to New Amsterdam, giving it probably the greatest concentration of Huguenots in the Americas. A lot of their descendants became Loyalists in New Brunswick.

South Carolina

There were pockets of Huguenots in New England (Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Maine), Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia but the numbers were relatively few. However, South Carolina was another matter. It was the other large Huguenot colony in the Americas after New York, relatively speaking. Charleston has a rich French tradition. That tradition is Huguenot.

From the mid-1600's the English residents of that colony openly advertised for Huguenot settlers in widely distributed French-language pamphlets. Settlers started coming in the 1670's and integrated into the local society successfully. They became active in the business and political elites of the colony. Many people from South Carolina became Loyalists — another lead for genealogical research of possible ancestors.

From the Caribbean to North America

The last group to mention are the Huguenots who settled in the French islands in the Caribbean, especially St. Christopher, Guadeloupe and Martinique.

From 1626 onward, that region was a haven for Huguenots escaping France or seeking their fortune in a French colony. Religious tolerance was the practice there, if not the rule. Many settlers of the minority religion became wealthy.

However, as happened in other French colonies, the repressions at home eventually hit those islands also. While Huguenots in France, trying to escape persecution, were still heading to the islands, persecution on the islands was increasing and Huguenot residents were themselves packing their bags and leaving.

From these islands came a great many of the Huguenot families that settled in Massachusetts, New York and South Carolina plus a few to Bermuda. Many of their descendants became Loyalists a hundred years later and came to the Maritimes. There is a lot of documentation on these people, especially in a book by Charles W. Baird.

Following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the French government transported thousands of Huguenots to these islands as convicts and workers. Many of them later escaped and also made their way north. The names Mercer and Allaire, well known in New Brunswick, were among those immigrants to the American colonies.

The right hand column of the second attachment lists some key events related to the movement of Huguenots to the Americas.

The almost-unbroken pattern was that Huguenots were assimilated into the prevailing society wherever they went — whether they stayed in Europe or came to any of the American colonies. In general, they did not maintain their identity, their language or their religion for more than two or three generations. That fact influences how one pursues genealogical research.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick has an interesting Huguenot past. The list in the first attachment will interest many readers. The stories of de Monts and la Tour were mentioned.

Josué Mauger, a Huguenot from Jersey, was the biggest shipowner at Halifax in that city's first ten years, 1750 to 1760. He founded Maugerville. A number of the original Planter settlers there were Huguenots and their descendants are there yet.

The Robin family, also Huguenots from Jersey, was very influential on the Bay of Chaleur, the Gaspé and along the Gulf coast of New Brunswick. Some of the fishermen under them were of Huguenot descent. A graveyard on the main street of Shippagan contains a number of stones of former Huguenot residents.

Oliver Delancey, founder of Delancey's Brigade, is another example. His father was a Huguenot refugee, as we say now a first-generation immigrant. Imagine the stories that Oliver and people like him heard on the knees of their parents and grandparents.

It was ironic. The Huguenots had to choose whether to stay in or leave France because of religious and political persecution. Those who left or their descendants came to America to spend their days in peaceful toil. Then their children and grandchildren in turn became caught up in a revolution and political persecution. They had to choose whether to stay in or leave America. One can only guess at the mixture of feelings that those who became Loyalists brought to New Brunswick.

New Brunswick is a province of moderate and tolerant people, resulting from the influences of geography, two dominant cultures the ancestry of its residents and their experiences in the province. The majority and the minority have always worked matters out in the common interest, to their great credit.

Might part of the collective New Brunswick personality today come from the Huguenots? They knew the importance of tolerance and the fragility of minority "rights". They had suffered from domination by the majority. They had been dislocated more than once by political instability. The question makes one ponder.

"All The Irish Records Were Destroyed"

by David E. Rencher, A.G.

Reprinted from "THE IRISH At Home and Abroad"

Of all the myths and erroneous rumors spread about Irish genealogical research, the constant misinformation concerning record destruction must be the most detested by those who know better. This article will outline the scope of the record destruction which did occur and ways to mitigate the losses with substitute record sources or repositories. Clearly, many of the records are irreplaceable, but there is a wealth of information to be found if proper methods are used to locate the records.

Scope of Destruction

During the 1922 Irish Civil War, the Public Record Office (PRO) at Four Courts in Dublin was destroyed by fire, and seven hundred years of Irish records were lost. The PRO housed a number of key genealogical records of use to those researching their Irish ancestors. Today, the Four Courts complex has been completely restored. The wills, census records, and Church of Ireland parish registers were among the casualties in 1922. Following is an examination of what records were actually lost.

Church Records

Nearly two-thirds of the Church of Ireland parish registers were destroyed. None of the Catholic or Presbyterian church records were deposited at the PRO since they were not records of the State Church. While the Church of Ireland registers were the earliest records of christenings, marriages, and burials in Ireland, it should be noted that members of the Church of Ireland constituted only about 5-6 % of the population.

Consider the following facts about the Church of Ireland registers: 1) One-third of these registers survived the destruction.

2) All Protestant marriages were recorded by civil registration from 1845 onward. 3) Many earlier marriages were by license and thus are recorded in the marriage license indexes which did survive. 4) Some births, marriages and deaths for this portion of the population were recorded in newspapers. 5) Some major genealogies of Protestant families were compiled before 1922 in part from materials that were destroyed. 6) Some of the registers were transcribed (copied) before the records were deposited [for a list, see the 56th Report of the Deputy Keeper, Appendix VIII pp. 416-420]. 7) A number of genealogical abstracts were made by genealogists, further mitigating the losses. Thus, the actual effects of the losses were much less than the alarmists generally try to lead the novice researcher to believe.

The distribution of the loss of Church of Ireland parish registers by province is illustrated in the following table:

Province	Survived	Destroyed
Connaught	39%	61%
Leinster	50%	50%
Munster	39%	61%
Ulster	63%	37%

Census Records

Ireland had without a doubt the most enviable census records in all of the British Isles. As early as 1821, there was a record of every individual by name. In the 1851 census there was an attempt to evaluate the population loss due to death and emigration from the effects of the famine. Thus, there were two schedules appended to the 1851 enumeration which detailed 1) other family members not living at home on the night the census was taken and 2) those family members who had died since the previous

census was taken in 1841, including cause of death and season (i.e. spring, summer, fall, winter) and year of death. The 1821-1851 enumerations were largely destroyed in the 1922 fire. The census records for the period 1861-1891 were previously pulped for paper.

Some fragments do exist, such as the 1831 census of County Londonderry. There are various lists of the fragments which did survive. A good list is contained in John Grenham's *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan Ltd, 1992). Surviving census fragments have been microfilmed and are at the Family History Library (FHL).

Probate Records

For the pre-1858 time period, the 1922 fire caused the almost total destruction of all of the wills, administrations, inventories, and marriage licenses. The indexes to the wills, administrations, and marriage licenses survived for the most part. Numerous will abstracts were made by private individuals prior to 1922; many of them have been collected over the years since the fire. There are large collections at both the National Archives in Dublin and at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast.

Many private collections have been described in an article entitled "Probate Records in the Prerogative Court of Armagh" published in the *Genealogical Journal* (vol. 17, nos. 3-4 (1988/1989) pp. 119-144). While the article deals specifically with the Prerogative Court, many of the

individual collections described in the article contained extensive material from lower diocesan courts. The post-1858 probate records had a much better survival rate except for the Principal Registry which was mostly destroyed as well. In the case of both pre-1858 and post-1858 materials, the FHL has an extensive microfilm collection of the existing materials. The FHL has also obtained many of the key genealogical collections on microfilm.

Summary

The loss of the Public Record Office in 1922 impacted forever the course of research for the Irish genealogist. However, it was only one national repository. Still remaining are all of the records contained in all of the other national repositories such as the Registry of Deeds, General Register Office, National Library of Ireland, Genealogical Office, Valuation Office, and the Public Record Office in London. In addition to records at the national level, there are numerous records for local governments (i.e., incorporated boroughs), ecclesiastical records, occupational records, and records in private keeping such as auctioneer, insurance, school, and hospital records. Irish research is complicated by the loss of key records in 1922, but by no means made impossible.

David Rencher is the current President of the Utah Genealogical Association (UGA) and a well-known lecturer on Irish genealogy.

* * * * *

NB Stray.

MITCHELL, W.C., died 'last week' in Vancouver, BC aged 64 years. He was a native of Newcastle, New Brunswick, and came Vancouver in 1880. He was one of the CPR engineers who surveyed the road through the Fraser Valley. *Vernon News*, 25 Apr 1918.

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY

A Chapter In The History Of Albert County

PANB, - F11080, - NB Museum Vertical Files, - Chignecto
Reproduced from a Transcription by Judi Berry Steeves

In the following, the French text of M. Rameau is chiefly used, who, besides making use of the material in the Department de Marine, has had the advantage of access to the church archives of Port Royal.

There was at Port Royal an old man named Pierre Thibideau who figures in the census of 1671 as 40 years of age and married to an Acadian girl named Jeanne Terrian, aged 27 years, with whom he had already six children. He had probably come to Acadia very young, before its occupation by the English in 1651, perhaps towards the end of the life of D'Aulnay,¹ perhaps after his death with Leborgne. Leborgne, Sieur de Belleisle, came to Port Royal in 1668 in the interests of the French West India Company and was invested with authority to act as Governor. He had established a mill upon Port Royal River two leagues from its mouth, in a place called Pree Rondee; he was laborious, intelligent, active and placed his Mill and farm in a prosperous condition. In 1691 they were upon the point of purchasing his property to transfer there the fort situated at the mouth of the river; they had rebuilt it upon a round hillock which overlooks the valley at this place; but this project was not carried out; he was still miller when an emigration movement commenced towards Beaubassin and Mines.

Although he was already 67 years of age in 1698, feeling himself supported by seven grandsons, the oldest of whom was already 28 years of age, and provided with all the necessary advances - he wished to found himself a new settlement; armed a vessel [une grande bargue] in which he placed himself in the spring of 1698, with four of his sons, Peter, John, Antoine and Michel, accompanied by one of their comrades, Pierre Gaudet. They sailed up the Bay Fundy [then Francaise to the west fork, which formed Cumberland Basin, [Beaubassin] leaving then Chignecto on

their right, pushing wholly to the west of the Bay, they encountered the Chipody River first and then the River Petitcodiac, the mouth of which is like an arm of the sea, and continuing his course, he continued to the River Memramcooke. All of these water courses were bordered with admirable marshes [prairies] of which the tide covered a part. They were all of the same character, the same richness of soil, as in all the other rivers where they had established themselves in Acadia. Thibideau was struck with the appearance of the country; they made a camp [Chaudiere] on the Chipody River, and after a careful examination of the surrounding country, he returned to Port Royal, leaving in his good camp two of his sons and the rest of his company. The latter were to prepare the huts and store places to shelter the men and provisions and prepare the necessary wood to construct before winter a permanent and solid dwelling.

It was to assure himself of all the elements necessary to the success of his enterprise, that Thibideau returned to Port Royal: he was to return as soon as possible with provisions and materials he had long since prepared; he stopped enroute at the River St. John, where he saw at the commencement of July, M. Villebon² to make him aware of his discovery and project; the Governor approved of it and encouraged it, and our miller returned to Port Royal full of resolution and hope. The miller of Pree Ronde was a man well-known and well reputed; he was esteemed for his ability and his wealth; his eldest daughter had married le sieur Desgontins, Commissary of Marine and Civil Administrator of the colony. The story of what he saw on his voyage, his resolution,

his promptness, the activity with which he carried forward his preparation struck strongly the minds of those already disposed to emigrate towards new settlements; several proposed to join him, but none were more prompt than Guillaume Blanchard who already possessed a large vessel, which he took charge of with his two eldest sons, and which went as consort as Thibideau's. The latter carried with him flour for six months; tools; 2 oxen; 1 horse; seed; some young men proposed to join him, he to pay their maintenance: others proposed to take lands from him and establish there another settlement. He arrived at Chipody at the end of July 1698, and found his people there in good health and spirits: the young men being familiar with the woods had a thousand resources in emergencies, where the first European emigrant found only deprivation and despair. The Blanchards separated themselves from the convoy in order to explore the shores of the Petitcodiae, while Thibideau continued his way to his own little colony.

They worked there actively during all the autumn: at the summit of an eminence that commanded the marshes, a dwelling was built, with a stable and barn: on the declivity, they cleared a piece of land to plant wheat, the wood being burnt, the ashes scattered and the whole enclosed by felled timber as [M.Rameau adds] is the custom in America.

Every week they celebrated mass. It was a usage cancerated in all new settlements and continued till today, when missionaries can only visit them at distant intervals. Every one assembles in the place cancerated to the offices, and the senior of the pioneers, taking precedence in the assembly, recites the prayers intermingled with liturgical chants, which are sustained in chorus by the others present. One finds amongst the poor colonists, more often than one would imagine, persons knowing how to read and write; one is struck in reading the ancient acts and registers of those counties to find so many signatures of which many

were correctly written and it may be asserted that the proportion of illiterate was at least less than in the centre of the rural French Canadian cities thirty years ago. The relative dissemination of primary instruction is surprising in a country devoid of schools. After the destruction of the Recollects, the first school was regularly established in Acadia by Sister Chausson in 1702. But that is explained by the religious habits of the people: as with Protestant communities the continuous reading of the Bible contributes to instruction, it was the same amongst the French settlers, when religious rites were more frequently and strictly observed. It was rare that the priests did not attach to themselves yearly children better dowered than the rest, to whom they imparted the usual elements of instructions, and during the long winter evenings, the parents perpetuated often amongst their children a little of the knowledge they possessed, and taking care that the reading of the books of piety was kept up in the family and at public reunions.

Dominical assemblies at which neighbouring Indians assisted were often followed in the evening by boisterous games and a grand feast which cemented the friendships of the two races.

Sometimes a missionary arrived at the camp of the Pioneers in the course of his long and laborious pilgrimages. It was then a day of great rejoicing with the celebration of morning and evening offices. There was then at Beaubassin a resident priest, M. Trouve, of foreign missions and a Franciscan friar, M. DeNoinville, evangelizing the tribes at the side west of the Bay of Fundy. Later, where there were families and children the missionary stopped several days confessing some, catechising others, marrying young couples, turning the community into a sort of spiritual retreat, where they gathered in an improvised camp about their apostolic teachers. However, winter approached and it was useless to pass that rough season at Chipody, when the buildings were not in a more forward

condition. They built a shed in which they placed their heavy tools and placed it in charge of the friendly Indians. This had been done a generation before by Lescarbot and Poutrincourt. They embarked the cattle, household goods and themselves full of joy and hope and set sail for Port Royal at the close of the year 1698.

That winter was employed in completing preparations to carry on their great enterprise and in the spring of 1699 they sailed with new supplies, including four head of cattle. They found everything in good order, under the care of the Malechites and commenced promptly their spring's work. The supply of hay was sufficient to keep the cattle. Ploughing and sowing were expended in order: then the work of clearing land was recommenced and of making ditches and abiteaux. The Indians carried them their winter furs and in autumn, when the chief of the family returned to Port Royal, he left upon the place his three sons, Pierre, Antoine and Michel to take care of the property and they were also to continue the traffic in furs, more profitable in winter than in any other season. He arrived then in Port Royal cheerful and hopeful, when he was disturbed by a storm of which he had no suspicion. The Blanchards, who had accompanied him in 1698, had explored in that same year the location at the head of the bay where, they wished to settle themselves, but they returned to Port Royal a little before Thibideau, and told with great amplitude their expeditions and their labours, the advantages that he possessed and the great profits he realized on the furs. As these stories were carried throughout the Seignemy and made a great note, it happened that one of the officers of the little garrison, M De Villieu, son-in-law of M. De LaValliere¹ the Seigneur de Beaubassin, heard of these rumours of these transactions near Beaubassin and he naively imagining that the latter being Seigneur of Beaubassin everything that touched that Bay belonged to him. DeVillieu started an

agitation against what he called the usurpations and depredations of Thibideau and other people of Port Royal; he launched forth threats against them, declaring himself satisfied with nothing less than destruction to all their designs. In the midst of this, Thibideau landed at Port Royal.

When Thibideau landed at Port Royal he was not a little astonished at the charges made by De Villen that he was a trespasser at Chipody, after the understanding he had with M. De Villebon², but as he was a man of resolution and not readily intimidated, without being much alarmed, he sought his son-in-law, Des Gouttins, the Commissioner of the Marine Department and the latter undertook to write at once to M. De Villebon about the matter. Des Gouttins succeeded Budrot as Judge at Port Royal in 1688 - the latter's age and infirmities having disqualified him from service. Des Gouttins was invested with a sort of paternal authority; he was instructed to secure an amicable termination to legal proceedings by reference if possible; to examine into the resources of the colony for the purpose of adding to its industries and increasing its population; to encourage the people in their agricultural enterprises and to take an annual census. He quarrelled with De Menneval who was appointed Governor the year previously, for carrying on a trade with the English for his own profit. Des Gouttins also accused the priests of being in league with De Menneval; their houses were the receptacle of English goods, which were landed at night, and taken past the sentinel, who were forbidden to raise the alarm. It was De Menneval also surrendered Port Royal to Sir Wm. Phips in 1690. Des Gouttins was a man of strong purposes and was probably too honest to participate in those 'underground' methods of enriching himself, that were familiar to too many of the French officials of Acadia. He did not hesitate to strike at De Villebon, the ablest leader of this period, and of Bronillan's death he wrote to the French

Government a passage that has passed into history: The public were unable to conceal their joy at his loss.

The negotiations dragged along during the winter 1699 and 1700, and Thibideau in the interval ordered at Boston machinery for a grist mill and a saw mill for Chipody. Communication with France was so difficult, rare and uncertain, that it was often necessary to trade with the English colonies and the necessities of the east induced the French authorities to close their eyes to a trade that was considered clandestine.

However, the dispute continued: Thibideau and his friends urged with reason that the rivers of Chipody and Peticoudiak, flowing in one fork of the bay were totally apart from the Seignury and could not be comprised within its borders; on the other part, M. De Villen asserted that his father-in-law had always considered that district as included in his trading post and seignury, that the formal annexation of it had been promised him, and that he had always sent his agents there to trade with the Indians.

Time was passing and to cut the matter short Thibideau and Blanchard, like prudent and practical men, offered to accept the final concessions emanating from Monsieur De Vallere, that they would submit, if he was recognized Seigneur of the place, that they should receive nothing if the Government recognized the legitimacy of his pretensions, they would prefer to sacrifice to delay and to losses long postponed, but De Villien, who was haughty and troublesome man, in place of recognizing the moderation of their proposals, and would only grant them concessions of land ridiculously small for such an enterprise.

The negotiations was then broken off, and Thibideau as well as Blanchard, demanded directly of the Royal Government that it would go out to them in fief the Chipody river, with two leagues of frontage, on the Bay of Beaubassin; they cited the example of Mattieu Martin, to whom they

had been conceded in fife the Cobequit River. They quoted the expenditure they had made the labours they had undertaken, and the resources of every kind that they had gathered, in order to carry on successfully an enterprise that interested so strongly the whole Province. As the Governor, Villebon, resided always at Pentagoet, as besides he had given his assent to the project of Thibideau. Des Gouttins, who acted as administrator at Port Royal sent forward himself a memorial in support of them: he assured these courageous pioneers of the possession and enjoyment of the lands they had worked, and asked them to wait with patience and confidence the results. It is certain he had an interest himself in the success of these reclamations, on account of his relationship to Thibideau, but it is not the less certain that the whole colony could only gain by the firm establishment of these new settlements.

"William Blanchard and other inhabitants of Port Royal have been here two days," writes Des Gouttins, "to make a compromise with Sieur De Villen, the agent of Sieur De La Valliere, but the latter, not wishing to give them only two acres of a front for pasture and land sufficient to raise eight hogs heads of wheat, nothing has come out of it."

"It may be remarked" continued Des Gouttins to the Royal Government "that this land is only marsh that has no depth, that one can only raise cattle on it, that this delays the establishment of the settlement and prejudices the inhabitants. The men, Jean, Antoine and Michel as being the men who discovered the said river and have transported there at their own cost with their own vessels the people who have settled in the said river, petition for a title in fief of two leagues in front of the place in which they have commenced their settlement. You could not, Monsieigneur, gratify more worthy subjects in this country." We cannot but be touched with pity at the futility of the hopes and endeavour of a loyal and industrious people striving to

make homes for themselves under the Fleur de Leys, the flag of their ancestors! Thirty years later the names of Jean, Antoine, Michael and Pierre Thibideau, as residents at Annapolis Royal, appear signed to an oath of allegiance to George the second, with the other Acadian people of that district, Acadia having in the meantime by the fortune of war fallen into English hands. But this is forestalling the narrative of events. In 1700, in the early spring, Thibideau set sail with all his belongings. His own wife, one of his cousins, a rich farmer at Port Royal, Jean Francois Brossard, confided to him his oldest son, Pierre, aged eighteen years. This Brossard settled himself in Acadie between 1671 and 1686, and prosperity had followed his labours. He was an active, enterprising man about fifty years of age and was leased enough with the idea of the new settlement. He sent his son in advance to reconnoitre these fertile valleys, where he himself was later to play a certain role. Four other young men, sons of tenants, Andre and Jack Martin, Pierre and Francois Pitre, joined the expedition as prospectors, all in the strength of youth. All belonged to ancient families of Acadia capable of sustaining them in their enterprise. Six other young men has been engaged on the way by Thibideau, who had engaged them for two years. He loaded also his two mills, and all the munitions necessary, a poultry yard complete, a horse, cows, a bull and hogs.

On entering Chipody river, he found his two sons waiting for him, for the night before they had been notified by their friends the Malcites that they had seen a European sail in the Bay. It is easy to understand how great was their joy at the meeting after the isolation of the long winter and how cordial was the reception they met. The young men had not been idle, a number of packs of pelts in the store house, besides newly made utensils, also large quantities of square timber, bore evidence of their industry.

While a portion of this infant colony

commenced to put in the spring crop, the other were employed in completing ditches and abiteaux and the dam on which they were to construct their mill. Everyone was young, alert, habituated to these sort of cares, united by common interest and in the primitiveness of their lives, they worked easily controlled by old man Thibideau. They were in love with their work and it advanced rapidly. The spring which appeared in all its verdure, opened their hearts with hope, and the uneasiness which first beset them was dissipated by the powerful charm of realities of prosperity in view.

The miller of Pree Ronde saw himself already seigneur of this place invested with the title as his confrere, Mathieu Martin. Among the young men who had accompanied him several intended to settle on the river after being married. He assigned them their lots and marked their bounds. In his imagination he saw his seignury already peopled and hosts of tenants filling up these lands. Each of his sons would form new settlements in this wilderness country within his seignury. Why should not all this be? Had he not gathered together all that was necessary to sustain them in the enterprise and besides the colony had another source of fortune in their intelligent and experienced hands. Thus reasoned this feudal pioneer in the midst of the hopes of his own creation; already it took the figure of prosperity when they gathered together on their fete days, surrounded by his sons, the companions of his work, and his friends, the Indians, and they touched glasses, according to old usage, to his health and his happiness in the midst of this wilderness where he was master without control. He could already see himself seigneur and powerful amongst his tenants and neighbours.

In the autumn of 1700 the buildings were erected and occupied; the marshes skirted with 700 Toises [Toise is about 64 ft.] of ditches and aboiteaux; they had planted willows, which already bloomed; a

THE SEIGNEURY OF CHIPODY - (Continued)

small but abundant crop raised in the clearing justified the hopes they felt; numerous chickens cackled with the hens about the house; the young calves showed themselves - first fruits of hope redeemed, and the mill turned for the first time on the solitudes of Chipoudy.

William Blanchard was not long after Thibideau in starting from Port Royal for his settlement on the Peticoudaik; in passing Chipoudy he imparted some news. They had already heard at Port Royal replies from France, which announced the return to that town of the Governor of the Colony; as for the rest, all was quiet; and it strengthened the colonists in their confidence and courage. He was himself accompanied by his three eldest sons - Rene, Antoine and Jean - and his son-in-law, Oliver Daigle, and two of his nephews, sons of Peter Godet, junior, who had married his sister. They came altogether to commence work of the settlement at Peticoudiak, explored by them the previous season. Some thought of following the fortunes of William Blanchard and starting a settlement beside his; work was quickly commenced; felling trees, squaring timber, and piling them up for their first homes; these labours according to habit were varied by hunting and expeditions in the woods for purposes of exploration. The two camps of settlers were so small a distance that they were often together, sometimes at mass, sometimes at a frolic, which were gatherings eagerly looked forward to as a season of rest and enjoyment, when they communicated to each other any news or information either might have gained and exchanged sentiments of Dual sympathy and hope.

The resources of life were more abundant than the previous year; they still had recourse to hunting and fishing, but the cows furnished abundance of milk and

butter, and the mill gave them new flour and lumber. A little plantation of corn, sown when they first landed, afforded food for the many pigs and fowls; and in the spring they had brewed that drink familiar to Acadians, called spruce beer, produced by the fermentation of spruce boughs, but they mixed with it in a tub some molasses or 'eau-de vie' of which Thibideau, those primitive days of Acadian simplicity possessing no Scott Act, kept a supply in stock.

In the little colony of Chipoudy there were at this time [1700] eighteen persons: Thibideau, the elder with his wife, on daughter and four of his sons Peter, Antoine, Michel and Charles; Peter, the son of Jean Brossard, Andre and Jacques Martin, Peter and Francois Pitre with six hired men. Not alone had Thibideau erected upon his hillside a mansion with storehouses and outbuildings, but young Brossard in concert with the brothers Martin and brothers Pitre constructed at the same time upon the lots they had chosen rough hewn log houses, first indications of approaching civilization. Brossard had selected for his father a lot of 200 arpents; each of the others had taken lots of 100 arpents. Already they had gathered and threshed an oat crop, the second was ripening in the sun; the mill made up the lower part of the picture; a herd of cattle, feeding on the aftermath, giving life to the level dyked lands.

They had sawn a considerable quantity of lumber and joists at the mill, ready to be worked up or shipped, for at Port Royal one could ship sawn wood to France. The store houses were full of forage and supplies of all sorts, to withstand the winter; one thing alone was needed to complete the happiness of the colony - that was wives!

(To be Continued Next Issue)

TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE CHIGNECTO POST
(Submitted by Bing Geldart)

The Chignecto Post for many years from 1870 provided the citizens of Sackville NB and the surrounding area with a weekly newspaper of journalistic and editorial quality. Of particular interest here is a series of historical articles published over several Thursdays in the autumn and winter of 1876 - 1877. Of added interest is that the articles were taken from events that had taken place over 100 years earlier. These events, some of which are now of over 220 years ago, may provide a look at the times and places that we seldom have the opportunity to view.

We are indebted to Ernest A Clarke of Halifax for bringing this series to our attention. It was rediscovered during research for his soon to be published book The Siege of Fort Cumberland which is expected from McGill - Queens University Press in early 1994. (We will advise you in GENERATIONS when it becomes available.)

The series - "Early Records of Chignecto" is reproduced here as found in the articles. The integrity, structure, punctuation and spelling including the errors of the newsprint (plus probably some of my own) has been retained. The exception is the sequence of events in one of the articles. I have added a note at that point in the text. Added references, comments and interpretations made for this reprint are enclosed thus - []. All others are those of the author or the editorial staff of the "Post".

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, September 28, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

**Temperance and Legal Questions
A Hundred Years Ago.**

No. 1.

We present below some extracts from the register of Charles Dixon, Esq., J.P., and Judge of Inferior Court of Common Pleas, made one hundred and one years ago. They are curious in many respects, as presenting many names familiar to us as household words, and as also shewing the marked change in public sentiment in the Century. Profanity or absence from divine service on the Sabbath are not now considered offenses which the strong arm of the law is called upon to repress.

August 25th, 1775.—This day William Wood appeared according to a summons and was convicted by oath of Robt. Scott, Esq., before me Chas. Dixon, Esq., for swearing one or more profane oaths and fined £2 for the use of ye poor.

Sept. 28th, 1775.—This day William Wood appeared according to a warrant for the Peace at the request of Thomas Bowser, and bound over to the Peace in £20 and Robert Ripley and Thos. Anderson in £10 for his appearance at the next June Session, in 1776, and to be of good behaviour till then to all the King's liege people and toward said Bowser.

Court Called, 1778.

Jacob Porter, Plaintiff; Smith and Seaman. Defendant, and Doly Hicks, Evidence. Boath appeared agreeable, and summonsd. Jacob Porter, lost a handkerchief last summer. Smith and Seaman together with Doly Hicks, finding this handkerchief. Doly Hicks said it was hers and she would give her half of itt for taking itt for this handkerchief, being sold to Doly Hicks by the above Porter, but she not paying him, as he expected her, forcibly took it from her and he losing itt, brings an action of Damage of 1s. 6d. against Smith,—the finder.

Having examined the cause, and circumstances of boath Parties, and as the handkerchief proved to be the propertie of Doly Hicks, said Jacob, in my judgement and agreeable to the Law, hath no cause of action therefore, judgement is given in favor of the defendant.

April 5th, 1777.—Court called Jas. Comjom, Plaintiff; Jonathan Eddy, Defendant. The Defendant not appearing, judgement is given in favor of the Plaintiff with costs.

Nov 10th, 1792.—Summoned John Rye for suffering his ram to run at large. John appeared and confest guilty with further diffence, for which judgement is given for the Penalty according to law.

January 17th, 1793.—A complaint was exhibited by Jonathan Eddy against Simond Outhouse, for keeping [text missing]. That on the [missing text] and drinking and dancing, and that a girl named Dorothy Shapwell was very ill treated in a brutish and unbecoming manner. Having examined this cause and circumstances and evidence on oath, by Jas. Roger and Jas. McKay, which evidence con-

firmed the complaint, and were adjudged, Simond Outhouse to pay a fine of £10 agreeable to the Law of the Province with costs of Court.

From the journal kept at Fort Cumberland by Col. John Allan we make the following extracts, shewing that there is the same disposition now a days as a century ago to violate the Licence Law. Col. Allen was probably Clerk of the Peace. The amount of fines are not registered.

March 29th, 1765.——I received a note from Mrs. Danks, demanding two permits for Jonathan Eddy and Mr. Weston, for five gallons each. I asked the boy Jona Eddy, s son, how much he wanted. He said one gallon; further evidence, Mr Martyn and Peter Campbell. The boy got home before he was cetcht. Tryed before Mr. Huston. Suspected Mr. Weston of having her rum at various times. Tryed before Mr. Huston. Informed that Mr. Sherman had rum at Mrs. Danks. Tryed before Mr. Huston. Being acquainted that Mrs. Tufts could inform me of more upon which Mrs. Tufts appeared and made a regular information that she, on 18th November, (Sunday), sent Robt. Lowreson for 1 gallon west India from Mrs. Danks with a dollar. Tryed and examined before Mr. Huston. Being acquainted that Jean Crawford, servant to John Saunders, had Rum in a gallon cegg which she gott from Mrs. Danks —Summons John Saunders. Tryed and examined before Mr. Huston. Being acquainted that William Millburn had rum and wine at his wedding, which appeared was not bought from Licenced persons, was summoned examined and tryed before Mr. Huston

John Ashwood appeared with his permit which he had from the collector for five gallons of Rum. I demanded wither he had it at once, he answered he had it at three different times, and Mrs. Danks acquainted him, he might have it at twenty times. Tryed and examined before Mr. Huston.

Informed that Donald McGillaone had Rum for work, Major Danks and David Downing, paid in rum by Major Danks for shoeing a mare of John Saunders and likewise delivid him Demijohn 1 qt. Rum, 2d Jany. 1765.

April 2d 1765——Informed me that on 25th December 1764, there was a frolick at Mr. Amos Fullers, when there was brought two gallons of Rum by Calyb Eddy. Present: Haezk King, Timothy Davis, Windsor Eager, Abner Bales, John Bent, and other persons, which at Finishing there was p'd by each person two shillings for the above Liquor.

[The following two pieces give some background to an event in the history of the area sometimes called the "Eddy Rebellion". The first

article, although published before the start of the **Early Records of Chignecto** series, provides supporting information for the second article which was No. 2 of the Series. These two articles are part of the research of Mr Clarke for his book mentioned earlier.]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, September 14, 1876]

Historical

Mr. George H Allen of Boston, Mass., and a descendant of Col. Allan, a name famillar to the readers of the history of the country of Chignecto, was in Sackville yesterday on his way to Fort Cumberland [now Fort Beausejour] and Jolicure to prosecute his searches into the early history of this Country. [Fort Cumberland, the name it was known as after its capture by the British - is now known as Fort Beausejour, its former name under the French.] Col Allan was a farmer and trader and in 1767 owned an extensive property at Jolicure called Blood Bridge Farm. He was a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly and held other prominent positions until the revolution of 1775. He cast his lot with the rebellious Colonists and in order to check the efforts of the British in their efforts to enlist the Indians, he called the deputies of the Indians together at Shediac on 19th September 1776 — a hundred years ago next Tuesday. A Chief from Miramichi replied for the whole body declaring they would be neutral. He was, we learn from N.E. Hist and Gen. Register for July 1876, pursued by Col. Gorham and a party of soldiers, and finding the country rather hot, he embarked on 3rd October 1776, for Massachusetts. He met Capt. Eddy and his party on 13th at Machias Bay on their way to attack Fort Cumberland. He was received by Congress at Baltimore in Jan., and made Col. of Infantry and Supt. Eastern Indians, and on his return East learned that his house and buildings at Jolicure were burned, his horses and cattle driven off and property carried away causing a loss of over \$10,000. His wife and five children were turned into the woods in bitter cold weather and were obliged to creep up to the ruins of their late happy home, and satisfy their hunger with half burned potatoes which they found among the ashes. They were afterwards imprisoned and harshly treated for several months and the Council of Nova Scotia offered a reward of £100 for the husband and father. He commanded the Eastern District from 1777 to 1783, defeating a British attack on Machias in Aug. 1777. For his services he was granted 1280 acres, in which the city of Columbus is now built.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, October 5, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

No 2.

In 1777, Col Allen, who was a sympathiser with the Revolutionists, and whose influence over the New Brunswick Indians was instrumental in preventing their allying themselves with the British in the Revolutionary conflicts, was obliged to flee from Fort Cumberland to the States, where he was given a number of important commands. By this course he lost a valuable property at Fort Cumberland, to gain compensation for which he memorialized the American Congress. As his memorial gives a picture of the country at the time, we present it to our readers:—

The Memorial of John Allan of Eastport in the County of Washington & Commonwealth of Massachusetts, humbly sheweth.

That your Memorialist formerly resided in Cumberland in the Province of Nova Scotia from the commencement of the settlement to the year 1776—that for many years he occupied several Lucrative Posts, and possessed a property growing in value.

At an early age your memorialist took a part in the Contest between Great Britain and America in favour of the latter, and by many incidents and occurrences which took place after the battle of Lexington he became obnoxious to that Gov't. and retired from his seat in the Legislature and it soon became necessary for his safety to leave the Province, but previous to his departure he secured the Indians whom the British Government were prompting to surround and keep in subjection those who were attached to the interests of America. Being thus obliged to leave his family and property, the latter he put into a friend's hands to secure from Confiscation which was then expected and came to the United States. A short time after his arrival he was appointed Superintendent of Indians in the Eastern Department under Congress and Commander of Troops stationed at Machias, for protection of the Counties to the eastward of Penobscot River under the general Court of Massachusetts and where he continued until the close of the War in 1783, for which he received full compensation for his services and was reappointed Superintendent by Congress in 1783, which office he resigned the year following.

That soon after your Memorialist's departure from Nova Scotia several persons from the United States

joined with a number of the inhabitants in Cumberland having invaded the King's Garrison were dispersed and drove and in the pursuit destroyed a number of houses and property.

Your Memorialist had a wife and five children in his house when the notice was given of the approach of the enemy, had only time to remove a few articles when they entered the village and fled with her children to the woods. the troops soon set fire and plundered everything even what was before secured. The family continued in a distressed situation until the next day (the 29th November) without covering or vituals, though the weather was severe with wind and rain. Being thus deprived of every necessary, they were supported by the humanity of friends.

In December 1777 a newly arrived fource took his wife from a Sick Bead with two children and put them on board a Vessel and conveyed them as Prisoners at that inclement Season to Halifax, from whence he did not obtain them until June 1778.

During the siege some wanton individual of the American part very ungenerously set fire to a valuable property belonging to his father in which your Memorialist resided for many years, which action was laid to the charge of your Memorialist by his father and although at the same time at Baltimore attending on Congress and a zealous opposer of the Expedition. He (the father) deposed your Memorialist in his Last Will and Testament of all and every part of the property left in his care as well as cut him off from every part of his personal property.

By the above circumstances with innumerable and severe sufferings of his family too Tedious to mention at the Present Occasion, your Memorialist is utterly deprived of any of the advantages from the property that was his indubitable right, not having received a farthing from that country whatever. The distress of his wife and children, the former laboring under great infirmities by her sufferings, and the latter totally deprived of that suitable education and benefits which their former Situation in Life entitled them to. And by the part your Memorialist took, thrown out of many Hon'ble and Lucrative Employments which were insured to him.

He humbly requests that his situation may be attended to, and his claims considered agreeable to the statement annexed and the document herewith.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES SUSTAINED BY JOHN ALLAN:

A Farm called Inverrary (Bloody Bridge) 348 acres, including 128 acres of dyked marsh nearly the whole of the latter under the plow; a quantity of cleared upland, seven common country houses; Two barns 48x80 with lintils, four other smaller Fences

computed 1500 rails (rods?) at the lowest (£1500) Nova Scotia currency—\$6,000.

Destroyed and burned by the British Troops computed thrashed and in sheaves 1800 bushels Wheat Barley and Oats with a quantity of Flax valued at £375 N.S., currency —\$1500.

Taken 7 Cows, 8 Oxen, 4 Horses, sundry Swine, Sheep, & poultry. £200 N.S., currency—\$800.

Carts, Sleds, Plows, Harrows, & other utensils, £30 N.S. currency —\$120.

Furniture, Clothes, Books, burned & plundered computed at £120 N.S., currency for short value—\$520.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, October 12, 1876]

[The issue for this date makes no reference to, nor does there appear to be a gap in the Series.]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, October 19, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

Sackville in 1777

No 3.

From the books and papers of Judge Dixon, we have obtained an assessment roll of the parish of Sackville. It is dated "at Cumberland this 8th day of December in the 18th year of His Majesty's Reign, A.D. 1777." Jas. Law appears to have been chairman, Charles Dixon Clerk, and Jno. Richardson collector.

Names.	Acres of Land.
Aloison, Wm.	750
Aloison, Japhet	300
Aloison, Jeremiah	2090
Aloison, David	400
Archer, Job	500
Bowser, Thos.	1250
Ballou, Samuel	500
Brown, Joseph	500
Barnes, John	2750
Barnum, Ebenezer	571
Bumer, Potter	1350
Bowser, for Dot. Jenck	750
Barren, Edward	2000
Burretham, Jacob, for	
Estabrooks & Mason	3344

Blackburn, Jacob	500
Baker, Joseph	470
Baker, for Whiteman	750
Cushing, Michael	750
Cumberland, Richard	1500
Cole, Jonathan	100
Cook, Nicholas	1500
Day, John	492
Delesdernier, Moses	1500
Dixon, Charles, Esq.	2510
Estabrooks, William,	500
Eddy, Jonathan	500
Emmerson, Benjamin	2000
Eddy, Daniel	500
Eddy, John	250
Eddy, William	500
Eddy, Lewis	246
Eddy, Deborah	246
Foster, Robert	500
Fawsit, William	750
Fuller, Ezekiel	500
Fuller, Jacob	500
Foster, for S. Saunders	250
Glen, Henry	1250
Grace, John	750
Henry, Seth	1000
Horton, Isaiah	500
Huston, John	500
Hicks, Josiah	237
Hicks, Samuel	730
Hicks, Samuel, Jr	250
Jacobs, Nathaniel	750
Jencks, Sim., for J. Jencks	500
Jencks, Simion	500
Jencks, James	500
Jencks, Stephen	750
Jencks, Edward	500
Irons, Samuel	242
Kilem, Amasa	1250
Kelso, Seth	1000
Lawrence, Wm.	1000
Lewis, Nathaniel	1250
Lewis, Thomas	750
Lewis, Samuel	700
Lewis, Timothy	500
Lewis, Brenega[?]	250
Martin, Eleazor	250
Martin, Senacrib, for	
Sothmore Knight	1900
Maxwell, Wm	1250
More, Wm.	400
More, John	500
Musm, Benjamin	900
Nutton, Hannah	500
Newton, William	2000
Olney, Abraham	484
Olney, Emor	250
Olney, Jno for Jno Jencks	750

Olney, John	750
Olney, Joseph	750
Olney, James	750
Olney, Charles	500
Olney, Coggsball	500
Olney, William	500
Peck, Abiel	750
Patten, Phineas	750
Patton, Mark	1000
Read, Eliphalet	974
Rogers, Samuel	4746
Rogers, George	250
Round, ———	500
Richardson, John	400
Stone, David	525
Sprague, James	250
Sprague, Frederick	500
Sprague, Elijah	250
Seaman, Samuel	235
Seaman, Gilbert	500
Sprague, William	250
Smith, Gideon	1758
Seaman, Mary	250
Scot, Robert	2000
Smith, Gideon, Jr.	500
Tingley, Josiah	1508
Tower, Wm.	750
Tower, Benjamin	1450
Thornton, Israel	750
Thomson, Jno. & Joseph	1240
Thurber, Benjamin	750
Winslow, Josiah	500
Wood, John	250
Watts, Samuel	500
Williams, Peley	750
Williams, Benjamin	500
Williams, Benoni	750
Williams, Robson	500
Ward, Neamiah	500

Total assessment £14.2.0

Most of these names occur as grantees, in the first grant of Sackville made by Mantague Wilmot, Governor, Captain General, and the Commander-in-chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia at Halifax, on 15th Oct., 1765, and registered at St. John on 25th September, 1785 on the formation of the Province of New Brunswick. Many of the grantees were soldiers and others whose personal service or services of those related to them, to the Crown merited a reward in the shape of land grants. Some of the grantees never appeared or claimed their grants; others after coming here got quite disgusted and returned to the United States, as the Eddys, the only memorial of whose existence here is the Old Eddy Road from Amherst to Fort

Lawrence. Others sold out and removed. Again amongst them, are the names of some of our most solid and reputable families, whose struggles and triumphs run parallel with the history and progress of our country.

From Judge Dixon's books, we learn something of the value of goods and the nature of business in those days. One item forming an important element in the accounts, shews that however enterprising and hardy and virtuous our forefathers were, they were all somewhat addicted to the "ardent". The salt of the earth and the dross of the earth were pretty much alike in this respect. No straight laced temperance societies thundered against them; not even the spectral shadow of the coming Vigilance Committee stopped for a moment their "wanton smiles." King Alcohol presided at every side-board, and was chief amongst the goods of every trader. The accounts of those days resembled much the bill of laden of a vessel that sailed a few years ago from the Christian port of Boston for the South Seas, with an assorted cargo of Missionaries (to convert the heathen) and New England Rum! Bibles and Rum were mixed up in the charges in a manner startling to the puritanism of our day. Judge Dixon appears to have been Deputy Treasurer, and his books furnish an interesting statement shewing the Rum, Sugar, Molasses and Coffee imported between April 1st 1787 and April 1st 1788:—

Rum,	1113 Gallons.
Sugar,	1300 cwt.
Molasses,	90 Gallons.
Coffee, ———	lbs.

The total duty collected was £8 0 11½. The duty collected at this port in 1875 by Mr. Dixon's grandson was over \$60,000.

The principle traders in 1786, were "Palmer & Napp," though familiar names, such as Hugh McMonigall, Mark Patton, Wm. Freeman, Jacob Trites, Wm. Taylor, Noah Ward, Jonathan Burnham, John Kealor, Jacob Steeves, Richard Seaman, Wm. Allen, Samuel Gay, Robert Ripley, Wm. Wells and Jonathan Trenholm occur as Importers.

In contrast to this age of steam and rapid transit, when we can belt the globe in ninety days, is a charge against Mr. Carnforth made by Judge Dixon, for going from Cumberland to Fredericton to secure a Crown grant. The item is for *thirty days travel*; the expenses are the moderate sum of £5 13 7.

The first settlers in Sackville were according to tradition, John Barnes who came from Rhode Island in 1767 and located himself at Wood Point and built himself a habitation where Mr. Obadiah Snowden now lives, [1876] Jonathan Ward from Machias, Me., who planted himself in the wilderness where Reuben Chase, Esq., resides and ——— Lamb, who

settled at Joseph Tower place, Joggina. These were the first men who attempted the toils and hardships of actual settlement here.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, October 26, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

No 4.

(The following very interesting Diary, kept by one of the first settlers of our county, has been placed in our hands. It is so very interesting we present it without attempting alteration or erasure. As the writer tells his own story, it needs no introduction.—Ed.)

A Journal began in Baltimore Town on Thursday the 3rd of June 1771 [should read 13th June]. Upon Setting out on a voyage to Nova Scotia, in the schooner Elizabeth, Nathaniel Gray, Master, Joseph Reed, mate, John Dindel, William Heine, John Abbot sailors — No passengers but myself, we have a pretty good breeze, left Baltimore at nine in the morning, and came to Anapolis about four in the afternoon, where being obliged to go on shore to clear out, I had the honor of viewing the grand Metropolis of Maryland which I think were it not for its being the seat of Government, it would not be much Admired for its Beauty though there are Some Good Buildings in it, But it is a bad Harbor and makes but a very Poor appearance on the water, the wind continued fair, left for[sic] Anapolis at eight the same evening. Friday 14th, we got to the South side of the River Potomac and the wind Changing we were obligd to Come too by Smiths Point. Saturday the 15th we Beat to windward, but Wind Changing too much a head we were obligd to Drop Anchor, at four in the afternoon this day Ten topsail vessels Pass us which wee suppose were all Bound for Baltimore, at ½ after six we began got under way. Sunday the 16th the wind shifting again ahead we were oblig'd to Cast anchor at Ten in the morning from which we set sail with a fair wind after one but the wind Changed and made such a high sea that (Manuscript illegible)

Tuesday the 18th of June Left Newport — at 5 in the Morning with a fair Wind, where we Came Opposite Hampton Road, we spied two Large Ships one of which was Suppos'd to be a man of war, but soon found she was Not, the wind lulling we only just made the Mouth of the Bay and was Oblige'd to Come to between the Capes Henry & Charles as the tide was against us, ½ after two we

got under way with a Light Breeze & Turned Cape Charles about 4 & lost Sight of Land that Night. Nothing Remarkable Happened but seeing a few vessels at a Distance a Great Number of Porpoises several Sharks & one Whale Until Monday the 24th at 4 in the morning when we spied Block Island & Towards Night Discovered Gay Head on Martha's Vineyard, the South of Elizabeth Islands but it growing very foggy we lost Sight of them again & as soon as it Cleared there Came a Boat Load of Pilotes each wanting the Captain to take them on Board to take us safe over the Shoals But the Captain told them he was a good Pilote himself. We having no wind was obliged to come to at ten at night When Tide made against us in the Vineyard Sound. Tuesday the 25th got up one anchor at 4 in the morning & — Down with the Tide it being So foggy that we Could very seldom See Land on either side it is but a League a cross the Sound, at Ten we came to a place called Holmes Hole on the East Side of Martha's Vineyard (Martha's Vineyard & the Land Adjacent are high Lands very thick Settled appearing as if they were small Towns) we Came too there & we were surrounded by Swarms of Pilotes almost Begging for a job at any Rate.

[Sequence notes: at this point, the Chignecto Post article contains the text describing the incident of the Man-of-war "Mermaid" which, supported by other text, I've moved to just before the arrival at Boston. I suspect the pages of the original diary manuscript may have become unordered - the diary continues.]

—Take None of them about 1 o'clock the Wind seeming to Spring up a Little in our favor wee set out again but the wind shifting wee were obliged to Make in again, about four o'clock together with another Sloop which had gone out with us, many of the Pilotes Came again aboard of us & the captain couldn't get rid of them till he told them he was going ashore. Some of them then went away; him & me prepared to go ashore & see the place where we Renewed our Stores & Came on board again after night by which time the Captain had concluded to Take a Pilot that had business at Boston & had offered to go for four Dollars (as it was like to be very foggy & he was afraid he Could not get through It). He sent ashore for him & Wednesday the 26th, we set out at 3 in the morning & saw no Land till we saw C Popere & also we pass'd an Island called Nantucket (on which there is a pretty Large Town & a great place of Trade to foreign parts. It is said to Man out 550 Sail of Whalemen which makes it a noted place for Whale oil & its Said to encrease fast). About three in the afternoon we went over the worst of Nantucket Shoals, which I thought Bad enough as three of them had But two fathoms Water & we drew ten feet & a half. At 6 we got to Cape Cod. Thursday the 27th the Pilote told us we

were in the mouth of the Massachusetts Bay but it was So foggy we Could not hardly See the Bows end however we got out Mackrel lines about six in the morning and Catch'd ninety six fine Mackerel on which we Breakfasted very hearty but the Captain Said he would have Codfish for his Dinner, in order to get which he Throw'd the Schooner into the wind to his great Mortification instead of a Cod caught a haddock which however made a good Dinner.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, November 2, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

No 5.

About eleven o'clock, we espied a man-of-war-ship at a little distance from us, which put the sailors in a great fright (as they had heard at Martha's Vineyard that there was a great press in Boston), but she passed and came to leeward, waiting, as we afterwards learned, for a pilot to take her into Boston harbour. At twelve, we came in sight of the Boston Light House; and about five we came near the Castle, but not without being hailed by all the small crafts that came near us, of which there was a great number. Some of them the captain answered in a very diverting manner. Being now opposite the Castle and while I was looking very earnestly at it, and the fortifications around it (which I thought seemed sufficient, if well-manned, to guard it against any invasion, it being quite impossible for more than one man-of-war to sail past it at once, and I was told they had sixty-five cannon), the pilot told the captain that he thought he had been hailed from the Castle; whereupon the captain took up his trumpet and answered the supposed hailing, but he soon discovered the pilot's mistake; for although the wind blew quite fresh we were saluted by a voice that seemed to shake the vessel, and I believe some of the sailors did think it was a broadside to bring us too, as they were under such dreadful apprehensions of being pressed; but we found it was not without reason that the sailors were so apprehensive, for in a few minutes we were hailed by one called the "Mermaid", and made us come too.

[Sequence Notes: The block of text removed earlier, has been reinserted here where it better fits the narrative.]

But the Captain would not, and Immediately Came on Board. Two officers & four men who Demanded the Captains Papers, Which he showed to them, but Not being satisfied with that they Demanded to

Know if he had Not Got Tobacco on Board & Desired him with a Sneer to Ingeniously tell them how much he had before they searched him but he Denying that he had any they Commanded the Hatches to be Broke open & sent Down their men to Hunt among the flour Barrels who soon returned saying they could find none, then they Demanded to Know how many men he had aboard & what Country men they were (as it seemed the Commandore had passed his Word that None of the Natives of New England should be pressed), the Captain told him what number he had and said he believed they were all Born in Boston but Looking at his list of their names he found one Not taken Down which was John Abbet as the Captain had Taken in at Baltimore & had not taken Down his Name; they Examined him but he said he lived in Boston & had a wife there. But they would not believe him & Immediately ordered him into the Boat & William Heine being a very Broad Spoken fellow they insisted he was an Irish man but the Captain Declaring he was Not they went off, but after Rowing a little Distance Just as we got under way again they tack'd about & bid us come too & came aboard, again Declaring That Heine was an Irishman they knew, but if he was the Devils Countryman they would have him, so they took him along which vexed the Captain a Good Deal as he was the best hand he had but he could not help it, but declar'd they should not keep him. At ½ after [5] we landed at Boston after a pleasant passage of 4 Days. Nothing being Disagreeable to me but two things which I forgot to put in their proper place, one was that I was Sick which was not long & the other was a wetting Which I Got on the 23rd Instant in the after Noon I being a little Drowsy went Down into the Cabbin to take a knap & Got as asleep there Come a wave in at the cabin window which filled the Cabbin halffull & waken'd me in such a surprise that I thought I had Got over Board but I soon found that though I was not over-board I was well wet which Caused a very hearty laugh at my expense, it being Cold in the Evening I could see but little of the Town that Night but as the Captain Gray gave me an Invitation to Lodge with him while I stay'd in town and as I understood he kept Borders Excepted his Invitation & went with him to his house ——— Street Near Mill Bridge where the Captain Hearing the Mermaid Propos'd sailing Next Day went Immediately to the Governor who rote to the Commodore to remind him of his promise (which was that he would not pass [press?] any Belonging to the place) by which he got his man Next morning but the Marylander which he did not expect to get by his own Cunning got ashore first-

[Sequence note: This is the end of the moved text.]
Friday 28th and Saturday 29th, we spent in search-

ing for, and enquiring if there was any vessel there, bound for the Bay of Fundy; but we got no intelligence of any such vessel. On Sunday 30th, I noticed much better observance paid to the day than I had expected, though I had often heard what due regard was paid to it there. There was no such thing as carrying of fruit, as is common in some places I have been; none even walked thro' the streets, but those who seemed to be going to or coming from places of worship. In the evening, however, there appeared a few in the streets, but not equal to what I have seen in places where there was not the 20th part of the inhabitants. On Monday 1st July, I took a walk to Beacon Hill, in order to get a view of the town, and from thence out to the South End of the town; on my return I crossed into New Boston, having satisfied my curiosity and likewise fatigued myself in my walk, I returned to my lodging. On Tuesday 2nd, I was informed that there was a sloop just ready to sail for the Bay of Fundy. I went on board and agreed for my passage, but found that she did not sail until Saturday. In the interval that followed, I went to many places, pricing many of their manufactures, some of which I found to come lower than those from Europe. Saturday the 6th (being on board the sloop "Peggy", W. Undrel, master, bound for the Bay of Fundy, awaiting the tide) I began to think of what I had Observed in Boston. Together with its extensive trade, I found that most arts and sciences flourish there. It is a very sage place, but of an irregular figure; I suppose this is owing to the ground it is built upon, which I understood was formerly an island, but which was, soon after its first settlement, joined to the mainland. Its public building are large and beautiful, but the streets are mostly crooked and very narrow; it is surrounded by a number of small islands and many dangerous rocks; its harbor is good and the wharfs are very convenient, many of which have been built at a great expense. At 10 in the morning, the tide answering, we left Boston, having on board several passengers for different ports. Having a good breeze, we lost sight of land at 5 in the evening. Caught some fine mackerel. Sunday the 7th, 12 o'clock, spoke with a fisherman, lying at anchor in 50 fathoms water. E. of Monhegan 10 leagues. S.E. of Mount Dessert 10 leagues, at 4 p.m., spoke with some fishermen. Monday the 8th, so foggy all day that the pilot could not tell where we were. Tuesday the 9th, 3 p.m., discovered land, but did not know what land it was; foggy again till 10, when again land was seen on the south side of the Bay of Fundy; at 4.30, spoke with a sloop from Windsor, and bound for Annapolis, on board of which we put two of our passengers for Annapolis Royal; at 8, the tide on the ebb, we came to anchor (that day as we lay by the shore in the forenoon, having no wind, we caught a very fine cod-fish and a dog-fish). Wednesday 10th, 4 p.m.

hoisted the anchor and went with the tide; wind rising towards the evening cleared away the fog, and at 5 we found ourselves close by the Isle of Holt; at 11 we cast anchor at Cape Doree. Thursday, 11th, rose up at 4; at 7, entered the Basin of Minas; at 8, passed Horton; at 11, cast anchor at Windsor, on Pisgah River [The author calls this Pisgat River later in the manuscript probably from the early Indian names Pisquid, Pigiquid or Pesaquid, the junction of the present Avon and St.Croix Rivers. The tidal lake where the Avon flows to the West of Windsor NS is at present called Pesaquid Lake.] (this day being clear, I had a very good view of the country around about as we passed along, which I thought looked very beautiful). Just as we came to anchor we hailed a vessel going out, which took two of our passengers on board who were going to Cobiquid. While they were hurrying ahead, the pilot not minding —— (Manuscript illegible) —— we got aground ahead and soon fell so low astern that every thing aboard the vessel liked to have turned over, and to my surprise we were soon left high and dry. What still increased my surprise was, that in less than two hours I could see no water as far as I could see.

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, November 9, 1876]

[There is one newspaper missing here and what appears to be a possible lapse in the continuity of the diary. A search for this issue has not been successful. The following issue did not contain a part of the series.]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, November 16, 1876]

[Chignecto Post, Sackville, N.B., Thursday, November 23, 1876]

Early Records of Chignecto

[No 6]

Arrival at the Town of Cumberland and Impressions of Shepody.

At about a mile distance we fell in with the Channel of Pisgat River. Neither of them there being above two rod wide, and I was informed fordable also at any place for the depth of water, but many places being dangerous by reason of quicksands. [The author seems to be making

reference to the Avon River at Windsor NS -see comments earlier- although the text that follows is of the arrival at Cumberland at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The passage between Windsor and Cumberland is not described.] But to return to our situation; we were not lying in a very bad place but just by a King's vessel from which an Officer immediately boarded us and demanded the Captain's papers which he readily produced and the Officer returned without making any more disturbance. The Captain then went ashore and entered without any further difficulty. I took lodging at Mr. Martin's, who kept the only tavern in the place. After shifting and refreshing myself I took a walk round the town to view the situation, the beauty of which can not well be described. It is situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Bay of the same name, upon a lofty eminence, on the highest part of which had been a good fort, though now it was much out of repair. To the South-west is Cumberland Bay, about a league broad and running straight till it opens into the Great Bay of Fundy. The River A Bear (Hebert) comes in from the South, which forms a bay near two miles wide, joining Cumberland Bay, between which is a neck of fine land. Interspersed with woods and plains to the southward is a large tract of marsh, clear and level for many miles, in the middle of which upon a rising ground about two miles distance, formerly stood Fort Lawrence, which has been demolished; however, there are still some good buildings to be seen. Away to the North-west is still a much larger tract of marsh, clear and level for several leagues (Tantramar.) At length gradually rising into broken ridges, interspersed with woodland upon which appeared many farms and some villages, the marsh is clear and covered with grass and herds of cattle. This marsh may either be fitted for the plow or meadow; it has several small navigable rivers which run through it, whereby the crops thereof may be conveyed the farmers' doors.

Cumberland is a county town. After satisfying my curiosity with viewing the place, I returned to my lodgings, where I found Mr. Peck (brother-in-law of my brother) who waiting for the wind to change or fall as it then blew very fresh from the South-west, which made it impossible to get down the bay to Shepody River, where he lived and where I was bound. In the evening I received an invitation from Mr. Winslow to sleep with him, which I accepted. At ten I retired to my lodgings again and went to bed, but the wind falling, Mr. Peck awakened me and told me he was sorry to disturb me in a time when he supposed I wanted rest so much, but it was a favorable time to set out and he thought it was best to take. He told me also that the Rev. John Eagleton, who was to go with us was ready, whereupon I got up. We started out and went

to a creek some distance from the town, where the canoe lay; but the tide having turned and the hands not minding to send her off she was left aground. After some time, however, we got her off. About 9 o'clock in the morning we arrived at Shepody River, distance I suppose some 8 or 9 leagues. As it was flood tide and a strong current we soon got down to my brother's about two leagues from the mouth of the river. To my great satisfaction I found him and his family well, for which together with my safe arrival, God be praised. Shepody contains a vast tract of fine marsh, clear and level, 7 or 8 miles in length and 2 to 4 miles wide, through which the River Shepody runs in a serpentine form. this River is from 50 to 150 yards broad; the banks are steep and generally muddy, its general course is from West to East; several creeks and guts fall into it from the marsh; most of these are on the North side. Near the mouth of this River the tide generally rises to the height of 85 ft.[sic], so that twice in twenty-four hours it overflows its banks and as often discovers its small but rapid channels. On each side of this marsh are seen beautiful rising grounds, mostly clear where the French houses formerly stood. A great part of the marsh had been dyked and drained. Upon the North side and two or three miles from the marsh there runs a chain of high mountains near parallel with the marsh, which appears to be a screen from the cold winds, and makes the situation warm and pleasant. The navigation will scarcely answer for large ships, but may do for sloops and schooners, &c, —flat-built to lie on the ground at low water. Upon this River is Hopewell Township, owned by Adam Hoops, claimed at the first settling of it. They laid out Germantown upon a rising land, about two leagues up the River, and left the management of the Settlement to my brother, which did not succeed according to their wishes, occasioned by their sending a number of worthless settlers, some of whom had been brought up in the army, others had lived in Philadelphia, and had never been used to farming, but thought they were coming to get land, which produce ever necessary spontaneously, without cultivation. But being landed here late in the fall, and their allowance of provisions which Mr. Hoop ordered them being given to them, they lived so extravagantly that by the 28th of December several of them ran out of provisions, and though my brother gave them all he possibly could spare, (it being a time when he couldn't go to any place in order to get a supply) yet it wouldn't satisfy them, but they gathered in a company and demanded more, saying they would have it, or lose their lives.

(To be continued.)

Old Revolutionary Soldiers

Schedule of Old Revolutionary Soldiers and their Widows chargeable on the Relief Fund, 1843

New Brunswick

Schedule of Persons now receiving Relief under the Acts for the Relief of the Old Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and their Widows, specifying their ages, the Counties in which they respectively reside, and the year in which the relief was first granted, furnished in answer to Address of 8th February.

County	Pensioners Names	Ages	Year of Relief	Remarks
Carleton County	Gabriel Davenport	80	1839	
	David Gage	76	1841	
	John Johnson	83	1842	
	Ann Wheeler	68	1839	
	Sarah Lovely	80	1839	
	Abigail Tompkins	79	1839	
	Elizabeth Wright	58	1839	
	Mariam Dwyre	72	1841	
	Isabella Vail	71	1841	
	Levina Carvill	77	1842	
	Elizabeth Giberson	71	1842	
	James Dyer	95	1839	
	George Sinnett	109	1840	
	Cornelius Akerman	89	1841	
	Mary Rheims	74	1839	
	Eunice Thompkins	83	1840	
	Mary Hallett	75	1840	
	Elizabeth Clarke	87	1841	
	Sarah Crane	80	1841	
	Catherine M'Donald	69	1841	
	Rachael Jackson	84	1842	
	Mary Green	73	1842	
	Mary Tidd	67	1842	
	Sarah Ann Cox	67	1843	
York County	Mary York	70	1839	
	Catharine M'Donald	66	..	
	Nelly Cain	84	..	
	Thomas Thornton	79	..	
	Mary Kelly	67	..	
	John Pond	77	..	
	Sarah Bate	83	..	
	John Moore	79	..	
	Catharine Stewart	79	..	
	John Manzer	84	..	Since stopped
	Ann Munroe	60	..	
	Abigail Sutherland	65	..	
	Ann Collings	63	..	
	Lavinia Carville	74	..	Removed
	Musco Wright	88	..	
	Nathaniel Seabrook	88	1839	
	Jacob Thompkins		1840	Removed
	Catherine West	89	..	

County	Pensioners Names	Ages	Year of Relief	Remarks
	Catherine Drake	74	..	Dead
	Gershom Bonnell	82	..	
	Holden Turner	80	..	
	Mary Whitelock	75	..	
	Lyman Gray	84	..	
	William Cornelison	70	..	
	Mary Reach	63	..	
	Charles Hazelton	82	..	
	Peter Allen	79	..	Dead
	Sarah Anderson	70	..	
	Mary Fisher	83	..	
	Catherine Flint	83	..	
	Andrew Rush	74	..	
	Elizabeth Chandler	75	..	
	John Regan	72	..	
	Isaac Mills	87	..	
	Ann Grant	69	..	
	Catherine Fero	72	..	
	David Bruce	89	..	
	Joshua Stone	85	..	
	Ruth Todd	77	..	
	Julianna Hillsgrove	90	..	
	Ruth Beard	88	..	
	Wm. M'Pherson	88	..	Dead
	Donald M'Donald	85	..	
	Isaac Adams	81	..	
	Sarah Brown	66	..	Removed
	Alexander M'Kenzie	84	..	
	Martha Dunlap	59	..	
	Timothy Heustis	74	1841	
	Sarah Young	82	..	
	Mary Fowler	97	..	
	Lydia Sheppard	64	..	
	Elizabeth Lawrence	56	..	
	William Harper	83	..	
	Joseph Madgett	85	1842	
	Lucy Ann Vance	81	..	
	Dorcas Allan	69	..	
	Sarah West	62	..	
	Mary M'Pherson	78	..	
	John Howard	72	..	
	Elizabeth Brown	69	..	
Queens County	James Appleby	79	1839	
	Barnet Manzer	94	..	
	Mary Sands	60	..	
	Sarah Foster	76	..	
	Joseph Hoyt	78	..	
	William Cameron	78	1840	
	Jeremiah Johnston	98	..	
	Asher Vail	80	..	
	Catherine Thorn	73	..	
	Elizabeth Green	81	1841	
	Peter Foshay	80	1841	

County	Pensioners Names	Ages	Year of Relief	Remarks
	Sarah Brannen		1842	
Kings County	Amelia King	65	1840	
	Esther Marr	63	..	
	Mary Graham	60	1842	
	William Sloder	88	1841	
	Samuel Gorum	84	1842	
	Mary Davis	54	1840	
	Mary Hatfield	83	1840	
	Jane Spragg	76	1839	
	Parnell Benson	75	1840	
	Grace Shelton	70	1842	
	Elizabeth Pitt	70	1842	
	Ann Young	72	1840	
	Sarah Curry	76	1840	
	John M'Donald	75	1839	
	John Sherwood, Sr.	81	1840	
	Hannah Whiting	68	1840	
	Eleanor Scribner	71	1840	
	Susannah Belyea	94	1840	
	Martin Austin	80	1839	
	John Britney	87	1840	
	Assaneth Ross	67	1839	
	Enoch Groom	90	1840	
	Susannah Dann	72	1839	
	Elizabeth Gillies	71	1839	
	William Cox	82	1840	
	Sarah Cole	67	1840	
	John Cromwell	86	1842	
	John Smith	79	1841	
	Mary Ogden	88	1841	
Northumberland Co.	Abigail Porter	76	1839	
	James Murphy	81	..	
	Sarah Mitchell	68	..	
	Susannah Beckwith	71	..	
	John Noble	85	..	
	Sarah M'Intyre	71	1840	
	James M'Kinnon	73	..	
	Amy Gun	63	..	
	Isabella M'Innes	69	..	
	James Nowland	100	..	
	Frederick Weaver	86	..	
	Elizabeth Robertson	67	..	
	Frazer Ross	61	..	
	Ann Parker	84	1841	
	Mary M'Graw	65	..	
	William Babcock	85	1842	
	Huldah Traverse	65	1843	
	Mary M'Donald	75	..	
Westmorland County	Prudence Martin	74	1842	
	Isabella M'Almon	75	1839	
	Thomas Gordon	73	1842	

County	Pensioners Names	Ages	Year of Relief	Remarks
	Stephen Baxter	86	1841	
	Richard Budd	82	1840	
	Joseph Sears	94	1840	
	Enoch Gooden	68	1840	
	John Underwood	82	1840	
	John Ogden	79	1839	
	Hezekiah Lyon	84	1840	
	Susan Boiles	68	1839	
Kent County	Henry Pirie	85	1841	
Gloucester County	Charles M'Lauchlan	82	1842	Supposed dead
Restigouche County	Thomas Ferguson	89	1840	
	James A. Doyle	79	1840	
Charlotte County	Dugald Clarke	91	1841	
	Rachael Carrick	80	1840	
	Elizabeth Budd	67	1842	
	Experience Thompson	77	1840	
	Margaret Dodd	89	1840	
	Neal M'Bean	86	1839	
	Dorcas Kennedy	74	1840	
	Patience Hastay	61	1839	
	Sarah Lane	68	1840	
	Sarah Wallace	67	1841	
	Niel M'Nichol	93	1839	
	Isabella Dow	73	1840	
	James Grierson	95	1839	
	Margaret Tucker	85	1840	
	Henry Hervey	91	1840	
	James Pratt	76	1840	
	Lydia M'Vicar	80	1840	
	Elijah Greenlaw	76	1841	
	John Hanover	86	1840	
	John Davidson	79	1840	
	Susanna Waltman	99	1840	
	Susanna Cox	66	1840	
	Esther Carmichael	81	1841	
	Patience M'Farlane	81	1841	
	Janet Carmichael	63	1841	
	Duncan M'Farlane	88	1840	
	Rachel Turner	87	1841	
	Sarah Haley	92	1841	
	John Black	83	1840	
	Elizabeth M'Ilroy	65	1841	
	Ann Flinn	72	1841	
	Hannah Linton	65	1842	
	Henry Pulk	91	1841	
	Elizabeth Barber	89	1840	
	Ann Towers	79	1839	
	Patience Russel	82	1840	
	Thomas M'Donald	87	1840	
	Ann Hailey	86	1839	

County	Pensioners Names	Ages	Year of Relief	Remarks
	Stephen Pendleson	80	1840	
	Nancy Leonard	74	1839	
	Elizabeth George	73	1839	
	Henry Myers	83	1840	
	Abigail Hooper	77	1839	
	Elizabeth Ferries	71	1839	
	David Quigley	84	1839	
	Jacob Britney	91	1839	
	Wm. N. Hawkins	89	1839	
	Ann Calder	85	1840	
	Mary Hendrick	75	1839	
	Catherine Haycock	75	1839	
Saint John County	Martha Campbell	68	1840	
	Phebe Buckhart	69	..	
	John Stevens	89	..	
	Rachel Ann Mills	66	..	
	Abigail Alwood	80	..	
	Jane Murphy	56	1841	
	Dinah Kingsley	86	..	Dead
	Huldah Debou	87	..	
	Susannah Craft	88	1842	
	Catherine Beam	92	1840	Dead
Sunbury County	Elizabeth Prieston	95	1839	
	Joseph Oblens	80	..	
	Benjamin M'Donald	78	..	Dead
	Eleanor Smith	80	..	Dead
	Mary Howe	74	1840	
	Sarah Buckingham	72	..	
	Sarah Creekmore	65	..	
	Mariam Carr	66	..	Since stopped
	Priscilla Grass	65	1841	
	Permilia M'Donald	76	1842	Dead

Recapitulation

Carleton	24
York	60
Queen's	12
King's	29
Northumberland	18
Westmorland	11
Kent	1
Gloucester	1
Restigouche	2
Charlotte	50
Saint John	10
Sunbury	10
	228
Deduct reported dead	8
Total	220

Ages from 54 years to 109 years
Secretary's Office, 17th March, 1843

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.

Q2990. ABRAMS, William b. 1785 Plymouth, England, d. 1844 NB, married Sarah Triglohan b. 1783 Plymouth, England, d. 1850 NB. They came to Miramichi area, NB ca. 1820 from Scotland. William was a ship builder at Rosebank, NB. Had six daughters; Eliza b. 1810 m. George Kerr 1834. Seek info re this family./Mary-Lynn Harding, 853 Sudbury Ave., Kamloops, BC V2B 1Z8

Q2991. BUCK, Edward with wife and 6 children was on Dorchester, Westmoreland Co. Census 1820. Were Edward, George and James his children? Who else? Wish to corres. with desc. Can provide info on Bucks who emigrated to Connecticut./Bob Boyd, 15220 Cedar Knoll Ct., Dumfries, VA USA 22026

Q2992. CAMERON. Seek any info on the desc. of Alexander R. Cameron who m. Lucy Celia Purdy on Aug. 8/15, 1837 at Fort Lawrence, Cumberland Co., NS. He was son of Charles and Sarah Cameron of Miramichi, NB./Robert Purdy, 250 Renshaw Rd., Saint John, NB E2H 2S3

Q2993. CARTER. Seek any info on the desc. of John Carter who m. Susannah Jane Milledge Purdy on Mar. 11, 1832 at Sackville, Westmorland Co., NB. He was son of Christopher Carter and Catherine Roberts./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q2994. CHAMBERLAIN. Seek info on the desc. of William Chamberlain who was b. in Yorkshire, England, and d. ca. 1841 in English Settlement, Queens Co., NB. He m. Sarah Hall. They came from Yorkshire in 1823./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q2995. DAVENPORT. Seek info on Joseph Davenport b. ca. 1798, m. Margaret (Tompkins) Bell in Carleton Co./Sheila Burke See, 233 Estrellita Dr., Fort Myers Beach, FL USA 33931

Q2996. DAVIS/HOWES. Seek any info on the ancs. of Douglas James Howe and Emily Elsie Davis. They were m. in Saint John, NB. Douglas James Howes was b. Feb. 18, 1885 in Lakeview, Queens Co., NB, and d. Apr. 11, 1945 Saint John, NB. Emily b. July 11, 1889 in Bristol, England and d. June 18, 1962 in Saint John, NB. /Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q2997. DEWIRE/DWYER. Need info on Mary Dewire/Dwyer w/o Samuel Upton. They were m. Oct. 21, 1816 Sheffield, NB./Katherine Upton, Box 21, Willey Hill, Cherryfield, ME USA 04622

Q2998. DRAKE. Who were the parents of Walter Drake b. ca. 1790, Kings Co., d. Saint John Aug. 13, 1854. Also seek names of siblings.

Any info appreciated./Eleanor Martinsen, 5 Lakeview Ave., Rouses Point, New York, NY USA 12979-1610

Q2999. EXPLOSION. S.S. Greenhill Park Explosion, Vancouver, BC, Mar. 6, 1945. Seek info/memories from anyone who has same./Glenna Metchette, C-15, S-o, RR#1, Swannell Dr., Hazelton, BC V0J 1Y0

Q3000. FORBES/STEWART/MacDONALD. Seek info on Donald and Mary (Stewart) Forbes of NB or PEI. Born Scotland? Where and when married? Sons? Daughters - Bell (Mrs. Malcolm Morrison) of Dalhousie, NB; Jane (Mrs. John McLanders of NB; Margaret (Mrs. William MacDonald) b. 1828 NB, m. Oct. 13, 1856 in Dalhousie, NB, moved to Escuminac, Nouvelle Twp., Bonaventure Co., PQ. Later moved to Angus, Ont, and Pickford, Mich. William and Margaret's wedding announcement appeared in the Chatham NB newspaper. /James M. Mac Donald, 33405 Colony Park Dr., Farmington Hills, MI USA 48331

Q3001. FRIER(E)/FRIARS (and other variations). Seek ancestry, descs of Simon Friere, land grant Dec. 6, 1815 Wards Creek, Sussex Par., Kings Co. - 200 acres. Was either or both related to Mary Ann Frier(e)(k) who m. Mayes Case b. 1797, s/o Elisha, g.son of Elisha, 1784 immigrant? Seek other relatives, descs. and spouses./Richard Norwood, 1018 Eastmont Dr., Columbia, SC., USA 29209

Q3002. GIGGIE/GIGGY/GUIGGEY. Seek info on Peter and Priscilla Giggie. He. b. ca. 1793. Lived Carleton Co. in 1851./Sheila Burke See - see Q2995

Q3003. INGRAM, George b. 1795, Ireland d. 1860 Newcastle, NB, m. Mary Russell b. 1794 Ireland, d. 1886 Newcastle. She d/o George Russell (1760 - 1840) and Nancy Rae (1763 - 1857). Both b. Ireland and d. Newcastle, NB. Seek descs./Mary-Lynne Harding see Q2990

Q3004. KERR, George b. 1805 Kircudbright, Scotland. Came to Chatham, NB 1816. He was a lawyer and elected member of the House of Assembly for Northumberland Co. 1852 - 1870. George and Eliza (Abrams) had 6 children. She d. 1845. He m. Agnes Swayne 1850. They had 1 daughter Elizabeth Cunard Kerr b. 1851, Chatham. George d. 1872, South Carolina. Agnes d. 1885, Edinburgh, Scotland. /Mary-Lynne Harding see Q2990

Q3005. KELLY/O'CONNOR. Seek info on sisters Catherine and Margaret Kelly who m. brothers Philip and William O'Connor. They were in the Saint John area in 1850./Alberta Baker, 8 Waterhouse Road, Cape Elizabeth, ME USA 04107

Q3006. LABAN-STODDARD. Seek info on Laban-Stoddard b. ca. 1894 in Nova Scotia, moved to NB in 1830. Also seek info on his ancs./Ms. Mary Stoddard, Greenwood Trailer Park, Fredericton, NB E3B 6P4

Q3007. LEAKE/BUTLAND. Need any and all info on Wesley Leake

and his wife Susan Susan Butland. They lived in NS and were married by 1892./Katherine A. Upton see Q2997

Q3008, LISTON, James of Illinois b. ca 1825 m. Letitia Sinnett (Zenette - others) (b. ca. 1831) ca. 1848, probably lived in the vicinity of Petersville, Queens Co. Their daughter was b. in Douglas Valley according to death certificate. James Liston d. before 1856, but after 1852. Very eager to find out more about this man. His son James resided in Millville, York Co. Another son, Jonathan, disappears after 1881. Daughter, Mary Elizabeth, m. Elisha Case (b. Belle Isle, Kings Co. 1835-1838). They had 10 ch. and moved to Westford, Massachusetts by 1889. /Richard Norwood see Q3001

Q3009. MATHER, Dr. Robert b. 1864 England, and wife Nellie b. 1878 Canada. Her father and mother b. Ireland and NB respectively. Ch: Robert C. b. 1890, and Margaret E. b. 1893 - both in Michigan. Niece Mary Cusack b. 1899 in Michigan. Mother, Eliza Mather b. 1832 England, and sister-in-law, Elizabeth Finan b. 1874 Canada. Info taken from 1900 Michigan Census. Robert Mather graduated Michigan College of Medicine & Surgery in Detroit in 1900. Seek desc. /June Helm, 1032 Hopkins Cresc., Moose Jaw, SK S6H 3E7

Q3010. MacDONALD, Dorothy C. b. New Brunswick ca (no city listed) possible 1896 - 1910ish - most likely 1905 - 1911. Seeking family reunion member. /Winnie O'Reilly, 15907 Winding Dr., Tampa, FL USA 33624-1578

Q3011. MacFARLANE, Martha A. b. 1826 near St. George, NB, m. June 24, 1849 Caleb Trynor. She d. Dec. 20, 1897 at Pennfield, NB. Need her parents. /Anita Grearson, Box 485, St. George, NB E0G 2Y0

Q3012. McCLELLAN. Seek any info on the desc. of Charles McClellan who m. Eleanor Tamar Ann Eliza Purdy on Mar. 27, 1834 at Fort Lawrence, Cumberland Co., NS. He was son of Peter McClellan and Ann Atkinson. /Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3013. McLAREN/McGARRITY. Seek info on origin and families of Hugh McLaren and Eliza McGarrity m. July 3, 1845 Upham, Kings Co., NB. His father was Joseph McLaren, and her parents were Philip and Meriah McGarrity. All were born in Ireland. /Lorraine McLaren Miller, 24339 35th Place South, Kent, WA USA 98032-2866

Q3014. McLAUGHLIN. Seek info on Elizabeth McLaughlin b. 1842 m. Samuel Burk, d. 1873 Carleton Co. /Sheila Burke See - see Q2995

Q3015. MORSE. Seek info on the desc. of Joseph Morse who m. Mary/Molly Purdy on Apr. 27, 1815 at Cumberland, Cumberland Co., NS. He was the s/o Alpheus Morse and Theodora Crane. /Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3016. MOSHER/CRAFT. Seek place of burial of my two gr.grand-fathers - Samuel Theall Mosher d. Aug. 23/24, 1891 in St. John,

and John Sheffield Craft d. Jan. 29, 1905 in Worcester, Mass., and was returned to St. John for burial. Eleanor Martinsen see Q2998

Q3017. O'NEAL. Seek info on ancestry of John O'Neal b. 1804 m. Elizabeth Kinney (Kenney), lived Carleton Co. in 1851. /Sheila Burke See - see Q2995

Q3018. PARKER. Seek info on the ancs. and descs. of Isaac Parker who was b. in 1798 and d. Aug. 26, 1862 in Saint John, NB. He m. Mary Anne Gregg mar. 25, 1827 in Saint John. Isaac and his family lived in the parishes of Kingston and Westfield, Kings Co., NB./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3019. PARKER, Benjamin b. ca. 1787 Campobello Island, s/o Jonathan (prob.). Was he mar. 3 times? Twice on Campobello Island by David Owen? He m. (1) Maria Wilson Apr. 1812, d/o Robert and Dorothy Wilson, (2) Jane Wilson Oct. 22, 1914, both of Campobello Island. Was she d/o James and Sarah Wilson? (3) Susan Herson ca. 1832, Deer Island, d/o John and Sarah Herson. 1851 Char. Co. census lists Benj. and Susan Parker, West Isles. P.; Benj. 63, Susan 35, 3 children./Mrs. E. M. Franks, 210-193 Lockwood Rd., Regina Sk S4S 6G9

Q3020. PARKER, Jonathan, Loyalist, b. ca. 1764 (acc. to Militia list 1811). He was at Beaver Harbour, NB July 1784, Campobello Island 1785/86. Was he from NJ? Who did he marry? When? Were his sons Benjamin b. ca. 1787, Thomas b. ca. 1793 and James M. b. ca. 1795? Other children? Seek any info re Marriage, death, burial (prob. Campobello Island after 1816), and descs. /Mrs. E. M. Franks see Q3019

Q3021. PETERSVILLE. Seek info on Petersville, Queens Co., NB Desire confirmation and more details concerning: Zenette (Sinnett, sinnott and other variations), Francis, who was b. ca. 1784; James Liston; children: James Jr. b. 1849, Jonathan b. 1850/51, Mary Elizabeth b. 1851/52. Does Douglas Valley figure? Other children, spouse of Francis Zenette. He obtained land in Petersville Par. in 1849. He d. Sep. 5, 1879, Millville York Co. Francis Sinnott Nov. 6, 1849 Menzie Settlement, Petersville Par. Queens - 50 acres. Francis Sinnett Sep. 10, 1873, Creevy Settlement, Clarendon Par., Charlotte - 100 acres./Richard Norwood see Q3001

Q3022. PHILLIPS. Seek info on the descs of David Phillips who was b. ca. 1797 in Dungiven, Londonderry Co., Ireland and d. Feb. 6, 1873 in Queens Co., NB. He m. Elizabeth Jane (Betsy) Ryder Jan. 29, 1823 in Westmorland Co., NB. She was d/o Ebenezer Ryder and Ann Goldsmith./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3023. PIERCE. Seek info on the ancs and descs of Harrison Pierce b. in Maine and came as a young child to NB in 1818 with his brothers, Lorenzo Dow and Gilman and sister Ann. His other brother, Turner, and maybe other siblings stayed in Maine. He m. Elizabeth Dickson Sep. 22, 1841 in Saint John, NB and d. July 29, 1900 in French Village, Kings Co., NB./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3024. PURDY. Seek info on the descs of Henry Purdy who m. Tamar Kniffen Feb. 16, 1773 at White Plains, Westchester Co., NY and settled at Fort Lawrence, Cumberland Co., NS in 1785. He was the s/o Samuel Purdy and Sarah Copp./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3025. ROUSE/ROWSE. Seek info on Charles A. Rouse (Rowse) who d. in Brockton, MA June 4, 1919 aged 68 y, 2m, 22d. Father listed as George Rouse of NB. Mother listed as Elizabeth Goggan of NB. One daughter's birth certificate lists birthplace of father as Havelock Par., NB. He had 3 brothers and 2 sisters./Ramona Card Doten, 99 Meadow View Dr., Wethersfield, CT USA 06109-4137

Q3026. SAYRE. Seek info on the descs of John Sayre b. June 5, 1738 in New York City, NY d. Aug. 5, 1784 in Burton, Sunbury Co., NB. He m. Mary Bowes Sep. 28, 1758 in Philadelphia, Penn. She was the d/o Francis Bowes and Rachel Chevalier./Robert Purdy see Q2992

Q3027. SCANLIN/SCANTLIN/SCANLAN/SCANLON/MERDITH/MEREDITH/MUNSEN/MUNSON/MAXELL SMITH/SABINE/HITCHCOCK/MANCHESTER/ELLIS/DEERING. Seek ancs. or descs of Patrick Scanlin (and other variations) b. 1819/22 Co. Sligo/Co. Cork, Ireland, m. Ann/Annie Merdith/Meredith, b. 1826 Scotland. Both immigrated to St. James Par., Charlotte Co., NB in 1845. Ch: Mary b. 1843; James b. 1845 d. May 5, 1895 Weston, Maine m. Priscilla Smith 1873; William b. 1847; Sarah b. 1849 m. Andrew Munsen/Munson Nov. 18, 1871; Thomas Andrew b. Aug. 13, 1850/52 d. Oct. 7, 1931 Weston, Me m. Martha Jane Maxell Smith Nov. 8, 1877; Ann Jane b. 1855 m. John Patterson Sep. 14, 1872; Joseph b. 1857; Isabella b. 1858/59; Mercy b. 1861; Adeline b. 1863; Lucinda b. 1865. James Scanlin and Priscilla Smith had ch: John L. b. Aug. 1874 d. Weston, Me m. Izetta Sabine; Raymond b. July 17, 1877 m. Francis N____; Clara E. b. 1878; Delia A. b. Dec 1889 m. John Roy Hitchcock of Masardis, ME; Laura b. July 1883; Carry; Peray; Percy B. b. July 1898. Thomas Andrew Scanlin and Martha Jane Maxell had ch: Ophelia Elizabeth b. Nov 3, 1878 d. Oct. 1968 m. John Edwards Manchester d. June 17, 1946; Sarah Ann b. Jan. 21, 1880 d. July 5, 1880; Ira Waldron b. Oct. 16, 1881 d. Feb. 11, 1970 m. (1) Emma Ellis (2) Della May Fox; Hollis Alton b. July 18, 1888 d. 1933 m. (1) Leigh Deering (2) Bessie Bridges. /Steven Fox Scanlin, 6977 W. Amity Rd., Boise, Idaho USA 83709

Q3028. SPINNEY/UPTON. Seek parents/birth place for Rebecca Spinney. She m. Samuel Upton Apr. 1, 1765. She d. Nov. 25, 1834 Maugerville, NB./Katherine Upton see Q2997

Q3029. SPINNEY, Steven (Stephen) d. 1864 m. Eleanor (Ellen) Hurley Feb. 4, 1835. He was buried at St. George, NB. His parents from NS. Need names, vital stats and when they came to NB./Anita Grearson see Q3011

Q3030. STACKHOUSE. Seek info on Sarah Stackhouse d. Nov. 19, 1864. Was shew/o Walter Drake? Names of parents, siblings, dates of birth and marriage are needed./Eleanor Martinsen see Q2998

Q3031. STEWART/UPTON. Seek parents and birthplace for Abigail

Stewart w/o John R. Upton. She was b. Sep. 17, 1831 in the US and d. Dec. 26, 1888. She is buried in the cemetery behind Lakeville Corner United Church, NB./Katherine Upton see Q2997

Q3032. STEWART, David b. 1829 d. 1879 m. Margaret _____. b. 1769 d. 1837. They came from Ireland ca. 1826 to NB with 1 son David and another brother and sister. Need their names as well as Margaret's last name. They were buried in Second Falls, NB./Anita Grearson see Q3011

Q3033. UPTON/SMITH. Seek info on John Upton s/o Samuel and Rebecca Upton. He was b. 1769 Maugerville, NB m. Rebecca Smith. Ch: Samuel b. 1791; William b. 1800; John b. ca. 1805. Four daughters in this family. I need names./Katherine Upton see Q2997

Q3034. WATT, James and Jane. Their ch. b. in Ireland: Elizabeth, Jane, Ellan, and James Jr. Came in the schooner Amazon from NB, arr. in Philadelphia July 27, 1819. Later settled in Beaver Co., Penn. Other ch. b. in Penn.: Thomas, Catharine, Mary, Nancy, and Eleanor. When and how did they arrive in NB, and where in Ireland did they come from?/Mary Nussbaum, 5851 Quantrell Ave., Apt. 410, Alexandria, VA USA 22312

Q3035. WEAVER/ANDREWS. Seek parents, birthplace and death date for John Andrew Weaver b. Dec. 3, 1860 m. Susan Andrews. Need all info on Susan. They lived in the Stewiacke NS area. /Katherine Upton see Q2997

Q3036. WOODWARD. Seek info on Quaker Loyalists named Woodward - left NJ/Penn. 1783, settled Beaver Harbour, NB 1783-1787, moved to Grand Manan, NB 1787 - _____, settled Jonesport, ME. approx 1795-1805./Dr. Richard Merrill Haney, 11 Basin Ct., Nepean, ON K2H 8P2 Phone (613)726-1298

MORE QUERIES

Q3037. BARKER, Jeremiah of Sheffield m. Jane Langin of Burton May 2, 1799 in Sunbury Co. Was Jeremiah the s/o Nathaniel Barker and Lydia Burpee? Was Jane Langin's other given name Jessie? Were Jeremiah and Jane the parents of following ch. b. after 1800: Nathaniel b. 1800, Sophia b. 1805, James D. b. 1808 d. 1867, Frederic b. 1812, Hulda/Hilda b. 1815, Asa b. 1815/25 d. ca. 1885 m. Apr. 1871, Margaret b. 1850. /Hubert Bryant, RR#5, Woodstock, NB E0J 2B0 Ph: 506-375-6017

Q3038. BARKER, Nathaniel b. 1750 m. Lydia Burpee in 1774 NB. List of ch. compiled in 1943 by Mrs. Hart, Arrow Rock BC in PANB have ch: Jeremiah b. 1775, Mary b. 1777 m. Ben Stickney. Also listed as ch. b. after 1800 are: Nathaniel b. 1800, Sophia b. 1805, James D. b. 1808 d. 1867, Frederic b. 1812, Hulda/Hilda b. 1815, Asa b. 1815/25 d. ca. 1885 m. Margaret Apr. 1871. In 1851 Car. Co. census, their mother is listed as Jessie. Was Nathaniel m. twice and second wife's name Jessie? Or are ch. b. after 1800 grandchildren of Nathaniel and Lydia? /Hubert Bryant see Q3037

Q3039. MATHER/HINCHEY/Ryder. Seek assistance in locating inof on Dr. Robert Mather and his wife Nellie. Robert Hinchey arr. from England prior to 1855 as he m. Mary Ann Ryder in 1855. His widowed sister Eliza (Hinchey) Mather came to Canada much later, bringing 3 sons with her. The sons were Robert, Frank and Edward. Robert graduated from the Michigan College of Medicine & Surgery in Detroit in 1900. Assume Robert m. prior to 1890 when his son Robert C. was b. Daughter Margaret b. 1893. - both in Michigan. 1900 Michigan census states Nellie's father b. in Ireland and mother in NB. Nellie's sister Elizabeth Finan also mentioned. Was this her and Nellie's surname? Any info helpful./Mrs. F. June Helm, 1032 Hopkins Cres., Moose Jaw, SK S6H 3E7

Q3040. MELVERN/MELVIN, Agnes b. July 1874 Poss. at Petitcodiac. She m. Murdock MacLeod of Big Brook, River Dennis, Cape Breton. They moved to Malden, Mass. and had one son Henry Alexander Mac Leod./Ed Mac Leod, 3142 Cannon Rd., Greer, SC USA 29651

Q3041. MORRISON/BUSH/SHIELDS. Seek info on any or all of following brothers or the families of: (1) George Morrison b. Mar. 24, 1803 NB d. 1888, bur. at Shiawassee Co., MI, m. Sarah Bush 1832 at Toronto. CH: Lavina b. May 30, 1833, Elizabeth b. June 2, 1835, Mary Jane b. Mar. 20, 1837, John b. May 23, 1840, Mahale b. Aug. 12, 1842, George b. Oct. 16, 1844, William C. b. Mar. 3, 1847, Cath Malissa b. Jul. 20, 1849, James b. Jan. 23, 1852, Hiram b. May 23, 1854, Nelson b. May 29, 1856, and Albert b. Feb. 1, 1859. (2) William Morrison b. 1810 NB m. Anne and was on 1850 census of Houlton, Aroostook Co., ME. CH: Delilah A. b. 1833 NB, John T. b. 1835 NB, Emily J. b. 1837 NB m. Richard Dillings, Mary E. b. 1839 NB, Almeida b. 1841 NB, Charlotte b. 1843 Houlton, and William B. b. 1844 Houlton. (3) John R. Morrison b. May 1, 1819 NB d. Saginaw Co., MI, bur. Shiawassee Co., MI, m. Fanny Shields 1843 at Hodgdon, Aroostook Co., ME. Ch: James W. b. Feb. 25, 1844, George H. b. Sep. 4, 1846, Harriet b. Oct. 16, 1847, Samuel R. b. Nov. 12, 1848, Emily J. b. Feb. 3, 1850, Thomas C. b. Jul. 10, 1851, John T. b. Aug. 3, 1853, Arretta b. Nov. 18, 1854, Benjamin b. ca. 1855, Iepay b. 1861, Novell or Norvell b. 1862, Jess T. b. Apr. 1863, Bertha Etta (Berde) b. June 5, 1865 Grand Fall, NB, Charles L. b. 1867, Helen b. 1869 and Carrie b. 1871. First 7 of John b. Linneus, Aroostook Co., ME./Beverly Petersen, 16305 Chandler Blvd., Mishawaka, Indiana USA 46544

Q3042. MORTON. Seek info on George Morton 1763 - 1839 m. to Agnes Hutchins ca. 1789, of Sussex Vale, Kings Co., NB. Their son Alexander b. Aug. 14, 1815 d. 1890 in Salisbury, NB. /Hazel Cartwright, 136 N. Wildwood Ave., Glendora, CA USA 91741

Q3043. O'BRIEN/BRUN. Ultimately seek relatives who immigrated to NB from Ireland. Known male members all married French and were bilingual (some only French speaking). Surname on census B-M-D records alternate between O'Brien (Brien/Brian) and Brun, found in Richibucto, Kent and Botsford, Westmorland. Clovis O'Brien b. Sep. 18, 1886 (m. Seraphine Gautreau), s/o Thomas O'Brien b. Sep 9, 1847 (m. Adelle Collette), s/o Thomas

O'Brien b. 1818 (m. Françoise ____), s/o Placide O'Brien b. 1778. Placide m. to Susan(na), sons Frederick, Anthony and Placide, as appears in Botsford, Westmorland 1851 census. Who was Placide's father/grandfather? Anyone doing research on O'Briens of Kent and Westmorland counties? Welcome info and suggestions on research as plans are to visit NB and Ireland in near future./Susan O'Brien, 2849 Wanless Dr., Norval ON L0P 1K0

Q3044. RUDDICK. Seek parents' names, birth dates, origins, ancestral info regarding (1) Andrew Ruddick (physician) and wife (2) Dianah McConnel?/McKenna?, m. Newry, Down, Ireland, emigrated to St. John (poss. Moncton, St. Martins) ca. 1820, bur. Evergreen Cemetery, St. John; (3) Ellen Skinner b. in Ireland(?), d/o (4) Joseph Skinner and wife (5) Ann _____. Ellen Skinner m. James Ruddick, s/o Andrew and Dinah. Have complete info regarding descs and will share./Mary Ruddick Silzel, 18202 Montana Circle, Villa Park, CA USA 92677 Ph: 714-538-4106 Fax: 714-637-5565

STILL MORE

Q3045. KENT. Seek info on Robert Kent arr. NB 1845. English. He m. Mary Jane Brown b. St. Marys par. 1834 d. 1910. Lived at Kentville near Nashwaak Village in 1851. Later moved to Carleton Co. Benjamin b. 1855 at Kentville. Any info would be appreciated. /Faye Stewart, Taymouth, NB E0H 1V0

QUERIES TO EDITOR

Q3046. VYE / MILLER. Descendants of Mary Ann Vye, m. Thomas Miller Aug. 20, 1818. Thomas taught school Nelson NB. Children: John, Thomas, Mary (m. Morton), Charles (m. Eliza Saunders), Robert, William, Hannah, James (m. Sophia Tilley), Jane, Alexander. Objective of query; to update Vye family for Vye book publication and inclusion in 'Vye Family Reunion', summer 1996. /Mrs Dorothy Cowden, 1491 Sunset Loop, Walnut Creek, CA 94595

Q3047. VYE/McDOUGLE. Elizabeth Vye m. Peter McDougale 29 Jul 1830. Children: John, Hannah, Elizabeth, Charles (m. Christina Foy), James (m. Christina Foy), Rebecca, William Thomas (m. Gloranna Foy). Objective etc See Q3047.

Q3048. SUTHERLAND. Andrew Sutherland, b. Oct 1818. Seek town of birth and parents. Married Lydia Sawyer about 1845, seven children were born from 1846 thru 1860 in Masardis Maine./ Warren H Hasty, 4632 Zenith Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55410-1870.

Q3049. Seek A Book. I am looking to acquire a book titled '*A Time There Was, Petersville & Others, 1815 - 1953*', by Marion Gilchrist Reece. Any info appreciated./ A. Connolly, Box 209, Loggieville, NB E0C 1L0 Ph: (506) 773-5977.

Advertisements / Notices / Announcements / Etc.

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Gene - O - Rama, '94, presented by the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, March 25 - 16 1994 at the Nepean Civic Square. For further information, contact:
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Scottish Wills & Probates Traced. If you know the date of death of an ancestor in Scotland, and you wish to obtain copies of the Will or of the Probate, contact:
Kenneth McLean ROSS
41 Macdowall Road
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Boudreaus Unite, - The first international gathering of all the Acadian Boudreau (Boudreault, Boudrot, Boudrow) will take place in Shediac, NB 14 Aug 1994. Contact:
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